

June 2021

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decision

East ILol dated 4/19/21

To the most noble members of the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, greetings! You will find below the decisions rendered on the submissions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on 4/19/21.

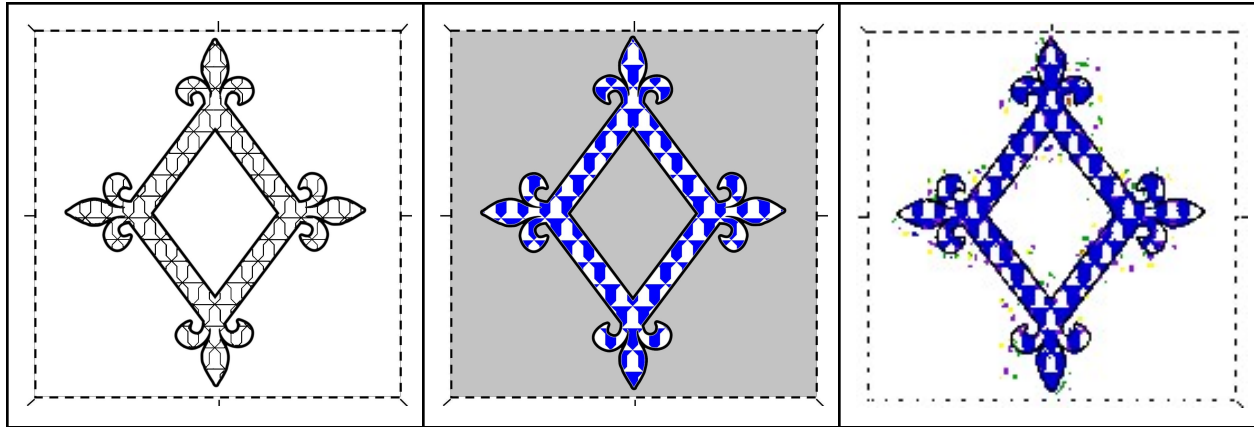
If Muirenn Blue Tyger consulted on any submissions on this letter, decisions were made by Anéžka Pantheon and Sláine Diademe.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alys Ogress, Anéžka Golden Gryphon, Basil Lions Heart, Brunissende Dragonette, Drasma Seahorse, Etienne Sea Stag, ffride Morelle, Groza Novgorodskaja, Gunnvor Orle, Iago Boar, Jeanne Marie Palimpsest, Lillia Crampette, Lucifero Billet, Mathghamhain Elmet, Richard Heyworth, Vettorino Antonello, and Yehuda Brigantia.

Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1. Anéžka Liška z Kolína

Submission	Description	Decision
New Household Name	Sign of the Vaire Masculyn	Forward
New Badge	(Fieldless) A masculyn vair	Forward



"Sign of the" is a common designator for inn-sign names; multiple examples of this construction can be found in Juliana de Luna's "Designators in Inn-Sign Names in Medieval and Renaissance England"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/kwhss/2015/KWHSS%202015%20inn%20sign.pdf>).

"Vaire" is a Middle English spelling of the fur "vair", dated to 1400 in the Middle English Dictionary

(https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/middle-english-dictionary/dictionary/MED50816/track?counter=4&search_id=5583530): "a1400 Preste ne monke (Cleo B.2)53 : Somme frers beren pelure aboute, For...ladys...To reuerce with pair clopes...For somme vaire, and somme gryse."

"Masculyn" is a period heraldic charge, a mascle flory at the points, found dated to at least 1546-1556 in Parker's Glossary

(<https://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossm.htm#Masculyn>). "Azure, a masculyn fleur-de-lysé or, within and without five young men's heads coupéd argent crined or--Henry MAN, Bp. of Sodor and Man, 1546-56[Harl. MS. 5846]."

This household name follows a documented pattern for household names based on inn signs. Examples of inn signs in the pattern "color + heraldic charge" can be found in Juliana de Luna's "English Sign Names from 1636"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/kwhss/2015/KWHSS%202015%20English%20Sign%20Names%20from%201636.pdf>).

While we currently have established precedent for only using basic color words in inn-sign names [Elisheva bat Yisrael, June 2015, R-Caid], and there is not yet evidence for furs as the color word in inn-sign names, the March 2020 Cover Letter states that "we already allow the use of some heraldic tinctures in order names and heraldic titles for which we do not have evidence in period. For example, we do not have examples of purpure/purple in period order names, yet we allow it in order names and heraldic titles in the Society. It would make no sense to non-heralds to treat furs differently from colors and metals."

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2020/03/20-03cl.html#6>)

This precedent covers order names and heraldic titles, but not inn-sign names; however, while the pattern "color+heraldic charge" is a documented period pattern for inn-sign names, there does not appear to be evidence for "purple" as a color in attested inn-sign names. Despite this, we have allowed prior registrations of household names based on inn signs, using "purple + charge" as their pattern: Seraphina Delfino [04/2017, A-Atlantia] for House of the Purple Dolphin and Nest verch Rodri ap Madyn [07/2010, A-Atenveldt] for House of the Purple Cauldron.

Given this, and given that there are not basic, simple-color-word equivalents for the single-word fur tinctures (ermine, vair, erminois, and pean), this submitter argues that consistency calls for extending the existing precedent for furs in order names and heraldic titles to cover furs in inn-sign names.

Notes:

In addition to the arguments provided by the submitter, Iago Boar found evidence that *masculyn* is a period spelling for the name of this charge.

"Parker has modernized the blazon somewhat, but there is a period blazon found in Parker's cited Harley MS 5846 (f. 74v): "az., a masculyn w[th] iiij flower de Lucas, one at each end, or, within and without the masculyn set v yong men's heads argent, eared or" as well as one in Stowe MS 692, f. 68b, : "Azure, a masculyn w[th] iiij flower de Lucas, one at each end, or, within and without the masculyn then sett v yong men's heads sylver, heered golde, couppey, over all a pontifycall myter garnysshed or and ar., w[th] pendaunte or, lined and taselyd or".

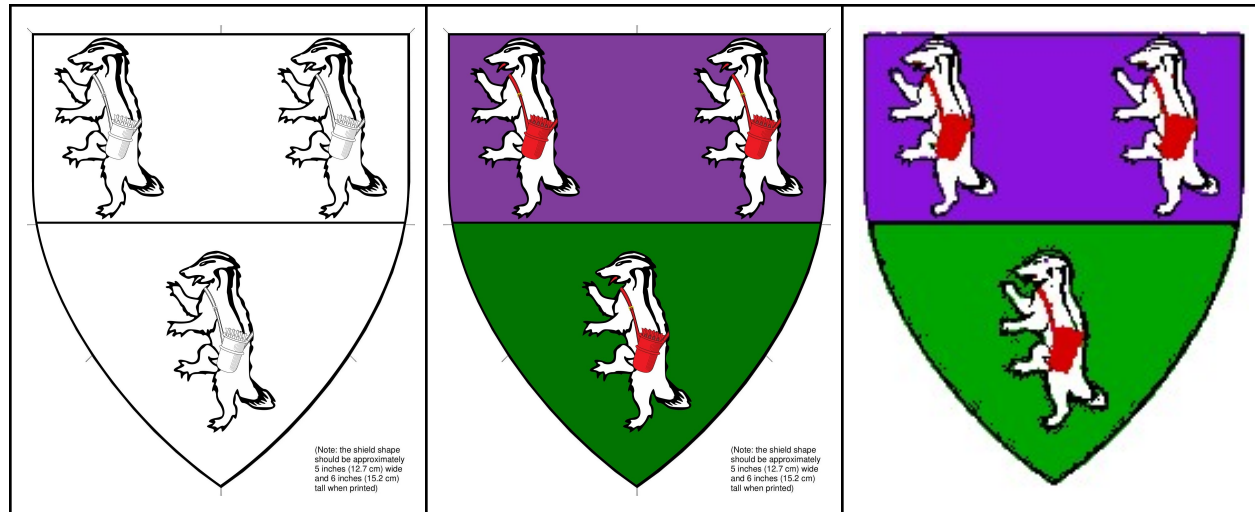
Neither of these manuscripts appear to be online, but both of the blazons are provided in Grantees of arms named in docquets and patents to the end of the seventeenth century : in the manuscripts preserved in the British museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Queen's College, Oxford, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and elsewhere : alphabetically arranged by the late Joseph Foster and contained in the Additional ms. no. 37,147, in the British museum, <https://archive.org/details/granteesofarmsna661915/page/162/mode/2up>, sn. Man.

