

## AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR SEPTEMBER AS XLII / 2007 CE



Lady Caitrina inghean Aindriasa, Lions Blood Herald  
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**Send submissions to:** Lions Blood Clerk  
An Tir College of Heraldry  
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 Heraldry to whom this missive comes, Gwenlian Catharne, Interim Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

### COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN THIS INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> OF OCTOBER, 2007.

The August Lions Blood meeting will be held on September 16<sup>th</sup> at 1:00 at David's house (1703 Crosby Ct SW, Olympia, WA).

**Directions:** Take your favorite route to I-5. Travel I-5 to exit 104 (Hwy 101) in Olympia, Washington. Take exit 104, and get into the rightmost lane as quickly as possible. Take the first exit off of Highway 101, which is Cooper Point, Auto Mall, Evergreen Parkway, and Crosby Blvd. At the top of the exit ramp, get into the center lane turning left over the freeway. Turn left. Staying in this lane, go through three lights. You are now on Crosby Blvd. Stay on this road until you reach Crosby Court. Turn right into Crosby Ct, and turn left into the first driveway (1703 Crosby Ct SW)

The September Lions Blood meeting is currently TBA.

## LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

### *From Black Lion*

Greetings Heraldry of An Tir!

I note several of you have asked one or another form of the following question in your most recent reports:

"Where do I need to send the Change of office form and proof of membership?"

Heralds who don't live in a principality should send change of officer forms to me (Black Lion) at the address published in the crier. However, it is ok if you send them to the Lions Blood Clerk at the submissions address as she keeps the files and I'll sign your paperwork the next time we meet.

If you are in a principality then you need to send your officer forms to

your principality herald so they can sign your forms and note you on their roster.

**ALL** submissions should be sent directly to Lions Blood Clerk. **ALL** of them, regardless of where they come from! I recently received an envelope of submissions from somewhere in Canada - delaying the submission considerably.

The address for LBC is published on [antirheralds.org](http://antirheralds.org) and is repeated here for your convenience:

Send submissions to the Lions Blood Clerk address:  
An Tir College of Heraldry  
1001 Cooper Pt Rd SW #140, PMB-164  
Olympia, WA 98502

Please help your submitters get their submissions processed quickly by making sure they know where to send their submissions.

As a reminder **no** herald other than Lions Blood or Lions Blood Clerk is authorized to accept submissions. At no time should you take money! It puts you (and the SCA) in jeopardy with the tax authorities. Have submitters send their paperwork in directly to LBC.

In Service to College and Kingdom,  
Lord Christopher Thomas  
Black Lion Principal Herald, An Tir  
Argent, a flat cap purpure plumed and on a chief azure three commedia del'Arte masks argent.  
[black-lion@antir.sca.org](mailto:black-lion@antir.sca.org)

### *From the Outgoing Lions Blood*

Greetings unto the An Tir College of Heraldry from Gwenlian Interim Lions Blood!

Many thanks to all of those who sent in commentary last month. Your work is noted and appreciated.

OSCAR Jr. is up and functional! Drop by to visit at:

<http://antirheralds.org/oscar/index.php>

As I mentioned last month, I have been filling the Lions Blood office on a purely temporary basis. Please join me in welcoming Caitrina (formerly Sable Loat) to the office! I will continue for the time being as Lions Blood Clerk, and will do what I can to get the files

electronically archived and more readily available for the staff who need to access them.

Many thanks go out to all those members of the College Staff and all the others out there who have pulled together to help me get through the last couple of months...they have been busy!

Speaking of busy months...my apologies to the Barony of Vulkanfeldt for the delay in their submission. We're getting it fixed.

Please remember that there are new forms for submissions available on the website. Any submissions that are received on the old forms will be administratively returned at the Kingdom level, as the Laurel office will no longer accept them.

I hope everyone has had a great tourney season!

Gwenlian Lions Blood

### ***From the Incoming Lions Blood***

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

I know this is my very first letter to the College and I am very much a stranger to many within our College and Kingdom. I also know that as the Lions Blood Herald I have much to learn. It is to this end that I want to give my heartfelt gratitude to Gwenlian, Interim Lions Blood as well as to Li Ban Boar; Aine, notification deputy; and David Electrum who have offered their assistance and guidance. I am in awe of the welcoming I have received and am very excited about the path my life is about to take.

I also want to thank Christopher Black Lion for this wonderful opportunity to expand on my heraldic education and for his support and patience as this journey begins.

With excitement and anticipation,  
Caitrina Lions Blood

## **LAUREL ACTIONS**

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

### **From Laurel - On the Cross of Caid**

This month several submitters from the Kingdom of Caid appealed Crescent's decision to blazon their augmentations of arms as *four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward* rather than as a *cross of Caid*.

Over the years, Laurel has declined to use the term *cross of Caid* or *Caidan cross*, sometimes explicitly, sometimes implicitly (by changing the blazon that appeared on the LoI without comment). The first return was when Jaille Laurel in July 1986 wrote

To quote Baldwin in his April 1986 LoAR: "Spring is in the air, and the fit is upon me - let me name but one Cross before I die!" While it is indeed quite tempting to call the four crescents conjoined in saltire a "Cross of Caid", we feel that named SCA motifs make reconstruction of blazons more difficult for heralds and scribes.

The letter of appeal stated:

We feel that the cross of Caid is not an obscure charge, not as obscure as many period charges that the College routinely registers. The charge is 25+ years old. Naming a cross for the person or territory that bears it was a common period practice, the cross became known by its association.

The charge is known almost exclusively within the kingdom as a cross of Caid, or a Caidan cross. Further, this usage has spread throughout the Known World, due to the emigration of Caidans. With this in mind & given the widespread computer usage within the SCA, a herald or scribe could easily determine what a cross of Caid is.

Therefore, we request that Wreath and the Laurel office grant our appeal, and reblazon our augmentations as a cross of Caid argent.

We agree that that the term *cross of Caid* is not an obscure charge and that heralds and scribes can easily determine that it is *four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward*. We also agree that a cross of Caid is much less obscure than a number of period charges which we register without question.

That being said, we are trying to recreate medieval heraldic design, including blazonry. The last few Wreaths/Laurels have been diligent in reblazoning old, old registrations to bring them in line with patterns of period usage, which were more recently documented.

For the usage "cross of Caid" to be acceptable, we'd need to show it too matches a pattern of period usage.

As Crescent notes, many national emblems were given names... the cross of St. George being the prime example. However, we have yet to find any instances of *period blazons* using such terms. While we do use such terms (e.g., cross of Jerusalem) in SCA blazon, we are not inclined to introduce a new named crosses at this time when such can easily be blazoned by its parts (as *four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward*).

The usage of the terms *cross of Caid* and *Caidan cross* is perfectly acceptable, outside of blazons. These terms will not be used in blazons unless we find support in period blazonry for named crosses (and not just a single instance). If such evidence is presented, this issue may be revisited.

Given that we are not inclined to introduce the term *cross of Caid* into SCA blazon at this time, we are not considering what bearing, if any, the fact that the crescents are *in saltire* rather than *in cross* has on the issue.

