

NAMES FROM 11th CENTURY CARCASSONNE

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The data in this article were extracted from Latin-language charters and letters published on Epistolæ (<http://epistolae.ccnmtl.columbia.edu/>), a website maintained by Columbia University collecting writings to and from women in the Middle Ages. The letters are transcribed in the original Latin with translations into modern English by Professor Joan Ferrante of Columbia University.

Carcassonne is located in the south of France. Although the charters from which the names were extracted were written in Latin, the local vernacular language was Occitan or Langued'oc. When creating an SCA name, the elements in this article would be considered part of the French language group under Appendix C of SENA.

I. Naming Patterns

A. For Men

The data show a wide variety of naming patterns for men, with multiple forms of patronymic bynames and locative bynames. These most common patterns are:

[given name] + *de* + [place name]

[given name] + [adjective form of a place name, using the suffix *-ensis*]

[given name] + *filius* + [father's name in the genitive case]

[given name] + [father's name in the genitive case]

[given name] + [father's name in the genitive case] + *de* + [place name]

[given name] + [surname]

Many men, particularly those in religious offices, are known solely by their title, such as *Petrus presbyter* and *Frotardo abbat*.

There is one example of the adjectival form of the place name coming before the given name: *Narbonensis Guilfredi*.

There is one example in the data of [given name] + *cognomento* + [name].

The data contains one instance of what may be a matronymic byname in the form [given name] + *filia* + [mother's name in the genitive form].

By far the most interesting pattern found in the data is the existence of what appear to be double given names. Multiple men are identified two names that are clearly given names by context. The transcriptions join these compound names with a hyphen, but the hyphen may not exist in the original documents. It is unclear whether these are true double given names or some form of unmarked patronym. For the purposes of this article, I have treated each element of a double given name as an instance of the individual name – for example, *Petrus-Raymundi* is recorded as an instance of *Petrus* and an instance of *Raymundi*.

B. For Women

This data set contains a fairly large number of female names for the time period. Most women have no byname at all or are known by their titles, such as *Rangardis comitissa*. However, there are also instances of matronymic bynames in the form [given name] + *filia* + [mother's name in the genitive form].

II. Given Names

A. How to Use the Data

Not all spellings found in the text are registerable name spellings for SCA purposes. Latin spelling varies depending on whether the given name appears as the subject or object of the original sentence. Only the nominative forms can be used to create given names. Nominative forms usually end in *-us*. Forms ending in *-i* generally are genitive forms and can be used to create patronymic surnames using the pattern [given name] + *filius* or *filia* + [genitive father's name].

The bolded header forms are the most common nominative forms of the given names. The forms under the heading are those actually found in the texts. Where the nominative form is not found in any of the texts, I have extrapolated the likely nominative form based on other period examples. The numbers in the parenthesis are the dates of documents in which the name is found.

B. Male Given Names

Adalbertus

Adalberti (1066, 1067)

Adalbertus (1070)

Adalbert

Adalbert (1069)

Aigolfus

Aigolfi (1099)

Alamandus

Alamandi (1068)

Alexandrus

Alexandri (1067)

Amaldus

Amaldo (1069)

Amelius

Ameli (1099)

Amelii (1099)

Arnallus

Arnal (c. 1090)\

Arnalli (1058, 1067)

Arnallum (1067)

Arnallus (1067)

Ato / Atto

Ato (1069, 1099)

Atto (1084, c. 1090)

Azedmarus

Azedmari (1067)

Baro

Baro (c. 1075, 1084)

Begonus

Begoni (c. 1090)

Beliard

Beliard (1059)

Berengarius

Berengarii (1058, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1071)

Berengarius (1064)

Bernardus

Bernar (c.1090)

Bernard (1067)

Bernardi (1066, 1067, 1067/68, 1070, c. 1075)

Bernardo (1066, 1069, 1071, c. 1090)

Bernardum (1099)

Bernardus (1068, 1069, 1070, 1084, 1089, 1097, 1099)

Bertranus / Bertrandus

Bertrandi (1067)

Bertrani (c. 1075)

Bertranno (1066)

Bonifilius

Bonifilii (1070)

Bremundus

Bremundo (1069)

Durandus

Durandi (1068)

Durando (1068)

Duranno (1068)

Elisarius

Elisarii (1066)

Elisiarni (1066)

Engelbert

Engelbert (1069)

