

Peerage in the
Royal Manticoran Navy

RMN 0-3



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***Office of the First
Lord of the Admiralty***

Landing, Manticore



**THE ROYAL
MANTICORAN NAVY**

The Official Honor Harrington Fan Association

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**Parliment of TRMN
Peerage in the Royal Manticoran Navy**



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Office of the First Lord of the Admiralty
Admiralty House
Landing, Manticore

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Parliment of TRMN

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For Sovereign, Peers, & Realm

WHAT IS A PEER

Peerage is defined as “a system of titles of nobility in the Star Kingdom of Manticore, the Imperial Andermani Empire, and the Protectorate of Grayson.” The term is used both collectively to refer to the entire body of titles, and individually to refer to a specific title. Peerage dignities may be recommended by both Houses of Parliament (Commons and Lords) and approved by the House of Lords through its Peerage Courts.

What does it mean to be “a Peer” in TRMN? It has been said Peers are recognized, not made. Members elevated as Peers have shown a higher level of leadership and a commitment to the benefit of the membership and organization, while demonstrating service above and beyond what their rank and position requires.

At one time, getting a peerage was considered another award and nothing more. Many Peers were elevated before there were actual duties and responsibilities. That all changed in 2016 with the creation of the Houses of Parliament Manual (RMN 0-2) that created the House of Lords (and the House of Commons). Both Houses were given certain rights and obligations. Times have changed and becoming a peer is now an acknowledgment of one’s overall achievements in TRMN and a sign of one’s willingness to continue those activities in support of the organization. Being a peer comes with duties and responsibilities. It is an honor and a responsibility, but it is not an award

The Peerage titles, in order of precedence from highest to lowest, are:

- Grand Duke/Grand Duchess (This is primarily reserved for members of the Royal Family, but exceptions can be made for exceptional service to the organization)
- Duke/Duchess
- Steadholder (Grayson title of roughly equivalent rank to Duke/Duchess)
- Senator (Republic of Haven title of roughly equivalent rank to Duke/Duchess)
- Earl/Countess
- Baron/Baroness
- Knight/Dame (Only those members who are invested into The Most Noble Order of the Star Kingdom have an inheritable title)

FORMS OF ADDRESS BY PEERAGE

Grand Duke/Grand Duchess — Formally referred to as: *His/Her Most Serene Grace*, The Grand Duke/Duchess of (duchy); Addressed as: *Your Grace* (the first time) and *Sir* or *Ma’am* every time afterward. If you are a friend, you may use the name of his or her duchy. Close friends and relatives may use first names, but only in non-formal social occasions.

Duke/Duchess — Formally referred to as: *His/Her Most Noble Grace*, The Duke/Duchess of (duchy); Addressed as: *Your Grace* (the first time) and *Sir* or *Ma’am* every time afterward. If you are a friend, you may use the name of his or her duchy. Close friends and relatives may use first names, but only in non-formal social occasions.

Steadholder — Formally referred to as: *His Lordship/Her Ladyship* the Steadholder (title); Addressed as: *My Lord* or *My Lady* (the first time) and *Sir* or *Ma’am* every time afterward. If you are a friend, you may use the name of his or her lands. Close friends and relatives may use first names, but only in non-formal social occasions.



The crest of Heather Selbe, First Baroness, Blacksburg.



The crest of Laura Lochen, First Countess, Boundary Waters.

Senator — Formally referred to as: The Honorable (full name); Addressed as: Senator (last name – the first time) and Sir or Ma’am every time afterward. If you are a friend, you may use the name of his or her district. Close friends and relatives may use first names, but only in non-formal social occasions.

Earl/Countess — Formally referred to as: The Most Honorable The Earl of (county) or the Most Honorable The Countess of (county); Addressed as: Lord (county) or Lady (county) - the first time - and My Lord or My Lady every time afterward. If you are a close friend or relative, you may use simply the name of the county.

Baron/Baroness — Formally referred to as: The Right Honorable The Baron (barony) or The Right Honorable The Baroness (barony); Addressed as: Lord (barony) or Lady (barony) - the first time - then My Lord or My Lady. If you are a friend or a relative, you may use simply the name of the barony.

Knight/Dame — Formally referred to as: Sir John Smith, KSK or Dame Jane Smith, KSK. The postnominals must always be used, and should be announced in order of precedence, rather than in order of seniority; Addressed as: Sir John, or Dame Jane.

Cadet Peers of a Hereditary Landed Peer — Formally referred to as: The Lord John Smith of (holding) or the Lady Jane Smith of (holding); Addressed as: My Lord or My Lady. Close friends and relatives may use first names.

Subsequent sons and daughters of a Hereditary Landed Peer — Formally referred to as: The Honorable John Smith of (holding) or the Honorable Jane Smith of (holding). Usually abbreviated in written references: “The Hon. John Smith.” Addressed as: Sir or Ma’am, or Mr. Smith/ Ms. Smith. Close friends and relatives may use first names.

Life Peerages follow the same general style and form of address, but peer’s surname is used instead of a land title. For example, The Right Honorable Baron Smith

LIFE PEERAGE VS. HEREDITARY PEERAGE

Hereditary Peerages are granted lands within the Star Kingdom and a seat in the House of Lords. A Hereditary Peer will work through a space on the Wall of Peerage in the TRMN Headquarters. As their Peerage Title increases, they will be given a space on the Wall of Peerage commensurate with the title to place their Coat of Arms, which they will be given certain rights to design themselves but must be approved by the College of Arms. Life Peers do not come with land, nor have a seat in the House of Lords. Knights/Dames do not have a Coat of Arms but are granted a keep.

NOTE: For members that are married (in Real Life), and approved for elevation, their partner will receive the same privilege and title as the member in the opposite gender form. This courtesy is different for Knights/Dames of the Order of Star Kingdom.

The wife of a knight may use the courtesy title of “Lady” before her surname, provided she uses her husband’s surname. For example, the wife of Sir John Smith is:

- Lady Smith.