According to the British Library website, Harley MS 5846 (http://searcharchives.bl.uk/IAMS_VU2:IAMS040-002051693) is a 1663 copy of a manuscript originally from 1550, and Stowe MS 692 (http://searcharchives.bl.uk/IAMS_VU2:IAMS040-001953522) is from the mid 16th C."

2. Dorghu Si'iratu

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Dorghu Si'iratu	Forwarded

Change		
New Device	Per fess purple and vert, three badgers rampant argent marked sable each vested of a quiver gules.	Forwarded



Old Item: Suke Arslajin, to be released.

Meaning (something close to badger claws) most important.

Dorghu Si'iratu is a two-element Mongol name meaning "badger legs".

Dorghu: Dorghu is a constructed Mongol name meaning "badger". Volker Rybatzki, in *Die Personennamen und Titel der Mittelmongolischen Dokumente*

(<https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/19186>), s.n. Toroqoljin, states that one possible etymology of this attested medieval Mongolian name is "badger" (German "dachs") and gives dorughun or dorghu as Mongolian forms of the word for "badger". (Note that the letter Rybatzki represents by a gamma may also be transliterated as gh.)

There is a pattern of medieval Mongolian names based on animal names, discussed in Volker Rybatzki, "From animal to name, remarks on the semantics of Middle Mongolian personal names," *Per Urales ad Orientem. Memoires de la Societe Finno-Ougrienne* 264. Helsinki 2012. Examples include Keremün 'squirrel', Buqu 'deer', Solangqa 'marten, weasel' and Qalighun 'otter, beaver'.

Si'iratu is a Mongol name element meaning "leg" or "shank". Volker Rybatzki, *Die Personennamen und Titel der Mittelmongolischen Dokumente*, s.n. Si'iratu, notes that this name was used in our period in the name Barim Si'iratu Qabici.

The submitter is interested in a name element meaning "claws" or "talons" if one can be found. If another element is necessary in order to register this name, the submitter would prefer to add Borjigin-u "of the Borjigin clan". This would precede the other name elements; see Ursula Georges, "Middle Mongol Grammar for SCA Names"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/mongolgrammar.html>) for the construction. For the clan name see Igor de Rachewiltz, The Secret History of the Mongols, vol. 1, p. 238 (note on section 3).

3. Hrefna Sigurðardóttir

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Hrefna Sigurðardóttir	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Client requests authenticity for 10th c. Norse.

Language most important.

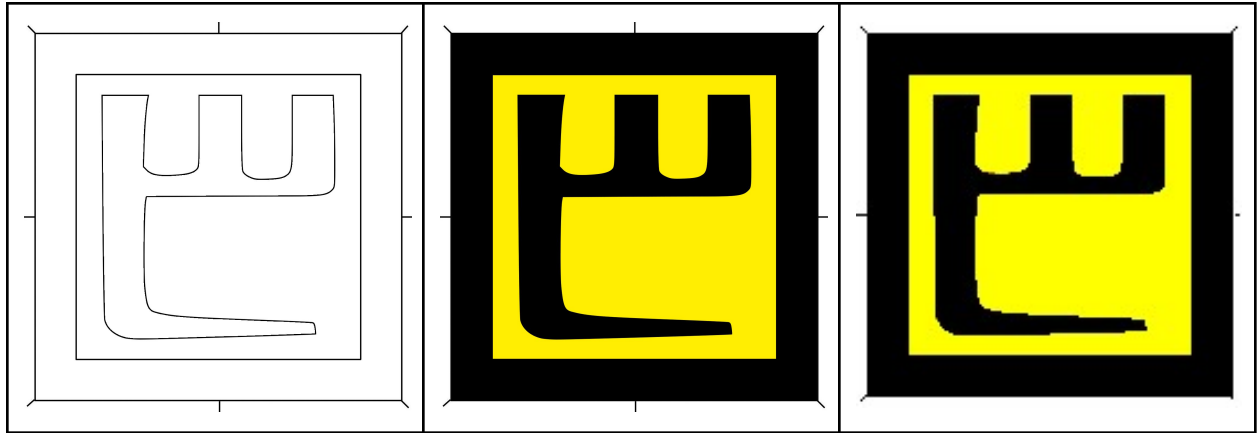
Culture most important.

Hrefna is a feminine name found in Landnámabók for "Hrefna Ásgeirs d. óðikollz" in the late 10th c., and also appears in Norwegian farm names in the 14th and 15th centuries. See: E.H. Lind Dopnamn, s.n. Hrefna, col. 569 (<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009007424>).

Sigurðardóttir is a patronymic formed from the masculine name Sigurðr. E.H. Lind Dopnamn, s.n. Sigurðr, cols. 889-899, tells us that this name is found from the oldest times to the present and is the most common in both Norway and Iceland. The Old Norse possessive form of Sigurðr is Sigurðar, making the patronymic Sigurðardóttir. It is also found in the Landnámabók according to Aryanhwy merch Catmael "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>).

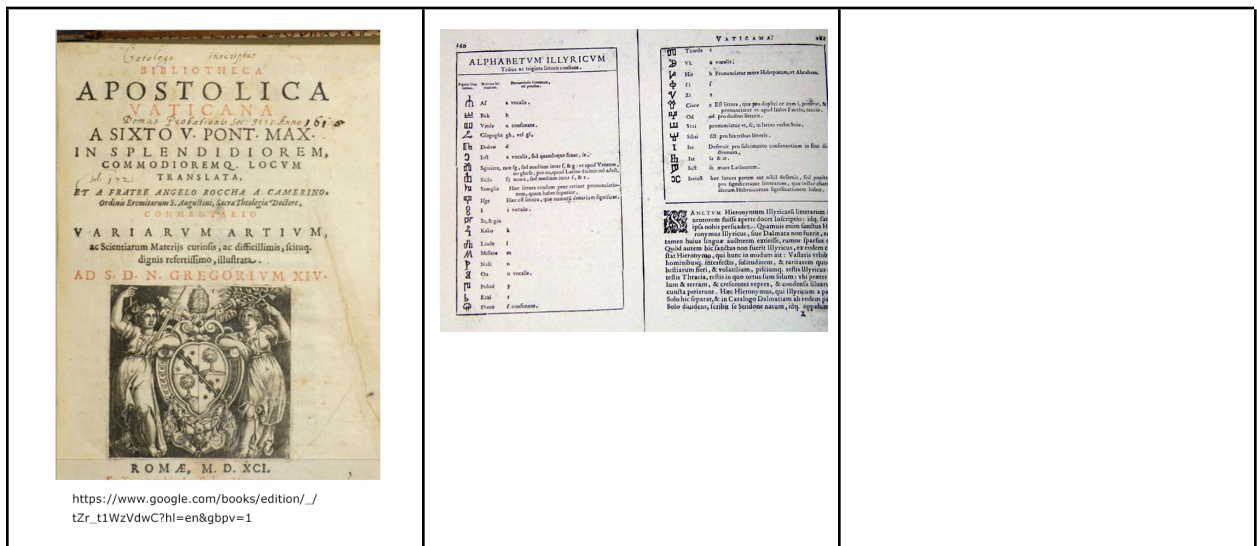
4. Ivan Matfeevich Rezansky

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Or, a Glagolitic letter Buky within a bordure sable.	Forwarded



