

Deciphering Secrets: Unlocking the Manuscripts of Medieval Burgos (Spain)

Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)



13th Century Paleography Manual V4.0

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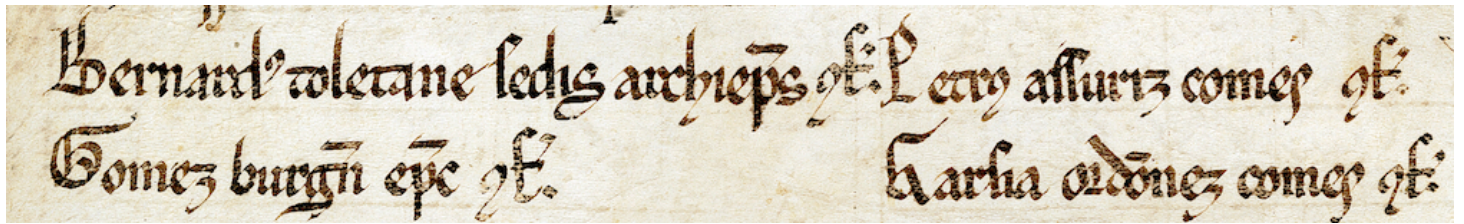
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Acknowledgements

A special thank you to Edward Holt of Saint Louis University for his review and comments on this paleography manual.

Introductory Paleography: A Script from the 13th Century

What is Paleography?



Source: Archivo Municipal de Burgos, SJ-1/2. Used with permission.

Merriam-Webster dictionary offers two useful definitions of the term, "[paleography](#)". The two definitions of this noun are:

- the study of ancient writings and inscriptions and
- an ancient manner of writing; ancient writings.

We can then appreciate that the term is both (1) the academic investigation of older forms of handwriting as well as (2) the actual handwriting itself. For our purposes, we will use the term "paleography" to describe the process of interpreting and recognizing letters and numbers in our primary sources (the manuscripts).

As a historian of medieval Europe, my approach to paleography is one focused on pragmatic use of techniques to read text. While I appreciate the beauty and details of the calligraphy, in general, I view paleography as a tool.

We begin our study of medieval Spanish (and Latin) handwriting with a manuscript held by the Archivo Municipal de Burgos (Spain) and is catalogued as SJ-1/2.¹ This manuscript is a royal donation of properties to a monastery and is dated 3 November 1091. ***However, this specific manuscript is a 13th copy of the original from 1091.*** In the document, Castilian King Alfonso VI concedes valuable resources (a grazing reserve, a mill, and a communal oven) to the Monastery of San Roberto de Casa Dei, which was located in the vicinity of the city of Burgos.

Historians are often interested in these types of documents because they can reveal:

- political relationships between institutions and persons,
- economic relationships that held communities together,
- the natural and manmade resources that were available, and
- many other sorts of religious and cultural norms and patterns.

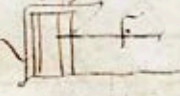
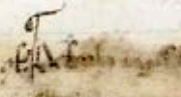
In the case of this manuscript, it is intriguing because it demonstrates how Castilian kings patronized religious institutions with the donations of income-generating properties. For example, a grazing reserve of land could be used to tend to animals. Mills and ovens were

¹ The manuscript that is included in this manual was reproduced with the permission of the Archivo Municipal de Burgos (Spain).

often communal resources that charged users for their services (in-kind and monetary payments).

This manuscript is written in a script that can be characterized as *carlovingia* (Carolingian) and *francesa* (French). The script was introduced from France and into Spain via political and religious relationships during the 11th through 13th centuries. While the scribe was influenced from Carolingian and French scripts, there is variation between different hands, as standardized type is more of a (early) modern invention with printing presses.

Below is zoomable version of the entire document.


