Administrative Handbook

College of Arms

Society of the Middle Ages, Inc.

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Submissions Regulations

I. Registration Limit: Organizations and individuals alike may register any number of fieldless badges. No single entity – organization or individual – may have more than one registered set of fielded arms. Kingdoms and Principalities <u>may</u> register "alternate arms" for specific uses, such as calendar markers. NOTE: Fielded badges registered as part of the legacy registration program are exempt from this limitation.

II. Registerable Items

A. Individual Names:

1. Persona Name: Each individual may register a single persona name. The name must meet the criteria laid out in the rules for submission.

2. Holding Name: A holding name will be used by the College of Arms when a submitted name is not acceptable for registration but the submitted armoury is. Because the records are indexed by persona name, this allows the armoury to be entered into the database, protecting it from conflict until a suitable name is registered. Note that some individuals choose to keep their holding names.

3. Castle Names: Castles are defined in the SMA, Inc. governing documents. Castles are similar to households in other organizations and as such will have their names and arms registered under the name of the individual founder.

4. Heraldic Titles: An heraldic title may be registered to an individual if that individual has been granted such by the College of Arms. See II.C.2 below.

B. Civic Names: 'Civic' refers to organizational names. Civic organizations fit into several categories described below. Holding names cannot be created for civic groups; therefore, the return of a civic name requires the return of all other items submitted by that group.

1. Branch Name: This is the name by which geographical groups within the Society are known. Each branch is permitted one name. All armoury registered to the branch will appear in the Armorial and Ordinary under the branch name. For new branches or branches changing their name, a petition signed by a majority of the paid members of the branch must accompany the submission. The responsible authority for these submissions is the branch seneschal.

2. Castle Name: Castles (sometimes referred to as households) are non-geographical groups attached to a single individual or family. Castle names follow the same conventions as branch names with one exception. Castles registered to a

Society member with a rank that is historically associated with land may be referred to by that rank (e.g., Duke John Smith's castle may be referred to as Duchy Smith.)

3. Other Organizations: Organizations such as guilds, academies, interest groups, etc. can register a formal name with the College of Arms, although there is no requirement for these types of organizations to have formal names. Naming conventions for such organizations follow similar patterns as Castles. Overly generic names will not be registered or protected.

C. Entity Names: 'Entity' refers to names not associated with specific people or groups. This includes awards/orders, heraldic titles, or ranks.

1. Award/Order Name: This applies to any formal honor bestowed by royalty or nobility within the Society. These names may only be registered by kingdoms, principalities, and those groups authorized by SMA Codex/By-Laws to bestow such recognition. Award/order names may be registered with or without armoury – note that award/order badges must be fieldless though the originating authority may elect to register civic arms for orders as well. The responsible authority for these submissions is the branch seneschal.

2. Heraldic Titles: There are five ranks of herald in the Society. These are King of Arms, Herald Ordinaire, Herald Extraordinaire, Pursuivant Ordinaire, and Pursuivant Extraordinaire. Heraldic titles consist of an identifying element (e.g., Muskatour) that must fall into one of several categories followed by the rank. For Ordinaire heralds the 'Ordinaire' may be dropped from the title for general or administrative use.

a. King of Arms: At the time of this writing, there are four Kings of Arms in the Society. These KoAs are the senior heralds at the Society level. Incumbents of those offices may style themselves as Queens of Arms or Sovereigns of Arms if they prefer. New KoA titles are created solely at the discretion of the Muskatour King of Arms, and all KoAs are subordinate to the Muskatour office.

b. Herald Ordinaire: These titles are for the senior heralds in each kingdom and principality, most commonly referred to as 'Herald Ordinaire'. Each kingdom or principality is entitled to register one Herald Ordinaire title.

c. Herald Extraordinaire: These titles are for the senior deputies to a Herald Ordinaire in each kingdom or principality and for senior staff heralds on a King of Arms staff. Each kingdom and principality as well as each King of

Arms may register as many Herald Extraordinaire titles as they deem necessary.

d. Pursuivant Ordinaire: These titles are for the subordinate heralds within a kingdom/principality or for junior staff heralds on the staff of a King of Arms. This includes group heralds warranted for a province, shire, town, or march. Each civic group is entitled to register one Pursuivant Ordinaire title. Kings of Arms may register as many as they deem necessary.

e. Pursuivant Extraordinaire: These titles are for heralds awarded a personal heraldic title 'for life' by appropriate authority. Such titles are registered on a case-by-case basis and each entitled individual is limited to a single registration.

f. Acceptable Elements for Heraldic Titles: The following is a list of heraldic title elements that have been verified as being used in period:

1. Place names
2. Heraldic charges
3. Order/Award names
4. Family names
5. Heraldic mottoes
6. Regalia

D. Names Reserved to the Society: Name types registered for general use in the Society that may only be registered by the Muskatour office include:

1. Alternative Titles: These include non-English titles equivalent to recognized titles within the Society. Proposals for changes to the list of alternate titles must be by formal letter/submission.

2. Alternative Civic Designations: These include variations of the standard designators that may be used to better fit in with the organization's preferred language. These must be documented at the time of submission.

E. Personal Armoury

1. Personal Arms: This is the single piece of fielded armoury associated with an individual's persona name.

2. Personal Badge: This is a piece of fieldless heraldry most often used to identify association with other people or ownership of property. Because badges are fieldless, all charges must touch or overlap to present as a single design. Badges may be registered jointly with another person. Note that some legacy designs

include fielded badges. These are legacy registrations from other organizations and have been exempted from the fieldless restriction. New submissions will not be exempted.

3. Augmentation of Arms: This is a specific charge or pattern added to personal arms by authority of sitting royalty. Arms with augmentations are registered side-by-side with the undifferenced arms and both are protected from conflict. While the right to an augmentation is granted by a kingdom or principality, the form of the augmentation and its suitability for use and registration with a specific device must be approved by the College of Arms. Individuals must demonstrate appropriate proof of entitlement to the augmentation as well as the right to use any restricted charges. Only arms can be augmented; not badges.

F. Civic Armoury

1. Branch Arms: This is the single piece of fielded armoury associated with a geographical branch of the Society. All branch arms may include an ermine chief as an indication that they are a branch and not a person. Only branch arms may use the ermine chief. Kingdoms and principalities must include an ermine bordure as part of the design. The bordure replaces the chief for any branch that elevates to principality or kingdom status. For new branches or branches changing their arms, a petition signed by a majority of the paid members of the branch must accompany the submission. The responsible authority for these submissions is the branch seneschal.

2. Castle Arms: This is the single piece of fielded armoury associated with a castle or household within the Society.

3. Entity Arms: This is the single piece of fielded armoury associated with a guild, academy, order, or office within the Society.

4. Civic Badge: This is a piece of fieldless heraldry most often used when use of the civic arms would not be appropriate. Because badges are fieldless, all charges must touch or overlap to present as a single design. Note that some legacy designs include fielded badges. These are legacy registrations from other organizations and have been exempted from the fieldless restriction. New submissions will not be exempted. Badges may be registered for any group, order, office, or activity.

   a. Group badges may be registered by the recognized head of any official group – seneschal, castellan, guildmaster, etc.

   b. Order badges may be registered by sitting royalty with the authority to grant membership in the order. The submission must include a statement of concurrence from the group seneschal.

c. Office badges will be registered by the Society-level office for all subordinates within that office. Where a Society-level office does not exist, Kingdom-level officers may register a badge unique to their kingdom office.

d. Activity badges are most often used to designate rank or achievement in a particular activity. For example, skill levels achieved in archery or thrown weapons or apprentice/journeyman/master rank in a guild. Activity badges may be registered by the recognized head of any official organization where recognition of achievement is appropriate.

4. Augmentation of Arms: This is a specific charge or pattern added to personal arms by authority of sitting royalty. Arms with augmentations are registered side-by-side with the undifferenced arms and both are protected from conflict. While the right to an augmentation is granted by a kingdom or principality, the form of the augmentation and its suitability for use and registration with a specific device must be approved by the College of Arms. Individuals must demonstrate appropriate proof of entitlement to the augmentation as well as the right to use any restricted charges. Only arms can be augmented; not badges.

5. Heralds' Seal: These are tinctureless armorial designs used administratively by Kings of Arms or Kingdom Heralds Ordinaire.

G. Regalia: The Society reserves to itself the right to designate items as regalia. Such items are reserved for use by individuals with certain rank or position. Only items designated as regalia by the Muskatour office are reserved. The following items represent the current list of reserved regalia:

1. Ornate Crowns other than listed below – reserved for sitting royalty at the kingdom or principality level. NOTE: The most traditional European crowns bear some combination of fleurs-de-lys and crosses pattée. SMA kingdoms and principalities are free to design ornate crowns with alternate extensions more befitting their idiom.

2. Coronets bearing only strawberry leaves – reserved to those of ducal rank or equivalent.

3. Coronets alternating strawberry leaves with pearls – reserved to those of county / marquess rank or equivalent. A marquess will have the strawberry leaves stand taller than the pearls whereas a count/earl will have the pearls stand taller than the strawberry leaves.

4. Coronets bearing only pearls (8 or more) – reserved to those of viscounty rank or equivalent.

5. Coronets bearing only pearls (4 to 6) – reserved to those of baronial rank or equivalent.

6. Crowns bearing vertical oak leaves – reserved for Kings/Queens/Sovereigns of Arms.

7. Ornate circlets, simple tiaras/diadems, and chapeaux trimmed in ermine – reserved for those who have been given the right to bear arms. NOTE: simple/unadorned, narrow circlets may be worn by anyone as they are considered utilitarian rather than indicative of rank.