Enricus

Enrici (1067)

Henrici (1066)

Ermemirus

Ermemiri (1058)

Escafredus

Escafredi (1089)

Fredelonus

Fredeloni (1066)

Frotardus

Frotardo (1062, 1066)

Froterius / Frotarius

Frotarii (1062)

Froterii (1068, c.1075)

Froterio (1069)

Froterius (1069)

Fulcho

Fulcho (1099)

Gaucelinus

Gaucelini (1067)

Gauzbertus

Gauzberti (1066, 1068)

Gauzfredus

Gauzfredo (1067)

Giraldus

Geraldi (1066, 1068)

Geraldo (1067)

Giraldo (c. 1075)

Giraldus (1069)

Guiraldi (1068)

Girbertus

Girbert (1064)

Girberti (1067)

Girberto (1064)

Girbertus (1064)

Guifredus / Gifredus / Guilfredus /

Gifredi (1067)

Guifredi (1068)

Guifredus (1070)

Guilfredi (1067)

Guigo

Guigo (1084)

Guigonis (1084)

Guitardus

Guitardi (1066)

Hermengaudus

Ermengaudi (1067)

Hermengaudi (1084)

Hugo

Hugone (1066)

Hugoni (1066)

Hugonis (1066)

Ugo (1089)

Ugonis (1067)

Imbertus

Imberti (1068)

Ioannis

Ioannes (1067)

Ioannis (1066, 1067)

Lodgarius

Lodgario (1070)

Lupus

Lupi (1068)

Martinus

Martinum (1099)

Matfredus

Matfredi (1068)

Miro

Miro (1064, 1069)

Mironem (1069)

Mironis (1058, 1064, 1067)

Oliverius

Oliverii (1067)

Osmundus

Osmundus (1099)

Oto

Otone (1070, 1071)

Petrus

Petri (1067, 1067/68, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1099)

Petro (1066, 1069, 1070, c. 1090)

Petronis (c. 1075)

Petronum (1063)

Petrum (1084)

Petrus (1062, 1063, 1067/68, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1084)

Philippus

Philippi (1063, 1064, 1067/68, 1070 1071)

Philippo (1062, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1084, 1089, c. 1090, 1097, 1099)

Poncius

Poncii (1067, c. 1090)

Poncius (1067, 1069, 1084)

Pontii (1099)

Pontio (1066)

Pons

Pons (1099)

Raimbaldus

Raimbaldo (1066)

Raymundus

Raimundi (1066, 1067, 1070)

Raimundo (1070)

Raimundus (1064, 1067)

Raymundi (1067/68, 1071, 1084, 1089)

Raymundo (1071, c. 1090)

Raymundus (1059, 1062, 1063, 1066, 1067/68, 1069, 1084)

Remendi (1070)

Remundi (1067, 1070)

Ricalfus / Riculfus

Ricalfi (1067)

Riculfi (1069)

Ricardus

Ricardi (1058)

Ricardum (1058)

Rodgarius / Rotgarius

Rodgarii (1070, 1071)

Rodgario (1067/68, 1071)

Rodgarius (1067/68)

Rotgerii (1062)

Rogarius

Rogarius (1068)
Rogerio (1063)
Rogerium (1063)
Rogerius (1063)

Rostagnus

Rostagni (1066, 1084)
Rostagno (1066)
Rostagnus (1084)

Scimon

Scimon (1067)

Sigarius

Segario (1066)
Sigarii (1069)
Sigerii (1068)

Spirano

Spirani (c. 1075)

Stephanus

Stephani (1067, 1068, c. 1075, 1084)
Stephanus (1067, 1069, c. 1090)

Tritmundus

Tridmundo (1066)
Tritmundus (1084)

Udalardus

Udalardi (1069)

Udalgarius

Udalgarii (1067)

Umbertus

Umberto (1066)

Willelmus

Guillelmi (1062, 1068, 1099)
Guillermi (1067)
Guillermus (1067, 1070)

Wilelmus (1062)
Willelmi (c. 1075, 1084, c. 1090)
Willelmus (1062, 1084)
Willhermi (1089)

C. Female Given Names

Adala

Adala (1066)

Adalais

Adalais (1062)
Adalaidis (1070)
Adalez (1067)

