

The Dating Game: Time-keeping in the Middle Ages

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The Names of the Days of the Week

Although the Romans and others named the days in a rotating cycle of seven names, they did not acknowledge a civic week as we do. Market days occurred (generally) every eight days, and marked the most important civic cycle of the time. The fact that the “day” on which the market occurred shifted was of little bother to them, just as today we are not flustered by the fact that Christmas and Halloween shift by one of two days each year. The seven-day week, with Sunday as a holy day, was a product of Emperor Constantine’s edict of 321, which established Sunday as the Christian Sabbath. Some say Constantine’s policy was driven by his dual adherence to Christianity and sun-worship.

A god by any other name...

Our names for the days of the week derive from the seven planets known in antiquity, and the corresponding deities associated with them:

Planet	Roman Planet-god	Roman Latin Day-names	Medieval Latin Day-names	Church Use Day-names	Anglo-Saxon Planet-God	English Day-names
Sun	Sol	<i>Dies solis</i>	<i>Dies dominica</i>	prima feria	Sun	<i>Sunday</i>
Moon	Luna	<i>Dies lunae</i>	<i>Dies lune</i>	secunda feria	Moon	<i>Monday</i>
Mars	Mars	<i>Dies martis</i>	<i>Dies martis</i>	tercia	Tiw	<i>Tuesday</i>
Mercury	Mercurius	<i>Dies mercurii</i>	<i>Dies mercurii</i>	quarta feria	Woden	<i>Wednesday</i>
Jupiter	Jupiter	<i>Dies iovis</i>	<i>Dies jovis</i>	quinta feria	Thor	<i>Thursday</i>
Venus	Venus	<i>Dies veneris</i>	<i>Dies veneris</i>	sexta feria	Freya	<i>Friday</i>
Saturn	Saturnus	<i>Dies saturni</i>	<i>Dies sabbati</i>	sabbatum	Saturn	<i>Saturday</i>

Order Up!

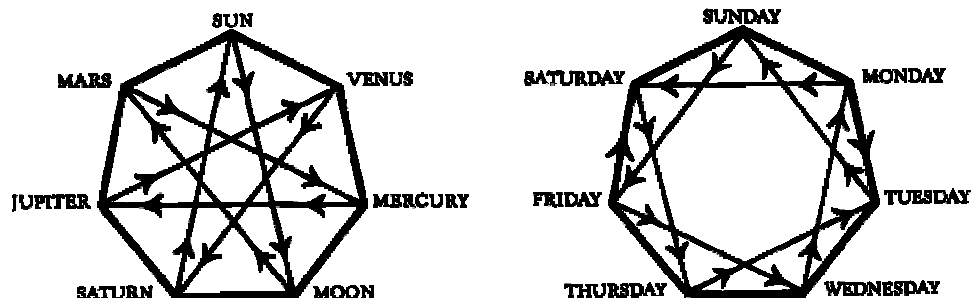
The ancients believed that the planets (including the moon and the sun) revolved around the earth. These planets were arranged with the moon closet to the earth and Saturn farthest from the earth as follows:

Moon, Mercury, Venus, Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn

So why aren’t the days of the week in that order? Blame the Mesopotamians. Their astrologers assigned a planet-god to rule over each hour of the day. Beginning with Saturn ruling over the first hour of Saturn’s Day, the second hour of Saturday was ruled by Jupiter (moving closer to the earth); the third by Mars, etc. At the end of the day, the twenty-fourth hour of Saturday was ruled by Mars. This left the first hour of the next day to be ruled by the Sun, thus making the entire next day the Sun’s day. Following this routine, the gods’ days line up this way:

(Saturday), Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Here’s a handy little chart to help illustrate:



The Names of the Months

The first Roman calendar, said to have been developed by the mythic first king of Rome, Romulus, included only ten months, totaling 304 days (some 61¼ days short): Martis (named after Mars), Aprilis (apparently refers to raising hogs), Maius (after a local Italian goddess), Junius (after the queen of the Latin gods), Quintilis (“fifth”), Sextilis (“sixth”), September (“seventh”), October (“eighth”), November (“ninth”), December (“tenth”).

Romulus’s successor, Numa, added two more months to make a 12-month year totaling 355 days, placing Januarius and Februarius at the end of Romulus’s year.

Enter Julius Caesar

This calendar veered wildly from the solar year, with intercalary months injected now and then to try and realign the vernal equinox with March 25, its traditional date. In 46 BC, with the calendar year running over two months off of the solar year, Julius Caesar mandated a new calendar, and extended the year 46 BC to 445 days to realign the date of the vernal equinox, calling it the “ultimus annus confusioni” (“the last year of confusion”). Caesar moved the first of the year to January, reorganized the months into alternating lengths of 30 and 31 days, and instituted the leap year every four years. As an added touch, the Roman senate renamed Quintilius to *Julius* in honor of Julius Ceasar.

Julius Ceasar 46BC		Ceasar Augustus 8 BC		Charlemagne	
Januarius	31	Januarius	31	Wintarmanoth	Winter
Februarius	29/30	Februarius	28/29	Hornung	Antler shedding
Martis	31	Martis	31	Lentzinmanoth	Lent
Aprilis	30	Aprilis	30	Ostarmanoth	Easter
Maius	31	Maius	31	Winnemanoth	Grazing
Junius	30	Junius	30	Brachmanoth	Plowing
Quintilius/ Julius	31	Julius*	31	Heauvimanoth	Haying
Sextilius	30	Augustus**	31	Aranmanoth	Reaping
September	31	September	30	Witumanoth	Wood-cutting
October	30	October	31	Windumemanoth	Vintning
November	31	November	30	Herbistmanoth	Harvest/Grazing
December	30	December	31	Heilagmanoth	Holy month

An August Moment

The Julian administration, in a baffling inability to count past three, botched up the first few leap years, ordering a leap year every three years instead of four. In 8 BC, Ceasar Augustus fixed the mess by omitting three leap years. He took the opportunity to be similarly honored by the senate when they renamed Sextilius to *Augustus* in his honor. Rather than have August (only 30 days) be inferior to Julius (31 days), a day was taken from February and added to August. Then, rather than have three months of 31 days on a row, the lengths of September-October and November-December were switched.

Other than the few leap year errors, which were resolved by 8 AD, the Augustan calendar remained in use unchanged in Europe until the Gregorian reform of 1582. Over almost 16 centuries, it veered from the true solar year by only 10 days.

Frankly Speaking

Charlemagne, who openly emulated the Roman Caesars, introduced his own Frankish names of the months. While some of these remained in colloquial use in German speaking countries, the Roman month names were never displaced.

The Days of the Month

Your days are Numbered

We take for granted that the days of the month are simply numbered from first to last, but for most of our period, people used the roman system of backwardly counting down to fixed marker days called Kalends, Nones and Ides. Kalends always fell on the first of the month; Nones on either the fifth or the seventh; Ides on either the 13th or 15th.

As an example, the 31st of December would be known as the second day *before* the Kalends of January. The 10th of March would be known as the sixth day *before* the Ides of March.

Attached is a chart giving the names of the days of the month as they were given in Medieval Church Latin. The Imperial Roman Latin phrases would have been slightly different and slightly longer.

Medieval Church Latin: Septimo Idus Novembris
“The seventh Ides of November”

Roman Imperial Latin: ante diem septimum Idus Novembris
“The seventh day before the Ides of November”

Rendering the church Latin into English is pretty straightforward. Note the slight change in spelling from Latin *Kaledas*, *Nonas* and *Idus* to the English *Kalends*, *Nones* and *Ides*.

Here are some examples from the month of March:

Church Latin	English	Modern Date
Kalendas Martii	Kalends of March	March 1
Tertio (III) Nonas Martii	Third Nones of March	March 5
Secundo (II) Nonas Martii	Second Nones of March	March 6
Pridie (eve) Nonas Martii	Eve of the Nones of March	March 6
Nonas Martii	Nones of March	March 7
Quinto (V) Idus Martii	Fifth Ides of March	March 11
Pridie Idus Martii	Eve of the Ides of March	March 14
Idus Martii	Ides of March	March 15
Decimo (X) Kalendas Aprilis	Tenth Kalends of April	March 23
Pridie Kalendas Aprilis	Eve of the Kalends of April	March 31

Feast Days

The Medieval Calendar was punctuated by feast days, which marked the anniversaries of important dates in church history. The highest Holy days remembered events in the life of Christ and of Mary. Lesser feasts marked events in the lives of saints. In addition, high Holy Days outside of Lent were often marked by an octave, a remembrance held one week after the main feast day. Many feast days were fixed to the yearly calendar dates, but others depended upon Easter (“moveable feasts”) and shifted on the calendar from year to year.

The list of “official” feast days varied from region to region throughout Europe, with saints of local importance appearing in calendars of localized use. The list of feast days also changed over time as new saints were canonized and others fell out of devotional favor. A standard source for

feast days recognized in England is C. R. Cheney's *A Handbook of Dates for Students of British History*.

That's Bologna!

Bologna, Italy had its own way of counting the days. They counted the days entering the month up to either the 15th (or 16th in the case of months with 31 days). Then they counted down the days exiting the month. Under this system, May 4th would be the *quarto die intrante Madio*, while May 28th would be the *quarto die exeunte (or stante) Madio*.

Numbering the Years

The way in which the year AD (*anno domini*) was calculated varied throughout our period. For clarity, I will use BCE ("before the common era") and CE ("common era") to refer to years as we currently number them in the modern western world.

When in Rome...

It's surprising to learn that the practice of counting the years from the presumed birth of Christ was not widely adopted in the early years of the Christian church. Several systems co-existed, with the "anno domini" slowly gaining popularity. In the earliest part of our period, Europe used the system of the Roman Imperial government, which named the years after the consuls that were elected that year. This system only ended in 541, the last year that consuls were elected.

To calculate the number of years between historical events, Roman historians counted the years from the founding of Rome in 753 BCE. Such years were designated *ab urbe condita* (A.U.C.) meaning "from the founding of the city." In daily practice, however, the AUC years were not used to identify a given date. In fact, not all Roman historians agreed on 753 BCE as the year of the founding of the city, although this is the year generally agreed upon in modern scholarship. To calculate the year A.U.C., add 753 to the current year CE.

Diocletian Years

The Emperor Diocletian fancied numbering the years from the beginning of his reign, which began on November 20, 284. Under the Diocletian system, the year 285 CE was the year 1 anno Diocletiani. To find the Diocletian year, subtract 248 from the current year CE.

The A.D. Campaign

One of the earliest uses of the *anno domini* ("year of God") is in an Easter Table calculated by Dionysius Exiguus (Denis the Little) in 525 AD. At the time, the Diocletian year was the most commonly used, but it is probable that Dionysius's sponsors within the church wanted to break away from the practice of honoring a Roman Emperor known for his persecution of Christians. No one knows how Dionysius calculated the date of the birth of Christ, but we know that he was likely off by about three years and several months. In any case, Dionysius calculated the birth of Christ as December 25, 753 AUC. Adopting the Roman civil New Year, Dionysius established January 1, 754 as the beginning of the Christian Era, designating the year as *anno domini*, the year of God. Other terms were used throughout our period, including *annus ab incarnatione* ("year from the incarnation") and *annus gratiae* ("Year of grace").

