

## AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR JANUARY AS XLII / 2008 CE



Lady Caitrina inghean Aindriasa, Lions Blood Herald  
(604) 809-4961 or [Caitrina@shaw.ca](mailto:Caitrina@shaw.ca)

### 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, Caitrina inghean Aindriasa, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

### COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN JANUARY'S INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> OF FEBRUARY, 2008.

The December Lions Blood meeting will be held at 1:00pm on January 20<sup>th</sup> at Caitrina Lions Blood's home (3174 Sechelt Dr., Coquitlam, BC).

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

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

The January Lions Blood meeting will be held on February 17<sup>th</sup> in the Barony of Seagirt (exact location TBA).

## LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

### *From Lions Blood*

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

Now that we've all completed the task of decking the halls with holly proper, it's time once again to get ready for the Tourney Season and all the consulting tables that come with having Heraldry at an event. I direct this message then to the very important task of consulting. Things come up each month within the submissions that need to be

addressed and word sent out to future submitters so they can avoid some pitfalls that can come with submitting without a heraldic consultation. Herein are but just the latest few...

1. **Missing Documentation** – Lately it's been in the way of the submitter citing an URL for their documentation but not including a hard copy of the URL content. In some cases this may be fine but in most it could mean a return for lack of documentation, especially in the case of the URL not being valid.

2. **Colour copies in mediums other than Crayola** – Crayola really is a Herald's and Submitter's best friend. The colours are true and stay true. I've had to return a few submissions that would have been forwarded to Laurel if only the submitter did not use a colour printer for their colour copies. The ink fades quickly and by the time the paperwork is ready to go forward, the colours are no longer recognizable. This is a big gamble on the part of the submitter.

3. **Field division lines and charge outlines too thick** – Though not a problem in all cases, there have been a few lately that the lines of the submission are so thick they look more like a fimbriation. This can result in a submission being returned if it's not clear that the submitter only used an error in judgment.

All of the issues above can result in a return from Kingdom and slow down the registration process. Both are not good. I would ask that Consulting Heraldry pass this info onto their clients in an effort to get the numbers of returns for these reasons down to a bare minimum. It pains me to return a submission for these reasons and I know it's a frustration to the Submitter.

I hope you all had a safe and relaxing Holiday Season.

Caitrina Lions Blood

## LAUREL ACTIONS

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

### **From Wreath: Bleu-Celeste and Other Tinctures**

Recently there have been calls to return armory that uses a light azure. Commenters quote the precedent:

The real point that I am trying to make here is that the SCA has always "picked and chosen" from among what period heralds did to apply to our own "game".

I'm surprised that no one told you we follow pre-1485 English (i.e. Plantagenet) usage.... We are not restricted to Plantagenet usage; we accept other charges and conventions on an individual basis, and invent our own at need. Thus we will accept a Norse Jelling-beast, not to mention the Hrassvelg monster, while refusing to employ sanguine or bleu-celeste.

(Da'ud *Laurel* quoting Karina *Laurel* in the October 1991 Cover Letter)

Also quoted is:

We have known for a considerable number of years that there were numerous instances of "false heraldry" (violations of the rule of tincture) in Continental armory, not to mention JERUSALEM. Appendix F of Woodward is devoted to proving the "multitudinous instances" of Les Armes Fausses. We have also known of the "other tinctures" to be found on the Continent - bleu-celeste and iron-grey, for example - and of the "stainand [sic] colors" (murrey, sanguine, tenné). The point is that we have steadfastly refused to allow such practices to "intrude upon the purity of Society heraldry" (HB, 20 Sep 71, p. 3); and that chief among the arguments against them is the issue of contrast... [LoAR 04/1986]

We do not **blazon** bleu-celeste, but it is undoubtedly blue and is thus registered as *azure*. The fact that the color is a light blue, rather than the standard blue is almost never mentioned. As long as the color is clearly blue (and not so light that it lacks contrast with argent or Or) it will be registerable, and blazoned as *azure*. We continue to decline the use of *bleu-celeste* in blazon and note that no difference will be granted between any shade of blue.

As to the other tinctures in mentioned in the 1986 precedent, we accept a tincture if it can clearly be associated with one of the standard heraldic tinctures. Thus *sanguine*, when it is clearly red, is usually registered as gules, while *murrey* is generally returned as it is neither clearly purple nor clearly gules. *Grey* is generally registered as argent, though occasionally it has been registered as sable when it is very dark or returned for blurring the distinction between argent and sable. *Tenné* is not registered because orange is neither clearly Or nor clearly gules.

