

# **Names in the New Standards for Evaluation of Names and Armory** (formerly the Rules for Submission)

## **A Brief Summary**

Produced by the Laurel Office

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educational purposes.

# Overall Organization

- Letters indicate the sections:
  - ♦ GP — General Principles
  - ♦ PN — Personal Names
  - ♦ NPN — Non-Personal Names
  - ♦ A — Armory
- GP talks about underlying principles and defines several key terms, like ‘period’, ‘substantial’, and so on.
- PN, NPN, and A have several parts – Content, Style, Conflict, Presumption, and Offence
- Appendices all use “Appendix” (they’re awesome!)

# Some Broad Categorizations

- SCA items: Conflict
- Non-SCA items: Presumption
  
- Relationships: Conflict
- Powers, Rank, Position: Presumption
- Offensive things: Offense

# Why are SCA items counted differently from Non-SCA items?

## SCA Items

- **Definition from Corpora:**  
“To avoid undue confusion”
- All listed in the O&A
- Can get permission to conflict
- Only protect the exact item

## Non-SCA Items

- **Definition from Corpora:**  
“To prevent offense due to obvious usurpation of identity or armory”
- Most armory listed in the O&A, but few names listed
- Cannot get permission to conflict
- Protect names and some armory in multiple forms

# Why are relationship claims under conflict?

- In the previous rules, armory already considered relationship claims to be “conflict”.  
(A “distinct change” in armory is the kind of change people used in period to show close relationships)
- Relationship claims are allowed with permission, unlike other kinds of presumption.
- So, in these standards, names and armory match – an unmistakable relationship claim is considered a conflict with an SCA item.

# Why is it organized this way?

## Why is it so long?

- These Standards are 70 pages long; the Appendices are 30 pages. The old Rules were only 25 pages, but need 1000s of rulings to understand.
- These standards are designed around the most common use: *working on a single submission*
  - ♦ For example, Personal Names and Non-Personal Names have superficial similarities but also large differences – so they are separate.
- Approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the main body of these Rules is examples to help understanding.

# Personal Names Content

- Names are built out of name phrases which are built out of name elements and can come from:
  - ♦ Attested name phrases
  - ♦ Constructed name phrases
  - ♦ *Lingua Anglica* allowance
  - ♦ Borrowed names
  - ♦ Legal name allowance
  - ♦ Branch name allowance
  - ♦ Grandfather clause
- Each name phrase must be internally consistent with a single time and place

# Personal Names Style

- Names must be constructed like period names:
  - ♦ Appendix A lists name construction patterns for many languages
- Names must:
  - ♦ contain name phrases from a single time and place **OR**
  - ♦ combine name phrases from a single Regional Naming Group **and** have all parts within 500 years **OR**
  - ♦ combine name phrases from two Regional Naming Groups that are compatible **and** have all parts within 300 years **OR**
  - ♦ attest the combination of name phrases **OR**
  - ♦ combine name phrases from the legal name allowance, grandfather clause, or branch name allowance with name phrases from a single Regional Naming Group which are within 500 years
- Appendix C lists the Regional Naming Groups



# Personal Names Conflict

- Identity Conflict:
  - ◆ Based on *sound and appearance only*
  - ◆ Based on accumulated changes to entire name
  - ◆ Addition or removal of any element can contribute
  - ◆ Standards: changes to any two syllables, substantial change to one syllable, smaller changes for short, simple names
- Relationship Conflict: Making an *unmistakable* claim to be a close relative of an SCA person.
  - ◆ Usually must be their *entire* name

# Personal Names

## Presumption and Offense

- Personal names may not:
  - ◆ Claim a protected rank which the person doesn't have permanently
  - ◆ Make an unmistakable claim to be from an important family
  - ◆ Create a claim to rank by using honorific titles that were granted by a ruler, or combinations of an occupation and locative that suggest an official position
  - ◆ Make a claim to have superhuman or magical powers or imply divine origin
  - ◆ Claim identity or relationship with non-SCA individuals who we consider important enough to protect (same standards as conflict)
- Names must not be offensive to a modern audience; the standards are quite high

# Non-Personal Names

## Content and Style

- A non-personal name must have two parts:
  - ◆ Designator: what kind of name it is
  - ◆ Substantive element: which one it is
- Designator must match submission's type
- Substantive element must match a single time and place - all in one language context
- Substantive elements come from the same types of places as personal name elements: attested elements, constructed elements, *Lingua Anglica*, branch name allowance, grandfather clause, etc.

# Non-Personal Names Conflict

- Identity Conflict:
  - ♦ Based on *sound and appearance only* of the substantive element (designator doesn't count!)
  - ♦ Based on accumulated changes to entire name
  - ♦ Addition or removal of *any* element can contribute
  - ♦ Standards: changes to any two syllables, substantial change to one syllable, smaller changes for short, simple names
- Affiliation Conflict: Making an *unmistakable* claim to be owned by or affiliated with an SCA person.
  - ♦ Usually must be their *entire* name

# Non-Personal Names

## Presumption and Offense

- Non-personal names may not:
  - ◆ Claim a protected rank which they don't possess permanently
  - ◆ Use the names of peerage order or important real world knightly orders in certain ways
  - ◆ Use elements that would be presumptuous for individuals
  - ◆ Make a claim to have superhuman or magical powers or imply divine origin (but ones named for saints or deities do not necessarily make such claims)
  - ◆ Claim identity or affiliation with non-SCA individuals, places, entities, orders, etc. which we consider important enough to protect (same standards as conflict)
- Names must not be offensive to a modern audience; the standards are quite high

# Why Use Appendices?

- Faster updates because new precedents are easier to absorb
  - ♦ Changes to the Standards require Board approval in advance
  - ♦ Appendices only require notification to the Board after the fact
- Information that we've relied on senior commenters to provide late in the process has been collected
  - ♦ Name construction patterns
  - ♦ Permissible language mixes
  - ♦ Acceptable transliterations of foreign characters

# Appendices are Awesome!

- **Appendix A: How to build names**
- Appendix B: Types of bynames
- **Appendix C: Regional Naming Groups**
- Appendix D: Transliteration schemes
- Appendix E: Non-personal designators