8. Gold Spurs – reserved for knights of any level.

9. Spurs other than gold – reserved for those engaged in equestrian activities.

III. Protected Items

Names and armoury registered by the College of Arms shall be protected as described in III.C below. Protection afforded by the College of Arms is limited solely to the refusal to register any item known to conflict with a protected item under the rules for submission in effect at the time the new item is submitted to the College. Portions of the current rules for submission pertaining to conflict apply to the following materials:

A. Protected Names

1. Names Registered by the College of Arms will be listed in the Society Armorial and protected from conflict against future submissions. Once registered, an item shall be protected until written notice of release is received by the Muskatour Office from the owner and published in a Letter of Registrations and Returns. In the case of defunct Society branches, release may be granted by joint consent of the Crown and Kingdom Seneschal after appropriate notice in the newsletter of the kingdom in which the branch was located. Protection shall apply even if the item in question could not be registered under the rules for submission currently in effect.

The Muskatour office may rule that a particular name is too generic to be protected.

2. The unregistered names of famous individuals from Society history may be protected on a case-by-case basis. Such protection will only be afforded where a submitted name would cause extreme confusion or offence to the populace. The intent of this allowance is to extend protection to prominent members of the Society from its early years and generally will not be extended to those who have

remained active and consciously refrained from registration of their names or armoury.

3. A contemporary or historical personage will be considered significant if he or she is well known within and outside of the Society. Appearance in standard print references such as general encyclopedias is an indication that the person may be significant, though not all individuals who appear in such reference are significant. Rulers of substantial sovereign entities are generally considered significant. The names of famous individuals who do not appear in standard references due to the age and scope of these works may also be protected on a case-by-case basis. These names will not be listed in the Society Armorial but are still protected.

4. Characters from period or modern literary works of all genres and media (including visual, aural, and written works) may be protected on a case-by-case basis. Such protection will be afforded if the College of Arms deems them worthy of protection. In general terms, major characters from important literary works are likely to be deemed worthy of protection. These names will not be listed in the Society Armorial but are still protected.

5. A geographical location will be considered significant if it is associated with important administrative, social, political, or military events (e.g., a capital city, the site of a major treaty or battle, etc.). Geographic locations will generally be considered significant if they appear in standard references such as an encyclopedia. Generic descriptive names outside the Society will not be protected except where the name is immediately associated with a single significant location. These names will not be listed in the Society Armorial but are still protected.

6. Locations in period or modern literary works of all genres and media (including visual, aural, and written works) may be protected on a case-by-case basis. Such protection will be afforded if the College of Arms deems them worthy of protection. In general terms, major locations from important literary works are likely to be deemed worthy of protection. These names will not be listed in the Society Armorial but are still protected.

7. Trademarked and Other Legally Protected Names may be protected when covered by applicable laws and regulations in the country from which the material derives. These names will not be listed in the Society Armorial but are still protected.

8. Contemporary or historical orders of chivalry, heraldic titles, and similar organizations may be considered significant if they appear in general histories or in standard references such as an encyclopedia. The names of entities which do not

appear in standard references due to the age and scope of these works may also be protected on a case-by-case basis. The names of significant fictitious orders of chivalry and heraldic titles may be protected on a case-by-case basis. Names so protected will be listed in the Society Armorial when they are brought to Muskatour's attention (as many do not appear in standard references), but they are protected prior to that addition.

9. The names of other entities, both real and literary, may be considered important enough to protect on a case-by-case basis. These entities include but are not limited to the names of organizations, schools, businesses, associations, and the like. These entities are likely to be deemed worthy of protection if they appear in standard references such as encyclopedias or are major fictitious organizations in important literary works of all genres. These names will not be listed in the Society Armorial but are still protected.

B. Protected Armoury

1. All armoury registered by the College will be listed in the Society Armorial and Ordinary and protected from conflict against future submissions. Once registered, an item shall be protected until written notice of release is received by the Muskatour office from the owner and published in a Letter of Registrations and Returns. In the case of a defunct Society branch, release may be granted by joint consent of the Crown and Kingdom Seneschal after appropriate notice in the newsletter of the kingdom in which the branch was located. Protection shall apply even if the item in question could not be registered under the rules for submission currently in effect.

2. All national arms are considered sufficiently significant to protect. Flags that consist solely of one of the standard heraldic tinctures (argent, azure, gules, Or, purpure, sable, and vert) will not be protected; however, all other national flags are considered sufficiently significant to protect. The historical or modern armoury of other geographic locations may be protected on a case-by-case basis. Armoury is likely to be considered important enough to protect if the location is associated with important administrative, social, political, or military events and the arms themselves are important or well-known. Armoury so protected will be listed in the Society Armorial and Ordinary when it is brought to Muskatour's attention, but it is protected prior to that addition.

3. Modern or historical armoury belonging to individuals or corporate groups may be considered significant or recognizable enough to protect on a case-by-case basis. Armoury is likely to be considered important enough to protect if the owner is associated with important administrative, social, political, or military events and the arms themselves are important or well-known. Armoury so protected will be

listed in the Society Armorial and Ordinary when it is brought to Muskatour's attention, but it is protected prior to that addition.

4. Copyrighted Images, Trademarks, and Other Legally Protected Insignia may be protected when covered by applicable laws and regulations in the country from which the material derives. These items will not be listed in the Society Armorial and Ordinary but are still protected.

5. Material such as military insignia, badges associated with awards or honors, and the like may be afforded protection on a case-by-case basis even where this is not required by law. Armoury so protected will be listed in the Society Armorial and Ordinary when it is brought to Muskatour's attention but is protected prior to that addition.

6. The armoury of major characters or significant geographical locations from period or modern literary works of all genres and media (including visual, aural, and written works) may be protected on a case-by-case basis. Armoury considered sufficiently important will be listed in the Society Armorial and Ordinary when it is brought to Muskatour's attention but is protected prior to that addition.

C. Protection of Registered Items

1. Once registered, an item shall be protected until the owner provides written notice of release to the Muskatour Office.

2. When a Society branch becomes defunct, ownership of its registered items is automatically transferred to the kingdom in which the branch existed. Release of items which had belonged to that defunct branch may be granted by the Kingdom Seneschal 90 days after posting notice in the newsletter of the kingdom in which the branch was located.

3. The owner of any registered item may grant permission to conflict for new submissions which would otherwise not be registerable. The physical signature of the owner is required for such permission to be accepted by the Muskatour office. Owners of any registered item are presumed to grant themselves such permission for subsequent registrations.

IV. General Process for Submitting

These steps apply to all submissions including resubmissions, appeals, requests for change, etc.

A. Responsibility: The client bears the primary responsibility for meeting requirements but is encouraged to seek assistance from heraldic officers at any level.

B. Routing: Submissions must be made through the appropriate heraldic officers as defined by the kingdom in which the client is a subject according to Board policy. Submissions already in process when a client leaves a kingdom will continue to be processed by the kingdom of origin until registered or returned. Resubmissions must be made through the client's new kingdom.

C. Paperwork: No submission will be considered for registration until the Castle office receives a complete set of paperwork as defined in this document and the rules for submission. Paperwork must include all of the following materials relevant to the submission in question.

    1. Submission Forms: All submissions must be on the current, approved forms. Where specific forms are not required (transfers, releases, heraldic wills, etc.), provide written indication of the client's intent.

    A minimum of one name form is required for all name submissions. A minimum of two armoury forms is required for all armoury – one black-and-white line drawing and one color copy. The depictions on the forms must match. The submission may be returned if the tinctures are not recognizable heraldic tinctures at the time of the decision meeting. Local and/or consulting heralds should maintain a copy of all forms, including one black-and-white line drawing and one color copy of armoury submissions, as a backup.

    All submissions must include the following:

        a. The client's persona name must appear on the submission forms for both names and armoury.

        b. The client's legal name and at least one means of contact must appear on forms for both names and armoury.

        c. The client's branch affiliation must be included in case a holding name is necessary and as another means of contact.

        d. The emblazon of any armoury should be depicted in the space provided.

        e. If names, blazons, or documentation are changed by kingdom, the forms do not need to be altered to match the information submitted on the kingdom letter.

    2. Documentation: Evidence from primary or reliable secondary sources must be provided for all name elements, constructions, and patterns, as well as any non-standard armorial elements or practices. Documentation must include specific pages and/or entries in the source material. Translations must be provided for any

sources not in English. Except for documentation from items on the No-Copy list, include scans of the cited sources.

Proof of legal name is required for anyone claiming the legal name allowance.

3. Permission to Conflict: If permission to conflict has been granted, a statement of permission from the owner of the registered conflicting item is required. The statement must be dated and include the persona name and legal name of said owner, the persona name and legal name of the client, and the names or blazons of the conflicting items.

The physical legal signature is required.

In no case will permission to conflict be granted to identical submissions.

For branches, permission to conflict must be signed by the seneschal, who should consult with the group herald, if there is one, before signing. If the group does not have a herald, the seneschal should consult with the Herald Ordinaire or a designated deputy before signing.

4. Submissions using elements reserved to those with certain rank or bestowed privilege must include proof that the client is entitled to that reserved element. Augmentations are reserved to those who have received an augmentation of arms from royalty. Heraldic titles are reserved to individuals who have been granted an heraldic title according to their kingdom's customs or by Muskatour. Normally, a written statement from the kingdom herald ordinaire that includes the date the entitlement was granted is sufficient.

5. Submissions involving the branch name or arms of an active branch must include evidence of support. Such submissions must include a petition signed by a majority of the paid members (according to the branch census) and the seneschal. A valid petition must include a clear description of the item submitted. Facsimiles of these documents are also acceptable.