Regnal Years

In 537 CE, Emperor Justinian decreed that all documents of the Eastern Roman Empire should include, in addition to the indiction (see below) and the consul year names, the name of the reigning emperor and the year of his reign. Regnal year dating was used by the Merovingians and the Anglo-Saxons in the 8th century. After falling out of fashion for a time, it became the preferred means of identifying the year in England from 1189 until well into the Renaissance.

Those Wacky Spaniards

The Visigoths adopted the year numeration that was favored by the Christians living in Roman Spain. The origin of the system is lost to history, but it's possible, even likely, that it originated with an early Easter table. In any case, the Spanish calendar counted the years from January 1, 38 BCE. Thus, the Spanish were perpetually 38 years ahead of the rest of Europe. The Spanish year was described with the phrase *era millesima octava*. The system was only gradually replaced by the *anno domini*, beginning with Catalonia in 1180 and ending in Portugal in 1420. The *anno domini* was adopted by Aragon in 1350; Valencia in 1358; and Castile in 1382. To calculate the year *era millesima octava*, add 38 to the current year CE.

Indiction

The Roman Imperial government operated on a 15-year cycle, with each year of the cycle carrying an indiction number. When the year fifteen was reached, the cycle started over. Indiction numbers are often included in dating clauses of documents, before the 13th century, especially in documents of the papal chancery. It was largely ignored by the end of the 13th century, although it remained in use by public notaries (at least in England) until the 16th century.

The difficulty with induction numbers is that they didn't always change on January first. Until 1087, the indiction year most commonly changed on September 1st (Greek or Constantinople indiction). From 1159 to 1181, the indiction changed on September 24th (Bedan / Caesarean / Imperial indiction). Occasionally, the papal chancery used December 25th or January 1st as the start of the new indiction, but generally the indiction year changed either September 1st or 24th.

To find the current indiction year, take the current year CE and subtract 312; then divide by 15. The remainder is the indiction year (a zero remainder equals indiction year 15). If the date is after September 1st (or 24th, depending on the system you choose to use), count to the next highest indiction.

For June 22, 2010:

(2010-312) / 15 gives a remainder of 3. However, September 1st marked the first day of the next indiction year. Thus, we are currently in the 4th indiction year, known in Latin as *inductio quarta*.

The indictions in Latin are:

indictio prima	inductio sexta	indictio undecima
indiction secunda	inductio septima	indictio duodecima
indictio tertia	inductio octava	indictio tertia decima
inductio quarta	inductio nona	indictio quarta decima
inductio quinta	inductio decima	indictio quinta decima

Easter

The most solemn feast of the Christian yearly cycle is Easter, and right off the bat, the very earliest Christians established the long-standing custom of arguing about when to celebrate it. The inherent problem with fixing the date of Easter is that it is dependent on the calculation of Passover, which shifts with the lunar Jewish calendar. Some segments of Christianity tied Easter directly to Passover; others used the lunar cycles, but were careful not to place Easter during the Passover feast. Some believed that Easter, like Passover, should always fall on a full moon; others believed it should always fall on a Sunday. The disagreement proved so divisive, that Emperor Constantine intervened personally by convening the First Council of Nicaea. The Council decreed Easter to be the ***first Sunday after the Full Moon following the Spring Equinox, March 21, unless that Full Moon fell on a Sunday (in which case Easter would be the following Sunday).***

Golden Years

The math involved in calculating Easter is quite complex, and rather than do a lot of difficult math every year, the church created tables that made the job easier. Fortunately, the solar year and the lunar year come very close to synching up with each other every nineteen years, and the Easter tables made good use of this by assigning each year a *numerus aureus* (“golden number”) which could be plugged into the Julian Easter formula.

To find the golden number of a year, take the current year CE and add 1, then divide by 19. The remainder equals the golden year with a remainder of zero equally the golden year 19. The year 2010 CE carries the golden number 16.

Determining the Julian Easter Date

A table was used to find the date of the Paschal full moon in any given Golden Year. (Note that this Ecclesiastical calculated date has drifted from celestial reality and is now off by three days.) Easter would fall on the first Sunday after the date given in the table (M=March, A=April). The golden number for 2010 is 16, giving us the data of the Paschal Full Moon as March 21. The first Sunday following March 21 is March 28. Note that in the modern Gregorian calendar, Easter 2010 was calculated to fall on April 4th.

Golden Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Paschal Full Moon	5 A	25 M	13 A	2 A	22 M	10 A	30 M	18 A	7 A	27 M	15 A	4 A	24 M	12 A	1 A	21 M	9 A	29 M	17 A

Epact Numbers

Because Easter depends on the date of the first full moon *after* the Spring Equinox, it was important to know the phase of the moon on March 22, the day after the equinox. Epact numbers describe the moon phase, with zero (epacta nulla) being a new moon; 1 being the first day after new moon, etc., all the way to 28 (the day before new moon). Because the solar year runs off of the lunar year by 11 days each year, the epact numbers run in an odd but predictable order over the nineteen year Easter cycle:

0, 11, 22, 3, 14, 25, 6, 17, 28, 9, 20, 1, 12, 23, 4, 15, 26, 7, 18

The epact number of a given year corresponds directly to its golden number. However, the entire cycle shifts away from astronomical reality every few centuries. Since the calendar reforms of Gregory XIII in the 1570's, the epact numbers have been periodically adjusted. The modern epact numbers are valid for 1900-2199 CE.

Golden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Medieval Epact	*	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18
Modern Epact	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	*	11	22	3	14	25	6	17

Dominical Letters

In order to calculate Easter, you have to know when the Sundays fall. To keep track of this, medieval calendars made use of Dominical letters (*littera dominicalis*) to identify which of the first seven days of January is the first Sunday of the year. In a year with a dominical letter A, the first Sunday of the year is on January 1st. In a B year, the first Sunday is on January 2nd. (2010 is an “C” year.)

The dominical letters are often given for every day of the year on the calendars of Books of Hours. In an “A” year, all of the “A” days will be Sundays; in a “B” year, all of the “B” days will be Sundays, etc. The dominical letter advanced on Leap Day, *Bis Sexto Kalendas Martii* (February 24th).

Concurrentes septiman 

This is the number of days between the last Sunday of the preceding year and January 1st of the current year. It corresponds inversely with the dominical letter. In a leap year, the concurrente corresponds to the dominical letter for the latter part of the year.

Dominical Letter A = concurrente Sexta (6); B = 5; C = 4; D = 3; E = 2; F = 1; G = 7

The Modern Easter Formula (for Gregorian Easter dates)

The date of the Paschal Full Moon, as calculated in the table above for the Julian Easter dates has drifted from celestial reality and is now off by about three days. Over the centuries, the algorithm for calculating Easter has been refined and is now quite complex. If you want to give it a try, here is the formula. If you do your math correctly for the 2010, you should calculate Easter as April 4.

Operations defined:

/ = divide and drop the remainder

mod = divide and keep only the remainder

* = multiply

Steps:

$$a = \text{year} \bmod 19 \text{ (+1 = Golden Year)}$$

$$g = (b - f + 1) / 3$$

$$b = \text{year} / 100$$

$$h = (19a + b - d - g + 15) \bmod 30$$

$$c = \text{year} \bmod 100$$

$$I = c / 4$$

$$d = b / 4$$

$$k = c \bmod 4$$

$$e = b \bmod 4$$

$$L = (32 + 2e + 2I - h - k) \bmod 7$$

$$f = (b + 8) / 25$$

$$m = (a + 11h + 22L) / 451$$

$$\text{Easter month} = (h + L - 7 * m + 114) / 31$$

$$\text{Easter day} = ((h + L - 7 * m + 114) \bmod 31) + 1$$

New Years Day

In the society, we happily deal with two yearly dating systems: common era (CE or AD) and anno societatis (AS). The fact that one changes on January 1st and the other on May 1st poses only minimal confusion, once you get used to it. Add to that the fact that the IRS year runs from April 15th to April 15th, that presidential terms run from January 20th to January 20th, and that Pennsic happens in August and is numbered six years lower than the current anno societatis (whew!), then you approach the multiplicity of New Years Days in the medieval world.

Christmas (December 25th)

On a theological level, the Venerable Bede considered Grace to have entered the world when Christ was born on December 25th. In his History of the Church, he counted his *anno gracie*,

however, from September 1st, following the practice of the Roman indictio. In his treatises on Chronolgy, he used January 1st.

Despite Bede's ambiguity on the subject, in practice, the medieval world before the 12th century considered Christmas to be the first day of the New Year. The Holy Roman Empire used it officially until the second quarter of the 13th century

Lady Day (Feast of the Annunciation – March 25th)

March 25 is the Feast of the Annunciation, the date on which Mary conceived Jesus. Some theologians argued that grace entered the world on that day, rather than at Christ's birth. The Feast of the Annunciation replaced Christmas as New Years Day through the 12th and 13th centuries. Localities did not agree, however, on whether to count the Annunciation before or after the Nativity. Despite the obvious impossibility, many places counted the years according to the new system as though Christ were conceived on the March 25th following his birth on December 25th of the previous year.

Those areas that placed the Annunciation before the Nativity included Burgundy, Northern Italy, the papal chancery (1088-1145), the Benedictine orders and Pisa (until 1750). The practice is known as the *calculus pisanus*.

Areas placing the Annunciation after the Nativity included the Cistercians (in opposition to the Benedictines), the papal chancery (1098 onward), Florence (in opposition to Pisa) and England (from the late 12th century until 1752). The practice is known as the *calculus florentinus*.

Easter Day

This practice was introduced into the French chancery by Philip Augustus (1180-1223), but was never used uniformly in France and was not popular outside court circles. The practice spread to Holland and Cologne.

January 1

Julius Caesar established January 1st as the Roman New Year (making the meanings of the month names September through December obsolete). In the Middle Ages, January 1st was always considered the beginning of the calendar, even though the new *anno domini* year began on another date (much like our *anno societatis*.) January 1st was eventually codified as New Years Day by Pope Gregory in 1582, an edict that was accepted at first only by Catholic states. Scotland began using January first as the beginning of the *anno domini* in 1600; England, Wales and Ireland in 1752.

Time of Day

The Hour

The Roman military used callers to announce the times of the change of guard. The day was roughly divided by the arc of the sun's path across the sky. Sunrise marked the beginning of the day. When the sun reached about 45 degree above the horizon (halfway between the horizon and straight up), the close of third hour (*tertia hora*) was called and the watch was changed. When the sun reached its midpoint, the close of the sixth hour (*sexta hora*) was called. Likewise, when it reached about 45 degrees above the western horizon, the close of the ninth hour (*nona hora*) was called.