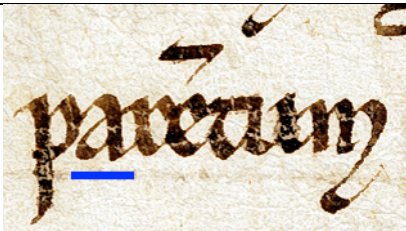

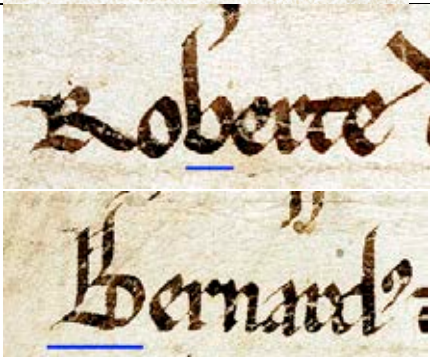


In nomine omnium opationem rectam. utis et regentes. in omnibus. et
 fas i. etiam et ultra. Cuius sempiternum regnum quod non corrumpet neque auferret. Cuius nomen preceps
 demerita. cui famulantur uniuersa celestia parte et terrestria huius mundi diuersitatem. illi iuvante dominante. Et in
 cu consensu iungi mee Regina Costancia euenit in anno domini et ipsa uoluntate ut faceret caritatem
 mee et pariter in mori domino doro. Sicut ioberte de castella dicit ut dompno Adelelmo. de illa mea Capella que est in
 euangeliste ut paupes. et postquam ibidem sepeluerit et est in iactu de burgis in monasterium sancti iohannis tunc quod ego litteras
 omnes illas hereditates que sunt inter duas aquas quas una uocat. Rionena. Altera uocat. arlangon. et amolendino comitatus. et
 et illas omnes hereditates quas hodie habet. et deus in antea dederit Et simul concedo illo uno molino qui est super illos huiusmodi et in
 meo sancti launey. ita concedo totam manum porcionem que sunt in pincere et in illa que uocatur. Cotar cum trigetis vineis et pratis et pascuis me
 et foreis. et aqua et ceteris ut in ceteris et super aduocatis et omnibus suis amicis tunc et totam manum porcionem de ipso ualle de predicta uilla populosa ut in
 hec omnia concedo Sicut ioberte de castella dicit dompno Adelelmo. pro remissione peccatorum meorum et ut semper sit ibi uita beatorum monachorum. et
 in ipso monasterio de sancti iohannis neque in ipsa uilla de Cotar. nullo puer ut erector. neque pro strupo. neque pro aduudubia. nec pro fornicatione
 calumpnia: ut neque. siue si et aliter preter ut si aliquis hominem de burgis. finco. ut castellano qui ad ipso monasterio de sancti iohannis
 potuerit habere redidit de suo auctore. nullo homo non eiciat cum ad ista. Si quis autem homo ut femina. propter
 frange. et uoluerit in pincere mea dei inueniat. et ad fonte ambobus daretur licentia. et post diuissum ei non separet cum
 dñi audiret eglit abeat pena. Pro tali pacto ista omnia ut donec ut ei semper habetis in sempiternum. et conditio in ipso pacto
 dñi. facta ista scriptum notum die. ii. tria. iiij. nonas nouemb. concurre. Vm. os. e. xviiiij. Regnante et imperante ego me ipso. in
 legione. atque in gallica. Ego Alfonso imperator qui hunc cartam facit dñi. et relegendum regni. do auxiliante complax. atque manu mea
 corroborauit. et lignum meum confirmauit.
 Ego costancia di gratia ipse hec omnia quod dñi
 mis iussit facere libere. 
 Bernardus toletane sedis archiepiscopus. of. L. eto assuriz comes. of.
 Gomez burgi episcopus. of. Karlia ordenez comes. of.
 Remundo palatinus episcopus. of. Martinus haynez comes. of.
 Peto legionis episcopus. of. Ferrnudo diaz comes. of.
 Osimundo astorgensis episcopus. of. fivola diaz comes. of.
 Ego diaz nino mace. X. cathella.
 Loro goncaluez armiger regis. of. 
 P. melio rodriguez equitum domini regis.
 Aluaro diaz. of.
 Rodeney ordenez. of.
 Li ongalus nunnez. of.
 Boderos. of.
 Lur munoz. of. Pascual. of.
 Rodio munoz. of.
 Ego testes: testes.
 Belm testes: testes.
 Am. n. testes: testes.