Branch badges, order or award names, and other organizational names (e.g., guilds, herald's titles, academies) do not require evidence of populace support at the Muskatour level.

6. Any submission involving the transfer of a registered item from one individual or branch to another must include a statement from the owner authorizing the transfer as well as a statement from the recipient accepting the transfer. The physical signatures (or a facsimile thereof) of the owner and recipient are required.

If the transfer involves branch names, armoury, or titles, the authorizations for such transfer must be signed by the group seneschal and the group herald.

D. Payment of Fees: As of the publication date of this document, the College of Arms does not require payment of any kind for the registration of any heraldic element. This is subject to change with 60-days notice should the College incur expenses in the processing or maintenance of heraldic records.

E. Appeal Process: A client has the right to appeal any return to the Muskatour office. Appeals must be supported by new documentation, evidence that the original submission was returned in error, or compelling evidence that the submission was not properly considered at the time of return. Appeals must be submitted through the appropriate heraldic officers specified for such actions by the client's kingdom of residence. Such officers must forward the appeal in a timely manner, with or without recommendation, to Castle. Neither local nor kingdom heraldic officers may return appeals. Muskatour's ruling on any appeal is final.

F. Request for Reconsideration: A client may request reconsideration of changes made to name submissions at the time of registration. Requests must include one of the following: (a) new documentation supporting the original name as complying with the requested authenticity or registration standards; (b) a timely request that the name be changed to a form based on information provided in Muskatour's (or the kingdom's) decision; (c) a request that the original name be considered with no request for authenticity. Requests for reconsideration must be submitted through the appropriate heraldic officers specified for such actions by the client's kingdom of residence. Such officers must forward the request in a timely manner, with or without recommendations, to Castle. Neither local nor kingdom heraldic officers may return requests for reconsideration. Muskatour's ruling on any reconsideration is final.

G. Heraldic Wills: The owner of any registered item may execute a heraldic will, which is a statement of transfer that specifically transfers registered items to another at the owner's death.

1. Any person may designate a heraldic heir. The heraldic will must bear the Society and legal name of the owner, be signed by the legal name of the owner, adequately describe the item(s) being transferred by the heraldic will, and adequately identify include both the legal and Society (where appropriate) name of the person who is authorized to accept transfer of the item(s). The owner need not transfer all registered armoury or registered names to a single recipient upon the owner's death, but may allocate names, arms and badges to different persons.

2. The heraldic will may be filed during the lifetime of the owner, in which case the owner sends a copy of the will to the herald ordinaire and to the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms. If the owner of the registered elements is already deceased,

the legal executor of the estate may, with proof of their authority, file and execute an heraldic will on behalf of the deceased. In any case, the submission must be included in a Letter of Intent.

3. The physical signature (or a facsimile thereof) of the person making the will is required. If the owner of the registered items is already deceased, the physical signature (or a facsimile thereof) of the executor is required.

V. Kingdom Processing of Submissions

A. Timeliness: The timely processing of submissions by each kingdom:

1. The Herald Ordinaire of each kingdom, either directly or through a designated deputy, shall process submissions upon receipt. Each kingdom should include processed items on a Letter of Intent to Register a minimum of once every 60 days.

2. The Herald Ordinaire, either directly or through designated deputies, is required to provide clients with timely notification of either registration by the College of Arms or of return at any level. Such notification must be made in writing within 30 days of the decision. Email notification is acceptable. Public postings (e.g., websites, newsletters, social media) do not meet this requirement. Clients are expected to provide the kingdom heraldic office with updated contact information should it change between the time of submission and the time of notification. In the event the client cannot be contacted, the kingdom heraldic office should notify the seneschal and herald of the client's last known geographic group.

B. Letters of Intent to Register: Letters of Intent to Register which do not meet the following requirements will not be processed by the Muskatour office.

1. All Letters of Intent to Register must be issued by the Kingdom/Principality Herald Ordinaire or a single designated deputy. Prior written notice must be provided to the Muskatour Office for any change of authorized preparer.

2. Letters of Intent to Register must meet a specific format.

a. The Filing Name is the name under which the registration will be recorded in the database. This is the persona name for individuals or the official group/branch name for civic entities.

b. Each item shall be labeled with the type of submission (e.g., Persona name, Branch name, Arms, Badge, Heraldic title) and submission status (e.g., new, resubmission, appeal, transfer).

c. A summary of all supporting evidence must be included. This includes documentation, permissions to conflict, proofs of entitlement, statements of remission and acceptance for transferred items, and signed petitions in the case of branch submissions. In the case of resubmissions, appeals, or reconsiderations, a brief history of previous submissions, including dates and grounds for previous returns, must be included. Include specific references for all supporting documentation (e.g., URLs, title page and page numbers for books or articles, etc.)

d. Include an accurate representation of each piece of submitted armoury – color and B&W. Emblazons must be clear enough that all elements of the design may be clearly identified and distinguished from each other at a reasonable viewing distance.

e. Dating of the submissions is determined by the date/time stamp on an email submission or by the postmark on a snail-mail submission. Dates are important for two reasons:

(1) If two submissions conflict with each other, preference is given to the earlier submission.

(2) The date of the submission will determine which decision meeting will consider that submission. In general, submissions will be in commentary for a minimum of one month and be considered in the decision meeting the following month.

C. Administrative Requirements: Unless and until all administrative requirements below are met, a Letter of Intent to Register will not be considered by Muskatour. All required paperwork for each item included on a Letter of Intent to register must reach the Muskatour Office by the 1st of the month in order to be considered in the decision meeting the following month.

1. Any changes to any submitted element, including changes to accents or blazons of armoury, made by the kingdom must be noted in the Letter of Intent to Register.

2. A complete set of paperwork must be included for each submission. This includes the submission forms, all documentation, proof of legal name for the legal name allowance, petitions, permission to conflict, transfer memos from both the owner and the receiver, and any explanation for a resubmission, appeal, change, or release of a protected item, etc.

3. The information and summaries in the Letter of Intent to Register must agree in content with all supporting paperwork. Names on the forms should exactly match those shown on the Letter of Intent to Register.

4. Letters of Intent to Register submitted electronically must be in JPG format at 300 DPI. Additionally, each form should follow the standard naming convention:

    a. <client name>-Name for names

    b. <client name>-Arms_BW or <client name>-Arms_Color for arms

    c. <client name>-Badge_BW or <client name>-Badge_Color for badges

    d. Heraldic Title-<submitted title> for heraldic titles

    e. For awards or orders, the kingdom or principality is the client

    f. For castles, guilds, offices, etc., the entity name is the client

    g. For clients with multiple submissions (e.g., change of arms, additional badges, etc.), a numerical sequence identifier should be added after the word Name/Arms/Badge (e.g., Madoc Arundel-Arms2_Color).

VI. Requests for Correction and Change of Registered Items

A. Clients may request blazon and spelling corrections if an error derives from a typographical error or omission in a Letter of Registrations and Returns and/or the Armorial and Ordinary.

1. Corrections to a Letter of Registrations and Returns must be requested in writing to Muskatour. The request must clearly indicate the specific error or omission and the publication date of the letter on which the error occurred.

2. Corrections to the Armorial and Ordinary not involving errors in a Letter of Registrations and Return may be requested in writing to the Lexicon Pursuivant. The request should state the error, the correct information, and the date the element in question was registered.

B. If the error derives from an error on a Letter of Intent to Register any blazon or spelling change must be reviewed by the College of Arms just as if it were a submission. Include these requests on a Letter of Intent to Register.

VII. Commentary on Submissions

A. Members of the College of Arms actively engaged in the commentary process are referred to collectively as the peanut gallery; these people are required to be members of the designated social media pages/groups and email groups established for the SMA submissions process. The peanut gallery includes:

1. Muskatour Sovereign of Arms

2. Subordinate Sovereign(s) of Arms (Castle, Crenelle, Bordure)

3. Staff Commenters appointed by the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms

4. Kingdom and Principality Heralds Ordinaire

5. Submissions Deputies (where the Herald Ordinaire has opted to delegate responsibility for the submissions process, are nominated by the Herald Ordinaire of their kingdom/principality of residence and ratified by the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms.)

6. Other commenters appointed by the Herald Ordinaires.

B. Commenters other than Heralds Ordinaire or their submissions deputies who do not participate actively in College of Arms commentary on a regular basis will be removed from the peanut gallery. Any of the following constitutes lack of active participation.

1. Failure to comment for six successive Muskatour decision meetings. At Muskatour's discretion, extensions for commentary may be granted in case of illness or personal catastrophe, or because the individual provides specialized expertise that remains valuable to the Muskatour office.

2. Failure to abide by the requirements for format, distribution, or content of commentary. Commenters who comment using inappropriate language or tone may be removed without warning.

C. Comments should be formatted in a manner allowing convenient use by other members of the College of Arms. All necessary information (including bibliographic citations) must be included for each item.

D. Commentary should be sent to the entire peanut gallery via email or as a pinned post on the appropriate/identified web location. Any other method for distribution of comments must be approved in advance by Muskatour for those comments to be considered.

E. As a part of the permanent record of the College, comments should provide a useful contribution to the discussion.

1. The most valuable comments consist of reasoned arguments, preferably backed by period evidence or Muskatour precedent. Sources must be clearly identified in the comment.

2. Personal opinions may be useful but are not considered evidence or documentation.

3. Personal attacks, whether on clients, commenters, or any other person, are never appropriate. This does not mean that you may not disagree with someone, even vigorously; merely that you should do so politely and with reference to issues rather than personalities.