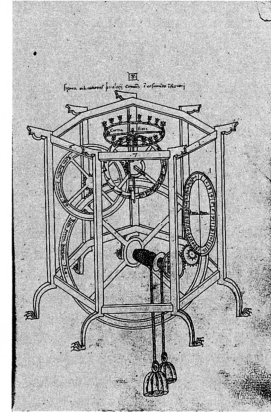
Thus, an hour corresponded to 15-degrees of the sun's path. That means that hours were longer in the summer, when the length of a British day exceeded 16 hours, and shorter in the winter when a British day was under eight hours long.

Tide and Time...

The Anglo-Saxons recognized three vague sections of the day: Morningtide, Noontide and Eveningtide, which corresponded roughly to the rising and falling of the ocean tides. The word *noon* is itself a corruption of the Latin *nona*, referring to the ninth hour of the day, rather than the zenith of the sun's path.

Early Clocks

Water clocks (both simple and elaborate) were used by the Greeks and Romans, but the technology was lost to Europe after the fall of the empire. In the first half of the 14th century, large weight-driven clocks began to appear in public buildings. In the following century, it was necessary to specify whether a stated time was meant to be calculated by the sun or read "of the clock." The third hour by the sun might be as early as 8:00 am or as late as 10:00 am in Britain, depending on the season. Although no one even considers sun time anymore, we continue to clarify that we mean clock time every time we used the phrase *o'clock*.



Sketch of clock by Giovanni Dondi, 1365.

Medieval clocks at first signaled the time only with bells. Our word *clock* comes from the medieval Latin *clocca* meaning "bell." Only the hours were rung, either just the canonical hours of prayer or the 24 clock hours. When faces and dials began to appear, they only marked the hours; there were no minute hands. The accuracy needed to make a minute hand worthwhile wasn't achieved until the first pendulum clocks of the 17th century replaced the heavy weight-driven clocks of the middle ages and the spring-powered clocks of the 16th century.

Canonical Hours

St. Benedict (sixth century) is often credited with establishing the Monastic Offices and Hours – times of day at which specific sets of readings and prayers were to be said. While he gave the offices their western form, especially as recited by the Benedictine monks, prayers had been recited by Christians at set times throughout the day and night since the very early days of the church, and were, even then, based on Jewish custom.

The Benedictine Rule shaped medieval prayer life, and by extension secular life as well. The night was divided into Compline (at nightfall), the three nocturnes of Matins (9 pm, midnight, and 3 am), and Lauds (dawn). The day was divided into four units corresponding to the Roman watches: Prime (dawn to sunrise), Terce (sunrise to the end of the third solar hour), Sext (from the end of Terce to solar noon), None (from noon to the end of the ninth solar hour), Vespers (from the end of None to sunset).

High Noon

According to the church, Christians were to fast until their first sanctioned meal of the day, and that meal could only be eaten after the recitation of the office of None. Although the Roman *nona hora* was called at the end of the ninth solar hour (halfway between noon and sunset), the office of None covered the entire three-hour section of the day from noon until the old Roman *nona hora*. In order to expedite the main meal of the day, the office of None was said as early in the day as possible – at noon. Thus, our modern word for midday is actually a corruption of the Latin word for "nine."

Anyone who ate before the post-None dinner was said to be breaking the fast, hence our word "breakfast." While the first meal of the day was supposed to be the post-None dinner, in practice, when summer days began as early as 4:00 am, it was expected that laborers would have a meal break mid-morning.

Small measurements of Time

There are tasks that require the measurement of time in units less than an hour, especially in the culinary arts. Surviving period recipes give time measurements in units of well-known prayers, most often the *Pater Noster* ("Our Father") and the *Ave Maria* ("Hail Mary"). After timing repetitions of these prayers in Latin, I calculated a medieval *Pater Noster* to be about 15 seconds, or a quarter-minute. A medieval *Ave Maria* (shorter than the modern post-Fatima version) lasts about 7.5 seconds, or roughly half a *Pater Noster*.

For longer units of time, the length of common tasks might be used for comparison. Regulations for the masons and carpenters building York Minster ca. 1352, stipulated that they be allowed, in summer, to break for breakfast "for the space of [time that it takes to walk] half a league." (Hensch, p. 23)

The average walking pace for human adults is about 3 mph. That gives the time to walk half a league (1.5 miles) as about 30 minutes.

Time-keeping devices

Water clocks were known by the Romans and Greek, but were apparently unknown in medieval Europe. They operated much like sand hourglasses, allowing water to drip or trickle at a relatively fixed rate into a measured container. Another version used floating bowls into which a small hole had been drilled at the bottom. The bowl would slowly fill with water and sink after a predictable amount of time.

Hour glasses are not documented before the early 1300's, right around the same time that weight-driven mechanical clocks appeared.

The candle clock is often credited to England's King Alfred the Great in the late ninth century, but it is probably older. A candle is marked to show the passing of equal increments of time. If the wax, diameter and wick are consistent, candles can be expected to burn at predictable rates.

Sundials were known in 1500 BCE Egypt, and remained in use throughout the Middle Ages. Besides the obviously limitation of working only on sunny days, sundials need to be designed for specific latitudes, a fact which wasn't always considered in the Middle Ages. Thus, a sundial manufactured in southern Europe would be inaccurate if moved north.

The Aquitaine Sundial ring is a popular item at Panther Primitives and other retailers. Legend holds that such a ring was given to Henry II by Eleanor of Aquitaine so he would know when to meet her secretly. The ring has a small hole, with markings on the inside surface. When the ring is suspended from its moveable loop, direct sunlight will cast a mark on the inside of the ring, telling the time. The loop is moveable to account for seasonal variations. The only documentation I've found on the web for such a ring is provided by the retailers selling copies, so I cannot vouch for its authenticity.

The Pennsic XXV sundial medallion. A nice portable sundial, and only \$2 from Master John.

Calendars in Books of Hours

The personal book of hours ("*horae*") evolved from the monastic cycle of daily prayers and was the most important personal devotional text of the Middle Ages. Among the various prayers and readings, most books of hours included a perpetual calendar. The monthly tables listed the Roman calendar dates, dominical letters and epact cycle, along with the feast days and other religious observances, for each day of the year.

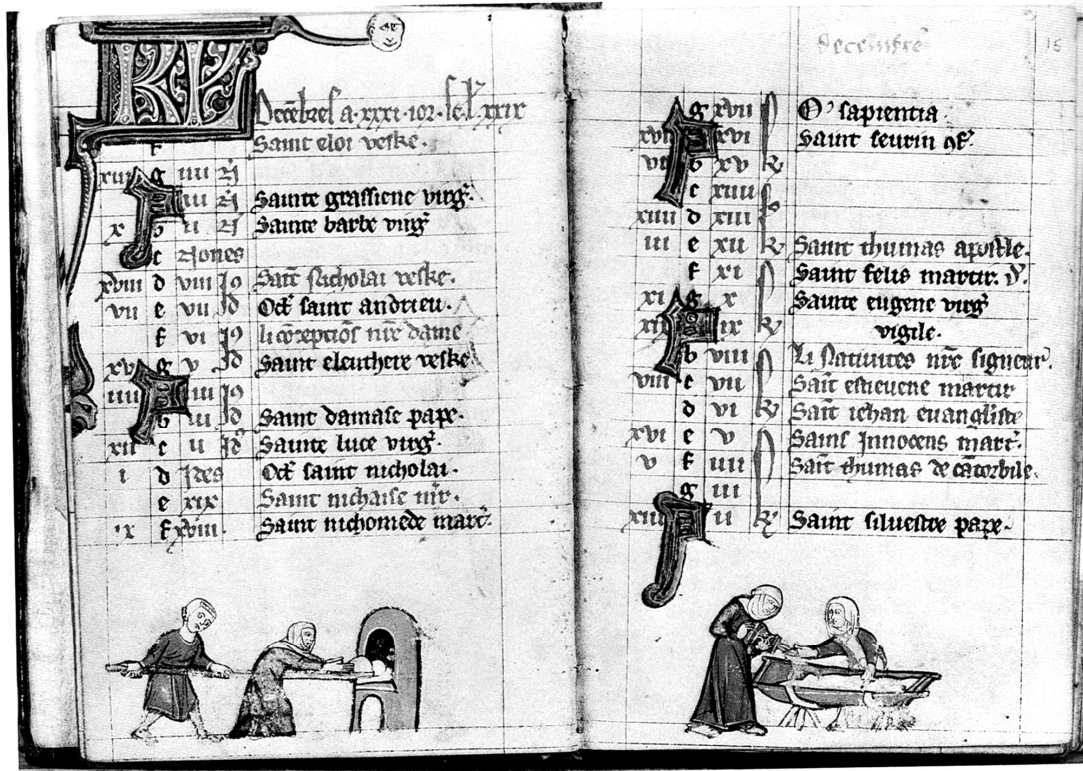


Fig. 25. December: Baking Bread and Making Dough, Belgium, Cambrai?, early 14th century (Walters 88, fols. 14v–15; Cat No. 80).



In this example from an early 14th c. Book of Hours, we see the five-column system that was very typical of the time. The columns were not necessarily organized in the same order in all books of hours, but this arrangement is very typical.

The third and fourth columns are used to house the Roman calendar dates. In the detail to the left, taken from the December calendar above, the upper-most row reads “iiii N”, signifying the fourth of Nones (Dec. 2). The second row reads “iii N”; the third, “ii N”. The fourth row reads “Nones”. The typical abbreviations for *Nones*, *Ides* and *Kalends* are “N”, “Id” and “Kl” respectively.

The second column, just to the left of the Roman dates, houses the Dominical letters that indicate the days of the week. Because 2010 is a “C” year, the Nones of December (Dec. 5) is a Sunday. Note that the letters “A” have been more elaborately treated.

The first column gives the epact numbers and indicate the occurrences of the new moon. For example, this detail indicates and in an epact year seven, the new moon would fall on the seven Ides of December (Dec. 7). Because the medieval epact years have shifted from the actual lunar cycle, these epact numbers are no longer accurate.

The last column, to the far right, lists the feast days, or other religious observances, for each day.

SCA dating clauses on scrolls

You're a calligrapher with a tiny pen and a big scroll. You need to flesh out the wording. Try making a long and elaborate dating clause!

Sample dating clauses from Period Documents

Huius namque a Deo Dominoque Iesu Christo inspirante atque inuente uoluntatis scedula anno dominice incarnationis . Dccccxxxii . regni uero michi commisi viii . Indictione quinta . epacta xi . concurrente vii . idibus Nouembris v .

A.D. 932 (9 November). King Athelstan to Beorhtsige, abbot; grant of 10 hides
MS.: Hatfield House, MS. Ilford Hospital 1/6, fo. 16rv

Anno dominice incarnationis . dcccc . xxx . regni uero mihi comissi . vi . Indictione . vii . epacta . III . Concurrente . ii . septimis Iunii idibus luna . xx^ai . In ciuitate .

Liber Wigornensis
BL MS Cotton Tiberius A. xiii

anno recapitulationis Dionysii , id est , ab incarnatione domini nostri Jhesu Christi sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto , indictione quarta , mense Nouembris . viii idus Nouembris .