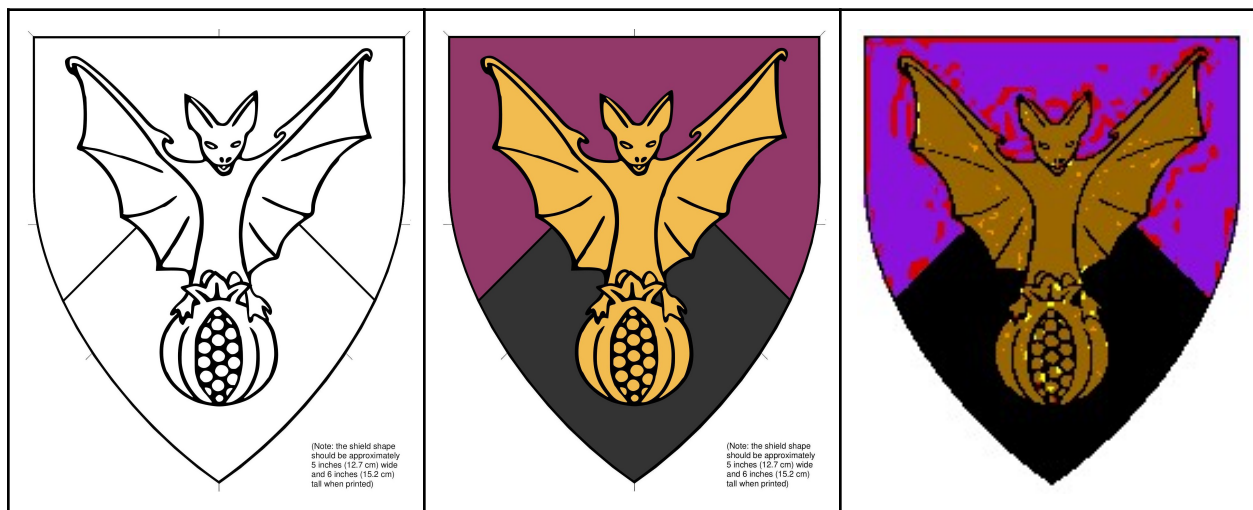
The charge is the letter "B" in the Glagolitic alphabet, the first alphabet developed for use with Slavic languages in the second half of the 9th century.

The Galgolitich alphabet is described in "Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana a Sixto V. Pont. Max. in splendidiorem commodiorumq. locum translata, et a Angelo Roccha..." which was printed in 1591 (https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/tZr_t1WzVdwC?hl=en&gbpv=1) See images attached below.



5. Jorunn Bolotova devka Mertvoga

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Jorunn Bolotova devka Mertvoga	Forwarded
New Device	Per chevron purple and sable, a bat maintaining in its feet a pomegranate Or.	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.

Jorunn - The Diplomatarium Norvegicum

(http://www.dokpro.uio.no/dipl_norv/diplom_field_eng.html) vol. II no. 285 (dated to 1347) mentions "Arne Prondar son ok Jorunn moder hans" (Arne Prond's son and Jorunn his mother).

Bolotova - byname meaning "of the swamp," the masculine form is dated to 1546 as Istok Bolotov [Mor 95]. Found in "A Dictionary of Period Russian Names" by Paul Wickenden of Thanet (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/zgrammar.html>).

Mertvogo - byname meaning "of the dead" under the header Mertvoi, dated 1571 as Bulgak Dmitreev syn Mertvogo [Tup 69]. Found in "A Dictionary of Period Russian names" by Paul Wickenden of Thanet (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/ma.html>). The feminine form is likely to be Mertvoga.

Yehuda's comment on the construction without a master's given name is "It's plausible. Devka is used in much the same way as 'doch' and can be stuck nearly everywhere. So yes, this could be the wife or the servant of a man whose bynames are 'Bolotov Mertviy'."

There are a few examples of constructions like this that use only a byname and not a given name in these relationship structures. From Wickenden's introduction, we find two where a woman's husband is named adjectivally, so like a byname form: Neonila Sozont'eva doch', a Evseevskaja zhen (1608) [RIB XIV 190] and Matrena Isakova doch', a Semenovskaia zhen (1618) [RIB XIV 290]. The clearest example that matches this structure is Avdot'itsa Vasil'eva doch', a Kirilovskaia zhen Sidorova syna (1603) [RIB XIV 540] ("Avdot'itsa, daughter of Vasilii, and the Kiril wife of the son of Sidor." We hope these are enough to allow this byname to be registered.

Appendix C allows the mix of Scandinavian and Russian names both before and after 1100.

Notes:

Yehuda Brigantia provides the following specific documentation for the “devka” element:

Wickenden 2nd, in the grammar section, says the following, generally "Vdova [widow] and devka [mistress/servant] are also found in the records..." And the following as a specific example: "Olekseia Lvova devka Tanka (1623-4) [RIB II 625] is "Oleksei Lvov's mistress Tanka."

This documentation will be added on the external letter.

6. Lily Morgaine Lyonesse

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name Change	Lily Morgaine Lyonesse	Forwarded

Old Item: Lily Morgaine of The East, to be released.

No changes.

Lily and **Morgaine** are elements already registered to the submitter, and are used according to the Existing Registration Allowance (ERA), SENA PN1B2g (<http://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#PN1B2g>).

Lyonesse is an English surname dated to 1644 in the Family Search Records for the marriage of Georg Lyonesse and Elizabeth Horsman, 11 Sept 1644, batch M00962-1. St. Peter, Leeds, York, England. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N2QS-9Z5>

SENA Appendix A for English allows for double surnames in later period.

Notes:

Morgaine appears in late-period English as both a given name and a surname, so the pattern of this name is either a double given or a double surname, both of which are acceptable in late-period English per Appendix A.

7. Lisa of An Dubhaigeainn

Submission	Description	Decision
New Alternate Name	Vetrliði Kaukola	Forwarded

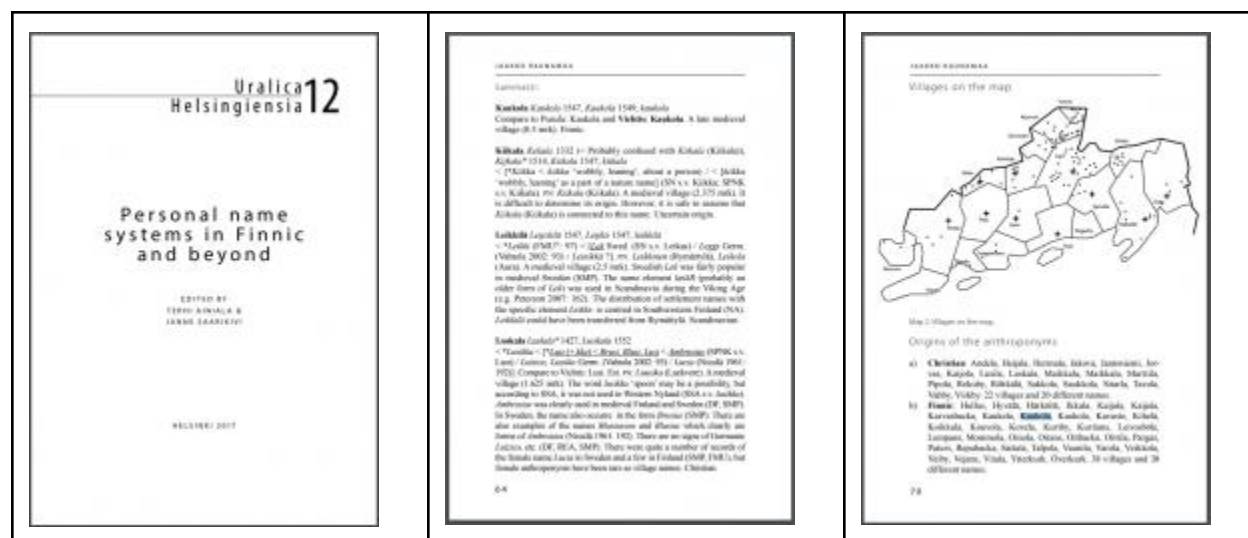
Vetrliði is a masculine given name found in GB p. 16.

Kaukola is a locative byname. It is a header form and dated to 1549 in Raunamaa, J. (2017). Finnish medieval village names based on anthroponyms in the Castle Province of Raseborg. In T. Ainiala, & J. Saarikivi (Eds.), *Personal name systems in Finnic and beyond (Uralica Helsingiensia; No. 12)*. Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura.