### **From Wreath - Concerning Wells**

The well is a period heraldic charge, found in arms from England (Hodiwell, mid-16th C), Italy (da Fontana, mid-15th C) and Germany (Pronner von Tahlhausen, 1605). (Bedingfeld & Gwynn-Jones, p.58; Stemmario Trivulziano 149; Siebmacher 98) The well is essentially a stonework enclosure around a hole in the ground... usually round (as shown in Parker, p.615), sometimes square or hexagonal. But in all period examples we've found, the well is an open enclosure: it has no cover, and no roof.

This is in contrast to the well as frequently found in modern (and Society) armory, which is covered by a raised roof, and has a windlass for drawing up a bucket. This is the well as described in Franklyn & Tanner, p.346; but we've found no period examples of its use. Pending examples of its use in period, the covered well must be considered registerable but a step from period practice.

There have been ten registrations of wells in the Society, some explicitly blazoned "roofless" or "covered", and some left unspecified.

Given that both types of well have been registered, we hereby declare that there is no default type of well: a well must be explicitly blazoned as a "covered well" (the modern form, with a roof) or a "roofless well" or "open well" (the period form). In this month's LoAR, we have reblazoned the few unspecified wells to conform to this policy.

While period heraldic wells are uncovered, we are unsure when covered wells came into existence. As it is possible that they are period artifacts, we see no reason to overturn the long-standing SCA practice allowing the registration of covered wells.

#### From Wreath - Concerning Maltese Crosses

We've recently had submissions containing *Maltese crosses*, where the crosses haven't been easily identifiable. Properly drawn, a Maltese cross should have four deeply notched arms, converging to a central point (or very nearly); and each arm should take up an angle as wide as the space *between* the arms. This doesn't need mathematical precision: the arms can be a bit narrower, or a bit wider, but they should be roughly the same as the space between the arms. The illustration below is taken from Parker, p.166; Neubecker's *Heraldry: Sources, Symbols and Meaning*, p.217, has some examples as well.

By contrast, our problem submissions have had crosses whose arms didn't converge to a point, and which were considerably less wide than the space between the arms: one-third to a quarter of the width, in some cases. They were more reminiscent of the Society's *cross swallowtailed*, but weren't that, either: the arms of a cross swallowtailed have parallel sides, not converging. Even if no heraldic difference is granted between a Maltese cross and a cross swallowtailed (and there's yet been no firm ruling on that point), we must still be able to distinguish the two - as well as the *cross fourchy* and the *cross double-fitched*. Unidentifiability of charges has always been grounds for return.

Please advise submitters to draw their Maltese crosses correctly; anything less risks a return. An example of a correctly drawn Maltese cross is included with this letter.

### ***The following items have been registered by Laurel***

**Amia Turner.** Name.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Black Antelope Herald.

Submitted as *Black Antelope*, this title lacked the required designator. The kingdom submitted a timely correction noting that the designator should be *Herald*. Given this, we have registered this title as *Black Antelope Herald*.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Black Falcon Herald.

Submitted as *Black Falcon*, this title lacked the required designator. The kingdom submitted a timely correction noting that the designator should be *Herald*. Given this, we have registered this title as *Black Falcon Herald*.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Black Talbot Herald.

Submitted as *Black Talbot*, this title lacked the required designator. The kingdom submitted a timely correction noting that the designator should be *Herald*. Given this, we have registered this title as *Black Talbot Herald*.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Demi-Lion Herald.

Submitted as *Demi-Lion*, this title lacked the required designator. The kingdom submitted a timely correction noting that the designator should be *Herald*. Given this, we have registered this title as *Demi-Lion Herald*.

**Ceara inghean uí Mhadadháin.** Name.

**Cormacc ua Néill.** Name.

Nice 12th C Irish name.

**Coryn of the Wode.** Name and device. Sable, a pine tree eradicated and on a chief Or three lozenges pometty gules.

The submitter requested a name authentic to 14th-16th C, but this request was not mentioned on the LoI. Fortunately, the issue is implicitly addressed in the commentary. Albion notes:

...the <Coryn> cited in the Petty Custom book is a Dutch merchant. The typical Dutch spelling of the name is <Corijn> this can be found in my "15th Century Dutch Names" (<<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/dutch/dutch15.html>>). My and Kymma's "Names from Antwerp, 1443-1561" (<<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/dutch/plaise.r.html>>) has <van den Bossche> 'of the forest' dated to 1447, 1460, 1544, 1547, and 1550. (I don't actually have any examples of any bynames containing <Woud> 'wood' in any of my articles.)

Add to this the citations in R&W s.n. Wood and <Coryn of the Wod> [sic] became a plausible English form of a Dutch <Corijn van den Bossche>.

Had this name not been substantially authentic already, and had the information above not been present in the commentary, we would have been forced to pend this for further research.

**Ernst Weissbaum.** Name.

The submitter requested an authentic name for 14th C Hamburg. However, we have no example of the byname *Weissbaum* that isn't modern. While the submitter provided an argument that the name followed German byname patterns appropriate for the 14th C, without an example of the name in period, we cannot recommend it as an authentic name. We note that *weissbaum* is a possible Middle High German (mittelhochdeutsch) word, but the language or dialect of German spoken in Hamburg in the 14th C is Middle Low German (mitteniederdeutsch). For that region, we would expect the byname to have a form starting with *Wit* or *Witte*; Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*, shows several examples of Low German bynames starting with *Wit* and *Witte* that are cognates of High German starting with *Weiss*. It is unclear exactly what the appropriate form of *Weissbaum* would be in Low German, but it is probably similar to the modern Dutch surname *Witboom*.

**Gerard le Bon d'Orleans.** Device. Per fess Or and purple, a cross bottony and a dolphin naiant counterchanged.

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

Nice badge.

**Juliana de Luna.** Badge. (Fieldless) In bend a crescent sustained by a melusine argent.

**Katrin Odinsdottir.** Name.

There was question whether the name *Odinsdottir* was registerable. The answer is that it depends on the rest of the name. *Odinsdottir* was declared unregistrable as an Old Norse name, as no documentation has been found to support the use of the name *Odin* by ordinary humans during the time when Old Norse is appropriate:

There was some discussion whether the use of *Odin* in this name was presumptuous. Indeed, the byname *Odinsson* was ruled unregistrable long ago:

Of course he can't be "Odinsson" without proof of his parentage. (KFW, 17 Aug 78 [21], p. 9)

[N. Odinsson.] Let him submit a history form documenting whose son he is, or change his name. (HB, 5 Aug 72 [56], p. 1)

In this case, the submitted documentation shows that *Odin* is found as "a man's name found once in Nicolaa de Bracton's article, 'A Statistical Survey of Given Names in Essex Co., England'" ([http://members.tripod.com/nicolaa5/articles/name\\_s.html](http://members.tripod.com/nicolaa5/articles/name_s.html)). Sommelier also found that Reaney & Wilson (pp. 327-328 s.n. Oden, Othen) "date Oudon 1066, Odin Goldeberd 1327, and Thomas Oden 1332 (among others)." These examples are sufficient to support the use of *Odin* as a rare name used by humans in English. As such, it is registrable in the patronymic form *FitzOdin* so long as there are no additional references to the mythological *Odin* or a child of *Odin*.