A.D. 676 (= 675, 6 Nov.). Osric, king, to Bertana, abbess; grant of 100 hides

Secundo die nativitatis domini . in die festivitatis beati Stephani martiris concedendo donavi . firmamque perpetualiter munio ; Anno ab incarnatione Christi . dcclxxxi . indictione quarta .

A.D. 781 = 780 (Tamworth, Staffs., 26 Dec.). Offa, king of Mercia, to the church of St Mary, Worcester; grant of 8 hides

Let's try it

Done by the hand of Oeric, by the grace of the crown of Æthelmearc vii. Baron of Delftwood, on this the x. Kalends of July, being the eve of the Feast of Etheldreda, in the third year of his rule, in the second reign of Malcolm and Tessa, anno societatis xvi, being the year of the common era, mmvi, indiction xiv, epact i, concurrent vi.

Now in Latin

Signum manus Oerici, vii baron Delftwoodensis, gratia Regis et Reginae Æthelmearcis, x. Kalendas Julii, in dei festivatatis beatae Etheldredae, anno regno nostri tertio, anno regno secundo Malcolmi et Tessae, anno societatis xvi, anno domini duo milia sexto, indictio quarta decima, epacta prima, concurrente Sexta

Now, does anybody know if class is done yet, I don't know what time it is...

Bibliography

My main sources for this class are Cheney and Duncan, whose writings form the bulk of the material presented here.

Cheney, C. R. *A Handbook of Dates for Students of British History*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000)

This gives a wonderful synopsis of the various methods used to number the years and days throughout Europe. The bulk of the work consists of tables designed to help students of medieval manuscripts decipher the dating clauses.

Duncan, David Ewing. *Calendar: Humanity's Epic Struggle to Determine a True and Accurate Year*. (New York: Avon Books, 1988)

This is a straightforward narrative of the development of our modern calendar from its Babylonian and Roman origins. Very readable.

Henisch, Bridget Ann. *Fast and Feast*. (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1976).

While primarily about medieval eating habits, diet, and the culture surrounding medieval feasting, this book includes numerous references to time-keeping as it related to those activities.

Henisch, Bridget Ann. *The Medieval Calendar Year*. (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999).

This is a study of the traditional illustration cycle known as the Labors of the Months, which appears in many Books of Hours

Steel, Duncan. *Marking Time: The Epic Quest to Invent the Perfect Calendar*. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000)

Like Duncan's work, this is a narrative of the development of the modern calendar.

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<http://www.aschart.kcl.ac.uk/index.html>]

"Reconstructing the Gothic Calendar" [<http://www.oe.eclipse.co.uk/nom/calendar.htm>]

and numerous others I forgot to bookmark...

Days of the Month in Medieval Church Latin

	JANUARY (Januarius)	FEBRUARY (Februarius)	MARCH (Martis)	APRIL (Aprilis)
1	Kalendas Januarii	Kalendas Februarii	Kalendas Martii	Kalendas Aprilis
2	Quarto (IV) Nonas Januarii	Quarto (IV) Nonas Februarii	Sexto (VI) Nonas Martii	Quarto (IV) Nonas Aprilis
3	Tertio (III) Nonas Januarii	Tertio (III) Nonas Februarii	Quinto (V) Nonas Martii	Tertio (III) Nonas Aprilis
4	Secundo (II) Nonas Januarii OR Pridie Nonas Januarii	Secundo (II) Nonas Februarii OR Pridie Nonas Februarii	Quarto (IV) Nonas Martii	Secundo (II) Nonas Aprilis OR Pridie Nonas Aprilis
5	Nonas Januarii	Nonas Februarii	Tertio (III) Nonas Martii	Nonas Aprilis
6	Octo (VIII) Idus Januarii	Octo (VIII) Idus Februarii	Secundo (II) Nonas Martii OR Pridie Nonas Martii	Octo (VIII) Idus Aprilis
7	Septimo (VII) Idus Januarii	Septimo (VII) Idus Februarii	Nonas Martii	Septimo (VII) Idus Aprilis
8	Sexto (VI) Idus Januarii	Sexto (VI) Idus Februarii	Octo (VIII) Idus Martii	Sexto (VI) Idus Aprilis
9	Quinto (V) Idus Januarii	Quinto (V) Idus Februarii	Septimo (VII) Idus Martii	Quinto (V) Idus Aprilis
10	Quarto (IV) Idus Januarii	Quarto (IV) Idus Februarii	Sexto (VI) Idus Martii	Quarto (IV) Idus Aprilis
11	Tertio (III) Idus Januarii	Tertio (III) Idus Februarii	Quinto (V) Idus Martii	Tertio (III) Idus Aprilis
12	Secundo (II) Idus Januarii OR Pridie Idus Januarii	Secundo (II) Idus Februarii OR Pridie Idus Februarii	Quarto (IV) Idus Martii	Secundo (II) Idus Aprilis OR Pridie Idus Aprilis
13	<i>Idus Januarii</i>	<i>Idus Februarii</i>	Tertio (III) Idus Martii	<i>Idus Aprilis</i>
14	Decimo nono (XIX) Kalendas Februarii	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Martii	Secundo (II) Idus Martii OR Pridie Idus Martii	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Maii
15	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Februarii	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Martii	<i>Idus Martii</i>	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Maii
16	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Februarii	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Martii	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Aprilis	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Maii
17	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Februarii	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Martii	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Aprilis	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Maii
18	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Februarii	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Martii	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Aprilis	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Maii
19	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Februarii	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Martii	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Aprilis	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Maii
20	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Februarii	Decimo (X) Kalendas Martii	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Aprilis	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Maii
21	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Februarii	Nono (IX) Kalendas Martii	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Aprilis	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Maii
22	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Februarii	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Martii	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Aprilis	Decimo (X) Kalendas Maii
23	Decimo (X) Kalendas Februarii	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Martii	Decimo (X) Kalendas Aprilis	Nono (IX) Kalendas Maii
24	Nono (IX) Kalendas Februarii	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Martii	Nono (IX) Kalendas Aprilis	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Maii
25	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Februarii	<i>Quinto (V) Kalendas Martii</i>	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Aprilis	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Maii
26	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Februarii	<i>Quarto (IV) Kalendas Martii</i>	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Aprilis	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Maii
27	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Februarii	<i>Tertio (III) Kalendas Martii</i>	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Aprilis	Quinto (V) Kalendas Maii
28	Quinto (V) Kalendas Februarii	<i>Secundo (II) Kalendas Martii OR Pridie Kalendas Martii</i>	Quinto (V) Kalendas Aprilis	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Maii
29	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Februarii		Quarto (IV) Kalendas Aprilis	Tertio (III) Kalendas Maii
30	Tertio (III) Kalendas Februarii		Tertio (III) Kalendas Aprilis	Secundo (II) Kalendas Maii OR Pridie Kalendas Maii
31	Secundo (II) Kalendas Februarii OR Pridie Kalendas Februarii		Secundo (II) Kalendas Aprilis OR Pridie Kalendas Aprilis	

In a leap year, Feb 24th becomes “Bis Sexto (VI) Kalendas Martii” (“the second sixth day before the Kalends of March”) and the rest of the days (italicized above) are shifted downward.

Days of the Month in Medieval Church Latin

	MAY (Maius)	JUNE (Junius)	JULY (Julius)	AUGUST (Augustus)
1	Kalendas Maii	Kalendas Junii	Kalendas Julii	Kalendas Augusti
2	Sexto (VI) Nonas Maii	Quarto (IV) Nonas Junii	Sexto (VI) Nonas Julii	Quarto (IV) Nonas Augusti
3	Quinto (V) Nonas Maii	Tertio (III) Nonas Junii	Quinto (V) Nonas Julii	Tertio (III) Nonas Augusti
4	Quarto (IV) Nonas Maii	Secundo (II) Nonas Junii OR Pridie Nonas Junii	Quarto (IV) Nonas Julii	Secundo (II) Nonas Augusti OR Pridie Nonas Augusti
5	Tertio (III) Nonas Maii	Nonas Junii	Tertio (III) Nonas Julii	Nonas Augusti
6	Secundo (II) Nonas Maii OR Pridie Nonas Maii	Octo (VIII) Idus Junii	Secundo (II) Nonas Julii OR Pridie Nonas Julii	Octo (VIII) Idus Augusti
7	Nonas Maii	Septimo (VII) Idus Junii	Nonas Julii	Septimo (VII) Idus Augusti
8	Octo (VIII) Idus Maii	Sexto (VI) Idus Junii	Octo (VIII) Idus Julii	Sexto (VI) Idus Augusti
9	Septimo (VII) Idus Maii	Quinto (V) Idus Junii	Septimo (VII) Idus Julii	Quinto (V) Idus Augusti
10	Sexto (VI) Idus Maii	Quarto (IV) Idus Junii	Sexto (VI) Idus Julii	Quarto (IV) Idus Augusti
11	Quinto (V) Idus Maii	Tertio (III) Idus Junii	Quinto (V) Idus Julii	Tertio (III) Idus Augusti
12	Quarto (IV) Idus Maii	Secundo (II) Idus Junii OR Pridie Idus Junii	Quarto (IV) Idus Julii	Secundo (II) Idus Augusti OR Pridie Idus Augusti
13	Tertio (III) Idus Maii	Idus Junii	Tertio (III) Idus Julii	Idus Augusti
14	Secundo (II) Idus Maii OR Pridie Idus Maii	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Julii	Secundo (II) Idus Julii OR Pridie Idus Julii	Decimo nono (XIX) Kalendas Septembris
15	Idus Maii	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Julii	Idus Julii	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Septembris
16	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Junii	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Julii	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Augusti	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Septembris
17	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Junii	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Julii	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Augusti	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Septembris
18	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Junii	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Julii	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Augusti	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Septembris
19	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Junii	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Julii	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Augusti	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Septembris
20	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Junii	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Julii	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Augusti	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Septembris
21	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Junii	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Julii	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Augusti	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Septembris
22	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Junii	Decimo (X) Kalendas Julii	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Augusti	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Septembris
23	Decimo (X) Kalendas Junii	Nono (IX) Kalendas Julii	Decimo (X) Kalendas Augusti	Decimo (X) Kalendas Septembris
24	Nono (IX) Kalendas Junii	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Julii	Nono (IX) Kalendas Augusti	Nono (IX) Kalendas Septembris
25	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Junii	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Julii	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Augusti	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Septembris
26	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Junii	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Julii	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Augusti	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Septembris
27	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Junii	Quinto (V) Kalendas Julii	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Augusti	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Septembris
28	Quinto (V) Kalendas Junii	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Julii	Quinto (V) Kalendas Augusti	Quinto (V) Kalendas Septembris
29	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Junii	Tertio (III) Kalendas Julii	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Augusti	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Septembris
30	Tertio (III) Kalendas Junii	Secundo (II) Kalendas Julii OR Pridie Kalendas Julii	Tertio (III) Kalendas Augusti	Tertio (III) Kalendas Septembris
31	Secundo (II) Kalendas Junii OR Pridie Kalendas Junii		Secundo (II) Kalendas Augusti OR Pridie Kalendas Augusti	Secundo (II) Kalendas Septembris OR Pridie Kalendas Septembris