(<https://www.sgr.fi/fi/files/original/19732a0de0336497a8f963cdf9b550fd.pdf>)

"Vanhat nimityypimme (Finnish Names)" by Rouva Gertrud

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/FinnishNamesArticle.htm>) says that Finnish locative bynames could be marked, or unmarked as found in this submission.



Notes:

With the documentation as submitted, the name elements are greater than 500 years apart, since Geir Bassi marks the given name as appearing in Landnámabók, which only covers up to the 10th century. However, ffride Morelle was able to document the given name to 1294, bringing the two names into temporal compatibility. The external letter will reflect this new documentation.

8. Malcolm Bowman

Submission	Description	Decision
New Heraldic Title	Argent Quill Herald	Forwarded

No major changes.

Spelling (Prefers the modern spellings) most important.

Submitter was granted an HE title by Brigantia PH (East) on Dec. 13, 2020.

All parts of this name are found in or can be interpolated using data from the MED:

- a1500 Conq.Irel.(Rwl B.490)115 marg. : Argent iij egles dysplayed gules.
- ?a1425 *MS Htrn.95 (Htrn 95)116a/b : Putte a gose quille lapped aboute wiþ towe in þe nose in stede of þe tente.
- a1500 Chauliac(4) (Cmb Dd.3.52)13/1 : Quyll or pype [Cai: whanne þou wolt drawe out sum..putte in þe pipe].
- (1391) Acc.Exped.Der.in Camd.n.s.52106/5-6 : Cuidam herald de Almannia per manus Lancastri le heraud ibidem..xx s.]

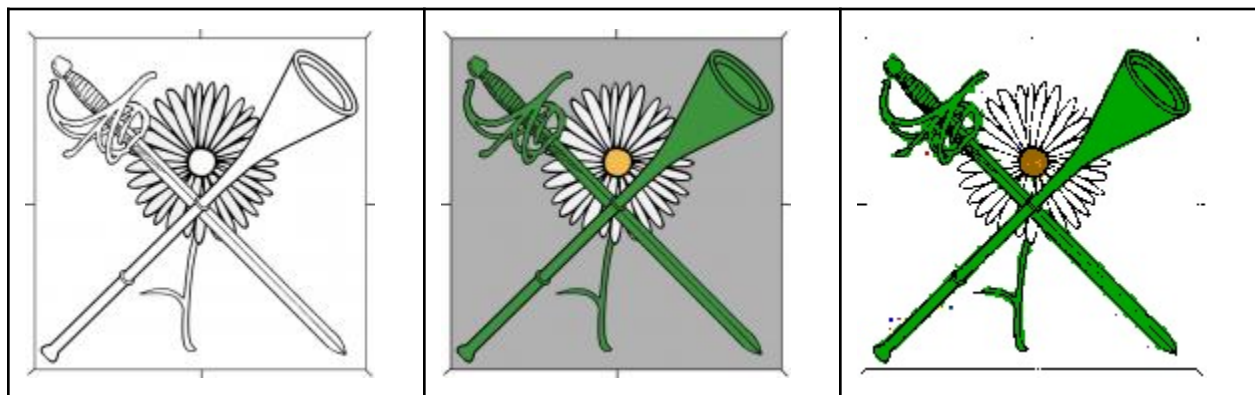
Quill is a reasonable interpolated form based on the spellings quille and quyll.

The pattern of <color or metal> <heraldic charge> <'herald' or 'pursuivant'> (either with the color before or after the charge name) is found in Juliana de Luna, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/index.shtml>), e.g. the English heraldic titles Eagle Vert Pursuivant and Leon d'Or Pursuivant.

The use of heraldic terms rather than general color terms is allowed explicitly in the April 2012 Cover Letter.

9. Malcolm Bowman

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A daisy slipped and leaved proper, overall a rapier inverted and a trumpet in saltire vert.	Forwarded



10. Malcolm Bowman

Submission	Description	Decision
New Augmentation of Arms	Per saltire sable and vert, a hedgehog rampant to sinister argent, for augmentation the hedgehog maintaining a daisy proper slipped and leaved argent.	Forwarded

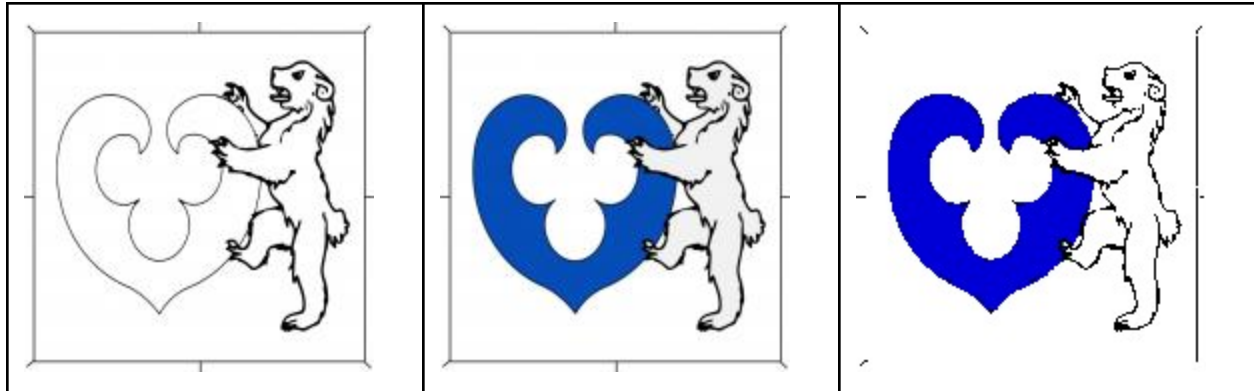


Augmentation of Arms, granted by Queen Margarita on August 15th, 2020:

https://op.eastkingdom.org/op_ind.php?atlantian_id=5356.

11. Matthias von Würzburg

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge Change	(Fieldless) In fess a seeblatt azure sustained by a bear rampant argent.	Forwarded



Old Item: (Fieldless) On a seeblatt azure a bear rampant argent, to be released.

12. Móða sviðbálki

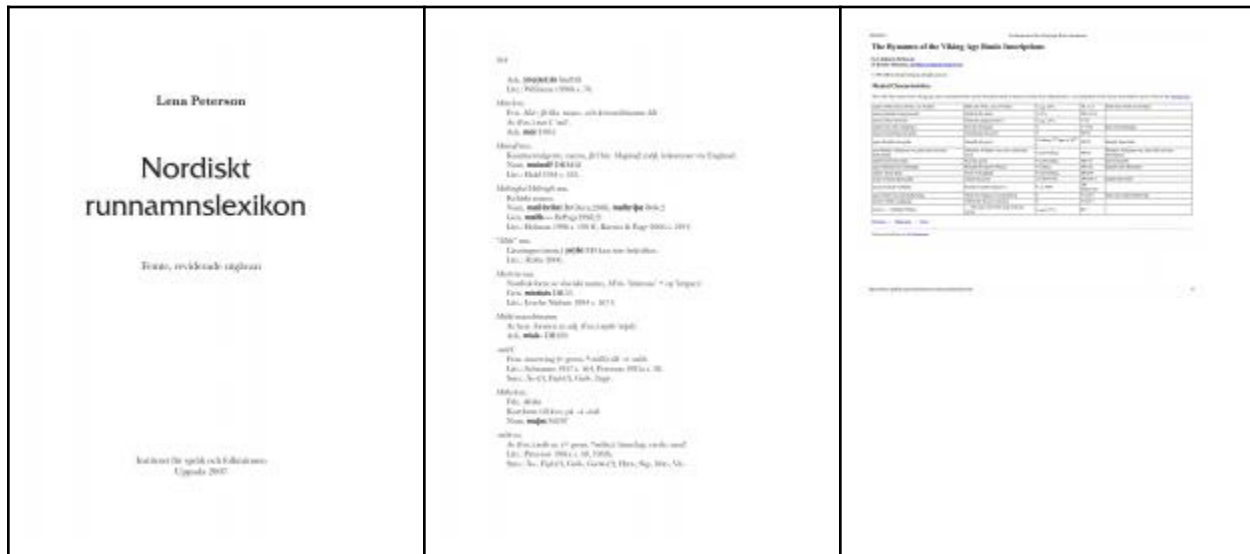
Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Móða sviðbálki	Forwarded
New Device	Per pale Or and sable, in pale a flame gules and a moth within a bordure vert charged with the words "in girum imus nocte et consumimur igni" Or.	Forwarded