Note, though, that no documentation was found of *Odin* used by humans in period in Old Norse. Lacking such evidence, it is continues to be unregistrable in an Old Norse patronymic byname. [Alan Fitz Odin, February 2003]

However, the "Diplomatarium Norvegicum" ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/dipl\\_norv/diplom\\_field\\_eng.html](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/dipl_norv/diplom_field_eng.html)) has an *Odin Redulf sson* in 1460 (document 240) and *Nykolas Odin sson* in 1468 (document 355). The name *Katrin* is found in 1468 (document 843) in the same source. Given this, *Odin* is a name used by normal humans in late period Norwegian, hence this name is registrable as a 15th C Norwegian name.

**Marie Helena von Bremen.** Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Submitted as *Marie-Helene von Bremen*, the submitter requested an authentic name. The name *Helene* is documented as a French name, but the rest of the name is German. The submitted documentation notes that *Helena* can be dated to 1364 and the 16th century in Germany. In addition, no evidence has been found for hyphenated given names in German in period. We have changed the name to *Marie Helena von Bremen* in order to register it and to fulfill the submitter's request for an authentic name. As registered, this is a reasonable 16th C German name.

**Mary Ostler.** Name.

Nice late 16th C English name!

**Mary Webb.** Reblazon of device. Sable, in fess two lightning bolts palewise argent and a base wavy barry wavy Or and vert.

Registered May 2005 with the blazon, *Sable, two lightning bolts argent and a base wavy barry wavy Or and vert*, this has been reblazoned to specify the orientation of the lightning bolts.

**Michael of Braghan.** Device. Azure, a bend bevilled argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device for Adalasia Serena, *Per bend sable and gules, a bend bevilled argent*.

**Michelino di Gino Martini.** Name and device. Per pale wavy purple and Or, two chalices in bend counterchanged.

Nice 15th C Italian name!

**Nemania Brigans.** Name and device. Sable semy of decrescents argent, a torch Or enflamed gules and in chief a coronet Or.

Submitted as *Nyfain of Brigantia*, the submitter requested a name authentic for 6th century Britain. The name *Nyfain* is a standard modern form of a name found in the 6th C. The bearer of this name is found in genealogies written between the 10th through the 14th C. The name is not a saint's name. Early names found in later genealogies that are not saint's names are not registrable in standard modern (or standard later medieval) forms unless documentation is provided that the name was in use when such a spelling would be appropriate. Barring documentation that this name was in use in later period, the form *Nyfain* is not registrable. The article used to document the name, Heather Rose Jones, "Names of Women of the Brythonic North in the 5-7th Centuries" (<http://heatherrosejones.com/names/welsh/brythonicnorth/5th-7thbrythonicwomen.html>), notes that a Latinized *Nemania* would be appropriate to this period. With a Latinized given name, we would expect a Latinized form of the byname; Harpy suggests that *Brigans* is an appropriate Latin adjectival form. We have changed the name to *Nemania Brigans* in order to register it and to partially address the submitter's request for authenticity.

There was some discussion on whether the crown was a co-primary charge or a secondary charge. Given the central location of the torch, and the placement of the crown clearly in chief, the crown is a secondary charge.

Owen commented "I would argue, though I expect others would disagree, furthermore that coronets are a special case. It is a perfectly correct, period depiction of a crowned charge for the crown to hover above the charge. See da Bara: crowned charges are routinely emblazoned so. Under this interpretation, Nyfain's coronet is not merely not co-primary, it is insignificant." While this may be a period usage, it is not an interpretation used in the SCA. This is purely pragmatic - we grant a CD for secondary charges. While we protect mundane armory in both crowned and uncrowned forms, we do not wish to do so for SCA armory at this time. This inconsistency is an artifact of the way our rules are applied.

The submitter is a countess and thus entitled to display a coronet.

**Summits, Principality of the.** Heraldic title Bleu Grael Herald.

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

**Lion's Gate, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Lions Pinion.

The submitters have not demonstrated that this order name follows period meta-patterns for order names. The meta-pattern for this name is listed as "heraldic charge." Now, the OED has three possible definitions for this term that could fall under this pattern: as a rare heraldic term for a chevron, as a segment of a bird's wing, bearing the primary flight feathers, and as the shoulder-blade of a mammal. The submitters are claiming the third sense. However, are two problems with this. First, the definition of a pinion as a part of a wing is the one likely to come to mind, and lions don't generally have wings. Second, there are no registrations of either a *pinion*, a *shoulder*, or a *shoulder blade*, nor have the submitters or any of the commenters found such a charge used in period heraldry. This, then, requires documentation showing that a *shoulder blade* is a reasonable and unique heraldic charge, and that a lion's shoulder blade is distinct from the shoulder blade of other creatures shoulder blades

(or at least from other non-feline creature's shoulder blades). Neither the submitters nor the commenters have provided such documentation. Barring documentation demonstrating that a *lion's pinion* has a unique depiction suitable for use as a heraldic charge, this order name is not registerable.

**Madrone, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) An hourglass argent framed azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with Gareth de Grey's device, *Sable, an hour glass argent*, and badge, *(Fieldless) An hourglass argent, framed of wood proper*. In each case there is a CD for fieldlessness, but that is the only CD. Laurel has previously ruled that "[an hourglass purpure framed Or vs. an hourglass Or] ... the inside of an hourglass is at least half the charge. [Carlos Juan Ramiro, 12/99, A-Atlantia]". As an hourglass may be drawn with or without the side posts, as noted when registering the device for Nathaniel Grendel the Red in November 2002:

The College of Arms generally felt that the hourglass would be more recognizable with vertical posts on the sides of the frame. This hourglass is drawn with the standard top and bottom plate, but without any vertical side posts holding the top and bottom plates together. However, hourglasses without side posts were noted to be a "standard Society depiction" of an hourglass, so this depiction is acceptable: "...with the hourglass drawn in one of its standard Society depictions (i.e., without the posts)" (LoAR 26 November 1989). We encourage the submitter to draw future renditions of the hourglass with the posts to enhance the identifiability of the charge.

As such, the frame of an hourglass must be considered less than half the charge and its tincture counts naught for difference between hourglasses.

**Marie Helena von Bremen.** Device. Argent, a brown hare sejant proper between three ermine spots sable.

This device is returned due to the improper coloring of a brown hare proper. The October 1995 Cover Letter stated:

PRECEDENT: Henceforward, and more in line with period heraldic practice, animals which are normally brown may be registered simply as an *{X} proper* (e.g., *boar proper*, *hare proper*). Animals which are frequently found as brown but also commonly appear in other tinctures in the natural world may be registered as a *brown {X} proper* (e.g., *brown hound proper*, *brown horse proper*).