To distinguish between other women with the same name and title, it may be necessary to use a forename; e.g.

- Mary, Lady Smith.

The husband of a dame is not accorded a courtesy title. A dame and her husband would jointly be addressed as:

- Dame Joan and Mr. John Grant, or
- Mr. John and Dame Joan Grant

In the case of a dame who does not use her husband's surname, the joint form of address would be:

- Dame Joan Grant and Mr. John Smith.

GRANTING OF PEERAGE

Peerages are granted to deserving members through a process of nominations. To be eligible for nomination, a member must have reached the rank level of E-8. The House of Commons may nominate one (1) member to be considered for peerage once a year. The House of Lords may nominate additional members based on the number to be elevated. After nominations are received, they are submitted to the Peerage Courts (see below), whom then approve or deny the nomination.

APPROVAL

All Peerages will be voted on by the Peerage Court. The Peerage Court consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty and a maximum of five and a minimum of three other landed peers. A vote on the peerage must be held and the result must be a majority in favor of approval **before** the title is bestowed upon the recipient. The First Lord of the Admiralty, as President of the Peerage Court may bestow non-landed peerages as needed.

ACCEPTANCE

Within 30 days of the granting of a peerage, the newly elevated must provide written notice to the Lord Speaker stating that they accept their peerage. Written notification includes email, Facebook Messenger, and any other similar method that both the Lord Speaker and newly elevated may use. If the newly elevated does not wish to accept their peerage, they may ask it to be held in abeyance, as defined below.

If the Lord Speaker does not receive formal written notification from the newly elevated within 30 days of the grant, that lack of communication is considered prima facie evidence that they wish the peerage held in abeyance until such time as they are ready to accept it.

A. Peerage Abeyance Process (Alpha)

If the newly elevated does not wish to accept their peerage, within 30 days of the granting of a peerage, they must provide written notification to the Lord Speaker that they wish to have their peerage held in abeyance. Written notification includes email, Facebook messenger, and any other similar method that both the Lord Speaker and you may use. If the newly elevated does not wish to accept their peerage, they may ask it to be held in abeyance, as defined below.

Peerage Abeyance (Alpha) may only be invoked upon initial peerage grant. Peerage Abeyance (Alpha) cannot be invoked once the newly elevated has accepted their peerage.

When the newly elevated invoke abeyance of their peerage, while that abeyance is in effect, —



The crest of Matthew Parker First Baron, Camera Stellata.



The crest of Cindy Epard, First Baroness, Cape Fear

1. The usage of the title is suspended.
2. They are ineligible for further elevation.
3. The peerage lands are considered dormant and shall not be developed.
4. The peerage loses its place of seniority and seniority doesn't begin until the abeyance is revoked.
5. The peerage will be added to the Wall of Peerage with a blank device and the name of the peer replaced with "Title in Abeyance".
6. They shall not have access to or be involved in the House of Lords.
7. They must confirm every 6 months to the Lord Speaker or Deputy Speaker that they wish their peerage to remain in abeyance.

The abeyance must last a minimum of 30 days to ensure the newly elevated have had time to consider the implications of accepting or rejecting their peerage and to have any questions answered and may last indefinitely.

When the newly elevated wish to revoke the peerage abeyance, they must provide written notice to the Lord Speaker that they either accept or resign their peerage. Written notification includes email, Facebook messenger, and any other similar method that both the Lord Speaker and the newly elevated may use.

B. Peerage Resignation

If a newly elevated does not wish to accept their peerage or have it held in abeyance, they may resign their peerage. As this step should not be taken lightly, the newly elevated may not resign their peerage until at least 15 days have elapsed from the granting of the peerage. It is recommended that before considering resignation of peerage, the newly elevated should invoke abeyance first to consider the implications of their actions.

A Peer may also resign their peerage any time after acceptance by following the process below.

To resign a peerage, a peer must contact the Lord Speaker or Deputy Speaker and inform them they wish to resign their peerage. The Lord Speaker or Deputy Speaker will speak to them to ensure they do not have any outstanding questions as to their peerage. For the new peer, once assured they have no questions, the Lord Speaker or Deputy Speaker will temporarily add them to the House of Lords Forum. Within 15 days of being added to the House of Lords Forum, they must then post a topic in the General Lords Discussion Forum stating they are resigning their peerage. Once completed, the Lord Speaker or Deputy Speaker will remove them from the House of Lords Forum.

Upon peerage resignation, the Lord Speaker or Deputy Speaker will have their peerage removed from the Wall of Peerage.

C. REMOVAL

There is both canon and real-life precedent for a practice such as this and it serves the best interests of the members and the organization to have this in place. Peerages are a recognition for a higher level of leadership and commitment to the organization. Should said Peer abuse their position in violation of an Admiralty Order (AO), or any of the Code of Conducts, then measures must be taken to correct these situations. There are two options to this process.

The first option is the **Peerage Abeyance Process (Omega)**, which is the version to be used when the possibility of Peerage removal exists. Following the Rules of Order in the House of Lords, the Lord Speaker (or his designate) will select three (3) members holding peerage equal to or

higher than the accused, as well as the JAG (who will not vote) to form a Peerage Board. If three (3) peers of equal or greater peerage are not found, the Lord Speaker will look to peerages at the next lowest level.

The evidence of infractions will be reviewed by the Board. If found to be compelling, the Board will vote on the Abeyance and the vote must be unanimous. In the event of a dissent, the Board will reconvene to discuss the issues under dissent. The Board will then determine the period of abeyance and any actions required by the Peer during abeyance.