#### From Wreath: On Falcons and Ravens

The submission this month from Merlyn Elzebeth von Preßela raised the issue of whether or not there is a CD between a raven and a merlin. A merlin is a type of falcon and is considered heraldically identical to a standard falcon. In February 2001 Laurel ruled: "As rising is a reasonable posture for both ravens and hawks, we would normally give a CD for the change of type of the bird." In January 2002 the opposite was ruled, with the Cover Letter noting: "Falcons close are not entitled to difference from corbies close." (*Corbie* and *raven* are essentially two names for the same bird.)

In February 2006 it was ruled that:

This [(*Fieldless*) A *popinjay* vert] is not a conflict with Hrefna in heppna Þorgrímsdóttir, (*Fieldless*) A *raven* vert. Both popinjays and ravens are period charges and no evidence has been found that the two were interchangeable in period heraldry. We can, in fact, show that when the two birds were rendered by the same artist, pains were taken to keep them distinct. Typical is the Zurich Roll, which has both popinjays (in the arms of Sanct Johann, *d'argent au perroquet de sinople acc. de deux étoiles de sable rengees en barre*) and crows (in the arms of Schifer, *de gueules au chef d'argent charge d'un corbeau de sable*). The popinjay's beak is the typical hooked form we associate with parrots, macaws, budgies, etc, while the crow's beak is long and

pointy. The popinjay also has a long, pointed tail. The raven has a long but raggedly square tail and a shorter neck than the popinjay. Other examples include the *Armorial Bellenville*, the *Grand Equestrian Armorial*, de Bara's *Blason des Armoiries*, and Siebmacher (von Rabenstein, plate 105, and von Puchenaw, plate 141). While the differences vary from artist to artist, in each case ravens and [sic] drawn distinctly different from popinjays.

Both Hrenfa's and Catherine's birds are in their standard period posture (close), are drawn correctly, and there is a visual difference. Thus the criteria laid out by Laurel in the January 2002 Cover Letter are met; we will therefore grant a CD between a raven and a popinjay.

There is still no difference granted between a falcon and raven, nor between a falcon and a popinjay; however, conflict is not transitive and -- until it is shown that popinjays and ravens were interchangeable in period -- we will grant a CD between properly drawn ravens and popinjays.

Since February 2006 additional research has been done by Batonvert on period depictions of falcons and ravens. He notes:

I've attached a few scans from the Zurich Roll, from Stemmario Trivulziano, from Guillim, and from Siebmacher [*not included in this letter - Wreath*]. In each case there's a crow/raven/corvid and a falcon (in most cases, the cant on the name makes that clear). And in every case, there's one consistent difference between the falcon and the corvid: The falcon has a hooked beak. While the corvid's beak is straight -- every time.

The consistency here suggests that period heralds \*did\* distinguish between these two birds. They certainly tried to draw them differently -- a rendition might vary between artists, but each individual artist made the distinction. This was the argument that let us grant a CD between ravens and parrots, some months past, and I don't see why it shouldn't apply here.

The examples that Batonvert provided were as follows: the canting arms of Kromair and of Falcke (Siebmacher, plates 63, 189); the arms of Schifer and the canting arms of Falkenstein (Zurich Roll #413, #454); the canting arms of de Corbis and the arms of di Iorsenove (Stemmario Trivulziano, pp. 99, 180); and the canting arms of Corbet and the arms of Weele (Guillim, pp. 230, 229).

Normally a detail as small as a beak would not be grounds for a CD; however, RfS X.4.e states in part "Types of charges considered to be separate in period, for example a lion and an heraldic tyger, will be considered different." As a merlin/falcon close and a raven close are both period heraldic charges, in their period posture (close), and as period heralds consistently distinguished, in their heraldic art, the birds in these positions, we will grant a CD between a merlin/falcon close and a raven close.

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

**Áine ingen huí Néill.** Device. Azure, two seahorses in fess between three shamrocks Or.

**Alasdar Conner Drake.** Name.

This name combines Gaelic and English in the same name; this is one step from period practice. Some commenters noted that the name pattern in use here appeared to be [*Gaelic given name*] + [*Anglicized Gaelic given name*] + [*English surname*]. However, the documentation shows the patterns is [*Gaelic given name*] +

[*English surname*] + [*English surname*]. The pattern [*given name*] + [*surname*] + [*surname*] is found rarely in 16th C England.

**Brynjólfur oxafotr.** Device. Per saltire sable and azure, in pale two ox's heads cabossed argent.

**Catelin the Wanderer.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This is not an aural conflict with *Kalin the Wanderer*, registered November 1981. The name *Catelin* is pronounced approximately \KAHT-@-lin\, while *Kalin*, which as far as we can determine is a modern name with several possible origins, is generally pronounced approximately \KAY-lin\. The names have a different number of syllables and the vowels of the stressed syllables of each name are hard to confuse.