4. While occasional humor may be appreciated, ridicule is not appropriate.

VIII. *Muskatour Office Processing of Submissions*

A. The Muskatour Sovereign of Arms shall announce in advance those Letters of Intent to Register that will be considered in each calendar month and the deadlines for commentary on those letters; the announcement will be published in the cover letter for the monthly Letter of Registrations and Returns as well as on the Muskatour website (when created.) Letters shall be scheduled chronologically using the following rules:

1. When all the administrative requirements for a Letter of Intent to Register are complete, the Letter shall be scheduled for decision. Letters will have a minimum of one month of commentary prior to having a decision rendered. So, a Letter submitted in the middle of January will be scheduled for decision no earlier than March. Comments on submissions are due the last day of the month before they are to be considered.

2. No Letter of Intent to Register shall be scheduled until all administrative requirements for that letter are complete. If administrative completion is delayed two months or more, all items on the Letter will be returned to the Herald Ordinaire.

3. Items included in any Letter of Intent to Register will be posted online where members of the Peanut Gallery can review and comment on any submissions.

B. The Muskatour Office shall issue a regular Letter of Registrations and Returns detailing all actions taken on submissions over a single month. These Letters shall include the following categories of information.

1. All registered items shall be listed alphabetically by kingdom of origin. Each item shall be published as registered, including the official blazon for all armoury. If changes have been made to a submission at Muskatour level, the reasons for this change shall be noted. If a registered item was submitted in conjunction with any returned or pended item, this will be noted. Spelling and blazon corrections to

items previously included on a Letter of Registrations and Returns may be included in the Letter of Registrations and Returns or in a separate errata letter.

2. All items which have been denied registration shall be listed alphabetically by kingdom of origin. The reasons for return of each item shall be stated as clearly and completely as possible.

3. All items which have been pended for consideration in a future month shall be listed alphabetically by kingdom of origin. The reason why each item has been pended shall be indicated together with the month to which consideration of the submission has been pended.

4. Each Letter of Registrations and Returns will include any updates to the roster of Society-level Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants and Kingdom/Principality Herald Ordinaires.

5. Any proposed changes to the wording of the rules governing the content and form of submissions will be published for comment in the cover letter for the Letter of Registrations and Returns. If adopted, the change must be published in full as part of the Letter of Registrations and Returns.

6. Any precedents affecting interpretation of the rules will be published in a Letter of Registrations and Returns. Precedents may appear in conjunction with the relevant submission or may be included in a cover letter.

7. Any changes in administrative rules or procedures will be published in a Letter of Registrations and Returns.

8. Information of general interest to the membership of the College of Arms and other senior heralds may be published in a cover letter for the Letter of Registrations and Returns.

C. Letters of Registrations and Returns shall be published in the Heraldry section of the Society website and may be made available via email distribution at a later date.

Administrative Duties

IX. *Muskatour Sovereign of Arms*

A. The Muskatour Sovereign of Arms will report quarterly to the Board of Directors on the state of heraldry across the Society, including the condition of each kingdom as well as a survey of notable events which have occurred over the previous calendar quarter.

B. The Muskatour Sovereign of Arms or duly designated deputies shall maintain any records necessary for the maintenance of heraldry in the Society. Such records shall include the following:

1. Reference Materials: May include but is not limited to an Armorial and/or Ordinary of registered items, compilations of Muskatour precedents, lists of authorized branch designations, titles, orders, and heraldic titles, etc.

2. Submissions: A repository of original submission forms for all submitted items, including supporting documentation, and all correspondence dealing with submissions such as Letters of Intent to Register, Letters of Commentary, and any other correspondence with the Muskatour Office relative to submissions.

3. Correspondence: Warrants for Herald Ordinaires, rosters, and reports to Muskatour.

4. Financial Records: If and when the Muskatour office is allocated funding by the Society or authorized to collect funds from clients, the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms or a duly designated deputy shall keep financial records in accordance with the financial policy outlined in Corpora.

C. Supervisory Duties: The Muskatour Sovereign of Arms exercises such supervisory power as is necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of heraldry in the Society. In particular, the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms monitors the performance of the following:

1. The Herald Ordinaire of each kingdom/principality shall be jointly warranted by the Crown and the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms. The Muskatour Sovereign of Arms shall monitor the performance of the Herald Ordinaire and any relevant deputies to ensure that they meet the administrative and submissions processing standards outlined in these rules.

2. Muskatour Staff Deputies: The Muskatour Sovereign of Arms shall warrant any necessary staff deputies and shall monitor their performance as necessary.

X. Heralds Ordinaire

A. Reporting Requirements - The Herald Ordinaire of each kingdom/principality is responsible either directly or through deputies for posting the following reports:

1. Annual Financial Report: Not required unless and until the Board of Directors authorizes the kingdom/principality heraldic offices to collect funds and/or manage money.

2. Quarterly Report: Sent to the Muskatour office on a quarterly basis, due January 10, April 10, July 10, and October 10. Include a general summary of the state of heraldry in the kingdom, issues and potential solutions, and occurrences of note within the kingdom. The January report must include a current roster of all warranted heralds within the kingdom/principality.

3. Reports to Kingdom: The Muskatour office does not presume to dictate when and how kingdoms may require their officers to report.

B. Record-keeping Requirements: The Herald Ordinaire or an appropriate deputy shall maintain any records necessary for the maintenance of heraldry in their kingdom. Such records shall include the following:

1. Submissions Forms - The Herald Ordinaire or a designated deputy shall maintain a repository of submission forms and supporting documentation from all internal submissions. This repository may be electronic or hard-copy.

2. Submissions Correspondence: The Herald Ordinaire or a designated deputy shall maintain a repository of all correspondence associated with submissions processed by the kingdom. This repository may be electronic or hard-copy.

3. Administrative Correspondence: The Herald Ordinaire or a designated deputy shall maintain copies of all administrative correspondence for a period of three years. Such correspondence will include rosters for all warranted heralds and any reports. This repository may be electronic or hard-copy.

4. Financial Records: Not required unless and until the Board of Directors authorizes the kingdom/principality heraldic offices to collect funds and/or manage money.

C. Supervisory Duties: The Herald Ordinaire is required to exercise oversight of deputies and territorial heralds to ensure the smooth functioning of heraldry in the kingdom. The responsibilities and restrictions governing such oversight may be governed by kingdom law and custom. However, in all cases, it shall include the responsibility for the warranting and training of appropriate heraldic officers for all

necessary positions and sufficient to ensure that the customary range of heraldic services is easily available in all parts of the kingdom. The Herald Ordinaire is authorized to determine what heraldic titles will be submitted for registration and by which officers they will be used in the kingdom and all its subsidiary branches, though may delegate this authority to those subsidiary branches if so desired.

D. The Herald Ordinaire of each kingdom may structure subsidiary heraldic offices in the manner which will best fulfill the duties of the office and seems most appropriate to the other needs of the kingdom, subject only to the requirements of kingdom law and custom.

Appendix A - Codex on the Muskatour Office and the College of Arms

The text below is extracted from the SMA, Inc. governing documents. In cases where the wording differs between this handbook and Codex Societatis, the text in Codex takes precedence.

C. Muskatour Sovereign of Arms and The College of Arms

1. Muskatour Sovereign of Arms

Muskatour Sovereign of Arms is the principal heraldic officer within the Society and the chief executive of the College of Arms. Muskatour is responsible for all aspects of the study and practice of heraldry, including but not limited to:

a. protocol and ceremony

b. orders of precedence

c. field and court (voice) heraldry

d. research and registration of persona names and armoury

e. determination of the suitability and registration of names and armoury for orders/awards, heraldic titles, offices, royal and noble titles, and civic entities

f. determination of reserved and restricted elements including regalia, and designations of landed and titular entities for use in the Society

2. College of Arms

a. The College of Arms consists of the Principal Heralds of each kingdom and such other staff members designated by Muskatour Sovereign of Arms.

b. The College is responsible to the Muskatour office for the purpose of advising on policy regarding the study of historical heraldic usage, heraldic rules within the Society, and suitability of items submitted for registration.

c. Muskatour Sovereign of Arms may create any subordinate office within the College of Arms they deem necessary for the proper function of the College but must advise the Society Seneschal and the Board of Directors if that office is designated to reside at the Society level.

3. Heraldic Administration

a. Muskatour is the sole office responsible for defining standards for suitable heraldic registration and is charged with applying them uniformly. These standards must support the historical authenticity goals of the Society while providing sufficient difference from items previously registered, avoiding the appearance of unearned honors or false claims, and remaining clear of historical or fictional entities of acclaim to prevent the appearance of usurpation of identity.

b. Any item once registered shall remain registered unless the owner (or the owner's executor/executrix or designated heraldic heir in the event the owner has passed away) requests its release. This is true without regard to future rules changes or membership status.

c. The Muskatour office will publish the rules for submission, standards of heraldic authenticity, and restrictions on registrations/displays. Muskatour will also make available to the membership the list of current registrations and protected names/armoury.

d. In the event the Muskatour office determines a requirement to collect fees for heraldic services, the Muskatour office will be accountable to the Society Treasurer for tracking and reconciliation of all funds collected and expended.

Appendix B - Standard Designations for Society Branches

The following designations may be used by Society branches meeting the requirements for that type of branch as stated and defined in Codex Societatis. Alternative branch designators may be approved on a case by case basis on the basis of historical documentation regarding their suitability:

- Kingdom
- Principality
- Province
- Shire
- Canton
- Marche
- Town

Appendix C - Titles in the Society

A. Outside of the designations for principalities and kingdoms, there is no assertion of land ownership inherent with any SMA title. While castles are "owned" by an individual and may bear the designation associated with that person's title, castles still reside within a shire, province, principality, and/or kingdom. Any assertion by a titled individual to landed status beyond this stricture is invalid within the SMA construct.