This precedent does not, however, loosen the ban on "Linnaean proper" (Cover Letter, May 13, 1991); proper tinctures for flora and fauna which require the Linnaean genus and species to know how to color them. For example, a *falcon proper* will be considered to be all brown, not brown head, wings and back, buff breast with darker spots, and a tail striped with black; a *hare proper* will be considered to be all brown, not brown with white underbelly and tail and pink ears. This also appears to be more in keeping with period heraldic practice.

The inner part of a *brown hare proper's* ears should not be argent, nor should its tail. In addition, the ear and tail are argent on an argent field, therefore this device must also be returned for lack of contrast.

**Marie Helena von Bremen.** Badge. Per pale azure and argent, a brown hare's head couped proper.

This badge is returned due to the improper coloring of a brown hare proper. The October 1995 Cover Letter stated:

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The inner part of a *brown hare proper's* ears should not be argent. In addition, the ear is argent on an argent field, therefore this badge must also be returned for lack of contrast.

## LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

***These items will be forwarded to Laurel, and are tentatively scheduled to be decided in December 2007.***

- **Aine Paixdecoeur.** Device, Change. *Or, a humpback whale naiant to sinister base sable between two bendlets wavy all between two roses vert seeded Or.*
- **Áine Steele.** Alternate Name, New. *Elizabeth Turner de Carlisle.*
- **An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge, Transfer. *Azure, a compass star voided argent.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of Fortitude*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Gilded Feather.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Golden Flame.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Heart and Gryphon.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Red Gryphon of Avacal.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Red Oak.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Silver Lute.*

- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Valkyrie.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the White Claw.*
- **Calandra de Silva.** Name, New. (See RETURNS for device.)
- **Calandra de Silva.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A goutte Barry of six Or and sable.*
- **Elisabeth de Rossignol.** Blanket Permission to Conflict, New.
- **Geoffrey Mylar.** Name & Device, New. *Purpure, a pale Or, overall an otter rampant argent.*
- **Hugo Bugg.** Name & Device, New. *Barry argent and vert, a grenade gules enflamed proper within a bordure sable.*
- **Iuliana de la Sara.** Device, New. *Per fess embattled sable and vert, in pale a wolf passant and an acorn slipped and leaved argent.*
- **Karin Ollesdotter av Augaldsnes.** Badge, Appeal to Laurel. *(Fieldless) A seahorse gules sustaining a whistling arrow vert.*
- **Magy of Aberdeen.** Name & Device, New. *Argent, an ivy leaf and a chief vert.*
- **Marianella de Ravenna.** Name, New. (See RETURNS for device.)
- **Muirgheal inghean Alasdair.** Device, Change. *Sable, in chief three mullets argent and a lion passant Or.*
- **Muirgheal inghean Alasdair.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A lion passant Or sustaining a mullet argent.*
- **Tir Rìgh, Principality of.** Badge, Acceptance of Transfer. *Azure, a compass star voided argent.*
- **Tobias le Blunt.** Name & Device, New. *Per pale argent and sable, two piles, each charged with a roundel counterchanged.*
- **Tomas deCourcy.** Name, New. (see RETURNS for device.)
- **Tristram O'Shee.** Badge, New. *Argent, a sea-dragon erect gules and on a chief wavy sable three fleurs-de-lys argent.*
- **Valentino da Siena.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A label Or.*
- **Vanya Betzina.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Sable, on a bend sinister gules fimbriated Or between two crosses clechy three crosses clechy palewise argent.*
- **Vanya Betzina.** Badge, New. *Argent, a cross clechy voided within a double tressure sable.*
- **Ziyadatallah al-Ifriqi ibn Allah.** Name, New.

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

- **Calandra de Silva.** Device, New. *Sable, a bend between two bees Or.*

This device is returned for conflict with Matthew of Marinus – November of 2005 (via Atlanta): Sable, a bend between two mullets of eight points Or.

Nice bees!

- **Marianella de Ravenna.** Device, New. *White sparrow in flight on a purple background with a yellow flame.*

This device is returned multiple problems. While identifiable as a sparrow, the posture of the bird is not blazonable; it is at some point between fesswise and bendwise. The depiction of the flame is not something that can be readily identified, blazoned, or reproduced, and is solidly tintured of a metal on a metal background. The line of division of the field is a problem as well; the closest thing commenters could come up with for this line is a sinister gore, which must descend from the sinister chief, rather than the fess line. If it were a gore, by Laurel precedent it could not be charged:

[a sinister tierce sable semy-de-lis Or] The SCA does not register charged tierces. *Based on the consensus of those commenting on this issue, the College will ban the use of charged gores and charged gussets, matching the ban on charged tierces. Uncharged gores, gussets and tierces will continue to be registerable.* (Emphasis added.) (Cover Letter for the November 1991 LoAR, p. 2) [Alianor atte Red Swanne, 01/03, R-Atlantia.]

- **Saraid ni Pharlain.** Device, New. *Sable, a besom bendwise argent, in sinister chief an increscent argent.*

This device is returned for redraw due to lack of identifiability of the crescent and difficulty in blazoning the orientation of the charges. The charges are not quite in bend sinister; nor are they quite in pale. The size of the crescent makes these charges very nearly co-primaries.

- **Tomas deCourcy.** Device, New. *Azure, an eagle rising, wings displayed and inverted argent.*

This device is returned for redraw to address the pixilation issues, and also for multiple conflicts, including:

Francesca of Bright Angel (1973): Azure, a dove displayed, head elevated argent.

Dovanna of Atenveldt (1971): Azure, a dove wings displayed and inverted argent, perched upon an olive branch fesswise proper.

Lucia Ottavia da Siena – September of 1995 (via the Middle): Azure, an owl rising guardant wings displayed argent within a bordure quarterly argent and Or.

Widsith Devona of Exmoor – July of 2001 (via Atenveldt): Per bend sinister sable and vert, a snowy egret rising wings displayed argent.

Este, House of – December of 1994 (via Laurel): Azure, and eagle displayed argent crowned or.

- **Vanya Betzina.** Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom. (*Fieldless*) A cartwheel quarterly purpure and vert charged on the hub of a compass rose Or.

This badge is returned for redesign. This compass rose is barely overall. It's northern point extends past the hub of the wheel in to the vacant space between the spokes. If the rest of the compass rose were not limited to the hub of the wheel, this might be registerable as overall, but at the present time, the barely overall nature of the depiction renders it unregistrable.

- **William De Mowbray.** Name & Device, New. *Argent, a wyvern erect vert, langued gules, within an orle of ivy leaves vert.*

This name is returned for lack of documentation. There is not enough information provided in the cites to identify either of these books as being from the Appendix H list, and commenters were unable to document either name in these spellings for the submitter in his requested time period. As no changes were allowed, this name must be returned.

The device is returned for lack of a name and conflict with the following:

Minimoto Akataro – October of 2000 (via Caid): Argent, a dragon sergeant vert maintaining a Latin cross bottony Or.

Erik of Flamewood – October of 1982 (via Ansteorra): Argent, a wyvern erect vert maintaining an oak leaf and a fireball gules.

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

This is a new section of the Lions Blood decision letter. Rather than wait until the Lions Blood meeting or the Laurel meeting to return items that do not meet the administrative requirements, they will be returned in the letter they should have appeared in.