Móða is a feminine given name found in Nordiskt runnamnslexikon by Lena Peterson, p. 164 sn. Móða, feminine name. Short form of feminine names ending in -móð. Runic inscription: Nom. muþa Sö297 (see attachment for original Swedish text). URL: <http://isof.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1108274/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

sviðbálki is a byname found in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" by Lindorm Eriksson has: (nom) þorkell Sviðbalki "Þorkell Trouble-maker(?)" Dated V[=Viking Age] ca 1000,

Runestone: DR EM85;265 (see attachment). URL:
<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbyname/mental.htm>

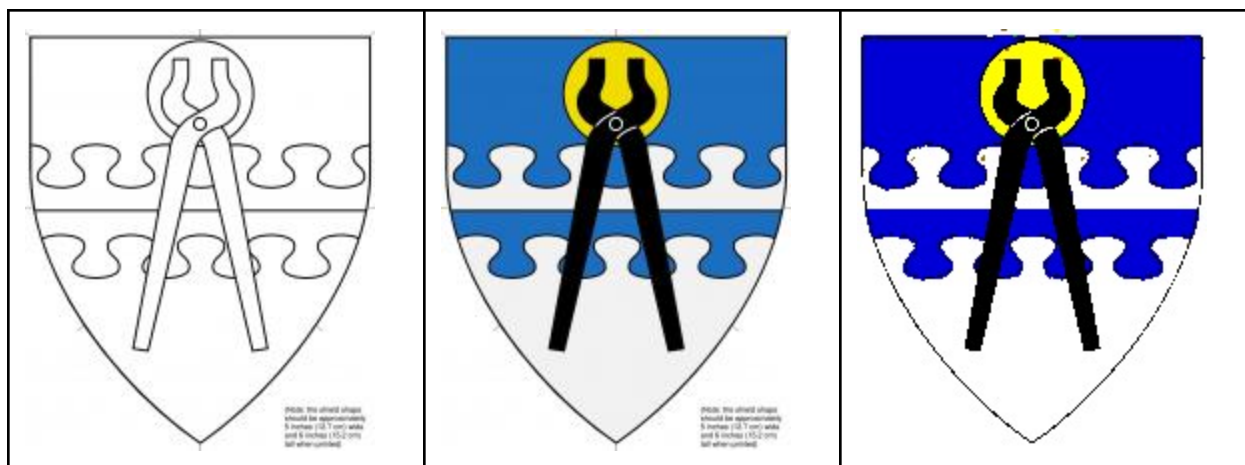


Notes:

Iago Boar offers this explanation of the words on the device: "It's a palindrome, typically translated as "We enter the circle at night and are consumed by fire" or "We turn in circles in the night and are devoured by fire."" This translation will be reflected on the external letter.

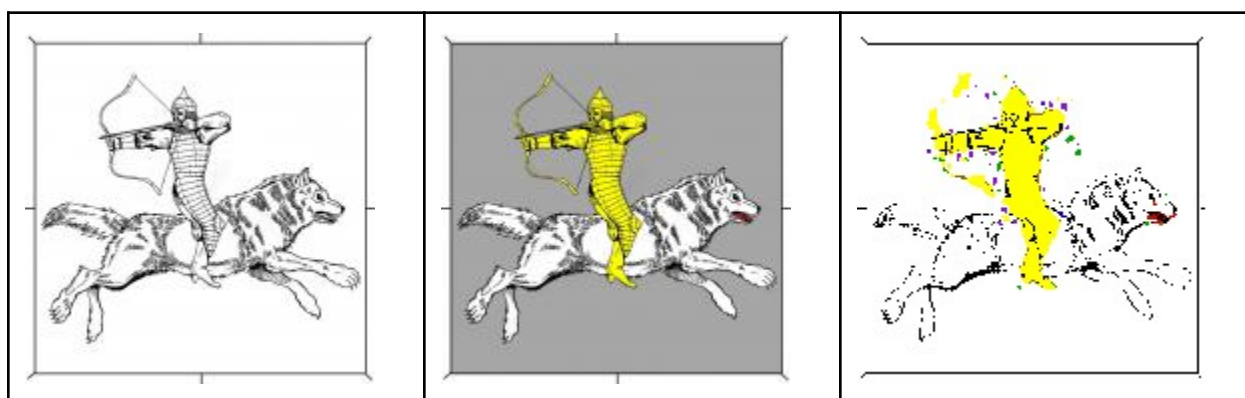
13. Nahum ben Gershom haZev

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Per fess azure and argent, a fess nebuly counterchanged and in chief a bezant and overall a pair of tongs sable.	Forwarded



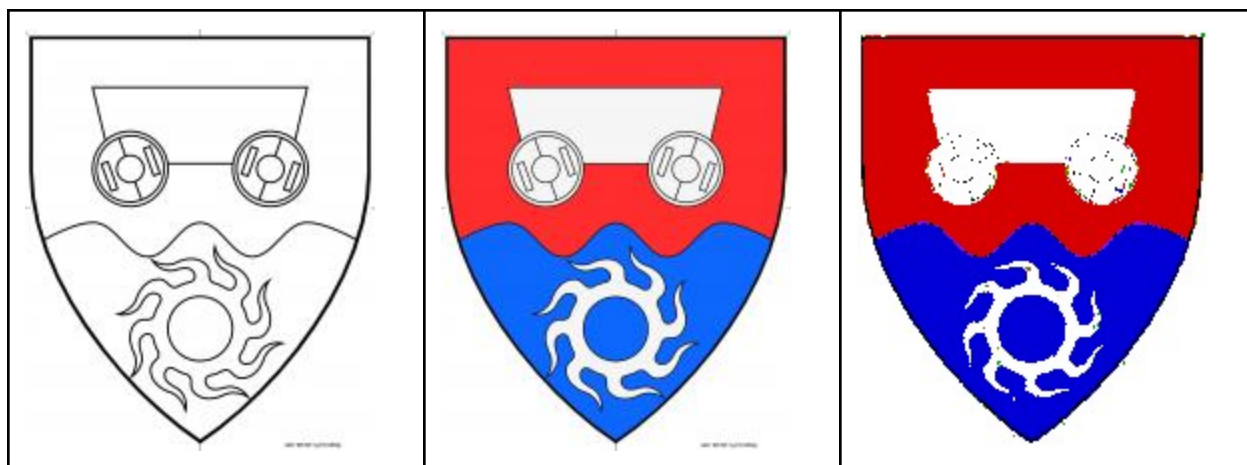
14. Nahum ben Gershom haZev

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) An armored archer contourny regardant Or mounted on a wolf courant to sinister argent.	Forwarded



