Names in the New Rules for Submissions

A Brief Summary

Produced by the Laurel Office
Permission to use, as is, by anyone in the SCA.
Overall Organization of the Rules

• Letters indicate the sections of the rules:
  ✷ 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 in the New Rules

- 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCA Items</th>
<th>Non-SCA Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Definition from Corpora: “To avoid undue confusion”</td>
<td>• Definition from Corpora: “To prevent offense due to obvious usurpation of identity or armory&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All listed in the O&amp;A</td>
<td>• Most armory listed in the O&amp;A, but few names listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Can get permission to conflict</td>
<td>• Cannot get permission to conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only protect the exact item</td>
<td>• Protect names and some armory in multiple forms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 presumption.
- Now, names and armory match – any unmistakable relationship claim is considered a conflict with an SCA item.
Why is it organized this way? Why is it so long?

• These Rules are 70 pages long; the Appendices are 30 pages. The old Rules were only 25 pages, but need 1000s of rulings to understand.

• These rules 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 ¼ 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 Rules 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