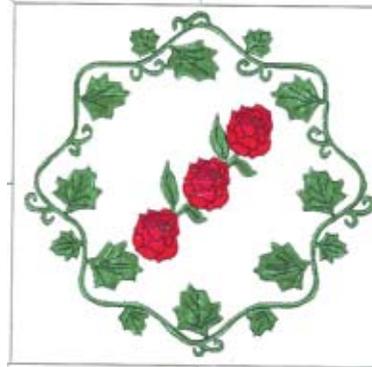
- **Chikakawa no Shunzei.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom.

This submission is returned as it was submitted on altered forms. The standard new form must be used for all submissions and does not require the miniature emblazon.

## **NEW SUBMISSIONS**

To be ruled on at the October Lions Blood Meeting.

### **1. Adam Fairamay – Lions Gate – Badge, Resubmission to Laurel** *Argent a branch bendwise couped and leaved vert flowered of three garden roses gules within an orle of ivy vert*

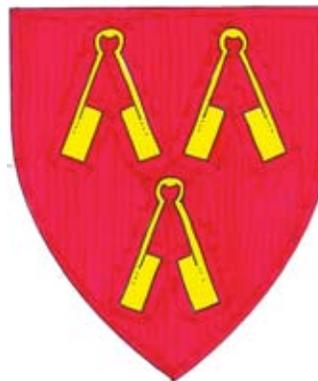


The submitter's name was registered in October of 2005.

His previous submission of *Argent, a branch of three roses gules, slipped and leaved within an orle of ivy wavy vert* was returned in January of 2007 for excessive natural depiction in violation of RfS VIII.4.c. In addition, the primary charge was not really a branch but three roses with

their slips conjoined in a way that we could not adequately blazon.

### **2. Agnes Cresewyke – Lions Gate – Name & Device, New** *Gules three shears or.*



The submitter will accept any changes, desires a feminine name authentic for 14<sup>th</sup> century English and cares most about the spelling of the name. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Agnes> is mentioned once in an article entitled "Medieval Merchants Etc in (Mainly) London" at <http://web.archive.org/web/20030312160718/homepages.gold.ac.uk/genuki/LND/indexes/MEDMCHTS.txt> which contains a list of names

indexed from The Merchant Class of Medieval London by Sylvia L. Thrupp, 1948 [URL does not lead to the article, it instead leads to a page that says "Not in archive." – Lí Ban]. <Agnes> is found in the description of <Cresewyk, Henry>, which is detailed below.

Variants of <Cresewyke> are found in two sources:

First: an article entitled "Medieval Merchants Etc in (Mainly) London" at <http://web.archive.org/web/20030312160718/homepages.gold.ac.uk/genuki/LND/indexes/MEDMCHTS.txt> which contains a list of names indexed from The Merchant Class of Medieval London by Sylvia L. Thrupp, 1948 [URL does not lead to the article, it instead leads to a page that says "Not in archive." – Lí Ban]. The spelling <Cresewyk> is found four times in the second section of names, which the article says is "based on Appendix A, 56 pages of detail on aldermanic families." <Cresewyk, Alice>: w of William (by 1386), survived him, 335; <Cresewyk, Henry>: father of Wm, m Agnes (Norton, DBY), 335; <Cresewyk, Robert>: br of Wm, attorney, d1372, 335; <Cresewyk, William>: ald 1392, left wife but wi, 335.

Second: A Dictionary of English and Welse Surnames with Special American Instances by Charles Wareing Bardsley, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1967 contains <Robert Cressewyle>, co. Derby, 1273; <Emmet Creswyll>, 1379: *ibid*, p. 45; <Creswick> -- Local, 'of Creswick,' a hamlet in the parish of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield; <Johannes de Cressewik'>, 1370: P.T. Yorks, p. 40; and <Johannes de Creswik'>, 1379: *ibid*, p 41.

### 3. Althaia filia Lazari – Wyewood – Name & Device,

#### Resubmission to Kingdom

*Azure; a Common Kingfisher, volant with wings addorsed, argent; within a torse argent and purple.*



The submitter's previous name was returned in August 2006 because it could not be registered as submitted and the submitter allowed no changes. The device, of the same blazon, was returned at the same time for lack of a name to which attach the submission.

The submitter will not accept major changes to her name, desires a feminine name, cares most about the sound of the first name and expresses no interest in having her name be change to be authentic.

She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Documentation provided by the consulting herald: Ursula (of Wyewood).

The submitted name, <Althaia filia Lazari>, combines an Anglicization of a classical Greek given name with a Latin patronymic.

<Althaia> is a standard transliteration of the ancient Greek name <Ἀλθαία>. The most well-known character by this name is the mythical mother of Meleager. However, <Ἀλθαία> is also the name of a landlady in a Greek novel by the second-century writer Xenophon of Ephesus, which suggests that the name was considered appropriate for ordinary people. (Lexicon of Greek Personal Names vol. I s.n. <Ἀλθαία>; Watanabe, "Hoppothoos the Lover, Bandit, and Friend: A Study on Elite Masculinity in the Novel", <http://myweb.facstaff.wvu.edu/~Watanaa2/Dissertation/Chapter+1.pdf>.) The masculine form of the name, <Ἀλθαίος> appears three times in the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names, dated once to c. 215-205 BC, and the fourth to third century BC (two instances), so <Ἀλθαία> is also plausible for use by ordinary women as the feminization of an attested male name. (LGPN vol. I s.n. <Ἀλθαίος>.) <Althea>, a Latinized form of <Ἀλθαία>, appears as a cognomen in the third- to fourth-century AD name <Aurelia Althea>; Latinized versions of Greek given names were often used as cognomina in Latin contexts. (cf. LGPN vol. I p. xiii.)

<filia Lazari> is a Latin byname meaning 'daughter of Lazar' or 'daughter of Lazarus'. A name which may be read a Greek <Λάζαρο> appears in a third- to fourth-century inscription from Monteverde, Italy; <Lazar> would be a standard Romanization of this name. (Now, *Jewish Inscriptions in Western Europe* vol. II no. 171.) Greek <Λάζαρος> appears twice in the LGPN, once in the seventh century AD (vol. I s.n. <Λάζαρος>) and once in the fifth- to sixth-century AD (vol. IV s.n. <Λάζαρος>). The standard Latinization of <Λάζαρος> is Lazarus; this is the form which appears in Stain Jerome's early fifth-century translation of the Bible into Latin, the Vulgate. (John 11:1, <http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/vul/joh011.htm>.) <Lazarus> appears three times in Bardas Xiphias' "Common Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Centuries" ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/PLRE\\_masc\\_names.html#1](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/PLRE_masc_names.html#1)), though this article records only the Latin header forms of its original source, not the Greek forms also included in the text. As noted above, Latinized versions of Greek given names were used as cognomina in Latin contexts, so Latin <Lazar> or <Lazarus> could have appeared in a Roman name as a cognomen.