B. Standard titles within the Society are defined below. The Society recognizes that equivalent titles from other cultures may be appropriate for individual members. The College of Arms is charged with determination of the suitability/allowability of any alternate title. None of these titles convey rank or precedence outside the game side of the Society. They may be used in a Society context only by those to whom they have been awarded within the Society.

C. Titles or other terminology implying relationships between Society members (e.g., squire, apprentice, page) or that carry vocational connotations (i.e., religious, military, scholarly, etc.) may be used informally within the Society. Such designations must not imply noble rank or territorial jurisdiction, must not be offensive in and of themselves or in the context in which they are used, and may carry no precedence or be used in such a manner as to suggest precedence.

D. The College of Arms has approval authority over any primary or alternate title, all of which must be added to this list prior to being used within the Society. Table C1 lists the standard titles for use within the Society. Table C2: I-XIX lists acceptable equivalents in languages other than English.

Table C1.

STANDARD TITLE (masculine/feminine/collective)	POSITION
King/Queen/Crown	Kingdom rulers
Crown Prince/Crown Princess/Coronet	Kingdom heirs
Archduke/Archduchess/Coronet *	Principality rulers
Grand Duke/Grand Duchess	Principality heirs
Duke/Duchess	A title issued following an individual's second reign over a kingdom

Marquess/Marchioness	A title issued following an individual's second reign over a principality
Count/Countess	A title issued following an individual's first reign over a kingdom
Viscount/Viscountess	A title issued following an individual's first reign over a principality
Baron/Baroness	Knights Commander of any knight order
Lord/Lady/Noble	Knights Banneret of any knight order
Sir/Dame/Sir	Knights of any knight order
Doctor/Laureate	Members who have achieved the appropriate rank** within any craft guild AND the rank of Knight Commander in the Path of the Robe
Grandmaster <Craft>/ <Craft> Grandmaster	Members of any guild who have achieved the appropriate rank** within a craft guild
Master <Craft>/<Craft> Master	Members of any guild who have achieved the appropriate rank** within a craft guild
Journeyman <Craft>/ <Craft> Journeyman	Members of any guild who have achieved the appropriate rank** within a craft guild
Apprentice <Craft>/ <Craft> Apprentice	Members of any guild who have achieved the appropriate rank** within a craft guild
milord/milady/gentle	General forms of address used informally to address any person or group of persons regardless of rank

*Rulers of a principality **may** style themselves prince and princess, but care and caution must be taken to avoid giving the impression that they are in any way heirs to a kingdom.

**Note that "appropriate rank" is not subjective and must be defined in the guild charter or bylaws and approved by the Society Guildmaster. Generally speaking, "Doctor" or "Laureate" will be associated with the highest level of achievement in any guild and should be difficult to achieve.

Table C2. List of Alternate Language Titles For Use Within the SMA, Inc.

I. Arabic Language Group

Arabic

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Al-Malik/Sultan	Malika/Sultana
Coronet		Amir	Amira
Duke		Mushir/Musaitir	Mushira/Musaitira
Other Nobility		Naqib	Naqiba
Baron		Shaykh/Shaikh	Shaykha/Shaikha
Knight Banneret		Sayyid	Sayyida
Knight (descriptor)		Faris	Farisa

II. Baltic Language Group

Estonian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Kuningas	Kunninga Prawwa
Heirs		Perris Würst	Perris Würsti Prawwa
Coronet		Först, Würst	Würsti Prawwa
Duke		Erzog	Erzogi Prawwa
Marquess		Markiis	Marsilisus
Count/Earl		Krahv	Krahvina
Baron		Parun	Paruness
Knight Banneret		Issand	Prawwa
Knight (title)	Söör		
Knight (descriptor)	Rutl		

III. Dutch Language Group

Dutch

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Koning	Koningin
Coronet		Prins	Prenses
Duke		Hertog	Hertogin
Marquess		Margraaf	Margravin
Count/Earl		Graaf	Gravin
Viscount		Burggraaf	Burggravin
Baron		Baron	Barones
Knight Banneret		Her/Heer	Vrouwe/Joncvrouwe
Knight (title)	Ser		
Knight (descriptor)	Ridder		

IV. English/Welsh Language Group

English

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		King	Queen
Coronet		Prince	Princess
Duke		Duke	Duchess
Marquess		Marquess	Marchioness
Count/Earl		Count/Earl	Countess
Viscount		Viscount	Viscountess
Baron		Baron	Baroness
Knight Banneret	Noble	Lord	Lady
Knight (title)	Sir	Sir	Dame
Knight (descriptor)	Knight		

Anglo-Norman

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rei/Roi	Rei(g)ne/Royne
Coronet		Prince	Princess(e)
Duke		Duc	Duc(h)esse
Marquess		Conte/Erle	Contesse
Count/Earl		Conte/Erle	Contesse
Viscount		Visconte	Vicontesse
Baron		Baron	Baron(n)esse
Knight Banneret		Daunt/Seigneur	Donna/Seignouresse
Knight (title)	Sire	Sire	Dame
Knight (descriptor)		Chival(i)er	Chivailieresse

Old English

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Cyning/Kyng	Cwene
Coronet		Ætheling	Hlaefdige
Duke		Eorl	Hlaefdige
Marquess		Eorl	Hlaefdige
Count/Earl		Eorl	Hlaefdige
Viscount		Thegn	Hlaefdige
Baron		Thegn	Hlaefdige
Knight Banneret		Hlaford	Hlaefdige
Knight (descriptor)	Cniht/Ridda		

Welsh

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown	Teyrn	Brenin	Brenhines
Coronet	Teyrn/ Edling/ Gwrthrychiad	Tywysog	Tywysoges
Duke	Gwledig	Dug	Duges
Marquess	Gwledig	Ardalydd	Ardalyddes
Count/Earl	Gwledig	Iarll	Iarlles
Viscount	Gwledig	Isiarll	Isiarlles
Baron		Barwn/Bre(h)yr	Barwnes/Bre(h)yres
Knight Banneret		Arglwydd/Boneddig/ Bonheddwr	Arglwyddes/Bonesig/ Boneddiges
Knight (title)	Syr	Syr	
Knight (descriptor)	Dyl(y)edog/ Pendefig/ Cyfurdd	Marchog	Marchoges

V. French Language Group

French

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Roi	Reine
Coronet		Prince	Princesse
Duke		Duc	Duchesse
Marquess		Marquis	Marchioness
Count/Earl		Comte	Comtesse
Viscount		Vicomte	Vicomtesse
Baron		Baron	Baronne
Knight Banneret		Seigneur	Madame
Knight (title)	Sieur	Sieur	
Knight (descriptor)	Chevalier		

Anglo-Norman

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rei/Roi	Rei(g)ne/Royne
Coronet		Prince	Princess(e)
Duke		Duc	Duc(h)esse
Marquess		Conte/Erle	Contesse
Count/Earl		Conte/Erle	Contesse
Viscount		Visconte	Vicontesse
Baron		Baron	Baron(n)esse
Knight Banneret		Daunt/Seigneur	Donna/Seignouresse
Knight (title)	Sire	Sire	Dame
Knight (descriptor)		Chival(i)er	Chivailieresse

VI. Gaelic Language Group

Irish Gaelic

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Ri/Righ	Banrion/Bean-righ
Coronet		Prionsa/Flaith	Beanphrionsa/ Banfhlaith
Duke		Diuc/Righ-cuicidh	Bandiuc
Marquess		Marcshlua	Máirseáil
Count/Earl		Cunta/Iarla	Cuntaois
Viscount		Biocunta	Biocuntaois
Baron		Barun/Righ-tuatha	Banbharun
Knight Banneret		Tiarna	Bantiarna
Knight (title)	Sior/An ridire	Sior	
Knight (descriptor)	Ridire		

Scots Gaelic

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Righ	Bannrigh/Banrinn
Coronet		Prionnsa	Bannaphrionnsa
Duke		Diuc	Bandiuc
Marquess		Marcaiche	Caismeachd
Count/Earl		Iarla	Baniarla
Viscount		Biocas	Bana bhiocas
Baron		Thegn	Bannthegn
Knight Banneret		Tighearn(a)	Baintighearn(a)
Knight (title)	a Shir/Shair	Shair	
Knight (descriptor)	Ridire		

VII. German Language Group

German

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		König	Königin
Coronet		Prinz	Prinzessin
Duke		Herzog	Herzogin
Marquess		Margraf	Margräfin
Count/Earl		Graf	Gräfin
Viscount		Landgraf	Landgräfin
Baron		Barun/Freiherr	Barunin/Freiherrin
Knight Banneret		Herr	Herrin
Knight (title)		Herr	Herrin
Knight (descriptor)	Ritter		

VIII. Greek Language Group

Greek

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Basiléus	Basilissa
Coronet		Pringkepas	Pringképissa
Duke		Kómes tou stáblou	Komitissa tou stáblou
Marquess		Markízas	Markisía
Count/Earl		Komes	Komitissa
Baron		Barônos	Baronôssa
Knight Banneret	Hippôtes	Kûrios	Kuria
Knight (title)	Hippôtes	Kûrios	Kuria
Knight (descriptor)	Strâtiotes		