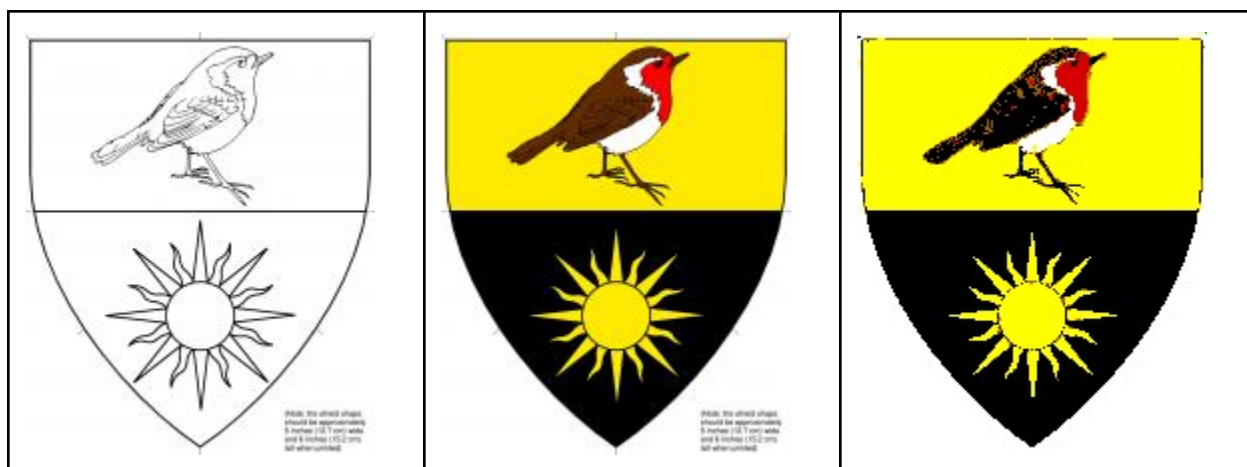
15. Oliver Peren

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Per fess wavy gules and azure, a wagon and a stag's attire in annulo conjoined to itself argent	Forwarded



16. Robinson Sheldrake

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Robinson Sheldrake	Forwarded
New Device	Per fess Or and sable, a redbreast robin contourny proper and a sun Or	Forwarded



No major changes.
Spelling most important.

Robinson is an English surname found in FamilySearch: Robinson Rowle, male, christened 13 Feb 1613, St Giles Cripplegate, London, England
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWQ1-WY1>) - batch C02243-3. Per the September 2012 Cover Letter, late-period English surnames may be used as given names.

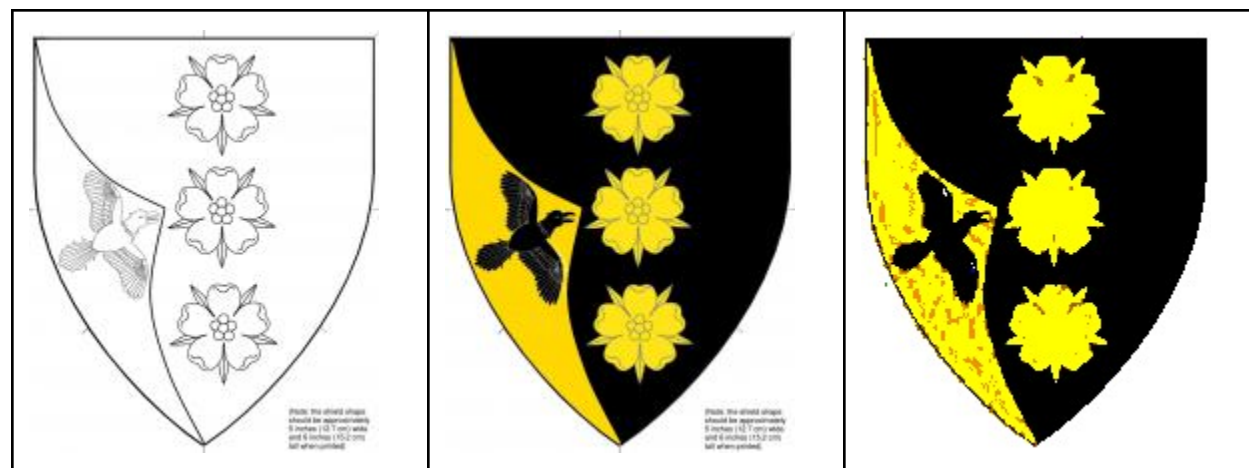
Sheldrake is an English surname found in FamilySearch: Willm. Sheldrake, male, married 20 Apr 1573, Little Bromley, Essex, England
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NVP2-KLM>) - batch M04610-1

Notes:

Jeanne Marie Lacroix (Palimpsest) notes of the bird tinctures: "This is simply a robin proper, which is brown with a gules chest and either an argent or gules underbelly. No difference is granted for the tincture of the belly. Reference: Robin of Thornwood, 12/2006, A-An Tir. (This appears on the proposed update to Table 4 of the Glossary of Terms in the March 2021 Rules Letter, <https://oscar.sca.org//index.php?action=100&loi=6786>.)"

17. Sefa Hrafnisdóttir

Submission	Description	Decision
New Augmentation of Arms	Sable, three roses in pale and a gore Or, for augmentation the gore charged with a raven volant to sinister sable	Forwarded



Notes:

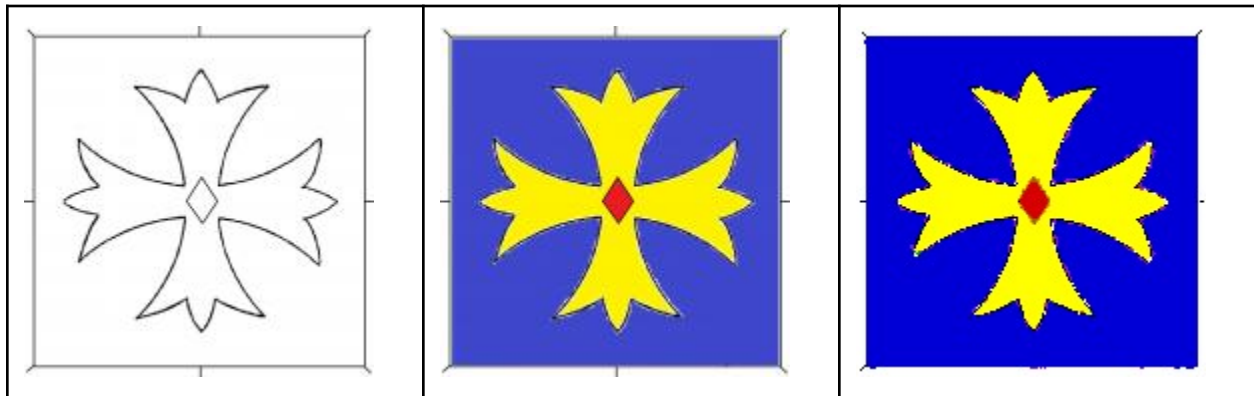
This was originally loaded into OSCAR as a New Device, and will be corrected on the external letter. The augmentation of arms was granted 8/13/2020 by Queen Margarita:
https://op.eastkingdom.org/op_ind.php?atlantian_id=9468.

Charged gores, charged gussets, and charged complex-line tierces are now allowed as a step from core practice, as of the August 2019 Cover Letter.

Additionally, the use of a gore with another charge on the field is no longer a SFCP (January 2021 Cover Letter), meaning that this device only has one SFCP and should therefore be registerable.

18. Symon of Barnsdale

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Azure, on a cross patonce Or a lozenge gules	Forwarded

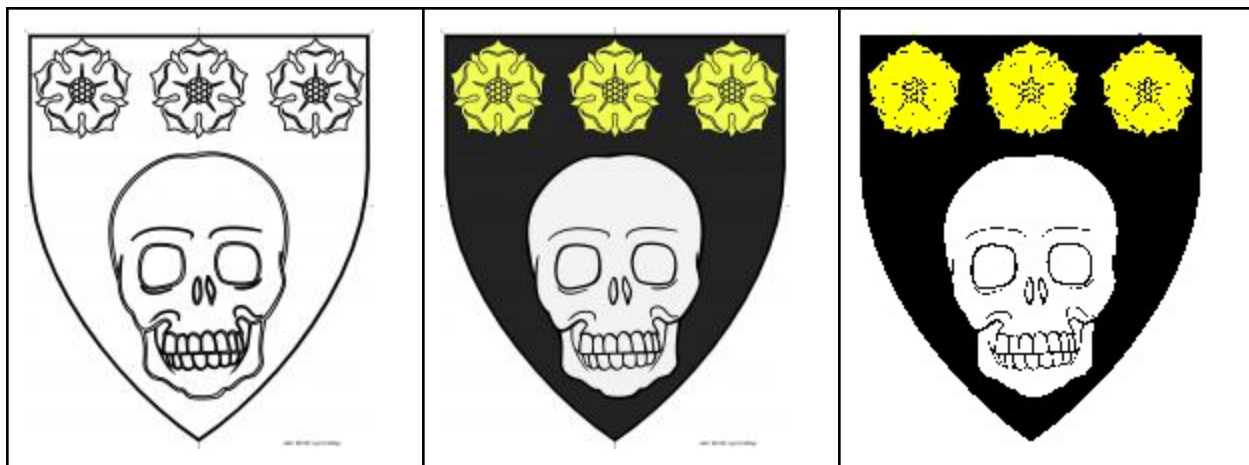


Notes:

The submitter requested that this be associated with the name *Jasper of Carolingia*, but that name is neither registered nor in submission.