The *Private Life of the Romans* states that a Roman woman could

use her father's cognomen in the genitive case followed by the abbreviation <f.> for <filia> 'daughter' as a byname. (Johnston and Johnston, *The Private Life of the Romans*.) <Lazari> is the standard Latin genitive of both <Lazar> and <Lazarus>. In Latin, <filia Lazari> and <Lazari filia> are grammatically equivalent; one example of a Roman patronymic using the masculine <filius> before the genitive of the father's name is <Nectovelius F[ilius] Vidicis ... Brigans>, the name of a Roman British man from the fourth century AD or earlier. (Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, "The First Thousand Years of British Names", [http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/british1000/appendix1\\_2.html#app1](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/british1000/appendix1_2.html#app1)).

Evidence for the range of the Common Kingfisher is provided from *The Handbook of Bird Identification for Europe and the Western Palearctic* by Mark Beaman and Steve Madge. The image showing the range of the bird covers all of Europe, as well as parts of Russia, around the Mediterranean and along coastal North Africa. Visual reference for the bird itself is found in the same book.

The submitter includes the following notes:

- Please see 2 attached pages for a photo and proof this bird lives all over Europe.

- If purple in the torse is not acceptable, green or black will be fine. If red is the only acceptable option, please notify me and I will choose a different device.

### 4. Amia Turner – River's Bend – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

*Azure, seahorse, in chief two seeblatts Or*



The submitter's name was forwarded to Laurel in January 2007. Her previous submission of *Azure, four annulets interlaced in lozenge Or* was returned in December of 2006 for conflict with Aldric Greystone, November 1984, *Azure, a cross of annulets braced throughout Or* and David Mullens, January 1997, *Azure, five annulets three and two Or*.

This submission is a complete redesign.

### 5. Aria Vivanti – Dragon's Laire – Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a feminine name, cares most about the sound of her name and expresses no interest in authenticity. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Aria> is found in De Felice, Nomi, p. 74. Header Ario: F Aria (200) Disttbcito del Nord al Centro fino all'Abruzzo... 2 saints named Ario

<Vivanti> is also from De Felice, Cognomi p 265. Header Vivanti: Cognome prev. Israelitico, sporadico e raro (ma piu commune nelle Venezie) *Vivante* – De Felice, Nomi p 355. M.E. un nome (e cognome) israelitico, traduzione dell'abraico Haim (biblico Hayym) 'che viva, vitale' (u. vita e vitale), formato da vino o vivere con il suffisso ante

A note is included which states: The submitter will accept Villanucci if Vivanti cannot be documented. †

‡ <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/pater.txt>

**6. Ayleth Fairamay – Lions Gate – Device, Resubmission to Laurel**  
*Azure, a cinquefoil and in chief three mullets of six points argent*



The submitter's name was registered in October of 2005.

Her previous submission of *Azure, a violet and in chief three mullets of six points argent* was returned in January 2007 as the primary charge could be blazoned such that an accurate emblazon could be generated from the blazon. The primary charge was not a violet, nor was it a cinquefoil.

This depiction of a cinquefoil is supported in John Guillim's *A*

*Display of Heraldrie*. London, 1611, Walter J. Johnson, Inc., Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Ltd., Amsterdam 1979 Norwood, N.J., p 116. Photocopies included.

**7. Cilléne Mac Leòid – Dragon's Laire – Name & Device, New**  
*Sable, a cross of Santiago within a mascle Or*



The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the language/culture of the name which he specifies as being Irish and expresses no interest in having his name be changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Cilléne> is found in O'Corrain and Maguire, p 52, s.n. Cilléne as an Irish male given name. Many saints of this name.

<Mac Leòid> is found in Black, s.n. MacLeod as a Gaelic byname 'son of Leòid, Torquil M'Leoid 1338.

**8. Geoffrey Albryght – Three Mountains – Name & Device, New**  
*Per bend sinister argent and sable, a bend sinister between a dragon rampant contourny and a tree eradicated counter-changed.*



The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the sound of his name and does not express an interest in having his name changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Geoffrey>: Refer to [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/chaucer\\_geoffrey.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/chaucer_geoffrey.shtml) [URL corrected to match article; webpage is named "Historic Figures." – Lí Ban], Geoffrey

Chaucer (c. 1343-1400). Also "Late Sixteenth Century Given Names (Men's)",

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16mfreq.html> [URL corrected to reflect actual article – Lí Ban], Geoffrey 2<sup>nd</sup> column first page. [Article is by Talan Gwynek and is entitled "Late Sixteenth

Century Given Names"; the name is found in the subcategory of "Men's Names Listed by Frequency." – Lí Ban] Photocopies of both articles are provided.

<Albryght>: Refer to *A Dictionary of English Surnames* by Reaney and Wilson. Albryght s.n. 1378. The spelling with a (y) is preferred.

**9. Grece of Huntingdonshire – Lions Gate – Name & Device, New**  
*Per pale sable and argent a wolf's head affronty counter changed*



The submitter will not accept major changes to his name and desires a feminine name. She cares most about the sound of her name and expresses no interest in having her name changed to be authentic. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Grece> is supported in report #2678 from the Academy of Saint Gabriel (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2678>). It lists <Grece> as a form of <Grace> dated to 1275 as a surname. The report

goes on to say the following: "Even if the names listed above are Latin forms of the name that is modernly spelled <Grace>, it is not likely that <Grace> was the vernacular (spoken) form at that time. Rather, we believe that <Grece>, which would have been pronounced like <Grace> would be correct. <Grece> is a fine name for an Englishwoman living in your period; we cannot recommend the spelling <Grace>."

Sources used in the report are as follows:

Reaney, P.H., & R.M. Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* (London: Routledge, 1991; Oxford University Press, 1995). S.n. FitzHerbert, FitzJames, FitzJohn, Grace, Hugh

Withycombe, E>G>, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988). S.n. Grace

Morlet, Marie-Therese, *Les Noms de Personne sur le Territoire de l'Ancienne Gaule du VI<sup>e</sup> au XII<sup>e</sup> Siecle*, three volumes (Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1972). (II:57b)

Jones, Heather Rose (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn), "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond" (SCA, Inc: Known World Heraldic Symposium Proceedings, Tir Ysgithir, 1998; www: Academy of Saint Gabriel, 1999) <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish>

<Huntingdonshire> is found in the Internet Medieval Sourcebook in an article entitled "Medieval Sourcebook: Alwalton Manor, 1279" at <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/alwalton.html>. The introductory sentence of the article reads as follows: "This is an account of the manor of Alwalton, Huntingdonshire from the *Hundred Rolls of 1279*."

Photocopies of the articles are included.

### 10. Gwyneth Gower – Lions Gate – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

*Plumetty vert and Or on a triangular chief sable an acorn slipped and leaved Or*



The submitter's name was registered in April of 2006.

The submitter's previous submission of *Plumetty vert and Or, on a chief triangular sable, an acorn slipped and leaved Or* was returned in December of 2005 for violation of [RfS VIII.3](#) Armorial Identifiability. The chief triangular was drawn too far down the field to be a chief, but not far enough down the field to be per chevron inverted. As a result, it blurred the distinction

between the two.

This submission corrects the above problem.