ARTICLES OF ABEYANCE

1. If Abeyance is invoked, the Usage of the Title is suspended while abeyance is in effect.
2. If Abeyance is invoked, the Titleholder is ineligible for further elevation while abeyance is in effect.
3. If Abeyance is invoked, the Peerage Lands are considered dormant, and shall not be developed.
4. If Abeyance is invoked, the Peerage lose its place of seniority amongst the active Peers, and new Peers that are added.
5. If Abeyance is invoked, the Peerage Title will be changed to a blank device, and the name of the peer replaced with "Title in Abeyance".
6. If Abeyance is invoked, the Peer shall not have access to or be involved in the Matters of the House of Lords while in Abeyance.
7. If Abeyance is invoked, the length of time will be determined by the Peerage Board.
8. The Lord Speaker, or a Peer appointed by the Lord Speaker, will present the Abeyance offer to the Peer in question.
9. Should the Peer in question reject the offer of Abeyance, the Lord Speaker will then convene a Peerage Court.
10. If Abeyance is invoked, the Peer shall be treated with the due respect of their title, without its direct use in any formal situation.
11. If Abeyance is invoked, at the end of the Abeyance period, the Peer shall petition the Lord Speaker for reinstatement of their Peerage.

THE PEERAGE COURT

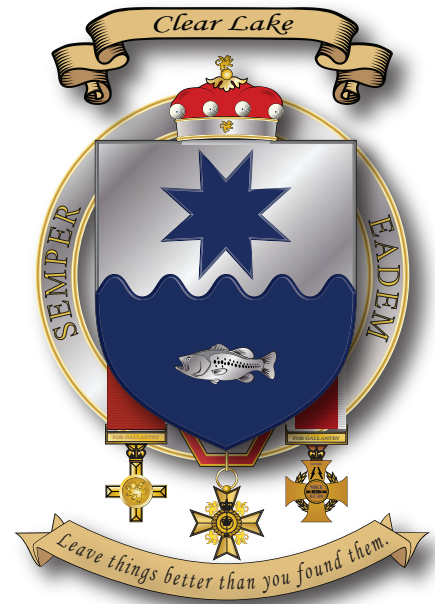
Following the Rules of Order in the House of Lords, a Peer of the Realm, Steadholder of Grayson, or Senator of Haven, who have abused their position by violating an Admiralty Order or an Article of the Code of Conduct to the detriment of the organization shall be summoned before a Peerage Court to determine the continued status of their Peerage.

The Lord Speaker (or his designate) will select five (5) members holding Peerage equal to or higher than the accused. The Judge Advocate General (or his designate) will facilitate the presentation of the facts of the case to the Court. The Summoned Peer shall be permitted to submit their claim and defense.

Once all the evidence has been received and the presentations have concluded, the Court members may adjourn to discuss the case before them. Within twelve (12) hours of said adjournment, the Court will vote accordingly.

A majority vote against the Summoned Peer will result in a decrease of Peerage. In the case where there is no lower Peerage, then a complete loss of Peerage will result. A unanimous vote against the Summoned Peer will result in a complete Loss of Peerage.

There is no appeal for a loss of Peerage. Peerages lost in this manner will not be regranted to the offender.



The crest of Cindy Jeffers, First Baroness, Clear Lake



The crest of Mark Gledhill, First Baron, Clipper Island

COLLEGE OF ARMS

The Royal Manticoran College of arms was created by AO 1807-04 On 18 July, 2019. The purpose of the college, as defined by that Admiralty order is:

“The College of Arms shall have the responsibility, shared with the Bureau of Communications, for the approval of all heraldic items within TRMN.

This includes but is not limited to: Ship’s crests, Arms and armorial display for Peers and members of the Order of the Star Kingdom, unit logos, any other graphical designators to which Lord Westmarch’s approval has customarily been sought at the time of the passage of this Act, and any future graphical designators for individuals or units that are similar in kind and may be created after this Act’s passage unless otherwise designated at the time of their creation.

The College of Arms shall also make themselves reasonably available and provide resources, education, and guidance to those seeking to design the above. Notwithstanding that a prospective unit or individual looking to design graphics or heraldry will not be required to use artists or input from either the College of Arms or BuComm, save that they must conform to the approval of those bodies.

The College of Arms shall not be limited to approving only graphics and heraldry from the Manticoran divisions within TRMN, but shall have jurisdiction over every subordinate organization of the organization.”

PEERAGE HERALDRY

Peers are allowed a heraldic shield. This shield can be created to your wishes. If you have an order, it may contain the encircling ribbon of the order, and below, up to 6 medals representing post-nominals. Spouses of peers use the peer’s arms as they are not peers in their own right. Peers should consult the College of Arms for the initial creation of their Achievement Arms. From there it will be sent to BuComm for final approval.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The duties and responsibilities of a Peer are far easier than those one might currently hold within the organization. However, that doesn’t mean that these duties and obligations are in any way menial in nature or of a lesser value. The ability to have a larger voice in the operation of the organization is special and should be recognized as such.

Peers should continue doing what they were doing before the peerage because they enjoy it. The essence of the duties of being a Peer is simply “do the work that is in front of you and exercise your rights as a Peer.” Whether it’s participating in a discussion/debate on the Floor and voting on same, developing the Peerage Lands to the benefit of the members, or making sure other duties in the organization are done, and done well; being a Peer means continuing to support TRMN. Peers should be people who get things done that need doing.

Peers must take their responsibility in TRMN seriously and take responsibility for their actions. The leadership and organization should be able to rely on them to act in a professional, courteous, and welcoming manner in all they do, always. Peers don’t have to be perfect – everyone makes mistakes – but a Peer must admit their mistakes, learn from them, and sincerely apologize and work to correct any mistakes. Peers must not pretend the mistake didn’t happen or deflect the blame to someone else. However, that still does not allow a Peer to bully another member or act in an unprofessional manner.

A Peer’s service doesn’t have to be high-level or showy, but the work should be significant enough that others would notice if they weren’t doing it and have some impact on the organization. For example, a peer should participate as a member of the House of Lords by reading matters before them, discussing them, and voting on them. In this way, they will have an impact on the organization.