13th Century Letters (Consonants and Vowels)


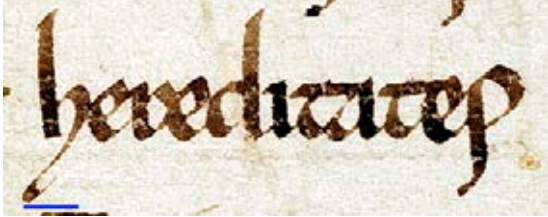

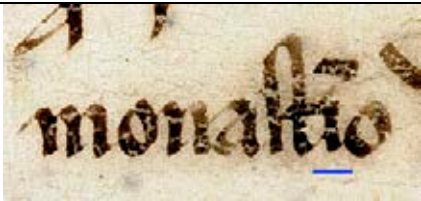
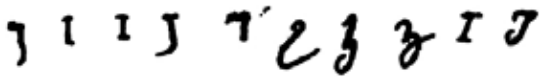




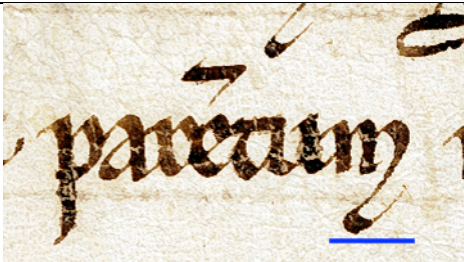
Let us now familiarize ourselves with the alphabet. Please review this sample of letters so that you can begin to learn some of the peculiarities of the script. Often, lowercase letters are used the most often, as opposed to uppercase letters. We will concentrate on lowercase letters at this time, but show you some of the uppercase letters. You will be able to practice your recognition skills in the next unit.


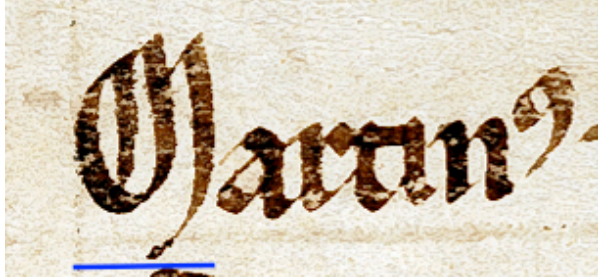

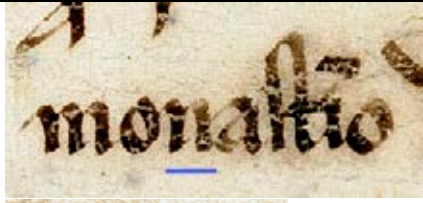
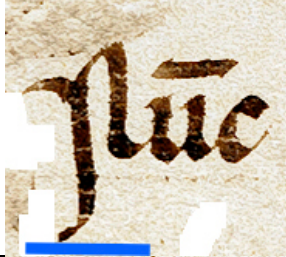

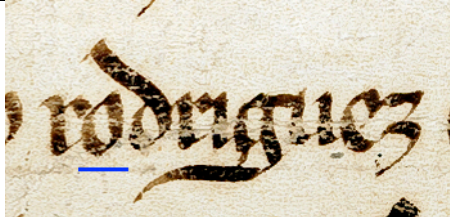
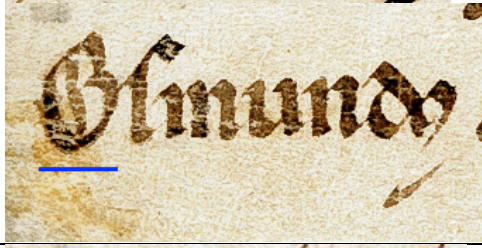

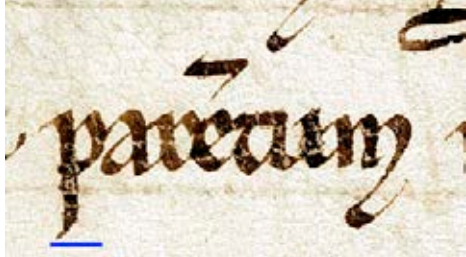
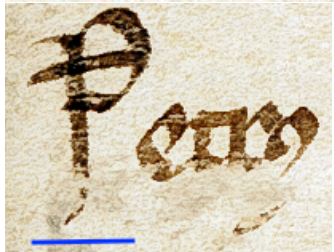
This paleographic sample alphabet, list of numerals, abbreviations, and marginalia is based a manuscript held by the Archivo Municipal de Burgos (Spain) and is catalogued as SJ-1/2.