We note that it is likely that the ordinary SCA member will pronounce the name *Catelin* as \KAYT-lin\. However, as we have mentioned in the past, for matters of conflict, we should not consider mispronunciations, just as we do not consider what parts of a submitted name we believe the submitter will actually use. We do request that the submitter be informed of the correct pronunciation of this name, and we would hope she would be consistent in using the correct pronunciation.

**Christian van Ghendt.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and Or, two goblets and a stag's head cabossed counterchanged.

The submitter requested an authentic 11th-12th C Flemish name. While we have no reason to believe that the various parts of this name were not found in this time period, we have no documentation for the given name in Flemish prior to the 13th C. Therefore, we are unwilling to state that this is an authentic 11th-12th C name. It is, however, a reasonable 13th C Flemish name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the goblets larger.

**Emma Kindheart.** Name.

**Geoffrey de Rennes.** Device change. Per pale argent and azure, a cross fleury fitchy and on a chief three fleurs-de-lys counterchanged.

The submitter's previous device, *Or, a whirlpool rayonny vert*, is retained as a badge.

**Judith Greanwood.** Name change from holding name Judith of Saint Bunstable.

The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with *Judith von Gruenwald*, whose name was registered April 1987.

**Matillis atte Hethe.** Badge. Argent, three bendlets purpure and overall a tower azure.

This badge was pended on the January 2007 LoAR.

The submitted badge is clear of the device of Felice of Mayhem House, which is reblazoned elsewhere on the LoAR as *Argent, a tower fracted, the upper half bendwise, azure*. There is a CD for the difference between the towers due to the change in orientation of half of Felice's tower. There is a second CD for functionally changing the field from *Argent* to *Bendy argent and purpure*. Strictly speaking, we aren't changing the field, we're adding bendlets. Indeed, it can be argued that we're adding primary charges, which is sufficient difference in and of itself to clear these devices by RfS X.1. However, since we treat *Argent, three bendlets purpure* and *Bendy argent and purpure* as interchangeable blazons, there should only be a CD for the bendlets. We leave open the question whether RfS X.1 (addition of primary charge) applies in situations such as these.

**Rohesia Morleigh.** Device. Per fess purpure and vert, a Celtic cross and in chief a mullet of seven points Or.

**Thormot Mac Otter.** Name and device. Azure, a triskelion of armored legs and on a chief wavy argent a violin, pegs to sinister, azure.

Submitted as *Thormot Mac Otter of Rushen*, the submitter requested an authentic 16th C Manx name. As submitted, the name does not follow known patterns found in 16th C Manx names. We have very few examples of period Manx names, so it is possible that there are patterns we do not know about. However, none of the names we know of follow the pattern [*given*] + [*patronymic*] of [*locative*]. There are also no examples of [*given*] of [*locative*]. In Theophilus Talbot, *Manorial Roll for the Isle of Man, 1511-1515*, our main source for 16th C Manx names, there are thirteen names with multiple surnames. They show the patterns [*given*] + [*descriptive*] + [*patronymic*] (five examples), [*given*] + [*marked patronymic*] + [*unmarked patronymic*] (four examples), [*given*] + [*unmarked patronymic*] + [*marked patronymic*] (two examples), [*given*] + [*patronymic*] + [*descriptive*] and [*given*] + [*patronymic*] + [*generational descriptive*] (one example of each). Of the bynames in the available Manx data, the overwhelming majority of bynames are patronymics. We have changed the name to *Thormot Mac Otter* to make the name an authentic 16th C Manx name. We note that the alternative *Thormot Rushen* is also registerable.

**Titus Antonius Thurinus.** Name and device. Or, two swords inverted in saltire and on a chief triangular sable a Gorgon's head cabossed Or.

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

**Catelin the Wanderer.** Device. Per fess argent and gules semy of "triquetrae" argent, in chief a thistle proper.

This device is returned as the triquetrae appear to be triangles - with diapering, but triangles nonetheless. As the submitter clearly wishes triquetrae, not triangles, we are returning this for a redraw. We note that the triquetrae could be blazoned either as *semy of triquetrae* or *six triquetrae*; on resubmission please ask the submitter which she prefers.

**Cormacc ua Néill.** Device. Sable, two shamrocks and a ram's head cabossed argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge for Morgan Argante Elandris of Cantref Gwaelon, *Sable, a ram's skull cabossed argent*. There is a CD for adding the shamrocks but, as there is not a CD between a *ram's head* and a *ram's skull* that is the only difference.