Hopefully, being a Peer will help one become a better version of one’s self. More introspective and better at asking the tough questions.

BASIC RULES OF CONDUCT

Peer are expected to follow the below rules of conduct:

I. Don’t complain about or criticize the actions of others in public.

We all love to complain when we think something should be done differently or something is wrong. A Peer should never complain about something in a public venue. If there is a genuine issue with something take it to a private setting and remember II below. If there is a strong feeling about something, a Peer should develop a proposed solution and present it for consideration. Step up and be part of the solution, not part of the problem. Last, everyone holding a billet in this organization is a volunteer regardless of the level they work at or amount of work they do. If they are in a Peer’s chain of command and responsible for them, remember to always praise in public and correct/criticize in private. If they are not in the Peer’s chain of command contact their chain of command, in private, to discuss the issue, again remembering “II” below.

II. Act in a professional, courteous manner in all you do.

A Peer represents a very small percent of the organization who have been bestowed a high honor. A Peer is always “on” in whatever they do and what they do reflects on the rest of the House of Lords and TRMN. A Peer should do everything in a professional and courteous manner.

III. Words and actions have power. Use them wisely.

Always remember that what is said and how it is said has power and sets a standard. Other members may look to a Peer to see what is appropriate. Use clear, effective communication, whether it is in person, online, or in written communication. Don't assume a “tone” or meaning to someone's communication. Always assume the best out of someone rather than assuming the worst.

IV. When in doubt, be nice.**PEER-LIKE QUALITIES**

As a Peer, there are several qualities they are expected to ascribe to. These will assist in their duties as a Peer and carry over into other organizational duties.

Honesty and Integrity

A Peer does all with honesty and integrity, and always stays true to themselves. The House does not stand for lying, cheating, or low moral conduct in a Peer.

Inspire Others

A Peer must act in all they do to inspire others to be like them. They must be positive in all they do. Negativity only begets more negativity and doesn't help anyone so avoid it at all costs.

Commitment and Follow Through

If a Peer agrees to do something, do it. Just because this is a volunteer organization doesn't mean a Peer can “flake out” and not do what they committed to do. If help is needed or feeling overwhelmed talk to someone, don't just disappear and hope things will get better, because they never do.

Responsibility

A Peer should always take responsibility for their actions. They should listen to feedback and learn from it; and not try to shift the blame to someone or something else.

Empathy

Connect with other members and attempt to understand them and where they come from.

Humility

Don't be threatened by others. A Peer should be confident in themselves and their actions but recognize they don't know everything and can make mistakes. Give credit where credit is due. Learn from others and always work to improve yourself.

CODE OF CONDUCT¹

TRMN's Code of Conduct, provided below, is intended to promote a respectful and efficient environment in the organization and protect the rights of all members. Peers are expected to know and abide by the Code of Conduct at all times and in all they do.



The crest of David Weber, First Grand Duke, New Montana

The current officers of the Royal Manticoran College of Arms are:

Star Kingdom Principal Sovereign of Arms (Earl Marshal): Rear Admiral of the Green, Sir Scott Bell, KCR

Manticore King of Arms: Vice Admiral of the Red, Sir John Neitz, KCR, MC, SC, OG, DSO, GS, Earl of Westmarch

Sphinx King of Arms: Captain (jg), Sir William Knight, KDE, MC, OG, CBM, Earl White Lion

Gryphon King of Arms: Rear Admiral of the Red, Sir Matthew Parker KSK, SC, OG, ME, CGM, CBM, Baron Camera Stellata

The college of Arms may be reached via the email address "CoA@trmn.org"

The individual officers of the college may be reached at the following addresses:

Earl Marshal: EarlMarshal@CoA.trmn.org

Manticore King of Arms: ManticoreKoA@CoA.trmn.org

Sphinx King of Arms: SphinxKoA@CoA.trmn.org

Gryphon King of Arms: GryphonKoA@CoA.trmn.org



The crest of Honor Harrington, First Duchess Harrington

- I. I will respect the rights of all members.
- II. I will never let personal or societal prejudices color my interactions with other members.
- III. I will strive to never bring dishonor upon the Royal Manticoran Navy or its subgroups.
- IV. I will maintain an appearance appropriate to my duties and never bring dishonor to the uniform.
- V. I will treat those who report to me with dignity.
- VI. I will respect those to whom I report.
- VII. I will abide by the Official Secrets Act.
- VIII. I will strive to defuse confrontations, not cause them.
- IX. I will be the first to offer praise, and always the last to criticize.
- X. I will always praise in public and criticize in private.
- XI. I will always work to be part of the solution, never the problem.

VIOLATIONS

If a Peer violates the Rules of Conduct or goes against the Peer-like Qualities described herein, the Lord Speaker will determine what action will be taken, to include whether a Peerage Board will be convened. Actions taken could include counseling or mentoring by the Lord Speaker or another Peer, censure, abeyance of the peerage, or removal of the peerage. At times, it may also be necessary for the Lord Speaker to forward information to the Judge Advocate General (JAG) for further investigation.

If a Peer is found, through an official TRMN JAG investigation, to have violated the TRMN Code of Conduct through any action or inaction, the Lord Speaker will convene a Peerage Board upon receipt of the JAG investigation report. The Peerage Board will review the investigation and actions of the Peer and determine what, if any, disciplinary action the Peer will be subject to. The Peerage Board will be comprised of at least three Peers of equal or higher Peerage, as available. As necessary, Peers of lower Peerage may be used if no Peers of an equal or higher Peerage volunteer. The Peerage Board will also include the JAG as a non-voting member, responsible for answering questions of the other board members and ensuring the TRMN Code of Conduct is interpreted consistently and any penalties are appropriate and consistent. The Lord Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords will also be non-voting members of the Peerage Board available to answer questions and to ensure the Board concludes its business.

The Peerage Board may take any of the following actions:

No action

If the Peerage Board believes the actions don't require any disciplinary or other action it can recommend no action be taken against the Peer.