19. Ta'naka Ha'nako

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Ta'naka Ha'nako	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, a skull argent and in chief three roses Or	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (Japanese) most important.

Culture (Female member of the buke class) most important.

This name is intended for a female member of the buke class. The construction of feminine names in Japanese is discussed in NCMJ, pp. 7-8.

Ta'naka is a Buke family name from the Heian Period (1147), found in NCMJ Rev. Ed. p. 327, that was also extant in the 16th C (e.g. Tanaka "Shingen") NCMJ Rev. Ed. p. 28.

Ha'nako is a feminine given name from the Nanboku Period (1392), found in NCMJ Rev. Ed. p. 168. (The Japanese characters are provided in the attached.)

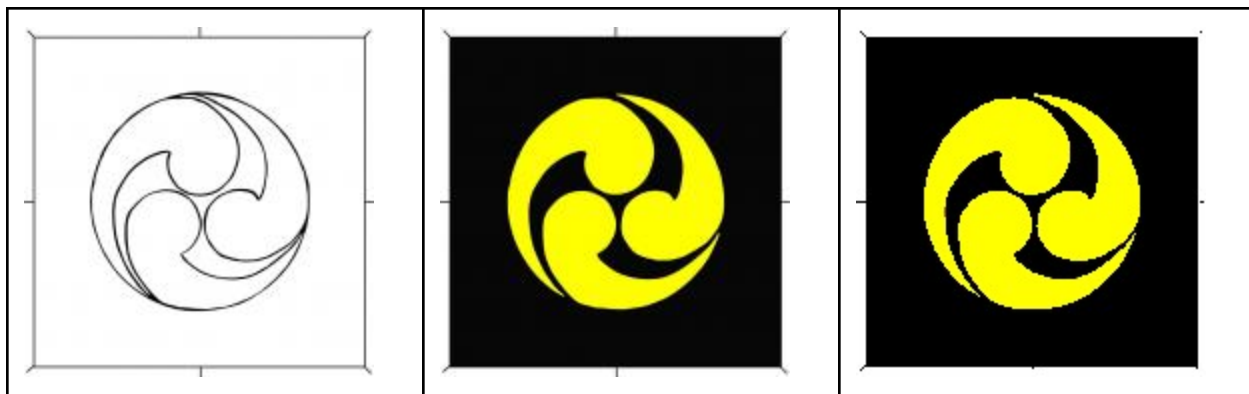
Notes:

This device appears clear of conflict, with the nearest being Razumnik Zhiroslavich Zhuravlev: *Sable, a skull argent irradiated Or* (Oct 2017 via Artemisia).

Per precedent, irradiation counts for 1 DC [Alexandru Morarul, May 2017, R-Artemisia] (<https://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2017/05/17-05lar.html#50>), however, so this is clear of conflict with one DC for the irradiation and one for adding the secondary charge group of the roses.

20. Ta'naka Ha'nako

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Sable, a mitsutomoe Or	Forwarded



Notes:

Per the February 2021 Cover Letter, mitsutomoe (as a non-European armorial element) are no longer a step from core practice.

21: Thora Kott

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Per chevron indented sable and Or, an increscent, a decrescent and a domestic cat rampant counterchanged	Forwarded



Original submission, "Per chevron sable and Or, an increscent, a decrescent and a domestic cat rampant counterchanged" was returned on the December 2019 LoAR.

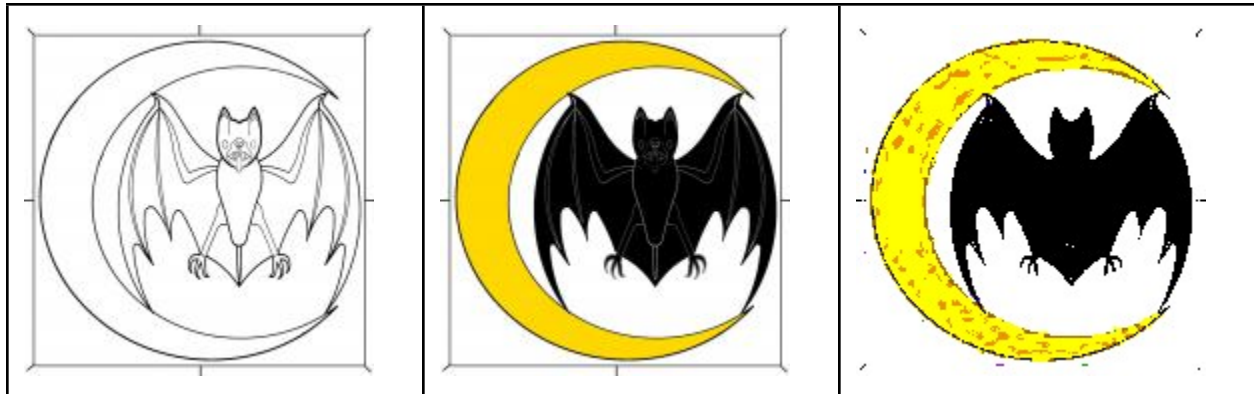
"This device is returned for conflict with the device of Sáerlaith ingen Rúadain, 'Per chevron sable and Or, an increscent and a decrescent Or and a fox rampant gules'. While the bottommost of three charges two and one is considered "half the group" for conflict purposes,

SENA A5C2d sets a maximum of one DC for the cumulative changes to that bottommost charge."

We believe the current submission addresses the reason for return.

22. Thora Kottr

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A bat sable within and conjoined to a decrescent Or	Forwarded



23. Valentine Ambrose

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Valentine Ambrose	Forwarded
New Device	Per pale purpure and sable, in pale a bat and a hand argent	Forwarded



Submitter desires a masculine name.

Client requests authenticity for English 12th century on.

Valentine is dated in Withycombe s.n. Valentine to 1553; the Latinized Valentinus is dated there to 1196, 1200, 1284, and 1433, among others.

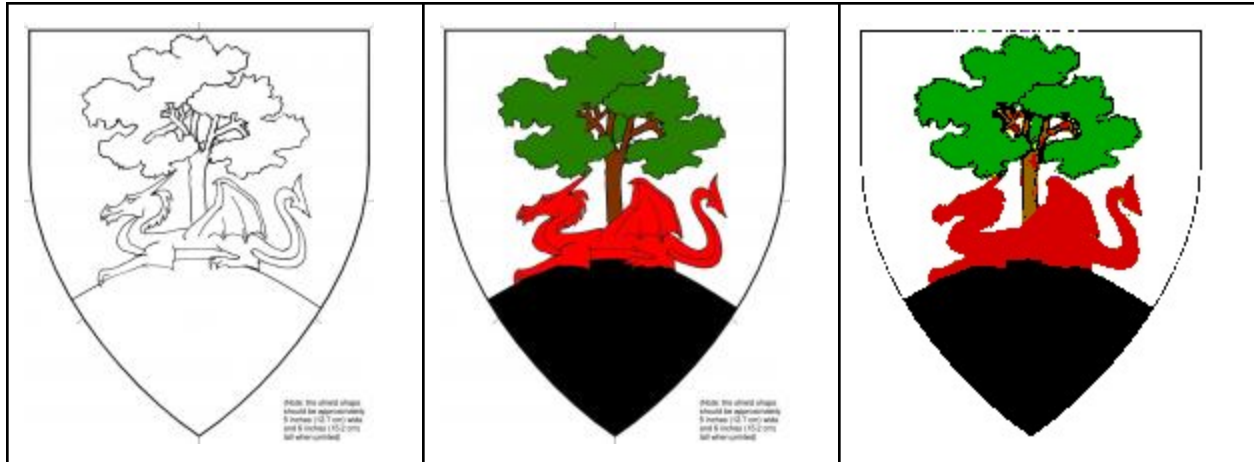
Ambrose is a header form in Bardsley; the earliest date for that spelling is 1567. Other spellings are earlier: Ambroys, Ambros, Ambreis, and Ambrosie are all dated to 1273.