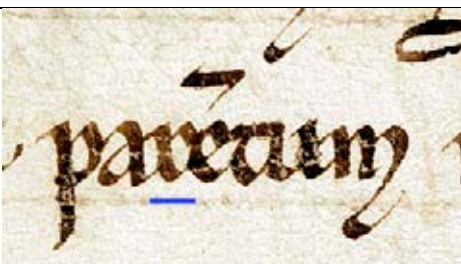
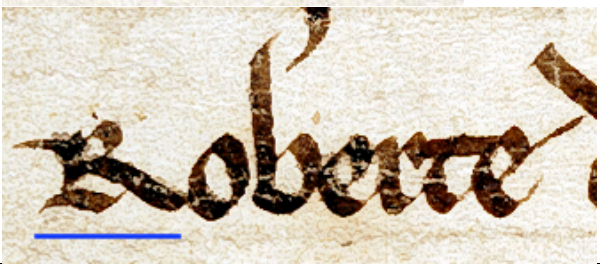



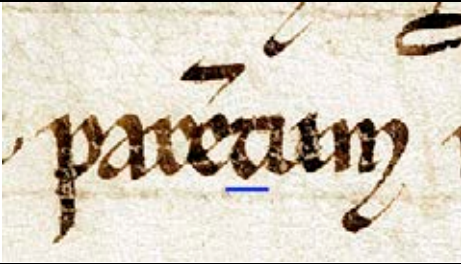

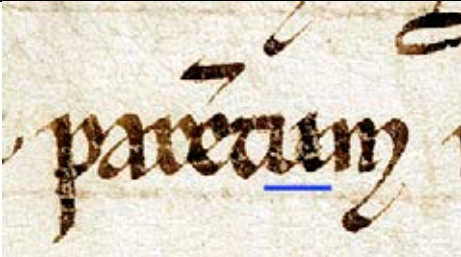
Not all letters and numerals are found in this document, thus missing lowercase items are supplemented with ones from Muñoz y Rivero, Jesus. *Manual de Paleografía Diplomática Española de los Siglos XII al XVII*. Madrid: Tipolit L. Faure, 1917. (This text is in the public domain.)



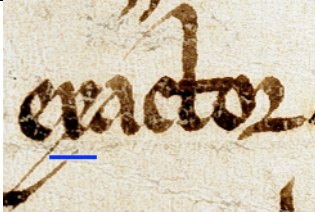
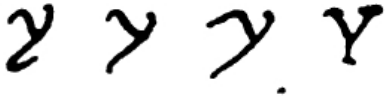

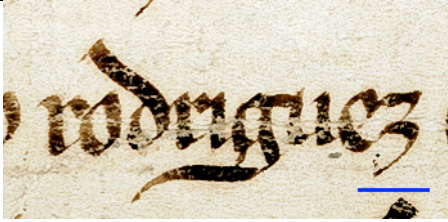
Letter	Individual Sample	Sample Within Word
a		
b		
c		

Letter	Individual Sample	Sample Within Word
d		
e		
f	 	 
g	 	 

Letter	Individual Sample	Sample Within Word
h		
i		
j	No sample	
k	No sample	
l		
m		

Letter	Individual Sample	Sample Within Word
		
n		 
o		 
p		 

Letter	Individual Sample	Sample Within Word
q		
r	 	 
s		
t		
u		

Letter	Individual Sample	Sample Within Word
v	No sample	
w	No sample	No sample
x		
y	No sample	
z		

13th Century Numbers (Roman Numerals)

Roman numerals are fairly easy to identify in this paleographic sample from this paleographic sample manuscript SJ-1/2.

Not all numerals are found in this document, thus missing items are supplemented with ones from Muñoz y Rivero, Jesus. *Manual de Paleografía Diplomática Española de los Siglos XII al XVII*. Madrid: Tipolit L. Faure, 1917. (Displayed following this table.)