Censure

If the Peerage Board believes the actions of the Peer run counter to the House of Lords acceptable standards of behavior, they may recommend the Peer be censured. The Board would draft a formal, public, group condemnation of a Peer to be published to the membership on the Forums.

Abeyance

The Peerage Board may determine, based on the violation, the Peerage should be placed in abeyance. The Board will also determine the period

of abeyance, and what, if anything, must be done before the abeyance is lifted.

Removal

The Peerage Board may determine the severity of the actions warrant a removal of the Peerage. The Board may also find that this Peer is a “repeat offender” and has not learned from past mistakes. The issue will then be sent to a Peerage Court for resolution.

HOUSE OF LORDS

COMPOSITION

The House of Lords is made up of all the Peers of the Realm. These are the people who have been granted a peerage. There is no cap on the maximum size of the House of Lords, although there is a cap on Peers at 1% of the total members of TRMN. Grayson Steadholders, Andermani Peers and Havenite Senators will be permitted to sit and participate in the House of Lords as well.

If a person is elevated to the peerage while they are serving in the House of Commons, they will be permitted to serve out the remainder of your current term in the House of Commons before they are able to be seated in the House of Lords. If they quit their seat in the House of Commons before their Term is up, a Special Election will be held to fill their seat.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Speaker

The Lord Speaker shall be elected by the members of the House of Lords and must therefore be a member of the Lords. This person shall serve for a term of one year and may be re-elected twice. The role of the Lord Speaker is as follows:

- Set the Agenda for Discussion
- Moderate Discussions in the House
- Share recommendations with the Royal Council

Forms of Address

Lords are not to refer to each other by name and instead always refer to “My Lord/My Lady”. If you’re talking about someone from the same party they can be referred to as “my honourable friend”, while members of the Royal Council – and usually ministers –are “the right honourable” followed by Lord/Lady <Peerage Land> if applicable. The exception to this is the Speaker, who can refer to anyone he likes by name.

Unlike the House of Commons, who are only allowed to speak to one person in the House of Commons, the Speaker, Peers may address other Peers. This, however, is suspended during Prime Ministers Questions, when all questions must be addressed to “My Lord Speaker”

Acceptable Language

Parliament has strict rules on “unparliamentary language”. One banned word in particular stands out: ‘liar’. Lords who accuse each other of lying are usually asked to withdraw the remarks by the Speaker or face a suspension. A member of the House is also not allowed to call a fellow Lord a ‘hypocrite’. This may be related to the conventions of Cabinet government.

Under cabinet collective responsibility, the Royal Council must publicly



The crest of Robert Jackson, First Duke, Karstadt Sea



The crest of William Knight, First Earl,
White Lion

support every decision the government makes or face the sack. In reality, not everyone always supports every decision the Royal Council makes and thus hypocrisy is practically built into the system. Additionally, on the list Parliament's banned words are the following archaic Sol expressions.

"Pipsqueak"
 "Swine"
 "Rat"
 "Tart"
 "Fuck"
 "Ass"
 "Dick" – Depends on Context
 "Pussy" – Depends on Context
 "Tits"
 "Boobs" – Depends on Context

The following words are expressly permitted during the course of debate:

"Fribble"
 "Huckster"
 "Fatuus"
 "Nincompoop"
 "Flapdoodle"
 "Fozzler"
 "Hornswoggler"
 "Meater"
 "Vazey"

Responsibilities of the House of Lords

The members will be responsible for reasonable requests and questions. These requests and questions can be added to the Agenda by the members submitting them to the Lord Speaker.

Unacceptable Topics

There are a few topics which the House of Lords may not bring up as requests or questions. These are as follows:

- Changes to the testing requirements for ranks, positions, and billets
- Punitive actions against other members
- Structural changes to the existing organization

Acceptable Topics

This list of acceptable topics which the House of Lords may bring up as requests or questions is not exclusive, and is more to be used as an example, than a definitive list. These topics include, but are not limited to:

- Recommendations for New Peers and Peerage Elevations – Except to Grand Duke
- Recommendations for types of Civilian Chapters, and changes to existing ones, specifically relating to Peers
- Recommendations for New Civilian Billets within Peerage Lands
- Recommendations for Home Secretary (2/3 majority needed for recommendation)
- Confirmation for House of Commons recommended Admiralty House Events (50%+1 to confirm)
- Questions on why a policy was adopted by the Royal Council
- Recommendations for additional Acceptable Topics to the Royal Council

Additionally, the House of Lords must review the recommendation for possible elevation to the peerage submitted by the House of Commons.

Finally, the House of Lords will vote on any nominations for the Parliamentary Medal of Valor. The vote must be a 2/3 vote of the Lords. If both the House of Commons and the House of Lords vote to award a PMV, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on behalf of the Monarch, will issue the award at their earliest convenience.

VOTING

As a Peer, this is one of those special duties and obligations to the organization that should be always done when a discussion/debate is brought to the Floor for a vote. All official business is done on the Forums/Houses of Parliament/House of Lords/General Discussion.

PRIME MINISTERS QUESTIONS

The Second week of every other Month, beginning in January, the Chamber shall be opened to the public to come and view the Prime Ministers Questions. A special forum channel will be set up for this. The Royal Council will be acting on behalf of the Government and will be in attendance. The Lords will have an opportunity to ask questions of the Royal Council, which the Royal Council must answer. The topic of these questions must be submitted two weeks in advance so that the appropriate members of the Royal Council, their staffs, or Space Lords can be made to appear.

The only acceptable responses to not answer questions are the following:

“My Lord Speaker, please inform the right honourable Lord/Lady <Peerage Land> that I do not know the answer to that question and will defer to the _____.”;

or,

“My Lord Speaker, I am unable to answer the question from the right honourable Lord/Lady <Peerage Land> as it would compromise information covered under a non-disclosure agreement.”