Almodis

Adalmodi (1067/68)
Adalmodis (1067)
Alamudis (1068)
Almode (1067)
Almodi (1071, 1071)
Almodis (1058, 1064, 1066, 1067)

Amelia

Ameliae (1071)

Arnsidis

Arnsidam (1067)

Caecilia

Caecilia (1097)

Ermengardis

Ermengardem (1068)
Ermengardis (1062, 1067, 1067/68, 1070, 1084, 1089, 1090, 1097)
Ermingarda (c. 1075)
Ermingardis (1067/68)
Hermengard (1069)
Hermengardis (1069, 1084, 1099)
Hermingarda (c. 1075)

Garsindis

Garsindis (1062)

Guillelma

Guilherma (1069)

Guillelma (1070)

Wilherma (1069)

Mantilis

Mantilis (1067)

Rangardis

Raingardis (1062)

Rangard (1059)

Rangarda (1063)

Rangardam (1059)

Rangardi (1071)

Rangardis (1067, 1070, 1071, 1090)

Rengarde (1063)

Rengardis (1059, 1063, 1067)

Trudgarda (*possibly Trudgardis*)

Trudgarda (1063)

III. Bynames

This section includes bynames found in the data that were not patronymics. If the form in the text was not the nominative form, I have indicated the nominative form as the header.

Where possible, the meanings of the bynames have been noted in italics.

abbatus (1062)	<i>abbot</i>
Altemir (1058, 1067)	
Aquiniensis (1066)	<i>of Aix</i>
Auxiensis (1066)	<i>of Auch</i>
Avinionensis (1066)	<i>of Avignon</i>
Batallia (1063)	
Barcheonensis (1064, 1066, 1068)	<i>of Barcelona</i>

Biterrensis (1062, 1070)	<i>of Béziers</i>
capiscolius (1066)	<i>choir leader</i>
Carcassonensis (1067, 1070, 1071)	<i>of Carcassonne</i>
Caunensis (1062)	<i>of Caunes</i>
Cluniensis (1066)	<i>of Cluny</i>
cognomento Trencavels (1070)	<i>known as Trencavels</i>
Dalmati (1066, 1068)	<i>from Dalmatia (Croatia)?</i>
de Alto-pullo (1084)	<i>of Altpol</i>
de Alverno (c. 1075)	
de Barbarano (1066)	
de Bernizo (c.1075)	
de Cantul (1069)	
de Capraria (1066)	<i>of Cabrières</i>
de Carcassona (1067/68, 1099)	<i>of Carcassonne</i>
de Caunas (1070)	<i>of Caunes</i>
de Cervaria (1069)	
de Cerviano (1068)	<i>of Servian</i>
de Clarenciaco (c.1075)	<i>of Clarensac</i>
de Claromonte (1067)	
de Coquinas (1067)	
de Fox (1067/68)	<i>of Foix</i>
de Ispania (1064)	<i>of Spain</i>
de Medenis (1066)	<i>of Médis</i>
de Moisiaco (1067)	<i>of Moissac</i>
de Montepessulano (1068)	<i>of Montpellier</i>

de Ornadons (1070)	
de Petrataliada (1068)	
de Ponça ¹ (1067)	<i>of Pons</i>
de Poskeriis (1066)	<i>of Posquières</i>
[de] Proliano (1063)	
de Redez (1067, 1067/68)	
de Sancta Maria (1067/68)	<i>of Saint Mary</i>
de Saragoza (1064)	<i>of Zaragoza</i>
de Tarraga (1069)	
de Tarrega (1058, 1069)	
de Tolosa (1067/68)	<i>of Toulouse</i>
de Villaflorani (1099)	
de Villemagna (1067)	
Gerundensis (1066)	<i>of Girona</i>
Isarni (1064, 1067)	
Magalonensis (1066)	<i>of Maguelone</i>
Massiliensis (1066)	<i>of Marseille</i>
Menerbensis (1070)	<i>of Minerve</i>
monachus (1066, 1067)	<i>monk</i>
Monaello (c. 1090)	
Narbonensis (1067/58, 1070)	<i>of Narbonne</i>
Nemausensis (1062)	<i>of Nimes</i>
Picart (c. 1090)	<i>Picard (from Picardy)</i>
Picola (1067)	

¹ The transcription notes that the cedilla appears in the source text.

Pictavinus (1084)

of Poitiers

Redensis (1070)

of Razès

Rutenensis (1066)

of Rouergue