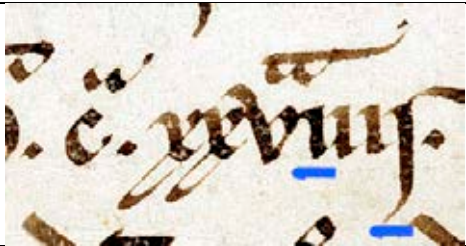

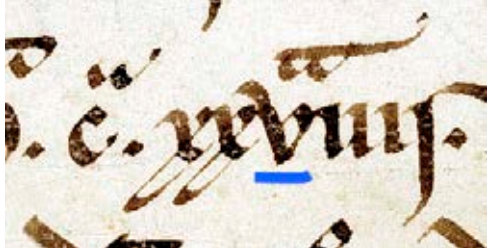

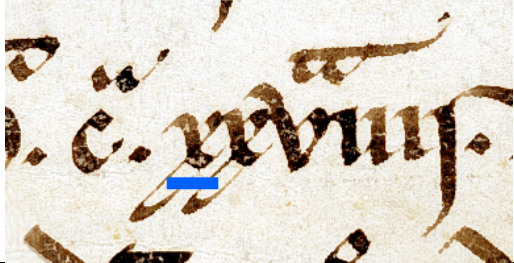

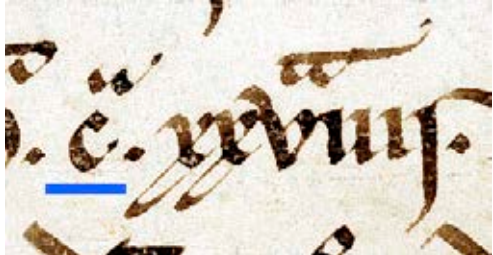


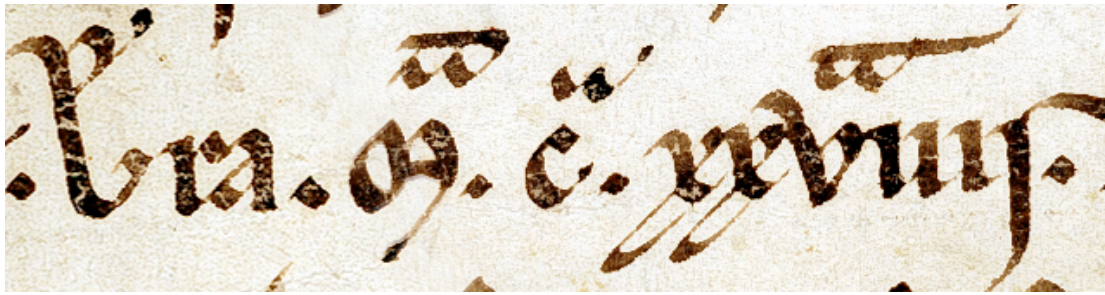
#	Individual Sample	Sample Within Number
I (1)		
V (5)		
X (10)		
L (50)	No sample	
C (100)		
D (500)	No sample	
M (1000)		

TABLA DE NUMERALES

1.	i)	ʃ
2.	ii	y	y
3.	iii	iiy	uy
4.	iiii	iiij	ij
5.	~	~	~
6.	~i	~y	~y
7.	~ii	~iy	~iy
8.	~iii	~iiij	~iiij
9.	~iiii	~iiij	ij
10.	x	e	e
11.	xi	ei	ei
12.	xii	ey	ey
20.	xx	ee	ee
30.	xxx	eee	eee
40.	x~	eeee	ee
50.	~	~	~
60.	~x	~e	~e
70.	~xx	~ee	~ee
90.	~x~	~eeee	~eeee
100.	c	c	c
200.	cc	cc	c
300.	ccc	ccc	c
400.	cccc	cccc	c
500.	D	δ	δ
1.000.	M	o	o
2.000.	oo	MM	oo
40.000.	~	~o	~o

In the sample manuscript, the following date is recorded:



The date reads, “Era . M . C . XXVIII .” This date is: Era. 1000. 100. 29. Or 1129.