Notes:

Suggested reblazon: *Per pale purple and sable, in pale a bat and a sinister hand apaumy argent*. The default is a right hand.

24. Yakub al-Musaffir

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Yakub al-Musaffir	No Decision
New Device	Argent, a tree proper surmounted by a dragon couchant gules all atop a mount sable	No Decision



Submitter desires a masculine name.

Language (Hebrew name Yaakov in Arabic context.) most important.

Culture most important.

Yakub is a personal name found in Da'ud ib Auda, "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/arabic-naming2.htm>) as an alternate form of Ya'qub.

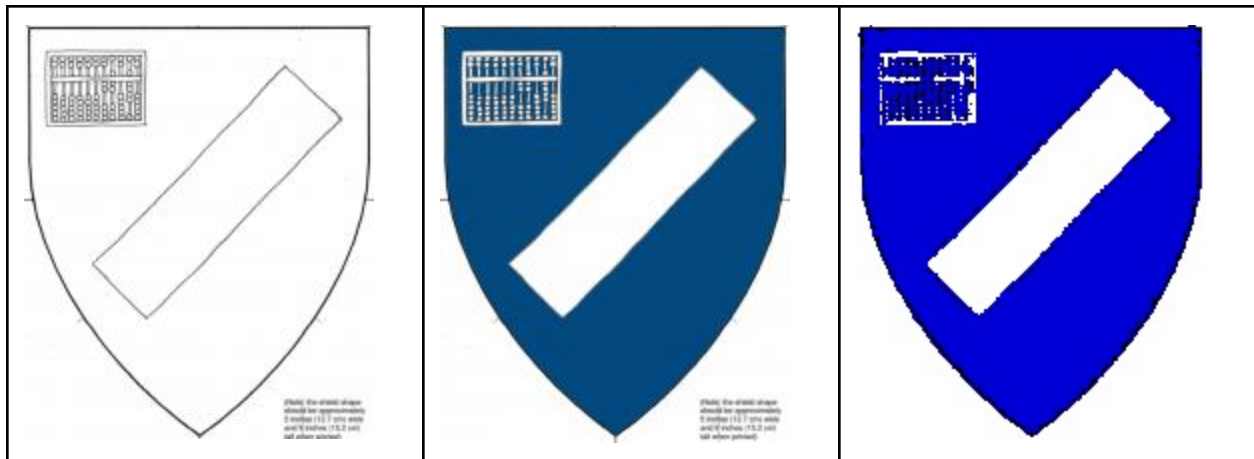
al-Musaffir is a byname meaning "traveler" found in Juliana de Luna, "Arabic Names from al-Andalus", where all names date from the 8th-12th century. (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/alandalus/nicktype.html>)

Notes:

These submissions do not originate from the East Kingdom - it was mistakenly assigned to the East during Virtual Herald's Point. As the submission properly belongs to Aethelmearc, there is no decision to be rendered. We apologize for this error.

25. Ysane la Fileresse

Submission	Description	Decision
Resubmission of Device	Azure, a baton sinister, in canton an abacus argent	Forwarded



Previous device returned on the June 2016 LoAR: *Argent, a mascle azure within a mascle vert, all interlaced with a crampon bendwise purpure.*

This device is returned for violating SENAA3E1, Arrangement of Charge Groups. This arrangement, of a long charge extending over and interlaced with two concentric voided charges, is not listed in SENA Appendix J, and so may not be registered without documentation that this is a period arrangement of charge groups. On resubmission, the submitter should address whether the mascle within a mascle arrangement violates the sword and dagger rule.

This is a complete redesign.

Notes:

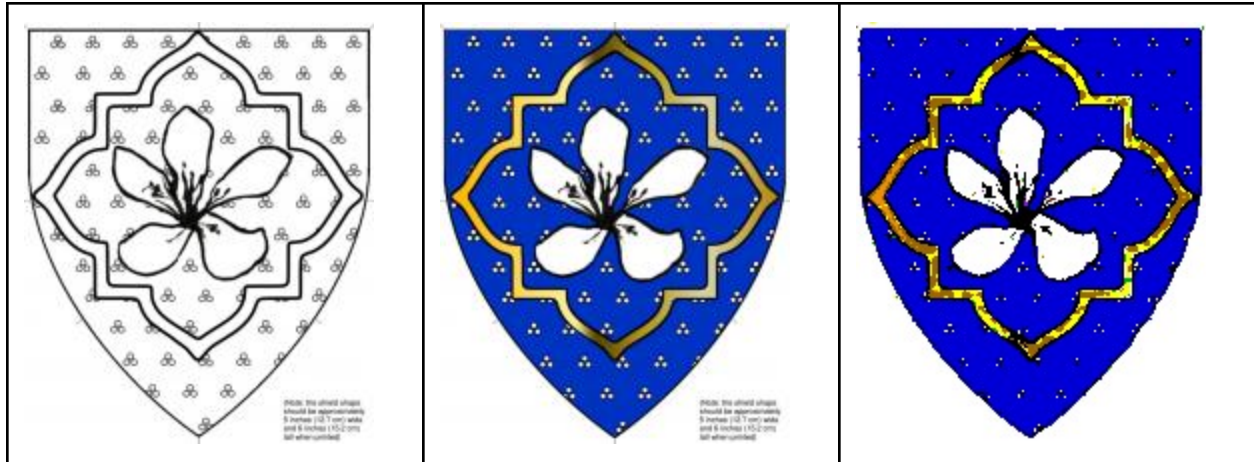
This device is clear of the device of Sebastian zem Sterne, *Azure, a bend sinister and in canton a compass star pierced argent* (Dec 1999 via An Tir), with one DC for the type of secondary charge and one for couped vs throughout:

"We are therefore explicitly restoring precedent that in general an ordinary throughout has a DC from the same ordinary couped when both designs are fielded." [Colette du Pré. January 2014 via the Middle]

This device appears to be otherwise clear of conflict.

26. Zahra de Andaluzia

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Zahra de Andaluzia	Forwarded
New Device	Azure estencely, an orange blossom argent within a four-lobed quadrate cornice Or	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.
 No major changes.
 Spelling (Zahra, Andaluzia) most important.

Zahra is a feminine Arabic given name from somewhere between 700-1200 found in "Arabic Women's Names from al-Andalus" by Juliana de Luna (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/alandalus/femism.html>). It's found in Hispanicized forms in "La onomástica de los moriscos valencianos" by Ana Labarta, p. 53 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xqa30bSnZYkC&lpg=PP1&hl=es&pg=PA53#v=onepage&q&f=false>) as "Zara" among others.

de Andaluzia is a Iberian locative byname referring to the region in Spain known now as Andalucia, spelled as such in 451 cases within 249 documents dating from 1254 to 1600, as found using a search on "Andaluzia" in CORDE (Corpus Diacrónico del Español) (<http://corpus.rae.es/cordenet.html>).

As per SENA Appendix A, given name + byname is valid for both Arabic and Iberian, and locative bynames in the format "de X" are allowed for Iberian names.

As per SENA Appendix C, Arabic and Iberian can be combined.

Submitter cares most in keeping Zahra as a given name and using the spelling Andaluzia in the byname, but would prefer if name was dated to around the late 1400s to early 1500s.

Notes:

Commenters at kingdom questioned the coloring of the cornice as insufficiently uniform. As it is well within the range of identifiable Or tinctures and of acceptable diapering/artistic license, we decline to change the emblazon.

This concludes the letter of internal kingdom decisions.

Yours in Service,
Muirenn ingen Dundaig
Blue Tyger Herald