The "appeal" box is marked, but no justification was included with the submission.

### 11. James Wolfden of Lions Gate – Lions Gate – Name, Resubmission to Laurel

The submitter's previous submission of James Wolfden was returned in November of 2006 for conflict with James von den Wolfen, registered February 1986. The submitter was advised in the return that his name would be registerable if he obtained a letter of permission to conflict.

The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a male name, cares most about the sound of his name and expresses no interest in having his name changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<James> is found at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/Rutland/given-masc-alpha.htm>. [Article is "An Index to the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland, England" by Karen Larsdatter (Karen Harris). Name is listed in the second column with a frequency of 4. – LÍ Ban]

<Wolfden> is from the [Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum](#); Wolf-on page 504 and –den on page 163.

### 12. Joshua Warden – Dragon's Laire – Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the sound of his name and expresses no interest in having his name changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Joshua> is a biblical name which came into use as a Christian name after the Reformation according to Withycombe – (s.n. Joshua).

Bardsley s.n. Warden dates <Robert Warden> -- or his wife, to 1595.

### 13. Maccus of Elgin – Terra Pomaria – Name & 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 previous name submission of Maccus the Wanderer was returned in May 2007 for aural conflict with Magnus the Wanderer, January 1991. The distinction of sound between a –g in the middle of a word and a –c in the middle of a word is very small. His previous submission of Maccus Hundwinesunu was returned in September of 2006 for presumption.

The submitter will accept any changes and expresses no interest in authenticity or gender. He does not express a preference if his name must be changed. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

The submitter includes the following in the documentation section:

"The persona I have chosen is 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century Viking/anglo saxon mix due to a village in Scotland named Elgin being sacked by the Norse and wherein I was created and had to go through life fatherless and with no home per se. My mother died during childbirth and was raised for a few years by the remaining living townspeople until I set off on my own to wander.

"The name and some history behind "Maccus" was found at the [electronicscotland.com](http://electronicscotland.com) website and history provided by Rob Maxtone Graham, 18<sup>th</sup> of Cultoquhey, West Wing, Auchidinney House, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH268PE Scotland – Tel/fax +44 (0)1968 676251.

"The information as stated on page 1 and 2 of the site are attached for your overview and approval."

Attached is a single page of compiled information entitled "Migration of a name, 1100-1700. Part 1:-Roxburgh Roots, c. 1100-1300." Neither author nor URL of the source pages were included on this page. Following are the highlighted sections of this page:

"The earliest mention of the name "Maccus" is in 973 when he, as "King of very many Islands", along with seven other regional kings including Kenneth II of Scotland, swore fealty to the English King Edgar at Chester."

"The name reappears two generations later. When "Maccus, son of Undewyn"..."

"In Melrose # 88 Maccus is the 'Prepositus' i.e. Provost..."

"Early witness lists to these charters contain many other Norse or Saxon sounding first names, usually described as 'A' son of 'B'... It would appear therefore that Maccus was associated with other Norse or Saxon Lords, all of whom had some importance under Alexander I and he continued to enjoy royal favour after 1124. The de Moreville family, in particular, would appear to have been early overlords of the S. Boswells/Mertoun/Dryburgh area, in addition to Lauderdale."

"Maccus died c. 1150 after which charters were then witnessed by "Liolf, son of Maccus"... it would seem that the placenames were established during maccus' lifetime, and he was considered important enough for them to be retained after his death. His heirs, however, used the terminology "son of Maccus" rather than "of Maxton or Maxwell"."

No documentation was supplied for <of Elgin>.

The submitter's previous device submission of *Per bend sinister*

*azure and sable, a mullet of four points argent* was returned in May 2006 for multiple conflicts, including Somalia, Eleazar Valentine von Mindelheim, Andrew Greekcloak Hethylsson, Aelfwine Denedom, Sasha Vladimir Obolenskij and Rafael Diego de Burgos.

This device submission addresses the above conflicts.

#### 14. Rashid al-Qasim – Seagirt – Name & Device, New

*Per fess nebuly sable and vert, in chief a crescent pendant argent, in base a cobra (serpent) nowed or.*



The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the meaning: Rashid – “rightly guided one”, al-Qasim – “divider, mediator, distributor” and language/culture for his name. He wishes his name changed to be authentic for 12<sup>th</sup> century Arabic. He will not allow the creation of a holding name.

<Rashid> and <al-Qasim> are both found in “Arabic Personal Names from the Futuwah” by

Mustapha al-Muhaddith ibn al-Saaqat, edited by Arval Benicoeur and Avelina Keyes at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mustapha/futuwwah.html>.

<Rashid> is found in the third column of personal names on page 2.

<al-Qasim> is found in the second column of surnames, also on page 2.

#### 15. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Award of the Apple Tree – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The branch's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, does not express a preference should the name have to be changed and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes section of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Thing

Oak 722

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

OED s.v. apple-tree:

a1100 in Wright Voc. 79/2 Malus, æpeltre.

a1300 Cursor M. 1367 Pepins.. quilk a {th}e appel tre he nam.

1447 Lyvys of Seyntys 54b/2 He that..hys appyltre Eche day watryth.

c1525 SKELTON Replyc. 157 Suche apple tre, suche frute.

apple (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

c1400(?a1387) PPLC (Hnt HM 137) 9.318: Benes and baken apples thei brouhte in here lappes.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1901>

tree (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

1532 rev(c1385) Usk TL (Thynne:Skeat) 22/37: A tree ofte set in dyvers places wol nat by kynde endure to bringe forth frutes.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED46870>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

#### 16. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Award of the Blue Pearl – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The branch's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Colour + Thing

Golden Spur 1559

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

blue (adj.)

Middle English Dictionary

(1366) Will York in Sur.Soc.4 81: Unam robam blue.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED5200>

pearl (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

a1400 Alphita (SeldArch B.35) 111/13: Margarita est lapis in quibusdam piscibus inuentus, i. pearl.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED33010>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

#### 17. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Award of the Gemme Stone – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Things

Garter 1191

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

Gemme

Middle English Dictionary

?a1475(?a1425) Higd.(2) (Hrl 2261) 7.85: Egelredus, kynge of Ynglonde, mariede in this yere Emma the gemme of Normandy, do3hter of the firste Richarde.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED18358>

Stone (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

?a1425 \*MS Htrn.95 (Htrn 95) 108b/b: 3if þe ere, put oile of rosen hette in þe ere..and þen drawe out þe stone.

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

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

#### 18. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Award of the Silver Apple – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Colour + Thing

Golden Rose 1096

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

silver (adj.)

Middle English Dictionary

-?(1466) Will in Som.RS 16 210: To Sebill..3 silver spones.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED40352>

apple (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

c1400(?a1387) PPI.C (Hnt HM 137) 9.318: Benes and baken apples thei brouhte in here lappes.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1901>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

#### 19. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Award of the Silver Otter – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in

having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Colour + Creature

White Eagle 1325

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

silver (adj.)