However, Spanish “eras” are not the same as the contemporary Gregorian calendar. According *Medieval Iberia: An Encyclopedia* (2013):

The medieval Christian calendar in Spain was complicated, as it was everywhere in the Middle Ages. There was, in fact, no precise fixed calendar, but rather different “eras.” The most important of these, for dating, was that simply known as era, which calculated the year of the birth of Christ. However, this was erroneously calculated as 38 B.C., and thus it is necessary to subtract 38 years from the Spanish era in order to arrive at the actual Christian date A.D. This inaccurate system was replaced in the fourteenth century with *año de nascimiento* (year of Nativity), or Christian Era (as opposed to Spanish Era) dating. This was put into effect in Aragon in 1349; Valencia, 1358; Castile, 1383; Portugal, 1422.”²

Therefore, the actual date is = 1129 minus 38 = 1091 A.D.

² Gerli, E Michael. *Medieval Iberia: An Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge, 2013: 190.



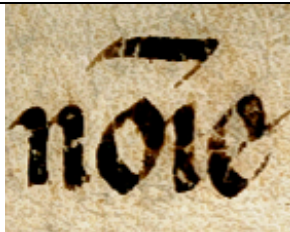
13th Century Abbreviations and Marginalia







Overview




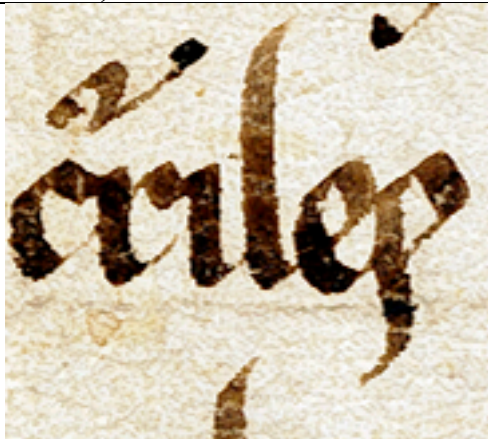

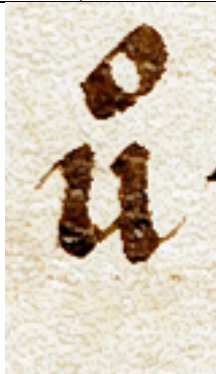
Abbreviations in text are usually indicated by a pen mark above the word. Scribes employed abbreviations for commonly used words as well as long words to conserve physical space on a document. Let us review a few of the abbreviations that appear in this paleographic sample manuscript SJ-1/2.


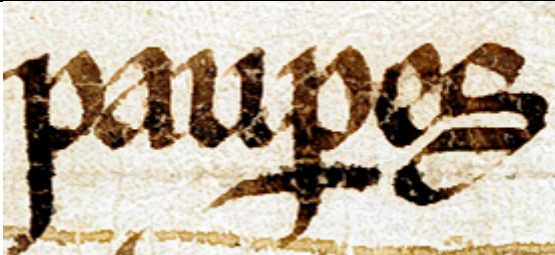
For our purposes in the course, we only want you to be able to recognize when an abbreviation is being utilized. To master abbreviations, you will need to memorize common Spanish and Latin words. Why is this the case? Abbreviations do not correspond to exact letters, rather they can refer to different letters in different words. For example, a dash “-” in the abbreviated “noie” corresponds to the entire word, “nomine”. Here we see that the two missing “n” are symbolically communicated with the dash. (See below.) However, the dash “-” in the abbreviated “dno” corresponds to the entire word, “domino”. Here we see that the missing “omi” are symbolically communicated with the dash. (See below.) Therefore, the dash can represent different letters in different words.

Marginalia refers to text that is written alongside of the main text (or in the margin). Often, marginalia is an abstract of important information within the document or used as an indexing mechanism.