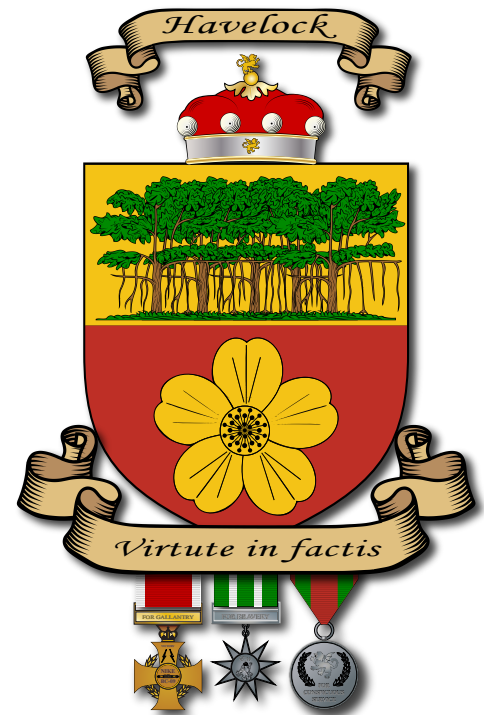
or,

“My Lord Speaker, I am unable to answer the question from the right honourable Lord/Lady <Peerage Land> as it would be a violation of the Official Secrets Act.”

PEERAGE LANDS

As mentioned, Official business of the House takes place on the Forums, but the Forums can also be used to role-play the administration of your peerage lands. Each Peer is permitted to setup an Administrative Unit commensurate with their Peerage. These are known as “Peerage Lands” and will function as Civilian Chapters. These are not open to join in the regular manner, but a member can request to be assigned to them (usually after a Career Opportunity notice for an open position has been posted). There is a listing of positions in the Peerage Lands Forum.

In the Forum Folder for the respective Peerages, a peer can name which of the three SKM planets they are on (or Grayson, if a Steadholder; Potsdam, if an Andermani and Haven if a Senator); they can describe their lands, describe any business holdings or industries specific to their lands, etc. It’s designed for a peer to put as much, or as little effort into it as they please.



The crest of Stephanie Taylor, First Baroness Havelok



The crest of Christa Brolley, First Baroness, New Dover

SETTING UP YOUR PEERAGE LANDS

BASICS

Which of the three primary Kingdom planets are you located (Manticore, Sphinx, Gryphon) or are you located on Grayson, Potsdam or New Haven?

Where on the planet?

How big (in square miles) is your Peerage lands. This will depend on the level of Peerage. For easy numbers, use the information from the county where you live. or a county from an area you would like to live (in RL). Or even a small country. Baronies could be one county big. Earldoms, two counties, and so forth.

SPECIFICS

Now that you know where your Peerage lands are located, what is special about the lands. Again, using the tourist information from your chosen (counties, or country), use some of that to describe your Lands.

Locations

Depending on where your Peerage lands are located, there may be some canon locations you can use, if you want to be near those. Others can be made up from your own locality.

Is there anything your Peerage lands are known for? Industry, research, tourism? Again, some ideas may be canon based, others on something you'd like to do.

Administration

There is some in-depth canon information in House of Steel, starting on page 252. The Parliament section as well as the Judicial explains how your lands are administrated and how the courts are setup.

Other details

This depends on your imagination and how deep your Role Play is. What does your Manor house look like? Do you have a Home Guard unit?

STAFF

Each Peer, including Steadholders (and members of the Order of the Star Kingdom), is permitted a Household Staff commensurate with their Peerage. The following describes each type of Staff position, and are listed in Hierarchy, by order of seniority within the household. Associated paygrades are suggestions, based on actual duties and may be subject to change by the Peer; depending on the member's current level and TIG.

UPPER MANAGEMENT

MAJOR DOMO (Seneschal)

This person is the Head of Household, effectively the Executive Officer of the household. This is the key administrative role and one particularly necessary when the master of the house has to attend to business elsewhere. The Major Domo sees to processing almost every aspect of management for the family and its affairs, communicating with lawyers, architects, suppliers, tenants, and other family members. They are responsible for all purchasing, paying the household bills and keeping the household books (they might also engage an accountant). They are also responsible for hiring, firing and paying the household staff. This is a highly- educated person who is regarded not as a servant but as a professional employee with a status higher than the family lawyer. In addition to an annual salary, they would

have a private residence on the larger estates.

UPPER STAFF HIERARCHY (MIDDLE MANAGEMENT)

BUTLER

In smaller estates (Keep, Barony), this person is effectively the Executive Officer of the household, assuming the role of the Major Domo. They run the estate and the rest of the staff reports to them. Larger estates may have both positions, with the Butler assuming the duties of Bosun instead of the Housekeeper.

HOUSEKEEPER

In smaller estates, this person is the Head of the House, effectively the Bosun of the Household. In larger estates with a Major Domo and Butler, this person is responsible for the General Lady's Maids and Maids and maintaining the house furnishings.

CHEF DE CUISINE

They oversee the kitchen staff and responsible for preparing the family's meals. (An under chef will prepare meals for him/her and the staff.) Because food quality is an important method for impressing guests, chefs often earn more than butlers even though they rank below them.

HEAD OF ESTATE SECURITY

This person is a member of the Armed Forces who has taken additional role to act as Head of Security for the estate. For this role **only** this does not count against the Hat Rule as described by Admiralty Order 1602-02.

CHIEF ARMSMAN

This person is a member of the Armed Forces who has taken additional role to act as Head of Security for the Steadholder, with the rank of Brigadier. For this role **only** this does not count against the Hat Rule as described by Admiralty Order 1602-02.