Days of the Month in Medieval Church Latin

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1	Kalendas Septembris	Kalendas Octobris	Kalendas Novembris	Kalendas Decembris
2	Quarto (IV) Nonas Septembris	Sexto (VI) Nonas Octobris	Quarto (IV) Nonas Novembris	Quarto (IV) Nonas Decembris
3	Tertio (III) Nonas Septembris	Quinto (V) Nonas Octobris	Tertio (III) Nonas Novembris	Tertio (III) Nonas Decembris
4	Secundo (II) Nonas Septembris OR Pridie Nonas Septembris	Quarto (IV) Nonas Octobris	Secundo (II) Nonas Novembris OR Pridie Nonas Novembris	Secundo (II) Nonas Decembris OR Pridie Nonas Decembris
5	Nonas Septembris	Tertio (III) Nonas Octobris	Nonas Novembris	Nonas Decembris
6	Octo (VIII) Idus Septembris	Secundo (II) Nonas Octobris OR Pridie Nonas Octobris	Octo (VIII) Idus Novembris	Octo (VIII) Idus Decembris
7	Septimo (VII) Idus Septembris	Nonas Octobris	Septimo (VII) Idus Novembris	Septimo (VII) Idus Decembris
8	Sexto (VI) Idus Septembris	Octo (VIII) Idus Octobris	Sexto (VI) Idus Novembris	Sexto (VI) Idus Decembris
9	Quinto (V) Idus Septembris	Septimo (VII) Idus Octobris	Quinto (V) Idus Novembris	Quinto (V) Idus Decembris
10	Quarto (IV) Idus Septembris	Sexto (VI) Idus Octobris	Quarto (IV) Idus Novembris	Quarto (IV) Idus Decembris
11	Tertio (III) Idus Septembris	Quinto (V) Idus Octobris	Tertio (III) Idus Novembris	Tertio (III) Idus Decembris
12	Secundo (II) Idus Septembris OR Pridie Idus Septembris	Quarto (IV) Idus Octobris	Secundo (II) Idus Novembris OR Pridie Idus Novembris	Secundo (II) Idus Decembris OR Pridie Idus Decembris
13	<i>Idus Septembris</i>	Tertio (III) Idus Octobris	<i>Idus Novembris</i>	<i>Idus Decembris</i>
14	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Octobris	Secundo (II) Idus Octobris OR Pridie Idus Octobris	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo nono (XIX) Kalendas Januarii
15	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Octobris	<i>Idus Octobris</i>	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo octo (XVIII) Kalendas Januarii
16	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Octobris	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Novembris	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo septo (XVII) Kalendas Januarii
17	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Octobris	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Novembris	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo sexto (XVI) Kalendas Januarii
18	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Octobris	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Novembris	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo quinto (XV) Kalendas Januarii
19	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Octobris	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Novembris	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo quarto (XIV) Kalendas Januarii
20	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Octobris	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Novembris	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo tertio (XIII) Kalendas Januarii
21	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Octobris	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Novembris	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Decembris	Duodecimo (XII) Kalendas Januarii
22	Decimo (X) Kalendas Octobris	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Novembris	Decimo (X) Kalendas Decembris	Undecimo (XI) Kalendas Januarii
23	Nono (IX) Kalendas Octobris	Decimo (X) Kalendas Novembris	Nono (IX) Kalendas Decembris	Decimo (X) Kalendas Januarii
24	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Octobris	Nono (IX) Kalendas Novembris	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Decembris	Nono (IX) Kalendas Januarii
25	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Octobris	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Novembris	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Decembris	Octo (VIII) Kalendas Januarii
26	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Octobris	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Novembris	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Decembris	Septimo (VII) Kalendas Januarii
27	Quinto (V) Kalendas Octobris	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Novembris	Quinto (V) Kalendas Decembris	Sexto (VI) Kalendas Januarii
28	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Octobris	Quinto (V) Kalendas Novembris	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Decembris	Quinto (V) Kalendas Januarii
29	Tertio (III) Kalendas Octobris	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Novembris	Tertio (III) Kalendas Decembris	Quarto (IV) Kalendas Januarii
30	Secundo (II) Kalendas Octobris OR Pridie Kalendas Octobris	Tertio (III) Kalendas Novembris	Secundo (II) Kalendas Decembris OR Pridie Kalendas Decembris	Tertio (III) Kalendas Januarii
31		Secundo (II) Kalendas Novembris OR Pridie Kalendas Novembris		Secundo (II) Kalendas Januarii OR Pridie Kalendas Januarii

Feasts Referenced in English Medieval Documents

From C. R. Cheney's *A Handbook of Dates for Students of British History*

January

2 Jan.	Isidorus
5 Jan.	Edwardus, <i>r. et c.</i>
8 Jan.	Lucianus
9 Jan.	Adrianus, <i>abb.</i>
10 Jan.	Paulus, <i>evan.</i>
11 Jan.	Salvius, <i>ep. et m.</i>
12 Jan.	Aelred, <i>abb.</i> , Benedict Biscop
13 Jan.	Hilarius, Kentigern, Remigius
14 Jan.	Felix (<i>in pincis</i>), <i>c.</i>
15 Jan.	Maurus, <i>abb.</i>
16 Jan.	Furseus, Marcellus, <i>p.</i>
17 Jan.	Antonius, Sulpicius
18 Jan.	Prisca
19 Jan.	Canutus, Germanicus, Wulfstanus, <i>ep.</i>
20 Jan.	Fabianus et Sebastianus
21 Jan.	Agnes
22 Jan.	Vincentius
23 Jan.	Emerentiana
24 Jan.	Babillus, <i>ep.</i>
25 Jan.	Paulus, <i>ap.</i> , <i>conversio et translatio</i> , Prejectus
26 Jan.	Polycarpus
27 Jan.	Julianus
28 Jan.	Thomas de Aquino
30 Jan.	Batilda

February

1 Feb.	Brigida
2 Feb.	Hypapante, Maria, B.V., <i>purificatio</i>
3 Feb.	Blasius, Laurentius. <i>archiep.</i> , Werberga
4 Feb.	Gilbertus de Sempringham
5 Feb.	Agatha
6 Feb.	Vedastus et Amandus, <i>app.</i>
10 Feb.	Austreberta, Scholastica
11 Feb.	Ethelgarus
12 Feb.	Eulalia
13 Feb.	Ermenhilda
14 Feb.	Valentinus
16 Feb.	Juliana, <i>v. et m.</i>
22 Feb.	Petrus in cathedra in Antiochia
23 Feb.	Juliana, <i>v.</i> , Milburga, Polycarpus
24 Feb.	Mathias, <i>ap.</i>
27 Feb.	Honorina
28 Feb.	Oswaldus, <i>ep.</i> , Theophilus

March

1 March	Albinus, David
2 March	Chad
3 March	Winwalocus
4 March	Adrianus, <i>m.</i>
5 March	Piramus
7 March	Felicitus et Perpetua, Thomas de Aquino

8 March	Felix, <i>ep.</i>
12 March	Gregorius I, <i>p.</i> , Paulus Aurelianus, <i>ep.</i>
16 March	Eugenia
17 March	Patricius, Withburga
18 March	Edwardus, <i>r. et m.</i>
20 March	Cuthbertus
21 March	Benedictus, <i>abb.</i>
25 March	Maria, B.V., <i>annunciatio</i>

April

2 April	Maria Egyptiaca
3 April	Ricardus, <i>ep.</i> (Chichester)
4 April	Ambrosius, Isidorus
6 April	Sixtus, <i>ep.</i>
11 April	Guthlac
12 April	Zeno, <i>ep.</i>
13 April	Caradoc
14 April	Tiburtius et Valerianus
16 April	Magnus, Paternus, <i>ep.</i> (Vannes)
19 April	Alphegus
21 April	Anselm
23 April	Georgius
24 April	Ivo, <i>ep.</i> (Chartres), Mellitus, <i>archiep.</i>
25 April	Marcus, <i>ev.</i>
26 April	Cletus
27 April	Anastasius, Sytha (Zita of Lucca)
28 April	Vitalis
29 April	Petrus Mediolanus
30 April	Erconwaldus

May

1 May	Asaph, Philippus et Jacobus, <i>app.</i>
3 May	Alexander, Eventius
4 May	Ethelred, <i>r. et c.</i>
6 May	Johannes ante portam latinam
7 May	Johannes de Beverlaco, Letardus
8 May	Michael in Monte Gargano
10 May	Epimachus, Gordianus
11 May	Mamertus
12 May	Nereus et Achilleus, Pancratius
19 May	Dunstanus, Potentiana/Pudentiana
20 May	Ethelberht, <i>r. et m.</i>
21 May	Germanus, <i>ep. et c.</i> (Paris)
22 May	Yvo, <i>c.</i>
24 May	Salvator
25 May	Aldhelm, Gregorius VII, <i>p.</i> , Urbanus, <i>p. et m.</i>
26 May	Augustinus, <i>archiep.</i> , Priscus
27 May	Bede the Venerable
28 May	Germanus, <i>ep. etc.</i> (Paris), Lanfrancus
29 May	Odo, <i>archiep.</i>
31 May	Petronilla

June

1 June	Nicomedes
2 June	Marcellinus et Petrus, Odo, <i>archiep.</i>
4 June	Petrocus
5 June	Bonifacius
8 June	Medardus et Gildardus, Willelmus, <i>archiep. Ebor.</i>
9 June	Primus et Felicianus
11 June	Barnabas
12 June	Basilides, Curinus, Nabor
14 June	Basilus
15 June	Eadburga, v.
15 June	Vitus, Modestus et Crescentius
16 June	Ciricus, Julitta
17 June	Botulfus
18 June	Marcus et Marcellianus, <i>mm.</i>
19 June	Gervasius et Prothasius
20 June	Albanus
21 June	Leufredus
23 June	Etheldreda
24 June	Johannes albus, Johannes Bapt., Nativitas
25 June	Maria, B.V., <i>salutatio</i>
26 June	Johannes et Paulus, <i>mm.</i> , Salvius, <i>ep.</i>
28 June	Ireneus, Leo II, <i>p.</i>
29 June	Paulus et Petrus, <i>app.</i>
30 June	Paulus, <i>ap. decollatio</i>