IX. Hungarian/Romanian Language Group

Hungarian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Kiraly	Kiralynö
Coronet		Fejedelem	Fejedelemnö
Duke		Ban/Herceg	Banno/Hercegnö
Marquess		Márki	Márkiné
Count/Earl		Foispan/Grof	Föispanno/Grofnö
Viscount		Vicomte	Vicomte felesége
Baron		Baro	Baronö
Knight Banneret		Gyula	Asszony
Knight (title)		Úr	Uram
Knight (descriptor)	Lovag		

Romanian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rege	Reginâ
Coronet		Principe	Principesâ
Duke		Duce	Ducesâ
Marquess		Marchiză	Marchiză
Count/Earl		Conte	Contesâ
Viscount		Viconte	Vicontesâ
Baron		Baron	Baroneasâ
Knight Banneret		Domn	Doamnâ
Knight (title)		Domnule	
Knight (descriptor)	Cavaler		

X. Iberian Language Group

Spanish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rey	Reina
Coronet		Principe	Princesa
Duke		Duque	Duquesa
Marquess		Marqués	Marquesa
Count/Earl		Conde	Condesa
Viscount		Visconde	Viscondesa
Baron		Baron	Baronesa
Knight Banneret		Señor/Don	Señora/Doña
Knight (title)		Don	Doña
Knight (descriptor)		Caballero	

Portuguese

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rei	Raihna
Coronet		Principe	Princesa
Duke		Duque	Duquesa
Marquess		Marquês	Marquesa
Count/Earl		Conde	Condêssa
Viscount		Visconde	Viscondêssa
Baron		Barão	Baronesa
Knight Banneret		Senhor	Senhora
Knight (title)		Cavaleiro	
Knight (descriptor)		Cavaleiro	

Catalan

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rei	Reina
Coronet		Princep	Princesa
Duke		Duc	Duquessa
Marquess		Marquès	Marquesa
Count/Earl		Comte	Comtessa
Viscount		Vescomte	Vescomtessa
Baron		Barô	Baronessa
Knight Banneret		Senyor	Senyora
Knight (title)		Senyor	Senyora
Knight (descriptor)		Cavaller	

XI. Italian Language Group

Italian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Re	Regina
Coronet		Principe	Principessa
Duke		Duca/Doge	Duchessa/Dogaressa
Marquess		Marchese	Marchesa
Count/Earl		Conte	Contessa
Viscount		Visconte	Viscontessa
Baron		Barone	Baronessa
Knight Banneret	Nobile	Signorie	Signoria
Knight (title)	Sir	Signore	Signora
Knight (descriptor)	Cavaliere		

Venetian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Re	Raina
Coronet		Principo	Principesa/Prinzipe
Duke		Ducha/Doxe	Duchesa
Marquess		Marchese	Marchesa
Count/Earl		Chonte/Conte	Chontesa
Viscount		Vischonte	Vischontessa
Baron		Barom	Baromessa
Knight Banneret	Nobel	Misier/Signor	Dona/Madona
Knight (title)		Signor	
Knight (descriptor)	Chavalier		

XII. Hebrew Language Group

Hebrew

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Melech	Malchah
Coronet		Nasi	Nasichah
Duke		Alluf	Allufah
Marquess		Marx	Marcionia
Count/Earl		Shilton	Shiltanah
Baron		Nagid	Nagidah
Knight Banneret		Reb	Rebbah
Knight (title)		Sair	Sairah
Knight (descriptor)		Parash	Parasha

XIII. Latin Language Group

Medieval Latin

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Rex	Regina
Coronet		Princeps	Princepissa
Duke		Dux	Ducessa
Marquess		Marchio	Marchionissa
Count/Earl		Comes	Comitessa
Viscount		Viscomes	Viscomitessa
Baron		Bâro	Bâronessa
Knight Banneret	<Name> nobilis	Dominus	Domina
Knight (title)	Eques		
Knight (descriptor)	Miles		

XIV. North Slavic Language Group

Polish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Krõl	Krõlowa
Coronet		Ksiaze	Ksiezna
Duke		Ksiaze	Ksiezna
Marquess		Markiz	Markíza
Count/Earl		Hrabia	Hrabina
Viscount		Wicehrabia	Wicehrabina
Baron		Baron	Baronowa
Knight Banneret		Pan	Pani
Knight (title)		Pan	Pani
Knight (descriptor)	Rycerz		

Czech

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Kral	Kralovna
Coronet		Knize/Princ	Knezna/Princezna
Duke		Vévoda	Vévodkyn
Marquess		Markýz	Markýza
Count/Earl		Hrab	Hraběnka
Viscount		Vikomt	Vikomta
Baron		Baron	Baronka
Knight Banneret		Pán	Dáma
Knight (title)		Pane	Dáma
Knight (descriptor)	Ryti		

XV. East Slavic Language Group

Russian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Tsar/Velikii Kniaz	Tsaritsa/ Velikaia Kniaginia
Coronet		Tsarevich/Kniazhich (Heir) Kniaz (Territorial)	Tsarevna/Kniazna (Heir) Kniaginia (Territorial)
Duke		Kniaz	Kniaginia
Marquess		Marquis	Marquise
Count/Earl		Kniaz	Kniaginia
Viscount		Kniaz	Kniaginia
Baron		Posadnik/Voevoda	Posadnitsa/Voevodsha
Knight Banneret		Pomestnik/ Dvorianin/Boiarin	Pomestnitsa/ Dvorianka/Boiarynia
Knight (title)		Boiarin	Boiarynia
Knight (descriptor)	Rytsar		

XVI. Scandinavian Language Group (Ancient)

Viking Norwegian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Konungr	Dróttning (consort); Meykongr (regnant)
Coronet		Oðlingr	
Duke		Hertogi	Hertogakona
Marquess		Jarl	Jarlkona/Jarlskona
Count/Earl		Jarl	Jarlkona/Jarlskona
Baron		Hersir	Hersirkona/ Ágætr kona
Knight Banneret		Drót(t)in	Frú/Frauva/ Frouva/Frou

Viking Danish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Konungr/Konung	Dróttning
Baron		Landmanna	
Knight Banneret		Drot(t)in	Fruha

Viking Swedish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Konungr	Dróttning
Marquess		Jarl	
Count/Earl		Jarl	
Knight Banneret		Drotin	

Viking Icelandic

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Baron		Goði/ Hofðingi/ Ágætr maðr	Ágætr kona
Knight (descriptor)	Kappi		

XVII. Scandinavian Language Group (Medieval)

Medieval Norwegian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Konungr/Konung(h)	Drotning(h)/ Drotingenne
Coronet		Jungherra/Junc(k)her /Forste/ F(f)ørste	Jung-/Junc-/Jun(c)k- + -frú/-fru/-frw/-fraw
Duke		Hertogi/Hertug(h)/ Hertog(h)	Hertug(h)inna/ Hertog(h)inna
Marquess		Jarl/Greifi/Greffue/ Gre(ff)we/Greff	Grevinne/Grefinne/ Greffinne
Count/Earl		Jarl/Greifi/Greffue/ Gre(ff)we/Greff	Grevinne/Grefinne/ Greffinne
Baron		Lendr maðr/Barún	
Knight Banneret		Herra/Herre/Her	
Knight (title)		Herra	
Knight (descriptor)	Riddari/Ridder		

Medieval Danish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Konung(h)/ Koning(h)/Konig	Drotning
Coronet		Furst	Jungfrauwe Junckfruw
Duke		Hertug/Hertig/ Herteghe/Hertoge	Hertoghinne
Marquess		Jarl/Greue/Greffue	Grevinne
Count/Earl		Jarl/Greue/Greffue	Grevinne
Baron		Landmannr	
Knight Banneret		Her/Drót(t)in(n)	Frue/Fruæ
Knight (title)		Her	
Knight (descriptor)	Ridd(h)er(e)		

Medieval Swedish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Konung	Drottning
Coronet		Furste (territorial), Prince/Prins (heir)	Furstinna (territorial) Princissa/Prinsessa (heir)
Duke		Hertogh/Hertig	Hertoghinne/ Hertiginna
Marquess		Margrefwe	Margrefwinne
Count/Earl		Grefwe	Grefwinne
Baron		Friherre/Baron	Friherrinna/ Baronessa
Knight Banneret		Herre	Fru
Knight (descriptor)	Riddare/Riddere		

Finnish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Kuningas	Kuningatar
Coronet		Ruhtinas/Prinssi	Ruhtinatar/Prinsessa
Duke		Herttua	Herttuatar
Marquess		Markiisi	Markiisitar
Count/Earl		Kreivi, Jaarli	Kreivitär
Viscount		Varakreivi	Varakreivitär
Baron		Vapaaherra Paroni	Vapaaherratar Paronitar
Knight Banneret		Herra	Rouva
Knight	Ritari		

XVIII. South Slavic Language Group

Albanian

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Mbret	Mbretëreshë
Coronet		Princ/Bir Mbreti	Princeshë/Bijë Mreti
Duke		Dukë	Dukeshë
Marquess		Markez	Marshionizëm
Count/Earl		Kont	Konteshë
Knight Banneret		Zoti/Bujar	Zönjë/Bujare
Knight (title)		Zotni	
Knight (descriptor)	Kreshnik		

XIX. Turkish Language Group

Turkish

Rank	Gender Neutral	Masculine	Feminine
Crown		Sultan \<name\> Khan Sultan \<name\> Shah	\<name\> Sultan
Coronet	Shahzade	Sultan	\<name\> Sultan
Duke		\<name\> Pasha	\<name\> Hatun
Marquess		\<name\> Pasha	\<name\> Hatun
Count/Earl		\<name\> Pasha	\<name\> Hatun
Viscount		\<name\> Pasha	\<name\> Hatun
Baron		Bey	\<name\> Hatun
Knight Banneret		Efendi	\<name\> Hatun
Knight (title)		Sör	
Knight (descriptor)		Sövalye	

Appendix D - Suggested Standard Form Letters

Permission to Conflict

For Name

> I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], give [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as [Persona name of client], permission for their name "[Submitted name]" to be similar but not identical to my name, "[Registered name]". I understand and acknowledge that this permission cannot be rescinded once [name of client]'s name is registered.

