

**ANSTEORRAN COLLEGE OF
HERALDS
Collated Commentary on ILol 0510**

Please find herein the results of the decision meeting held on December 3, 2005, at Wiesenfeuer Yule.

Emma Asterisk

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry does Estrill Swet send Greetings! Jayme is on vacation until January 2006, so I'm compiling commentary (again) for a couple of months. Just continue to send all commentary to Retarius@ansteorra.org as usual.

For information on commentary submission formats or to receive a copy of the collated commentary, you can contact me at:
Deborah Sweet
824 E 8th
Stillwater, OK 74074
405/624/9344 (before 10 pm please)
Retarius@ansteorra.org

Commenters for this issue:

Da'ud ibn Auda – **al-Jamal** Herald

Knute

Aryanhwy

NE Calontir commenting group - Gawain of Miskbridge – Green Anchor Herald; Lord Einarr Grimsson, Lady Jacqueline de Meux, Lord Breichiol map Lludd o Fannauc

Collated Commentary on ILol 0510

1. Bjornsborg. (Bjornsborg)

This branch name was registered at some point. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A torch bendwise sinister proper.*

Al-Jamal

[Badge] This should have been listed as "Bjornsborg, Barony of".

Is the torch wooden? Iron? What makes up its body? Unless we know that, we cannot blazon the torch as "proper". We either need to blazon it's body tincture specifically, or define it in the blazon.

Knute

[Badge] Clear.

Aryanhwy

[Badge] Their registered name is <Bjornsborg, Barony of>. I found no conflicts.

College Action

Badge: Forwarded to Laurel as *(Fieldless) A wooden torch bendwise sinister proper. Bordure, please make sure the Lol lists this as "Bjornsborg, Barony of" (the paperwork already does).*

2. Clara von Ulm. (Loch Soilleir)

Name forwarded to Laurel on the 2005-08 Lol. New Device. *Gules, two roundels in chief and on a pile inverted throughout argent an eagle displayed gules.*

Al-Jamal

[Device] The blazon is entirely incorrect. No one seeing this is going to think "a pile". RfS VII.7.a. requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." It is, in fact, *Argent, chapé, an eagle [displayed] and in chief two roundels argent [or, plates]*. The trouble with this, of course, is that the SCA does not allow a charged chapé. "We do not charge vêtu, chapé or chaussé." (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR March 1998, p. 19)

Nor can this reasonably be reblazoned as a *per chevron throughout* field division. The fact that the eagle is clearly so very much larger than the roundels means that they cannot be considered to all be part of a single primary charge group, and the lines of division do not evenly divide the field,* intersecting the sides of the shield as they do at the fess line (exactly where chapé normally does).

*In discussion a *per chevron* inverted line of division, Laurel stated: "The line of division, or at least its bottommost point, is too high; the field division does not come close enough to bisecting the field. This is in accordance with precedent:

As a general rule, chevrons inverted issue from the sides of the shield. One might posit that it could be acceptable for a chevron inverted to issue from the chief corners of the field, because in some displays of armory using chevrons in period on a square form of display (a banner or a square quarter), the chevron

issues from the bottom corners of the field. However, the chevrons in those period examples still effectively bisect the field. The chevron inverted in this submission is too high on the field to bisect the field. This is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a chevron inverted. [Erika Bjornsdottir, R-Tri-maris, Apr 2003]

Likewise, *per chevron inverted* field divisions must also bisect the field, or at least come close. As drawn, the line of division on this emblazon is too high on the field to bisect the field, and is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a *per chevron inverted* division." (LoAR June 2004, p. 15)

The same applies to a *per chevron* line of division.

Knute

[Device] *Argent chapé gules, an eagle gules and in chief two plates.*

This isn't a pile inverted because it doesn't issue from the bottom. It isn't *per chevron* because the line of division, being entirely contained in the upper half, doesn't divide the shield in half. This is chapé.