July

2 July	Maria, B.V., <i>visitatio</i> , Processus et Martinianus, Swithinus, <i>ep.</i>
4 July	Odo, <i>archiep.</i>
5 July	Ireneus, Modwena, v.
6 July	Modwena, v., Sexburga
7 July	Felix, <i>ep.</i> (Nantes)
8 July	Grimbaldus
9 July	Everilda
10 July	Martinus, <i>p. etc.</i>
11 July	Malo
12 July	Cletus
13 July	Mildreda
15 July	Deusdedit, Swithinus, <i>ep.</i>
17 July	Kenelmus
18 July	Arnulfus
20 July	Margareta, v. <i>et m.</i> , Vulmarus
21 July	Praxedes
22 July	Maria Magdalena, Vandregisilus
23 July	Apollinaris, Birgitta
24 July	Christina
25 July	Christopherus et Cucufus, Jacobus
26 July	Anna
27 July	Martha, Pantaleon
28 July	Pantaleon, Sampson, <i>ep.</i> (Dol)
29 July	Beatrix, Faustinus et Felix, Olavus, r. Simplicius

30 July	Abdon, Sens
31 July	Germanus, <i>e.</i> (Auxerre), Neot, Tathwinus, <i>archiep.</i>

August

1 Aug.	Ethelwoldus, <i>Petrus ad vincula</i>
2 Aug.	Stephanus, <i>p. et m.</i>
3 Aug.	Waldef
4 Aug.	Dominicus, Gamaliel, Nicodemus
5 Aug.	Maria ad nives, Oswaldus, <i>r. et m.</i>
6 Aug.	Agapitus et Felicissimus, Sixtus I, <i>p.</i>
7 Aug.	Donatus
8 Aug.	Ciriacus, Dominicus
9 Aug.	Romanus, <i>m.</i>
10 Aug.	Laurentius, <i>m.</i>
11 Aug.	Clara, Taurinus, Tiburtius
12 Aug.	Clara, Jambertus
13 Aug.	Hypolitus, Radegonda
14 Aug.	Eusebius
15 Aug.	Maria, B.V., <i>ascensio, assumptio et pausatio</i>
16 Aug.	Rochus
18 Aug.	Agapitus
19 Aug.	Magnus
20 Aug.	Oswinus, <i>r. et m.</i>
21 Aug.	Bernard, <i>abb.</i>
22 Aug.	Timotheus et Symphorianus
23 Aug.	Timotheus et Apollinaris
24 Aug.	Audoenus, Bartholemew
25 Aug.	Audoenus, Hilda
26 Aug.	Bregwinus, Ninnian
27 Aug.	Rufus
28 Aug.	Augustinus de Hippo, Hermes, Justin
29 Aug.	Johannes Bapt., <i>decollatio or natalis</i> , Sabina
30 Aug.	Felix, Audactus
31 Aug.	Aidan, Cuthberga, Eanswitha

September

1 Sep.	Egidius, Firminus, <i>ep. e tc.</i> , Priscus
2 Sep.	Antonius
4 Sep.	Marcellus, <i>m.</i>
5 Sep.	Berinus
7 Sep.	Evurcius
8 Sep.	Adrianus (Hadrianus), <i>m.</i> , Maria, B.V, Nativitas
9 Sep.	Bertelinus, Gorgonius
11 Sep.	Prothus <i>et</i> Hyacinthus
13 Sep.	Maurillus, <i>ep.</i>
14 Sep.	Cornelius et Cyprianus
15 Sep.	Nicomedes
16 Sep.	Cornelius et Cyprianus, Editha, Eufemia, Lucianus et Germinian
17 Sep.	Lambertus
19 Sep.	Theodorus, <i>archiep.</i>

21 Sep. Matthaeus, *ap.*
 22 Sep. Mauricius
 23 Sep. Linus, Tecla
 25 Sep. Cadoc, Firminus, *ep. et m.*
 26 Sep. Cosmas et Damianus, Cyprianus et
 Justina, *mm.*
 27 Sep. Cosmas et Damianus
 29 Sep. Michael, archangel
 30 Sep. Honorius, Jeronimus

October

1 Oct. Meliorus, Remigius, Germanus,
 Vedastus et Bavo
 2 Oct. Leodigarius, Thomas, *ep.* (Hereford)
 4 Oct. Franciscus
 5 Oct. Maurus, *ab.*
 6 Oct. Fides
 7 Oct. Marcellus et Apulleius, *mm.*, Ositha,
reg., Sergius et Bacchus
 8 Oct. Birgitta, Pelagia
 9 Oct. Denis/Dionysius
 10 Oct. Gereon, Paulinus
 11 Oct. Ethelburga, Nicasius
 12 Oct. Wilfridus, *archiep.*
 14 Oct. Calixtus
 15 Oct. Donatianus, Wulfranus
 16 Oct. Michael *in monte tumba*
 17 Oct. Ethelredus, Ethelbrictus, Nothelmus
 18 Oct. Justus, Lucas, *ev.*
 19 Oct. Frideswida
 20 Oct. Austreberta
 21 Oct. Hilarion, Johannes de Bridlington,
 Ursula
 22 Oct. Donatus, Maria Salome
 23 Oct. Ethelfleda, Romanus, *archiep.*
 24 Oct. Maglorius
 25 Oct. Crispinus et Crispinianus
 26 Oct. Chad
 28 Oct. Simon et Judas
 30 Oct. Germanus, *ep. et c.* (Capua)
 31 Oct. Quintinus

November

1 Nov. Caesarius
 2 Nov. Eustachius
 3 Nov. Vulganius, Winifreda, Wulganus
 4 Nov. Byrstanus
 6 Nov. Leonardus
 7 Nov. Willibrordus, *ep.*
 9 Nov. Theodorus, *m.*
 10 Nov. Justus, *archiep.*
 11 Nov. Martinus, *ep. et c.*, Menna
 12 Nov. Livinus
 13 Nov. Briccius
 14 Nov. Briccius
 15 Nov. Machutus, Malo in hieme
 16 Nov. Aeluric, Edmundus, *archiep.*,
 Margareta, *reg.*
 17 Nov. Anianus, Hilda, Hugo, *ep.* (Lincoln)
 19 Nov. Ronanus, *ep.*
 20 Nov. Edmundus, *r.*
 21 Nov. Maria, B.V., *oblatio, presentatio*
 22 Nov. Cecilia
 23 Nov. Clemens, Felicitas
 24 Nov. Chrysogonus, Gorgonius
 25 Nov. Katerina
 26 Nov. Linus
 29 Nov. Saturninus et Sisinnius, *mm.*
 30 Nov. Andrew

December

1 Dec. Crisanthus, Daria, Eligius
 3 Dec. Birinus
 4 Dec. Barbara, Osmundus, *ep.*
 6 Dec. Nicholas
 8 Dec. Maria, B.V., *conceptio*
 10 Dec. Leo II, *p.*
 11 Dec. Damasus
 12 Dec. Eadburga, *abb.*
 13 Dec. Eadburga, *abb.*, Judocus, Lucia
 15 Dec. Barbara, Valerianus
 18 Dec. Gacien, *e.*
 21 Dec. Thomas, *ap.*
 26 Dec. Stephanus, *protom.*
 27 Dec. Johannes, *ap. et evan.*
 29 Dec. Thomas, *archiep.* (Cantuar.)
 31 Dec. Silvester

Feasts of the Kingdom of Æthelmearc

Compiled from a variety of sources by Mistress Alheydis von Körckhingen
Current to the Æthelmearc Order of Precedence as of November 9, 2010

01/02/1999	Judith of Kirtland	Mistress of the Pelican
01/02/1999	Karl von Elfstein der Schmuckmacher	Master of the Laurel
01/03/2004	Christopher Rawlyns	Master of the Pelican
01/04/1992	Tsvia bas Tseepora Levi of Granada († <i>Ts'vee'a bas Tseepora Levi</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
01/04/1997	Robin Wallace	Master of Arms (East)
01/05/1980	Aidan ni Leir	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
01/06/1968	Laurels	Order
01/06/1979	Rhydderich Hael	Barony
01/06/2001	Catelin Parry the Patient	Mistress of the Pelican
01/07/2006	Anna Blackleaf (<i>Anna Sableswan</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
01/07/2006	Dorinda Courtenay	Mistress of the Laurel
01/08/1994	Rhiannon the Curious	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
01/08/2000	Bedwyr Danwyn († <i>Maximilian Schilling</i>)	Master of the Pelican
01/08/2000	Rhiannon y Bwa	Mistress of the Laurel
01/08/2005	Phiala O'Ceallaigh	Mistress of the Laurel
01/10/1987	Alexander Caithnes of Wyk	Knight (East)
01/10/1987	Rannveigr Haakonardottir	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
01/10/1998	Esperanza Halevi of Venice	Mistress of the Laurel
01/10/2009	Juliana Delamare	Mistress of the Laurel
01/11/1992	Prince Ariel and Princess Angharad	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
01/12/1985	Veikr of Wales (<i>Vykor of Wales</i>)	Knight (East)
01/12/2002	Finn Marland O'Shannon	Knight
01/12/2008	Tessa the Huntress	Mistress of the Pelican
01/13/2007	Gilles de Beauchamps (<i>Giles Beacham</i>)	Master of the Pelican
01/13/2007	Rhiannon y Bwa	Mistress of the Pelican
01/14/1978	Meridies	Kingdom
01/14/1995	Simon de Okewode (<i>Seppo Tannimmen</i>)	Master of the Laurel (East)
01/16/1971	Atenveldt	Kingdom
01/16/1982	An Tir	Kingdom
01/17/2009	Hróðgeirr Ívarsson (Gavin Cambell)	Knight
01/17/2009	Iago Benitez	Master of the Pelican
01/21/1989	Cassadoria Finialla	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
01/22/2005	Cynthia Love of the Tower (<i>Cynthia Tower o'Beloved</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
01/24/1998	Endless Hills	Barony
01/27/2007	Creature Twyne Dragon († <i>Creador Twinedragon</i>)	Master of the Pelican
01/30/2010	Allesandra d'Avignon (<i>Allesandra de l'Avigion</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
01/31/2009	Geoffrey FitzDavid	Master of the Pelican
01/31/2009	Giana di Aurelio	Mistress of the Laurel
02/03/2001	Catalina Alveraz	Mistress of the Laurel
02/05/2005	Karana Yabokchi	Mistress of the Pelican
02/05/2005	Tofi Kerthjalfadsson [Caid]	Master of the Pelican
02/07/1998	Michael of Northwood	Knight
02/07/1998	Saleem ibn Alefan ibn Iftakruddin	Master of the Pelican
02/09/2008	Ailis Linne (<i>Pagan Daysterre</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
02/09/2008	Tomasia da Collevento	Mistress of the Laurel
02/13/1999	Cyneric Dracaheorte (<i>Cyneric Drakenheorte</i>)	Master of the Pelican
02/13/2010	Caryl Olesdatter	Mistress of the Pelican

