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 Langue d’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 abbati*.

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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amelius</td>
<td>Ameli (1099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amelii (1099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnallus</td>
<td>Arnal (c. 1090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arnalli (1058, 1067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arnallum (1067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arnallus (1067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ato / Atto</td>
<td>Ato (1069, 1099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atto (1084, c. 1090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azedmarus</td>
<td>Azedmari (1067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baro</td>
<td>Baro (c. 1075, 1084)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonus</td>
<td>Begoni (c. 1090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beliard</td>
<td>Beliard (1059)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berengarius</td>
<td>Berengarii (1058, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1071)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berengarius (1064)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernardus</td>
<td>Bernar (c.1090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bernard (1067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bernardi (1066, 1067, 1067/68, 1070, c. 1075)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bernardo (1066, 1069, 1071, c. 1090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bernardum (1099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bernardus (1068, 1069, 1070, 1084, 1089, 1097, 1099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertranus / Bertrandus</td>
<td>Bertrandi (1067)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bertrani (c. 1075)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bertranno (1066)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bonifilius
   Bonifilii (1070)
Bremundus
   Bremundo (1069)
Durandus
   Durandi (1068)
   Durando (1068)
   Duranno (1068)
Elisarius
   Elisiarii (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)

Giraldu
   Gerald (1066, 1068)
   Geraldo (1067)
   Giraldo (c. 1075)
   Giraldus (1069)
   Guirald (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)
Rogerius
  Rogarius (1068)
  Rogerio (1063)
  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
  Udalgarrii (1067)

Umbertus
  Umberto (1066)

Willelmus
  Guillelmi (1062, 1068, 1099)
  Guillermi (1067)
  Guillermus (1067, 1070)
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)
  Ermengardis (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)  abbot
Altemir (1058, 1067)
Aquiniensis (1066)  of Aix
Auxiensis (1066)  of Auch
Avinionensis (1066)  of Avignon
Batallia (1063)
Barcheonensis (1064, 1066, 1068)  of Barcelona
Biterrensis (1062, 1070) of Béziers
capiscolius (1066) choir leader
Carcassonensis (1067, 1070, 1071) of Carcassonne
Caunensis (1062) of Caunes
Cluniensis (1066) of Cluny
cognomento Trencavels (1070) known as Trencavels
Dalmati (1066, 1068) from Dalmatia (Croatia)?
de Alto-pullo (1084) of Altpol
de Alverno (c. 1075)
de Barbarano (1066)
de Bernizo (c.1075)
de Cantul (1069)
de Capraria (1066) of Cabrières
de Carcassona (1067/68, 1099) of Carcassonne
de Caunas (1070) of Caunes
de Cervaria (1069)
de Cerviano (1068) of Servian
de Clarenciaco (c.1075) of Clarenac
de Claromonte (1067)
de Coquinas (1067)
de Fox (1067/68) of Foix
de Ispania (1064) of Spain
de Medenis (1066) of Médis
de Moissiaco (1067) of Moissac
de Montepessulano (1068) of Montpellier
de Ornadons (1070)
de Petrataliada (1068)
de Ponça¹ (1067) of Pons
de Poskeriis (1066) of Posquières
[de] Proliano (1063)
de Redez (1067, 1067/68)
de Sancta Maria (1067/68) of Saint Mary
de Saragoza (1064) of Zaragoza
de Tarraga (1069)
    de Tarrega (1058, 1069)
de Tolosa (1067/68) of Toulouse
de Villaflorani (1099)
de Villemagna (1067)
Gerundensis (1066) of Girona
Isarni (1064, 1067)
Magalonensis (1066) of Maguelone
Massiliensis (1066) of Marseille
Menerbensis (1070) of Minerve
monachus (1066, 1067) monk
Monaello (c. 1090)
Narbonensis (1067/58, 1070) of Narbonne
Nemausensis (1062) of Nîmes
Picart (c. 1090) Picard (from Picardy)
Picola (1067)

¹ The transcription notes that the cedilla appears in the source text.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pictavinus</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>of Poitiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redensis</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>of Razès</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutenensis</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>of Rouergue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>