MIDDLE STAFF HIERARCHY (LINE MANAGEMENT)

VALET/GROOM OF THE CHAMBER (Chamberlain)

The better-paid equivalent of the lady's maid, the valet is the companion of the master of the house and sees to every personal need. Like the lady's maid, the valet helps dress and style his master, accompany him, liaise with the other servants, and attends to the private domestic arrangements of his employer. As with the Lady's Maid, the Valet would be hired by the Master rather than by the butler, housekeeper or Major Domo. In the larger estates (County/Duchy/Grand Duchy), the Valet may have a staff to assist in all but the most private duties to the master of the house.

LADY'S MAID

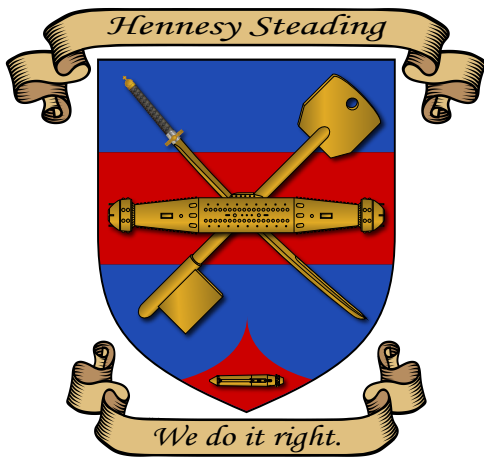
Her main job is to be a private servant for the lady: assisting her Lady with dressing, caring for her Lady's cloths, being a general companion and even performing secretarial duties. She would be hired by the Lady rather than by the butler, housekeeper or Major Domo.

ESTATE SECURITY

This person is a member of the Armed Forces who has taken additional role to act as Security. For this role **only** this does not count against the Hat Rule as described by Admiralty Order 1602-02.



The crest of Laura Lüchen, First Baroness Neu Sachsen



The crest of Tom Saidak, Steadholder Hennesy

ARMSMAN

This person is a member of the Armed Forces who has taken additional role to act as Security for the Steadholder, as directed by the Chief Armsman. For this role *only* this does not count against the Hat Rule as described by Admiralty Order 1602-02.

FIRST FOOTMAN

He is next in line to replace the butler. His main job is to be tall, handsome and represent the estate's grandeur. He accompanies the lady of the house on shopping expeditions, serves the family meals and assists the butler in his duties.

COACHMAN (Chauffeur)

Just like the footmen, the coachman adds a touch of conspicuous refinement whilst the family moves around or entertained. In the pre-diaspora era, a good coachman was sought after for his knowledge of coach maintenance combined with a general equestrian understanding – the mechanics of road travel. His undoubted successor is the Chauffeur who similarly should have had knowledge of aircar maintenance as well as acting as a medium for projecting family wealth.

HEAD GROOM or STABLE MASTER (Constable)

They are responsible for running the stables. Positionally they may rank as upper staff but because they aren't part of the inside staff, they don't have their privileges. However, as master/mistress of their own staff, they undoubtedly occupy a similar status.

HEAD GARDENER

Like the head groom, the head gardener is management and therefore upper staff, yet their position outside the house prohibits them from occupying a position in the house's upper servants. Also like the stable master their position of authority has its compensations. Because a grand estate's grounds are as important to impressing guests as the chef's skill, the head gardener can earn a high wage.

SOUS CHEF

Prepares the dishes as directed by the Chef de Cuisine.

PASTRY CHEF

Prepares Pastries and lite snack such as tea for the family and guests, as directed by the Chef de Cuisine

LOWER STAFF HIERARCHY (STAFF)

SECOND FOOTMAN

This position is like the first footman, but in more of an apprenticeship status.

FOOTMAN

Additional male staff for opening doors, waiting at table, assisting gentleman or accompanying ladies as needed.

MAID

General-purpose worker.

CUISINIER

Prepares the dishes as directed by the Sous Chef

KITCHEN STAFF

Assists in kitchen work

GROOM

Cares for horses: grooming, saddling, etc.

GAME KEEPER

This person is responsible to make sure there is enough game for hunting, or fish for angling, and who actively manages areas of woodland, moorland, waterway or farmland for the benefit of wildlife in general.

GROUNDS KEEPERS

These are the general laborers under the head gardener. They do everything from planting trees to cutting grass.

The following will describe each type of Peerage Land, and their Staff

KEEP

A Keep is a small Castle. This is granted to those who have received a Knight, Most Noble Order of the Star Kingdom, which is the only Hereditary Order available within TRMN. As a Knight, Most Noble Order of the Star Kingdom, you are also permitted to draw a stipend equal to an F-1 as per Admiralty Order 1504-01.

Keep Staff

- Butler (Middle Management)
- Chef de Cuisine (Middle Management)
- Pastry Chef (Staff)
- Valet/Lady's Maid/Footman (Staff)

BARONY

A Barony is a land granted to a Baron/Baroness. It comes with a small estate, which requires a small staff to run. Additionally, it comes with a stipend equal to an F-2 as per Admiralty Order 1504-01.

Barony Estate Staff

- Butler (Middle Management)
- Housekeeper (Line Management)
- Estate Security (Line Management)
- Valet/Lady's Maid (Staff)
- Maid (Staff) - A Barony may have up to two of these

Barony Kitchen Staff

- Chef de Cuisine (Middle Management)
- Sous Chef (Staff)
- Pastry Chef (Staff)
- Footman (Staff)

COUNTY

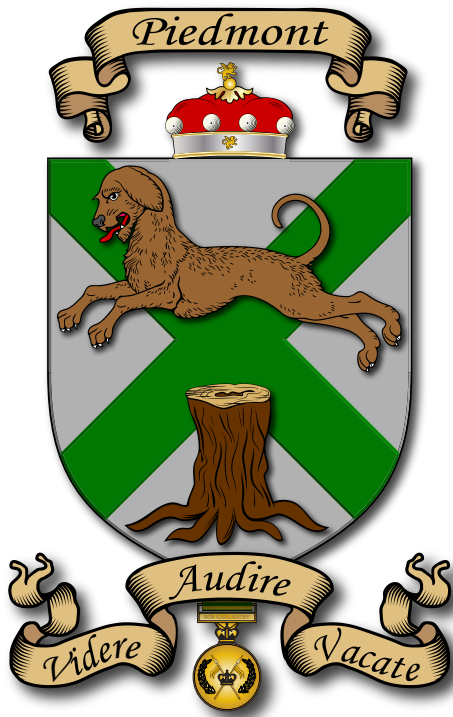
A County is a land granted to an Earl/Countess. It comes with a midsized estate, which requires a staff to run. Additionally, it comes with a stipend equal to an F-3 as per Admiralty Order 1504-01.