02/18/1984	Calontir	Kingdom
02/20/1999	Caitlyn Fitzrobert	Mistress of the Laurel
02/20/1999	Maghnus an Chnoic na n'Iora	Master of the Pelican
02/20/1999	Tofi Kerthjalfadsson [Caid]	Master of the Laurel
02/20/1999	Will Langdon of Greymorne	Master of the Laurel
02/20/2010	Roberta Rhiannon McMorland	Mistress of the Laurel
02/21/2004	Honnoria of Thescorre	Mistress of the Laurel
02/22/1997	Fidelco de Rochefort	Master of the Laurel (East)
02/24/2007	Alienora Russeal	Mistress of the Laurel
02/27/2010	Peregrine of Thescorre	Mistress of the Pelican
03/01/2008	Alric of the Mists	Knight
03/01/2008	Bonita of Steltonwald	Mistress of the Pelican
03/02/2002	Baga Alea (<i>Aleea Baga</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
03/02/2002	Margaret MacDuibhshithe (<i>Margaret Makafee</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
03/03/2001	Charles le Serein (<i>Charles the Serene</i>)	Master of the Laurel
03/05/1994	Isabelle Elaine of Salisbury (d. 4/29/1999)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
03/09/1991	Fridrikr Tomasson av Knusslig Hamn	Master of the Pelican (East)
03/09/1996	Eleanor of Waldren	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
03/09/1996	Ellisif Flakkari (<i>She'erah bat Shlomo, Ellisif Flakingsvinne</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
03/09/1996	Haakon Oaktall	Master of the Pelican (East)
03/10/1979	White Scarf	Order
03/11/1995	Tarbold Celeris	Knight (East)
03/15/1986	Tyracke of Tryndylr	Knight (East)
03/15/2003	Alonzio of the Peacemakers	Knight
03/15/2003	Katja Davidova Orlova Khazarina	Mistress of the Pelican
03/15/2008	Alheydis von Körckhingen	Mistress of the Laurel
03/15/2008	Otfrid Ammerthaler	Master of the Pelican
03/17/1990	Morien ap Rhys of Cardiff (<i>Kusunoki Fumio Bun'ami</i>)	Master of the Laurel (East)
03/17/2000	Chrestienne de Waterdene (<i>Ciaran of Blackwaterton, Ciaran Redmane</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
03/18/1989	Daedra McBeth a Gryphon	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
03/18/1989	Kormakr Ulfshofuth (<i>Cormac MacDubh</i>)	Master of Arms (East)
03/18/2006	Rian Gortyroan	Master of the Laurel
03/19/2005	Katja Davidova Orlova Khazarina	Mistress of the Laurel
03/19/2005	Lyev Davidovitch	Master of the Laurel
03/20/1999	Daniel del Cavallo	Master of the Laurel
03/20/1999	Reinhardt von Berchtesgaden	Knight
03/21/1981	Barak Elandris Mago	Knight (East)
03/21/1992	Ellisif Flakkari (<i>She'erah bat Shlomo, Ellisif Flakingsvinne</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
03/21/1998	Daene Ferris (<i>Dain Ferris</i>)	Knight
03/21/1998	Sibyl Cairnfalcon	Mistress of the Laurel
03/23/1974	Garanhir of Ness (<i>Garanhir al Fasi</i>)	Knight (East)
03/23/1996	Prince Yngvar II and Princess Caryl	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
03/23/2002	Isenwulf Thorolfssone	Knight
03/24/2001	Brian of Leichester	Master of the Pelican
03/25/1995	Prince Edmund and Princess Rosalind	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
03/25/2000	Ivan ap Myrrdin	Master of the Pelican
03/26/1994	Prince Morguhn I and Princess Meirwen I	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
03/27/1993	Prince Bear II and Princess Judith	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
03/27/1999	Cygnus I and Dorinda I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
03/27/2004	Líadain ní Dheirdre Caomhánaigh	Mistress of the Pelican
03/31/2001	Morguhn II and Meirwen II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc

03/31/2007	Alastar Scott MacCrummin (<i>Scott MacCrummin the Scot</i>)	Master of the Pelican
04/03/2004	Graedwynn Mab Teyrnnon	Knight
04/04/1998	Christopher I and Maurya I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/05/1997	Prince Kyl and Princess Susan	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
04/05/2003	Christopher III and Maurya III	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/06/1974	Debatable Lands	Barony
04/06/2002	James II and Elina II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/08/2000	Dylan ap Maelgwn	Master of the Pelican (East)
04/08/2000	James I and Elina I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/10/2010	Malcolm III and Tessa III	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/12/2008	Khalek and Branwyn	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/13/1996	Berengaria de Hainault (<i>Berengaria d'Hainault</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
04/14/2007	Rurik III and Angelik II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/16/1994	Blackstone Mountain	Barony
04/17/2004	Maynard I and Christina	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/18/2009	Maynard II and Lîadain	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/18/2009	Rowan de la Garnison	Mistress of the Laurel
04/22/2006	Malcolm II and Tessa II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/23/2005	Malcolm I and Tessa I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
04/24/2010	Skalla-Valgarðr Gunnarsson (<i>Valgardr Gunnarsson, Konrad von Buren</i>)	Master of the Pelican
04/29/2000	Constance Grey	Mistress of the Laurel (Middle)
04/29/2000	Isabeau de l'Isle	Mistress of the Laurel
04/30/1972	Bearengaer hinn Raudi	Knight (Middle)
05/01/1966	Chivalry	Order
05/01/1966	Feast of the Society	Society
05/01/1966	West	Kingdom
05/01/1999	Charles of Alden	Master of the Pelican
05/02/1981	Atlantia	Kingdom
05/05/2001	Rúadhán Ó Ceallaigh (<i>Cathal Ruadhan ap Hywel ap Llwyn, Rowan O'Kelly</i>)	Master of the Pelican
05/05/2001	Thorstein Christianson Ronnow	Master of the Laurel
05/06/2000	Alicia Langland	Mistress of the Pelican
05/06/2000	Thomas Spence Colby	Master of the Pelican
05/08/1971	Jehan de la Marche	Master of the Laurel (Middle)
05/10/2008	Egill the Dane	Master of the Pelican
05/16/1998	Aoibhel of Dun Holen	Mistress of the Pelican
05/16/1998	Creature Twyne Dragon († <i>Creador Twinedragon</i>)	Master of the Laurel
05/16/1998	Dorinda Courtenay	Mistress of the Pelican
05/16/1998	Robert the Grey	Master of the Pelican
05/16/2009	Jenna MacPherson of the Lion's Tower (<i>Jenna Christine of Clan MacPherson</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
05/17/2008	Constance Waite	Mistress of the Pelican
05/18/2002	Elsbeth Anne Roth	Mistress of the Laurel
05/19/2001	Eibhlín ní Chaoimh (<i>Yvianne de Castel d'Avignon</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
05/21/1988	Ashraf Qaraci	Mistress if the Laurel (East)
05/21/2000	Alaric MacConnal	Master of the Pelican
05/22/1999	Kyriell Hawkmoon	Master of the Pelican
05/22/1999	Otto of Westphalia	Knight
05/22/2004	Leonora of the Willows (<i>Leonora of Willow Glen</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
05/26/1996	Corwin of Darkwater	Master of the Laurel (East)
05/29/1993	Haakon Oaktall	Knight (East)
06/01/1991	Devin Adair Bartholomy	Master of the Pelican (East)
06/01/1991	Prince Lucan and Princess Jana	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc

06/01/2002	Edmund Lambert Tregalles	Master of the Pelican
06/02/1968	East	Kingdom
06/02/1990	Prince Yngvar I and Princess Hodierna	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
06/03/1978	Caid	Kingdom
06/05/1993	Drachenwald	Kingdom
06/06/1992	Prince Bear and Princess Akiley	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
06/10/2000	Erwilliom MacFergus (<i>Billy Bardo, Guillermo Bardici</i>)	Master of the Laurel
06/13/1998	Alaric MacConnal	Master of the Laurel
06/14/1986	Outlands	Kingdom
06/14/2008	George Anne	Mistress of the Pelican
06/16/1979	Ansteorra	Kingdom
06/16/2001	Erling The Boar Ring	Master of Arms
06/16/2007	Amaryllis Coleman	Mistress of the Laurel
06/19/2010	Alexander Caithnes of Wyk (<i>Anaron of the Vayle of Springs, Anaron Caithnes of Wyk</i>)	Master of the Pelican
06/20/1993	Thorgrim Steinarsonn [West] (<i>Alberonn</i>)	Master of the Pelican (Atenveldt)
06/21/2008	Brigit Kelly MacLean	Mistress of the Laurel
06/26/2010	Victor of Shrewsbury	Master of the Laurel
06/27/2009	Matilda Bosville de Bella Aqua	Mistress of the Pelican
07/03/1982	Sibán ingen Ragnaill (<i>Siobhan ní Filidheacht</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (Trimaris)
07/06/2002	Lochac	Kingdom
07/08/1989	James O'Neill	Master of the Pelican (East)
07/08/2000	Rowan de la Garnisson	Mistress of the Pelican
07/10/1999	Gille MacDhonnail	Master of the Laurel
07/11/1998	Sextus Plinius Callidus	Knight
07/12/1997	Artemisia	Kingdom
07/14/2007	Ælfra Long (<i>Llfra</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
07/15/2006	Sara Charmaine of Falkensee (<i>Charmaine of Falkensee</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
07/16/1988	Æleric Smythe [<i>pronounced "Basiliskus"</i>]	Master of Arms (East)
07/17/2004	Màiri ni Raghallaigh (<i>Maria Agrissa Sgourina</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
07/18/1992	Kenhelm the Deceptive	Master of the Laurel (East)
07/18/1992	Orianna Fridrikskona (<i>Orianna van der Delft of Winfield</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
07/18/1998	St. Swithig's Bog	Barony
07/21/2001	Kadan Chákhilghan Ger on Echen	Knight
07/23/2005	Bedwyr Danwyn († <i>Maximilian Schilling</i>)	Master of the Laurel
08/03/2008	Hrefna in heppna Þorgrímsdóttir (<i>Raven Jade vom Schwarzwald</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
08/04/2009	Donnan the Solitary	Master of the Pelican
08/04/2009	John Michael Thorpe	Master of the Laurel
08/04/2009	Óláfr Þorvarðarson	Knight
08/04/2009	Thorgrim Skullsplitter (Morgant Bronchfael)	Knight
08/05/2008	Daedra McBeth a Gryphon (<i>Daedez of the Moritu</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
08/05/2008	Ekaterina Volkova	Mistress of the Pelican
08/06/2008	Magnus Tindal	Knight
08/07/2007	Antoinette de la Croix (<i>Antoinette of Stormsport</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
08/07/2007	Baga Aleea (<i>Aleea Baga</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
08/07/2007	Duncan von Halstern (Duncan of Wessex)	Knight
08/07/2007	Filip of the Marche (<i>Filipka of Cour d'Or</i>)	Master of the Pelican
08/07/2007	Leonard the Younger	Master of the Laurel
08/07/2007	Una de Saint Luc (<i>Una nic Daffyd</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
08/11/2010	Alison of the Many Isles	Mistress of the Pelican
08/11/2010	Marci of Hadley (<i>Marci of Hunter's Home</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
08/12/2003	Michael Mcphe (<i>Michael Alewright of the Marche</i>)	Master of the Laurel