> [Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

For Claiming Relationship

> I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], give [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as [Persona name of client], permission for my Persona name to be incorporated as part of their Persona name indicating a relationship. I and acknowledge that this permission cannot be rescinded once [Legal name of client]'s name is registered.

> [Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

For Armoury

> I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], give [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as [Persona name of client], permission for their armoury "[Blazon of submission]" to look similar but not identical to my armoury, "[Blazon of registered armoury]". I understand and acknowledge that this permission cannot be rescinded once [name of client]'s armoury is registered.

> [Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Blanket Permission to Conflict

For Name

> I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], grant permission to any future client to register a name that is similar but not identical to my registered name. I understand and acknowledge that this permission can be withdrawn by written notice to the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms but cannot be rescinded with regard to conflicting items registered while the permission was in effect.
>
> [Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

For Claiming Relationship

> I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], grant permission for my Persona name to be used in part of any future client's Persona name in order to indicate a relationship. I understand and acknowledge that this permission can be withdrawn by written notice to the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms but cannot be rescinded with regard to conflicting items registered while the permission was in effect.
>
> [Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

For Armoury

> I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], grant permission to any future client to register armoury that is similar but not identical to my registered armoury, "[Blazon of registered armoury]". I understand and acknowledge that this permission can be withdrawn by written notice to the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms but cannot be rescinded with regard to conflicting items registered while the permission was in effect.
>
> [Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

*Note that no permission to conflict will under any circumstances allow the registration of identical names or armoury.

Letter Documenting Legal Relationship for the Existing Registration Allowance

I, [Legal name], known in the Society as [Persona name], under penalty of perjury, do attest that [Legal name of client], known in the Society as [Persona name of client] is my legal [son/daughter/child/spouse/grandchild, etc.]

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Combined Attestation of Legal Relationship and Permission to Claim a Relationship

I, [Legal name], known in the Society as [Persona name], under penalty of perjury, do attest that [Legal name of client], known in the Society as [Persona name of client] is my legal [son/daughter/child/spouse/grandchild, etc.]

I further give [Legal name of client] permission for my Persona name to be used as part of [his/her/their] Persona name to indicate a relationship. I understand and acknowledge that this permission cannot be rescinded once [name of client]'s armoury is registered.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Heraldic Will

There are several options for Heraldic Wills. The first two options are the simplest – one transferring everything to a single heir and the other releasing everything. The third option can be used by those wishing to dispose of different heraldic registrations in different manners and requires the most customization.

Option 1:

I [Legal name of owner], known in the Society of the Middle Ages, Incorporated (SMA) as [persona name of owner], in the event of my death leave to [legal name of heraldic heir], known in the SMA as [persona name of heraldic heir, if any] my [name(s) / armoury/ castle name] registered in the SMA: [FOR EACH ITEM TO TRANSFER, LIST: [type of item] [name or blazon]].

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Option 2:

I [Legal name of owner], known in the Society of the Middle Ages, Incorporated (SMA) as [persona name of owner], in the event of my death release the following names and armoury registered to me in the SMA: [FOR EACH ITEM RELEASED, LIST: [type of item] [name or blazon]]

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Option 3:

I [Legal name of owner], known in the Society of the Middle Ages, Incorporated (SMA) as [persona name of owner], wish to make the following determinations to my name(s) and/or armoury upon my death:

[select options as desired; items may be split amongst multiple people, released entirely, or a combination thereof. Make a separate section for each recipient.]]

- transfer to [legal name of heraldic heir], known in the SMA as [persona name of heraldic heir, if any] the following [name / armoury / castle name] registered to me in the SMA: [FOR EACH ITEM TO TRANSFER TO THIS RECIPIENT, LIST: [type of item] [name or blazon]]

- release the following [name / armoury / castle name] registered to me in the SMA: [FOR EACH ITEM RELEASED, LIST: [type of item] [name or blazon]]

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Letter for Legal Heirs

I, [Legal name], known in the Society as [persona name], hereby attest under penalty of perjury that I am the designated legal heir of [Legal name of decedent]'s identity in the Society and that [Legal name of decedent] died on [date].

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Transfer/Acceptance of Transfer of Items

A transfer of a name or item of armoury requires both a letter of transfer from the owner and a letter of acceptance of transfer from the recipient.

Letter of Transfer (Name)

I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], do transfer to [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as [Persona name of client], the following [castle name / personal name / heraldic title] "[Registered name]". I understand and acknowledge that this transfer cannot be rescinded once registered.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Letter of Acceptance of Transfer (Name)

I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as ([Persona name]) do accept the transfer from [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as ([Persona name of client]) the following [personal name / castle name / heraldic title] "[Registered name]" as a [primary name / alternate name / castle name / heraldic title]. [If this will result in a change of primary name: I wish to [SELECT ONE: retain / release] my current name: "[Current registered name]".] I understand and acknowledge that this transfer cannot be rescinded once registered.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Letter of Transfer (Armoury)

I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], do transfer to [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as [Persona name of client], the following [arms / badge] "[Blazon of registered armoury]". I understand and acknowledge that this transfer cannot be rescinded once registered.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Letter of Acceptance of Transfer (Armoury)

I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name], do accept the transfer from [Legal name of client], known in the SMA as [Persona name of client], the following [arms / badge] "[Blazon of registered armoury]" as a [arms / badge]. [If this will result in a change of primary arms: I wish to [retain / release] my current arms: "[Blazon of registered armoury]".] I understand and acknowledge that this transfer cannot be rescinded once registered.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Letter of Release

For Name

I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name] hereby release my registered name "[registered name]". I understand and acknowledge that this release is permanent once processed.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

For Armoury

I, [Legal name], known in the SMA as [Persona name] hereby release my registered armoury "[Blazon of registered armoury]". I understand and acknowledge that this release is permanent once processed.

[Date] [Signature of [Legal name]]

Appendix E – Muskatour Office Financial Policy (TBD)

Appendix F – Unreliable Naming Sources

The books in this (non-comprehensive) list are not acceptable as documentation for persona name elements OR should be used with caution or with corroborating evidence. The first section of this appendix includes sources that are completely unacceptable. The second section includes sources that may be questionable.

Name Sources to Avoid:

Any source fitting the description of a "baby name book" or "meaning of your family name".

Arthur, William. *Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names.*

Coghlan, Ronan. *Irish First Names.*

Coghlan, Ronan, Ida Grehan and P.W. Joyce. *Book of Irish Names.*

    This is a description of modern (20th century) Irish naming practices.

Dellquest, Augustus Wilfrid. *These Names of Ours: A Book of Surnames.*

Dunkling, Leslie and William Gosling. *The New American Dictionary of First Names.*

    This book focuses on recent English and American usage.

Hanks, Patrick, and Hodges, Flavia. *Dictionary of First Names.*

    Very few dates, too many modern name forms, and several glaring errors.

Hanks, Patrick, and Hodges, Flavia. *Dictionary of Surnames.*

    Very few dates, too many modern name forms, and several glaring errors.

Kolatch, Alfred J. *The Jonathan David Dictionary of First Names.*

    Kolatch is a modern baby-name book, and s completely unreliable.

Loughead, Flora Gaines. *Dictionary of Given Names.*

Norman, Theresa. *Names through the Ages.*

Partridge, Eric. *Name This Child: A Dictionary of Modern British and American Given or Christian Names.*

No dates are given for any names.

Searle, William George. *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum.*

   This book corrects all header forms to 11th century Wessex spellings, even names that would never be found there.

Smith, Elsdon. *New Dictionary of American Family Names.*

Wells, Evelyn. *A Treasury of Names* (also published under the title *What to Name the Baby*).

Yonge, Charlotte. *History of Christian Names*

Anonymous. *The New Age Baby Name Book*

Sources to be Used with Caution:

Dauzat, Albert. *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Famille et des Prenoms de France.*

   Too few dates.

De Felice, Emidio. *dizionario dei cognomi italiani.*

   Too few dates. Accents are editorial additions and require corroborating documentation.

De Felice. Emidio. *dizionario dei nomi italiani.*

   Too few dates. Accents are editorial additions and require corroborating documentation.

Fucilla, Joseph G. *Our Italian Surnames.*

   Modern American usage and too few dates.

Gruffudd, Heini. *Welsh Names for Children.*

   Dates within this book are presumed accurate, though not necessarily for the date cited. Items without dates are presumed to be post-1500.

MacLysaght, Edward. *The Surnames of Ireland.*

Modern usage and too few dates.

Morgan, Peadar. *Ainmean Chloinne: Scottish Gaelic Names for Children.*

Dates within this book are presumed accurate, though not necessarily for the date cited. Items without dates are presumed to be post-1500.

Morlet, Maire-Therese. *Dictionnaire Étymologique de Noms de Famille.*

Too few dates.

Ó Corrain, Donnchadh & Maguire, Fidelma. *Irish Names.*

Only the form of the name before the colon is accurately dated. This book also contains purely legendary figures or semi-mythic relatives of saints; neither of which are registerable.

Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, *Compleat Anachronist #66, A Welsh Miscellany.*

This contains lists that combine early legendary names with 16th century forms.