County Estate Staff

- Major Domo (Upper Management)
- Butler (Line Management)
- Head of Estate Security (Line Management)
- Housekeeper (Line Management)
- First Footman (Line Management)



The crest of Bill Lochen, First Baron, La Mancha



The crest of John Stump, First Baron, Piedmont

- Coachman (Line Management)
- Head Groom (Line Management)
- Head Gardner (Line Management)
- Estate Security Officer (Staff)
- Valet/Lady's Maid (Staff)
- Second Footman (Staff)
- Maid (Staff) - A County Staff may have up to three of these.

County Kitchen Staff

- Chef de Cuisine (Middle Management)
- Sous Chef (Staff) - The County Staff may contain up to two of these.
- Pastry Chef (Staff)
- Kitchen Staff (Staff)
- Footman (Staff) - The County Staff may contain up to two of these.

DUCHY OR STEADING

A Duchy is the land granted to a Duke/Duchess. A Steading is land granted to a Grayson Steadholder. They are equivalent from an administrative purpose and both come with a large estate, which requires a large staff to run. Additionally, it comes with a stipend equal to an F-4 as per Admiralty Order 1504-01.

Duchy Estate Staff

- Major Domo (Upper Management)
- Butler (Senior Line Management)
- Head of Estate Security (Duchy) (Middle Management)
- Chief Armsman* (Steading) (Middle Management)
- Housekeeper (Line Management)
- Coachman (Line Management) – The Duchy Staff may have up to two of these.
- Head Groom (Line Management)
- Head Gardner (Line Management)
- Estate Security Officer (Duchy) (Line Management/Staff) - A Duchy may have up to three of these.
- Armsman* (Steading) (Line Management/Staff) - A Steading may have up to twelve of these, up to a maximum rank of Colonel.
- First Footman (Line Management)
- Head Valet/Lady's Maid (Line Management)
- Valet/Lady's Maid (Staff) – The Duchy Staff may contain up to four of these.
- Footman (Staff) – The Duchy Staff may have up to three of these.
- Maid (Staff) - The Duchy Staff may have up to five of these

Duchy Kitchen Staff

- Chef de Cuisine (Middle Management)
- Sous Chef (Line Management) – The Duchy Staff may contain up to two of these.
- Pastry Chef (Staff)
- Cuisinier (Staff) – The Duchy Staff may contain up to two of these, one for each Sous Chef.
- Footman (Staff) – The Duchy Staff may contain up to five of these.
- Groom (Staff)
- Grounds Keepers (Staff)

- Game Keeper (Staff)

GRAND DUCHY

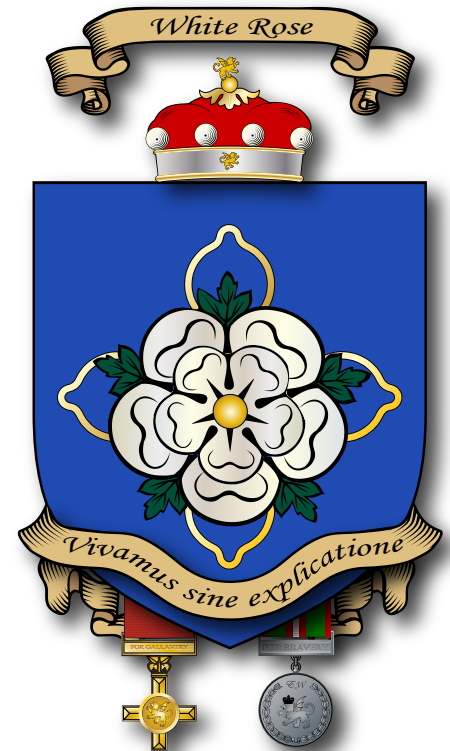
A Grand Duchy is the land granted to a Grand Duke/Grand Duchess. It comes with a palatial estate, which requires a significant staff to run. Additionally, it comes with a stipend equal to an F-5 as per Admiralty Order 1504-01.

Grand Duchy Estate Staff

- Major Domo (Upper Management)
- Butler (Senior Line Management)
- Housekeeper (Line Management)
- Head of Estate Security (Duchy) (Middle Management)
- Estate Security Officer (Duchy) (Staff) - A Grand Duchy may have up to five of these.
- First Footman (Line Management)
- Coachman (Line Management) – A Grand Duchy may have up to three of these.
- Head Groom (Line Management)
- Head Gardner (Line Management)
- Head Valet/Lady's Maid (Staff)
- Valet/Lady's Maid (Staff) – The Grand Duchy Staff may contain up to six of these.
- Footman (Staff) – A Grand Duchy may have up to five of these.
- Groom (Staff)
- Grounds Keepers (Staff)
- Game Keeper (Staff)

Grand Duchy Kitchen Staff

- Chef de Cuisine (Middle Management)
- Sous Chef (Line Management) – The Grand Duchy Staff may contain up to four of these.
- Pastry Chef (Staff)
- Cuisinier (Staff) - The Duchy Staff may contain up to eight of these, two for each Sous Chef.
- Footman (Staff) – The Duchy Staff may contain up to seven of these.



The crest of Allison Gahrmann, First Baroness, White Rose

¹ Membership Handbook, RMN 0-1, Page 42.



**THE ROYAL
MANTICORAN NAVY**
The Official Honor Harrington Fan Association