

Atlantia Letter of Decision

January 2022

Unto Gisela Triton, Roderick Opal, and the Atlantian College of Heralds, Greetings!

We did not have any submissions for January OSCAR. However we did have pends from Mid-2021 Virtual Heralds Point. In this case all but one of the pends we were able to get the submitters approval for the suggested changes and these will be included February's OSCAR. The one that will be returned below was pended so that more research and verification could be done on the supporting name documentation. Unfortunately the documentation does not support the name as submitted. My thanks to Sólveig Prándardóttir for her help and knowledge of period Japanese naming practices.

Returns:

1. Sakikusa no Yuri - New Name

The Documentation does not support the name

Sakikusa: Sakikusa is intended as a Japanese uji/clan name backformed from the historical occupational lineage Sakikusabe. The -be suffix was added to uji names usually to indicate a guild/group of artisans.

However additional research found : Uji names were not freely assumable pretty much as far back as we have reliable records for Japan. They are not normal family names in a number of important ways. They are best thought of as clan names. Regardless, at least since about the time of the Taika Reform, Uji names were only granted by imperial decree, and we have a comprehensive list of Uji names. Which does not include Skikusabe.

Yuri: Yuri is a surname found in NCMJ, pp. 98, 293, 330. However, it is also a reading for 'lily' found in waka poetry (see <http://www.wakapoetry.net/yuri/>). An example of this word is found in Man'yōshū vol. 18, poems 4113-5. Although Yuri was not attested as a nanori/given name, there is also a pattern of using plant names as given names (NCMJ, pp. 160-70). Examples for women: Matsu ['pine tree', 1332], Kurame ['Aphananthe Aspera (flowering tree)', 784], Kitsume ['tangerine', 784], Fujiko ['wisteria', 1183], Kiku ['chrysanthemum', 1572]. Examples for men: Takatoshi ['pine tree', 1600], Fujifusa and Fujihiro ['wisteria', 1332 and 1568, respectively], and Fusashige ['bloom/bouquet/overgrow/lush growth', 1572]. The possessive particle no can be used with both masculine and feminine names per p. 6-7 of NCMJ, which notes that it is not written but used in speech.

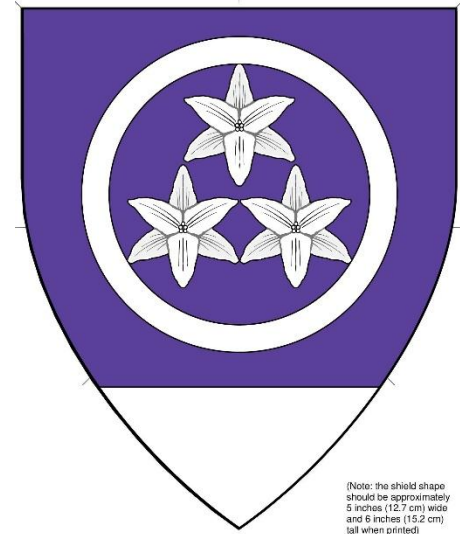
However additional research found that: The text of the Manyōshū is available online at: <http://jti.lib.virginia.edu/japanese/manyoshu/AnoMany.html>. While the poems in the Manyōshū establish that "yuri" was the Japanese word for lily at the time the poems were

composed, that does not necessarily demonstrate that "Yuri" would be used as the name of a relatively ordinary person at that time.

2. Sakikusa no Yuri - New Device

Purpure, three lilies affronty one and two within and conjoined to an annulet, a base argent

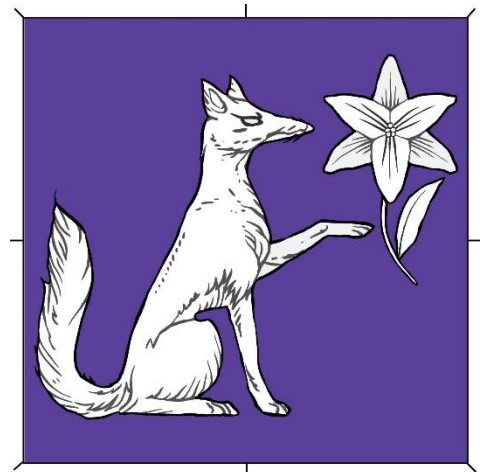
No problem or the problem was found/and corrected while the device was in review. Because the name is being returned the device must be returned as well. Kingdom level does not have the authority to create holding names to allow it to go forward.



3. Sakikusa no Yuri- New Badge

Purpure, a fox sejant to sinister maintaining a lily affronty slipped and leaved argent

No problem or the problem was found/and corrected while the badge was in review. Because the name is being returned the badge must be returned as well. Kingdom level does not have the authority to create holding names to allow it to go forward.



In service to Kingdom and College

Ragnar Leifson, Golden Dolphin Submissions Herald