[*Argent chapé gules, a bear rampant sable and in chief two thistles Or*] This armory must be returned for using a chapé field in which the upper portions are charged. The original blazon for this armory described the field as *per chevron* throughout, but the proportions of the emblazon clearly show that the field is chapé and that the charges on the upper portions of the field are therefore reasons for return. Note the following precedent: Listed on the LoI as having a *per chevron* line of division, the location of the line of the division and the relative sizes of the charges makes this an example of chapé. Therefore, it must be returned ... for charging its upper portions. (LoAR January 2000). [Cellach mac Ualraig, 09/02, R-Caid] Precedents - François, under FIELD DIVISION -- Chapé

Return for non-period style.

Aryanhwy

[Device] This is too wide to be a pile inverted throughout. It's not clear what this is, as the top parts are also too small for this to be chape. Unless someone else can think of a way that this can be blazoned, I recommend that this be returned.

NE Calontir

[Device] There was general agreement that this is not a pile throughout. A minority held that it's *per chevron* throughout, and a majority felt that it's chapé. Of course, the chapé portions can't be charged and a *per chevron* throughout partition line should come down below halfway on the escutcheon, far enough to part the field more or less in half. We recommend that it be redrawn, probably as a *per chevron* divided field because a properly drawn pile isn't really wide enough to accommodate an eagle of any size.

College Action:

Device: Returned for charging the upper portions of a chapé field. It may be able to be redrawn as a "*per chevron* throughout" field division, as long as the field is evenly bisected. See the all of the commentary for a good discussion.

3. Gwynethe Llyn Glaslyn. (Unknown)

New Name. New Device. *Pean, on a chief dovetailed argent, three bunches of grapes purpure leaved vert.*

Knute

[Device] Clear

Aryanhwy

[Name] For the byname, John G. Williams's "WALES AT THE TIME OF THE TREATY OF MONTGOMERY IN 1267" (<http://www.gwp.enta.net/walhist.html>) has examples of place names using both <Llyn> and <Glas>:

"BALA LAKE / LLYN TEGID (Gwy) Pemblemere (1285) / Thlintegit (1285). Earliest record: Pemmesmere (1191). Meaning: from ME pimple <pebble> and mere <lake>. Welsh Meaning: from WELSH llyn <lake> and the personal name Tegid deriving either from Latin Tacitus <the silent one> or WELSH teg <fair>."

"LLANFIHANGEL TAL-Y-LLYN (Pow) Lan Mihangel (c. 1100). Meaning: from WELSH llan <church> of St. Michael at the tal <end> of y <the> llyn <lake>."

"BASINGWERK (Clw) Basingwerk (1278) / Maesglas (see footnote). Earliest record: Besingwerc (c. 1155). Meaning: "the OE weorc <stronghold> of Basa". Welsh Meaning: from maes <meadow> and glas <green>. The abbey was founded in 1131."

"GLASCWM (Pow) Glascwm (see footnote).
Meaning: WELSH glas <green> and cwm
<shallow valley>."

"KNUCKLAS (Pow) Knucklas (see footnote).
Meaning: probably from WELSH cnwch
<small hill> and glas <green>. There was a
castle in the 12th century."

The footnote is:

"Footnote: wherever possible the spellings of the
place-names shown on this map are near-
contemporary to 1267. If there is an earlier
record of the name, it is also shown in this list.
There are many places, however, which are
known by other evidence to have existed in
the 13th century, but for which no early written
records survive. Similarly, some records only
survive in the Latin form. In both these cases
the place-name shown on the map is
consistent with 13th and 14th century
spellings."

<Glas> appears to mean 'green', not 'grey' here,
but the above names appear to make
<Glaslyn> a plausible place name. I'm not
sure about the addition of the second <Llyn>.

[Device] Pretty arms! They are clear of Julien de
Montfort (reg. 04/1999 via Atlantia), "*Pean, a
chief indented argent*," with one CD for the
type of chief and one for adding the tertiaries.
I found nothing else close.