## **LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS**

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

- **Aulus Marius Castus.** Name & Device, New. *Gules, a wyvern erect between in chief three mullets and in base a dagger inverted Or.*

Device forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned as *Gules, a wyvern erect between in chief three mullets and in base a dagger inverted Or* as the gladius does not look like a gladius and is Or not proper.

- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *The Order of Avacal.*
- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *The Order of the Red Gryphon of Avacal.*

- **Avacal, Principality of.** Order Name, New. *The Order of the White Towers of Avacal.*

- **Gemma Northwode.** Device, New. *Argent, a hurst of apple trees fructed proper and on a chief azure three escallops argent.*

Device forwarded on to Laurel. Reblazoned: as Argent, a hurst of apple trees fructed proper and on a chief azure three escallops argent.

- **Isabella de Walingeford.** Name, New.
- **Jorundr Haustmyrkr.** Name & Device, New. *Per fess sable and argent, a mascle countercharged.*

- **Margerie Freyser.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Per chevron engrailed vert and argent, two cinquefoils and a crescent counterchanged.*

- **Mevanou Loyt.** Name Change, Resubmission to Kingdom.

Old Item: Myfanwy Golwynwraig Penmynydd, to be released. Submitted as Myfanwy Llwyd, this name is being forwarded to Laurel as Mevanou Loyt. The submitter was consulted via email on 2007-12-16 and is in agreement with the change of spelling.

- **Pádraig Mac Fhaoláin.** Name Change, New. *Per bend Or and purpure, a triquetra and a rose counterchanged slipped and leaved vert.*

Old Item: AEdric Duquesne, to be released. Submitted as Pádraig Mac Fhaoláin, this name is being forwarded to Laurel as Pádraig Mac Fhaoláin. The submitter was consulted via email 2007-12-16 and is in agreement with the change of an acute accent on the second 'a'.

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

- **Elspeith Dubh inghean Dubhghaill.** Device, New. *Per saltire purpure and azure, a cross patonce argent.*

This device is returned for the following:

Found to be in conflict with Stephen de Huyn registered in September of 1996 (via Caid): *(Fieldless) A cross of Santiago argent.* There is one Clear Difference for the addition of the field but there is not a Clear Difference between a cross of Santiago and a cross patonce.

Reference: [a cross fleury vs. cross of Santiago] As of the March 2001 LoAR, "A cross patonce and a cross of Santiago are both considered artistic variants of a cross flory; therefore, there is no CD for a cross patonce versus a cross of Santiago." A cross fleury is even closer in depiction to a cross of Santiago than a cross patonce. [Cristoval Gitano, 08/01, R-Lochac]

Please advise the submitter to be careful on future submissions to avoid outlines so thick that they appear to be fimbriation.

- **Jacob the Upended.** Name & Device, New. *Sable, a boar sejant argent.*

Name returned for the following:

The earliest date in the OED for the verb <upend> in any spelling is 1823, so there's no way this word could have formed a medieval byname. The Middle English Dictionary does give us the verb <upturnen> at <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=229875363&egdisplay=open&egs=229876775>, which has the meaning "to cause (sb.) to fall, upend", and cites a usage "I am put and vpturnyd, that i had fallen..." <underturnen>, <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=224906588&egdisplay=open&egs=224909180>, has a similar meaning.

Another similar verb is <walten> (see <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED51612&egs=all&egdisplay=open>), which is even attested in the surname <Waltewayn>, which An Tir Herald's believe to mean "overtuned wagon."

<up-s{o-}-down>, <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED50527&egs=all&egdisplay=open>, in its various spellings, which means "upside down, inverted; in the opposite of the normal position". Though this isn't cited in a surname, The An Tir College think it is not incompatible with Middle English nickname-type bynames.

With regards to Submitter's quote; "Submission is modernized; period usage may have been 'L'uppendyd or similar, as borrowing from the French language did begin around the late 14th century. Nickname usage and spelling are unattested; however, it sees usage on SCA membership cards in modern form and spelling."

Some An Tir Herald's debate whether "Borrowing from the French language did begin around the late 14th century" is correct or not. And SCA membership card usage isn't relevant to documentation.

As the Submitter will not accept major changes, I have no choice but to return his submission with the above suggestions for an alternative Byname.

Device is returned for the following:

In conflict with Erasmus MacBain registered in October of 2000 (via Caid): *Sable, a boar dormant argent.* There is one clear difference for the position of the boar but none for the Sable field..

- **Kaesopetronius Gallus.** Device, New. *Per pale sable and gules, a goutte d'eau.*

This device is returned for the following:

Found to be in conflict with Brocc of Alderden registered in July of 1991 (via the West): *(Fieldless) A goutte d'eau.* Only one Clear Difference for the addition of the field.



Prepared by Lí Ban ingen Echtigeim.