08/12/2003	Miriam Meggett	Mistress of the Pelican
08/13/2002	Connor Bowsplitter of Clan MacFarlane	Master of the Pelican
08/13/2002	Dani of the Seven Wells	Master of the Laurel
08/13/2002	Elisabeth Johanna von dem Flossenburg	Mistress of the Laurel
08/13/2002	Magariki Katsuichi († <i>Magariki Katsuichi no Koredono</i>)	Knight
08/13/2006	Morgana bro Morganwg [Ealdormere]	Mistress of the Pelican
08/13/2010	Fiachra the Bonesetter	Master of the Laurel
08/14/1998	Guido Martini of Trinacria [Middle]	Knight
08/14/1998	Rowan de la Garrison	Knight
08/14/1998	Tsvia bas Tseepora Levi of Granada († <i>Ts'vee'a bas Tseepora Levi</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
08/14/2001	Sadira bint Wassouf	Mistress of the Laurel
08/15/1981	Charles Stewart O'Connor	Master of the Pelican (East)
08/15/1981	Ogami Akira (<i>Ino Ogami</i>)	Knight (East)
08/15/1987	Charles Stewart O'Connor	Master of the Laurel (Calontir)
08/15/1987	Genevieve du Vent Argent [Caid]	Mistress of the Pelican (Middle)
08/15/1987	John the Artificer	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/15/1987	Seanán an Chasur	Knight (East)
08/15/1992	Alexander Caithnes of Wyk	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/15/1992	Amaryllis Coleman	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
08/15/1996	Roseanna von Meierei	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
08/15/1997	Christopher of York	Knight (East)
08/15/2006	Cedric the Humble	Master of the Pelican
08/15/2006	Skalla-Valgarðr Gunnarsson (<i>Valgarðr Gunnarsson, Konrad von Buren</i>)	Master of the Laurel
08/16/1986	Wulfbrand Lurkr	Knight (Atenveldt)
08/16/1996	Brendan Brisbane (<i>Brendan Brisbane</i>)	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/16/1996	Dennis of Greenway (<i>Denys the Decadent</i>)	Master of the Pelican (East)
08/16/1996	Ian Damebrigg of Wychwood († <i>Huen Damebrigg</i>)	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/16/1996	Phillipia Cupbreaker (<i>Filipia Capriotti</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
08/16/2001	Henri d'Artois	Knight
08/16/2002	Connor M'Eleam (<i>Connor MacLiam</i>)	Master of the Pelican
08/16/2005	Barak Elandris Bear the Wallsbane (<i>Bear the Wallsbane, Bear of the Axe</i>)	Master of the Pelican
08/16/2005	Duncan Blackwater	Master of the Laurel
08/17/1991	Arianna of Wynthrope	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
08/17/1994	Lugh the Black	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/17/1995	Alastar Scott MacCrummin	Master of the Laurel
08/17/1995	Christofano Vecchione	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/17/1996	Elsbeth Anne Roth	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
08/17/1999	Christopher Rawlyns	Knight
08/17/1999	Remus Fletcher	Master of the Pelican
08/17/1999	Ruaidhri Blackfeather [West] (<i>Roxane the Tempting, Roxane Blackfeather</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
08/17/2001	Gwilym o'r Tair Afon (<i>Gwilym o'r Afonydd Tair</i>)	Master of the Pelican
08/17/2004	Angus MacBain	Knight
08/17/2004	Aoife Finn	Mistress of the Pelican
08/17/2004	Kris Gilibari	Mistress of the Laurel
08/17/2005	Ian Muir, called Keyard	Master of the Laurel
08/17/2005	James Irvin (<i>Quinn Kerr</i>)	Master of the Laurel
08/18/1984	Graidhne ni Ruaidh	Mistress of the Pelican (Middle)
08/18/1989	Maghnus an Chnoic na n'Iora	Knight (East)
08/18/1990	Andreas Hak	Master of the Pelican (East)
08/18/2000	Genevieve du Vent Argent [Caid]	Mistress of the Laurel
08/19/1993	Evonne le Doucette le Rouen	Mistress of the Laurel (East)

08/19/1995	Dyfan ap Iago	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/19/2005	Khalek Shurrage Od (<i>Kilek Feng Bao Xing Xing</i>)	Knight
08/20/1988	Morgan Silverlocke	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
08/20/1989	Barak Elandris Bear the Wallsbane (<i>Bear the Wallsbane, Bear of the Axe</i>)	Knight (East)
08/20/1999	Jehan de la Marche [West]	Master of the Pelican
08/20/1999	Rurik Longsword	Knight (Middle)
08/21/1982	Delftwood	Barony
08/21/1982	James O'Neill	Master of the Laurel (East)
08/21/1988	Morgunn Sheridan (<i>Morguhn Sheridan</i>)	Knight (East)
08/21/1993	Johann von Traubenberg († <i>Johan von Traubenberg</i>)	Master of the Pelican (East)
08/22/1982	Atai Yoshina	Knight (East)
09/01/1985	Trimaris	Kingdom
09/05/1998	Achren Ancyros	Mistress of the Laurel
09/05/1998	James Ahearn (<i>Ahern O'Faolin</i>)	Knight
09/07/1969	Middle	Kingdom
09/08/2001	Francesca Giovanna della Rovere	Mistress of the Laurel
09/08/2001	Murdoch Bayne	Knight
09/08/2007	Gillian Llwyn (<i>of Ravenspur</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
09/09/1995	Prince Morguhn II and Princess Meirwen II	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
09/09/2000	Cori Ghora	Mistress of the Laurel
09/09/2006	Giulietta da Venezia	Mistress of the Pelican
09/09/2006	Morgunn Sheridan (<i>Morguhn Sheridan</i>)	Master of the Pelican
09/10/2005	Jacopo di Niccolò	Master of the Pelican
09/10/2005	Sextus Plinius Callidus	Master of the Pelican
09/11/1993	Prince Haakon and Princess Eleanor	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
09/11/2010	Caoinleán Seanchaidh (<i>Tower</i>)	Master of the Pelican
09/11/2010	Cigfran o Gaer Walch	Mistress of the Pelican
09/11/2010	Dagonell Collingwood of Emerald Lake	Master of the Pelican
09/12/1992	Prince Christopher and Princess Maurya	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
09/12/1998	Geirny Thorgrímsdóttir (<i>Aralyn Thorgrimsdottir, Aralyn Ermintrude of the Falling Waters</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
09/12/1998	Matthias Sean Cameron	Knight
09/12/1998	Rose Marion of Edgewater [Northshield]	Mistress of the Pelican
09/12/2009	Douglas Cameron Fitzrery (<i>Cameron Fitzrory, Cameron fitz Cori</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
09/13/2003	Brandric Slaywrock (<i>Brandric the Rockslayer</i>)	Master of the Pelican
09/14/1996	Prince Rurik and Princess Elspeth	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
09/14/2002	Áine inghean Fhlaithimhin (<i>Áine ingen Flaithimhin, Aine nic Llyr da Daneen</i>)	Mistress of the Pelican
09/15/1973	Pelicans	Order
09/15/2001	Andrew and Alexandra	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/15/2001	Anna Blackleaf (<i>Anna Sableswan</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (Drach.)
09/15/2007	Duncan I and Ilish I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/16/2000	Cygnus II and Dorinda II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/16/2000	Malcolm Duncan MacEoghainn	Knight
09/16/2006	Angus MacBain (<i>Aengus McBain</i>)	Master of the Laurel
09/16/2006	Christopher I and Morgen I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/18/1999	Christopher II and Maurya II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/18/2004	Rurik II and Angelik I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/18/2010	Duncan II and Ilish II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/19/1998	Morguhn I and Meirwen I	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/19/2009	Henri II and Elena	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/20/1997	Æthelmearc	Kingdom
09/20/1997	Yngvar and Caryl	King and Queen of Æthelmearc

09/20/2003	Henri I	King of Æthelmearc
09/20/2008	Christopher II and Morgen II	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/23/1972	Jehan de la Marche	Knight (East)
09/23/1989	Ciara of Trawsfynydd (<i>Glynis Ciara of Trawsfynydd</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
09/23/2000	Emrys Eustace	Master of the Laurel (Middle)
09/24/1994	Prince Robin and Princess Isabeau	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
09/24/2005	Robin and Isabeau	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/24/2005	Talishidhe of the Greenwood	Mistress of the Laurel
09/25/2010	Stevan Ulfkellson (Steve MacGrath, Stevan Grande)	Knight
09/28/2002	Rurik I and Elspeth	King and Queen of Æthelmearc
09/30/1995	Mathilde des Pyrenees	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
09/30/2000	Maynard von dem Steine	Knight
10/04/1997	Alison of the Many Isles	Mistress of the Laurel
10/04/1997	Cori Ghora	Mistress of the Pelican
10/04/1997	Sigenoth the Blissful (<i>Cygnus the Blissful</i>)	Knight
10/04/2003	Tristen Sexwulf	Knight
10/05/1985	Arianna of Wynthrope	Mistress of the Pelican (East)
10/07/1995	Andrew MacFarlan of Wigan	Knight (Atlantia)
10/10/1998	Orlando Alvarez	Knight
10/11/1997	Sadira bint Wassouf	Mistress of the Pelican
10/12/1996	Edmond Dracatorr	Knight (East)
10/12/1996	Lia da Padova (<i>Leah di Estera</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
10/14/1978	Thescorre	Barony
10/16/2004	Euriol of Lothian	Mistress of the Pelican (West)
10/16/2004	Northshield	Kingdom
10/17/2009	Robin Wallace	Knight
10/24/1987	Andreas Hak	Knight (East)
10/24/1998	Ealdormere	Kingdom
10/25/1997	Alicia Langland	Mistress of the Laurel
11/05/2005	Gleann Abhann	Kingdom
11/07/1981	Raimund of the Strait	Knight (East)
11/10/2001	Vivienne Marie de Beauvis	Mistress of the Pelican
11/11/1989	Judith of Kirtland	Mistress of the Laurel (Middle)
11/14/1987	John the Pell	Master of Arms (East)
11/14/1998	Aoife Finn	Mistress of the Laurel
11/14/1998	Brion Domnhall Mac Ghille Brighde (<i>Gilbert St. Jean de Jalot</i>)	Master of the Pelican
11/15/2008	Gabrielle d'Auvergne (<i>Gabrielle of Auburn</i>)	Mistress of the Laurel
11/23/1996	Yngvar the Dismal	Knight (East)
12/02/1989	Prince Tarbold and Princess Cainer	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
12/02/1990	Prince Alexander and Princess Rannveigr	Prince and Princess of Æthelmearc
12/06/2003	Katerina Affodil	Mistress of the Pelican
12/06/2003	Thorgrim Sindrason (<i>Zanetto da Como</i>)	Master of the Laurel
12/11/2004	Elanora Mathewes	Mistress of the Laurel
12/11/2004	Wulfstan Huscarl	Knight
12/17/1983	Aidan ni Leir	Mistress of the Laurel (East)
12/17/1983	Cassadoria Finialla	Mistress of the Laurel (East)

Feasts of Æthelmearc:

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