Middle English Dictionary

-?(1466) Will in Som.RS 16 210: To Sebill..3 silver spones.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED40352>

otter (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

1591(?a1425) Chester OI.(Hnt HM 2) 49/170: Take here..otters

[vr. Atter] and foxes, fullimartes alsoe.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED31004>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

#### 20. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Honor of the Heart of Saint William – Vulcanfeldt – Device, Change

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for object of religious veneration

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Name + Body Part

Wing of St. Michael 1147/1176

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

heart (n.)

OED online

a1553 UDALL Royster D. I. iii. (Arb.) 25 Howe dothe sweete Custance, my heart of gold, tell me how?

William

Middle English Dictionary

(1446) Doc.in Morsback Origurk. 25: Payng yerely to dame Elizabeth Mauleuerer..the ferme..which the seid sir William afore to hir payed.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=2248027&egdisplay=open&egs=2253987>

Saint William canonized 1227

CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/15628c.htm>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages and the Catholic Encyclopedia pages are included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

### 21. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Honor of the Iris of Saint Elizabeth – Vulcanfeldt – Device, Change

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for object of religious veneration

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Name + Thing

Shield of Saint George 1406

August 2005 LoAR

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

iris

Middle English Dictionary

?a1425 \*MS Htrn.95 (Htrn 95) 195b/b: Iris, ffloure delys.

[http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED23363)

[idx?type=id&id=MED23363](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED23363)

Elizabeth

Dated to 1205 in Withycombe, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. s.n. Elizabeth

Saint William canonized 1235

CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/05389a.htm>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages and the Catholic Encyclopedia pages are included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

### 22. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Order of the Apple-Blossom – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Thing

Oak 722

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

appel-blome

Middle English Dictionary

(1339) Doc.in Riley Mem.Lond. 206: [One surcoat of] appel-blome.

[http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1901)

[idx?type=id&id=MED1901](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1901)

apple (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

c1400(?a1387) PPLC (Hnt HM 137) 9.318: Benes and baken

apples thei brouhte in here lappes.

[http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1901)

[idx?type=id&id=MED1901](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1901)

blossom (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

a1500(?c1400) Triam.(Cmb.Ff.2.38) 628: Sche was white os

blossom on flowre.

[http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED5312)

[idx?type=id&id=MED5312](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED5312)

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

### 23. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Order of the Hasel-notes – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Thing

Oak 722

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

Hasel-notes (n.)

Middle English Dictionary

a1375 WPal.(KC 13) 1811: We schul.gete vs.hawes, hepus & hakernes & þe hasel-notes.

[http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED20047)

[idx?type=id&id=MED20047](http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED20047)

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included. There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

### 24. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Ordre du Piller d'Argent (Order of the Silver Pillar – Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, expresses no preference should the name have to be changed, and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Color + Thing

Le Cordon Bleu 1198

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

Pillar

Etymology section of the online OED s.v. pillar has:

Anglo-Norman: piler, pilere, pilerre, peler, pelir, pieler (also pillier) Old French and Middle French: piler, piller

d'argent

Middle English Dictionary

(1344) in Rymer's Foedera (1816-69) 3.17: Et celui, qui vorra achatre le noble d'or pur esterlings, paie une maille d'argent outre le pris, & pur le maille d'or un ferling d'argent.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=55912073&egdisplay=open&egs=55915001>

Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included.

There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

## 25. Terra Pomaria, Barony of for Order of the White Scroll –

### Terra Pomaria – Order Name, New

The submitter's name was registered in January of 1993.

The branch will accept any changes, cares most about the meaning of the name with the following note: "It is very important that this remain a "white scroll", and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

The following is from the Name Documentation and Consultation Notes area of the form:

Named for heraldic charge

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2005/08/05-08cl.html>

Color + Thing

Golden Spur 1559

Project Ordensnamen

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm>

white

Middle English Dictionary

a1450(?c1421) Lydg. ST (Arun 119) 376: He made ... wel expert Astronomyens ... To fynden out ... The Chyldes fate ... the heuenly mansions Clerly Cerched be smale fracciouns ... On Augrym stones and on white caartes, ypreued out be diligent labour in tables correcte.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED52610>

scroll

Middle English Dictionary

?c1475 \*Cath.Angl.(Add 15562) 109a: A Scroll: Rotula, breue, scedula, &c..A Scrawle: Scedula.

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED39075>

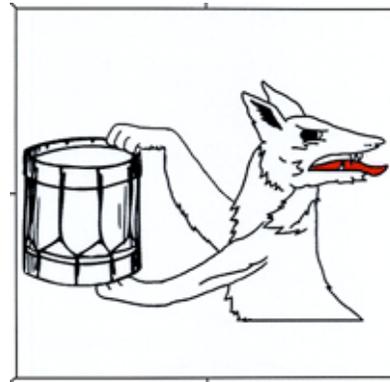
Photocopies of the Middle English Dictionary pages included.

There is a signature on the form. [I can't read it and there's nothing saying whose signature it is, but it's the same on all the forms so it's definitely a signature... - Li Ban]

## 26. Uilliam mac Fearchair mhic Gillie Aindrias for Clan

MacAndrew – Lions Gate – Badge, New

*Fieldless, a demi wolf regardant maintaining a drum argent.*



The submitter's name was registered in May of 2005.

## 27. Vulcanfeldt, Barony of – Vulcanfeldt – Device, Change

*Per chevron gules and or, upon a sun laurel wreath all counterchanged within a bordure embattled sable*



The submitter's name was registered in June of 1982.

The branch's currently registered arms of *Argent, an apple gules within a laurel wreath vert a chief wavy azure* was registered in February of 1997 as a change from the previously registered *Per chevron gules and Or upon a sun a laurel wreath all counterchanged within a bordure embattled sable* registered in July of 1990.

This submission is a return to the older of the two above blazons.

If registered, the branch requests that the currently registered arms of *Argent, an apple gules within a laurel wreath vert a chief wavy azure* be retained as a badge.

This submission is accompanied by a petition signed by the Baron and the Baroness, 11 officers and 10 members of the populace.

## 28. Wilrich von Hessen for Die Kriegbrüder von Acre – Krakenfjord – Military Unit Name, Resubmission to Kingdom

The submitter's name was registered in June of 2002.

The previous submission of *Der Kompanie die Pjerdbruder* was returned in May of 2007 for implausible formation and no documentation. Concerns about the similarity of meaning between horseman/horse-brother and knight were also expressed.

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about the language/culture of the name, doesn't care about the gender of the name and wishes the name changed to be authentic for 1191 – German-Crusaders living in Acre. He will not allow the creation of a holding name.

1191 – King Richard I takes Acre with English forces, and the remainder of Empress Bar Barossa's German forces. = Germans in Acre

English – The war brothers of Acre

German – Die Kreigbrüder von Acre.

Literal translation based on Schwertbruder (Sword brothers)

Consulted – Project Ordensnamen by Meradudd Cethin. Tried to follow guidelines on how to name an order – though this is a Military Company not an Order. [URL is <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/> -- LÍ Ban]

The pattern from Project Ordensnamen that is followed is loosely that of names of groups of people.



Prepared by LÍ Ban ingen Echtigeirn.