Woulfe, Patrick. *Irish Names for Children*

No dates.

The given name section from *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames.*

No dates. The surname section includes many dated forms and is permissible as documentation.

Appendix G - Role of the Deputy Sovereigns of Arms

Muskatour may appoint deputy sovereigns of arms to assist in the performance of the duties of the office. The heraldic titles available for the deputies are Castle Sovereign of Arms, Bordure Sovereign of Arms, and Crenelle Sovereign of Arms. The specific duties of any newly created deputy positions must be published in the cover letter of a Letter of Registrations and Returns.

Specific duties assigned to each sovereign of arms are detailed in the job descriptions. Other duties of any deputy sovereign of arms may include one or more of the following:

1. Administrative duties
    - Maintaining the mailing list and roster of the College of Arms
    - Monitoring the performance of College of Arms members with regard to Muskatour office requirements for producing Letters of Intent, Letters of Comment, and formal reports
    - Notifying College of Arms members, their kingdom heralds, kingdom seneschals, and Crowns when they are not in compliance with Muskatour office requirements
    - Removing any such non-complying COA members from the mailing list and/or roster as necessary
    - Preparing quarterly reports, in consultation with Muskatour, to the Board on the status of the College of Arms
2. Submissions-related duties
    - Making decisions for a pre-defined part of the submissions, e.g., either name submissions or armoury submissions
    - Making decisions on appeals of returns by Muskatour Sovereign of Arms
3. Other duties
    - Performing any other tasks as assigned by the Muskatour Sovereign of Arms

Appendix H - Sources Accepted by Reference Only

This is a list of standard sources that may be cited without requiring a scan in the submission package. Note that the fact that a name element or armorial motif appears in these sources is no guarantee of suitability for registration. Muskatour urges the Kingdom Colleges to acquire copies of these as standard sources. When citing these, provide the edition used, page number, and header name.

Armoury:

Bedingfeld and Gwynn-Jones. *Heraldry.*

Brault, Gerald J. *Early Blazon.*
https://books.google.com/books/about/Early_Blazon.html?id=OzGF29hFLmMC
(Limited previews and in-book searching)

Brooke-Little, J.P. *An Heraldic Alphabet.*
https://archive.org/details/heraldicalphabet00jpbr/
(Requires a free login to "borrow" for an hour at a time.)

Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio. *A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry.*
http://mistholme.com/pictorial-dictionary-of-heraldry/

Foster, Joseph. *The Dictionary of Heraldry: Feudal Coats of Arms and Pedigrees.*
https://archive.org/details/somefeudalcoats01fostgoog/page/

Fox-Davies, A. *The Art of Heraldry.*
https://archive.org/details/artofheraldryenc00foxd

Fox-Davies, A. *The Complete Guide to Heraldry.*
https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/41617
https://openlibrary.org/books/OL7101030M/A_complete_guide_to_heraldry

Mayer, L.A. *Saracenic Heraldry.*
https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.178234/

Neubecker, Ottfried. *Heraldry: Sources, Symbols and Meaning.*

Pretzer, Xavid. *O-umajirushi: A 17th Century Compendium of Samurai Heraldry.*

Papworth, John W. *Ordinary of British Armorials.*
https://archive.org/details/alphabeticaldict01papw (Vol I)
https://archive.org/details/alphabeticaldict02papw (Vol II)

Parker, James. *A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry.*
https://archive.org/details/aglossarytermsu08parkgoog/
https://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossa.htm

Siebmacher, Johann. *Johann Siebmacher's Wappenbuch von 1605.*
https://books.google.ca/books?id=GQdnAAAAcAAJ

von Volborth, Carl-Alexander. *Heraldry: Customs, Rules and Styles.*
https://archive.org/details/heraldrycustomsr0000vonv
(Requires a free login to "borrow" for an hour at a time.)

Woodward, John and Burnett, George. *Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign.*
https://archive.org/details/treatiseonherald01wood (Vol I)
https://archive.org/details/treatiseonherald02wood (Vol II)

Armorials and rolls of arms are primarily used for the emblazons. When submitting an Individually Documented Pattern (IDP), copies of such emblazons should be included.

- Digitised Armorials, Heraldica Nova,
  https://heraldica.hypotheses.org/1770
- Period Armorials Online, Iago ab Adam,
  https://caerlaverockroll.com/period-armorials-online/
- Period Rolls of Arms, Yehuda ben Moshe,
  http://www.yehudaheraldry.com/rolls/index.php/roll_c/rolls
- Rolls- of-Arms, An Tir (SCA, Inc.) Resources,
  https://antirheralds.org/resources/find/Rolls-of-arms

Names

Bahlow, Hans. *Deutsches Nameslexikon* (also the translation by Edda Gentry).

Bahlow, Hans. *Deutschland Geographiche Namenwelt.*

Bardsley, Charles. *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*
https://archive.org/details/adictionaryengl00goog

Beider, Alexander. *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names: Their Origin, Structure, Pronunciation, and Migrations.*

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland.*
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001598191

Brechenmacher, Josef Karlmann. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen.*

Danmarks gamle personnavne.
Vol. I, Fornavne (Given names): https://slaegtsbibliotek.dk/911827.pdf
Vol. II, Tilnavne (Bynames): https://slaegtsbibliotek.dk/911828.pdf

Dauzat, Albert and Rostaing, Charles. *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France.*

Diez Melcon. R. P. Gonzalo. *Apellidos Castellano-Leoneses.*

Ekwall, Eilert. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names.*
https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.184064

Fransson, Gustav. *Middle English Surnames of Occupation 1100-1350.*

Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. *The Old Norse Name*.

Hanks, Patrick, Richard Coates, and Peter McClure. *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland.*
https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199677764.001.0001/acref-9780199677764?rskey= kjzTXR&result=6 (paid subscription)
https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Oxford_Dictionary_of_Family_Names_in/0AyDDQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbp v=0 (limited previews and in-book searching)

Hitching, F. K. and S. *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602.*
https://archive.org/details/referencestoengl01hitc (1601)
https://archive.org/details/referencestoengl00hitc (1602)

Johnston, James R. *Place-Names of Scotland.*

Jonsjo, Jan. *Middle English Nicknames: I. Compounds.*

Lind, E. H. *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden.*
http://hdl.handle.net/2077/61239
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009007424

Lind, E. H. *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden. Supplementband.*
http://hdl.handle.net/2077/61240

Lind, E. H. *Norsk-Isländska Personbinamn från Medeltiden.*
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009007427

Mills, A. D. *A Dictionary of English Place-Names.*
https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199609086.001.0001/acref-9780199609086?rskey= kjzTXR&result=3 (paid subscription)

Mills, A. D. *A Dictionary of London Place-Names.*
https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199566785.001.0001/acref-9780199566785?rskey= kjzTXR&result=5 (paid subscription)

Morgan, T.J., and Prys Morgan. *Welsh Surnames.*

Morlet, Marie Therese. *Étude d'anthroponymie picarde : les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siècles.*

Morlet, Marie-Therese. *Les Noms de Personne sur le Territoire de l'Ancienne Gaule du VI au XII Si.*

Paul Wickenden of Thanet, *A Dictionary of Period Russian Names.*
https://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/ (2nd ed.)

Peterson, Lena. *Nordiskt runnamnslexikon.*
http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:sprakochfolkminnen:diva-582
English translation by Gunnvǫr silfrahárr
http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/FTP_Files/NordisktRunnamnslexicon.zip.

Reaney, P.H. and R. M. Wilson. *A Dictionary of English Surnames.*
https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Dictionary_of_English_Surnames/5sVq7VQlNwcC?hl=en (limited previews and in-book searching)

Reitzenstein, W.-A. *Lexikon bayerischer Ortsnamen.*

Reitzenstein, W.-A. *Lexikon fränkischer Ortsnamen.*

Reitzenstein, W.-A. *Lexikon schwäbischer Ortsnamen.*

Room, Adrian. *A Dictionary of Irish Place-Names.*

Smith, A.H. *English Place Name Elements.*
(Volumes 25 and 26 of the English Place-Name Society's publications).

Socin, Adolf. *Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch.*
https://archive.org/details/mittelhochdeutsc00soci
https://www.digitale-sammlungen.de/en/view/bsb10931113?page=4,5

Solveig Throndardottir. *Name Construction in Mediaeval Japan.*

Sveriges medeltida personnamn (SMP).
https://filemaker.sprakochfolkminnen.se/fmi/webd/SMP
https://www.isof.se/lar-dig-mer/publikationer/ovriga-publikationsserier/sveriges-medeltida-personnamn

Taszycki, Witold. *Słownik staropolskich nazw osobowych* (Dictionary of Old Polish Personal Names) volumes 1-7.
https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/publication/39927?language=en#structure

Thuresson, Bertil. *Middle English Occupational Terms.*
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Middle_English_Occupational_Terms/JMc4AAAAIAAJ?hl=en (limited previews and in-book searching)

Wahlberg, Mats (ed.). *Svenskt ortnamnslexikon* (Lexicon of Swedish Place Names).
http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:sprakochfolkminnen:diva-1236

Watts, Victor, ed. *Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names, Based on the Collections of the English Place-Name Society.*

Withycombe, E.G., *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names.*

Woulfe, Patrick. *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames.*
https://www.libraryireland.com/names/contents.php
https://archive.org/details/irishnamessurnam00woul
Italicized forms are post-period.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

A dictionary citation is not sufficient to document part of a name but may be useful in documenting spelling or construction.

The Anglo-Norman Dictionary.
https://anglo-norman.net/

Bosworth, Joseph and T. Northcote Toller. *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.*
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