NE Calontir

[Name] Mistress Tangwystyl's booklet *A Welsh
Miscellany* (C.A.#66) discusses locative by-
names on p.26; a proper name doesn't use a
preposition, while a generic geographic feature
calls for a preposition. The *Ordnance Survey
Atlas of Great Britain* shows Glaslyn as a small
lake (about 1/2 mi. across) in Powys, about 16
mi NE of Aberystwyth. Some lake names are
prefixed with "Llyn", but this one isn't. Indeed,
since "glas" means "blue, gray", according to
the derivations in Gruffydd, I suspect that "Llyn"
is redundant. (Lake Graylake, anyone?)

[Device] Somewhere I've seen a guideline that 3-4
laths in each direction is the optimum number
to represent fretty.

College Action

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Gwynethe
Glaslyn>. Bordure, please include additional
documentation for <Glaslyn>; we may need
printouts.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.

4. Rhiannon ferch Cian. (Rosenfeld)

Name registered 2/97. New badge for House
of the Gilded Trellis, name registered 1/05.
Gules, fretty and a base Or.

Knute

[Badge] Clear.

Aryanhwy

[Badge] The comma should be after 'fretty', not
'gules', e.g. "*Gules fretty, a base Or.*" I found
no conflicts.

NE Calontir

[Badge] There was a consensus that fewer
ermine spots would make people happier when
they have to paint, embroider, or applique this
badge.

College Action

Badge: Forwarded to Laurel as *Gules fretty, a
base Or.*

5. Snorri Hallsson. (Gate's Edge)

Name registered 10/03. Resubmitted Device
Change. *Gyronny arrondi of six Or and gules,
an orle sable.*

Knute

[Device] Clear.

Aryanhwy

[Device] Spiffy arms! They are clear of Frithiof
Sigvardsson SkÄgge (reg. 09/1996 via
Drachenwald), "*Gyronny argent and vert, an
orle sable*," by complete change of field
tincture; I found nothing else close.

NE Calontir

[Device] Rather deeper curves in the partition
lines would be an improvement here, but this is
probably registerable as is.

College Action

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.

6. Waldemar hamarhandar. (Unknown)

New Name. New Device. *Per bend sinister
wavy argent and gules, a sea lion erect sable
and a sun Or.*

Al-Jamal

[Device] Now *that's* a noticeably wavy line of division!

Knute

[Device] Clear.

Aryanhwy

[Name] The byname seems plausible.

[Device] Nice wavy! I found no conflicts.

NE Calontir

[Device] Now *that's* what a good wavy line should look like!

College Action

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.

7. Wyllow MacMuireadhaigh. (Loch Soilleir)

New Name. New Device. *Per pale vert and purple seme of thistleheads Or.*

Al-Jamal

[Device] The SCA generally uses the English rather than the French spelling of *semy*.

Knute

[Device] Clear.

Aryanhwy

[Names] Gaelic bynames were used literally in our period, and so much {*Ret*: must?} agree in gender with the given name. The Lol doesn't say what gender <Wyllow> is, but if it's feminine, then the byname will have to be <inghean Mhuireadhaigh>. Is there any evidence that this Cornish saint was known to Gaels? If not, then by precedent this is not registerable:

"Elena Glamorgan...In this case, Flavia has been documented as a Roman saint. No evidence was provided, and none was found by the College, that an early saint named Flavia was known in the Middle Ages. Just as in the Sadok example above, we have no evidence that a Welsh, or even English, parent would have known of a saint named Flavia. If they did not know of a Saint Flavia, they could not have named a child for her in their language. Lacking references to one of these saints named Flavia in another language (such as Middle English), the name Flavia can

only be considered as the (Roman) Latin name of a 1st and/or 6th C woman, and only appropriate for that language and time. [LoAR June 2003]"

Cornish/Scots combinations were ruled a weirdness on the 09/2004 LoAR, and I would not be surprised if Gaelic/Cornish combinations were not registerable. There is also a temporal disparity issue here; <mac Muireadhaigh> is Early Modern (c. 1200-c. 1700), and that's more than 300 years from the 6th C date for <Wyllow>.

[Device] Typo: "semy". I see no conflicts.

College Action

Name: Forwarded to Laurel. Bordure, please note that we are aware there may be a temporal disparity, but also wish for a formal ruling on if Cornish/Gaelic combinations are a weirdness, or completely unregistrable.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.