Abbreviation -- Word	Individual Sample	Sample Within Number (notes regarding abbreviation)
et		Not applicable (in this example, the symbol always represents “et”, or the word “and”)
noie -- nomine		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes two “n”)

Abbreviation -- Word	Individual Sample	Sample Within Number (notes regarding abbreviation)
dno -- <u>domino</u>		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes “omi”)
parit -- <u>pariter</u>		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes “er”)
Cui -- <u>Cuius</u>		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes “us”)

Abbreviation -- Word	Individual Sample	Sample Within Number (notes regarding abbreviation)
aq -- <u>aquas</u>		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes “uas”)
criles -- <u>curriles</u>		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes “ur”)
u -- <u>uero</u>		 (in this example, the symbol above the word symbolizes “ero”)

Abbreviation -- Word	Individual Sample	Sample Within Number (notes regarding abbreviation)
p -- pro or per		 (in this example, the horizontal line on the descender of “p” mostly likely symbolizes “pr”)

If you are interested in learning some of the more common abbreviations, you can review these tables and graphics from the *Manual de Paleografía Diplomática Española de los Siglos XII al XVII*.

Vowels in Abbreviations

Here are samples of the vowels a, e, i, o, and u in abbreviated words.

^a pta.	prata.
^e pdictis.	prædictis.
ⁱ ta.	tria.
^e integ.	integro.
^u cdelis.	crudelis.
^a incnatio.	incarnatio.
^e f tile.	fertile.
ⁱ cciter.	circiter.
^o cpus.	corpus.
^u madale.	muradale.

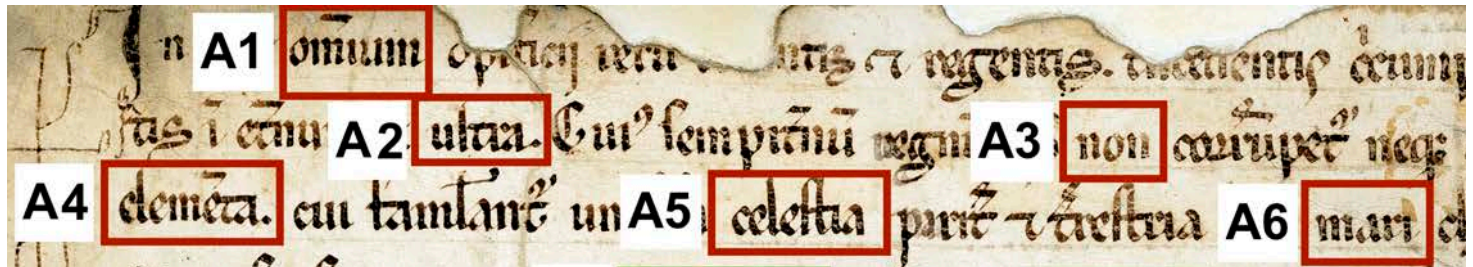
Most Common Abbreviations in Documents from the 12th through 15th Centuries

abb..	abbas.
act.	actum.
am.	amen.
ap..	apud.
april.	Aprilis.
au..	autem.
conf.	confirmat.
damn	damnum.
dat.	datum.
decemb.	Decembris.
den..	denarios.
dic.	dicit.
dioc.	diocesis.
dix.	dixit.
ear.	earum.
expl.	explicit.
fac.	facit.
febr.	Februarii.
fec.	fecit.
fidel.	fidelis.

fuer..	fuerunt.
gen	genuit.
hab..	habet.
id..	idus.
incip..	incipit.
ioh..	Johannes.
it.	item.
jan..	Januarii.
jul..	Julii.
jun..	Junii.
kal.	kalendas.
legion.	legionis.
lib..	liber.
mat..	mater.
morab..	morabetinos.
nich.	nichil (por <i>nihil</i>).
no.	non.
nob..	nobis.
non	nonas.
not..	notuit ó notarius.
octob.	Octobris.
pat.	pater.
placit.	placitum.
prid	pridie.
* prs.	presbiter.
reg. exp..	rege exprimente (I).
rob..	roboro, roborat ó robo- ravit.
salt..	salutem.
scil.	scilicet.
sic.	sicut.
sign.	signum.
sol.	solidos.
tam.	tamen.

Paleography Problem A

Please review the 13th century manuscript image below. It is a selection from the manuscript: Archivo Municipal de Burgos SJ 1/2. You can practice your beginning paleography skills by identifying the letters you see in this image. You will have three attempts to answer correctly. If you do not answer correctly, you will be shown the answer. Good luck!



Box A1

For the handwriting labeled by the box A1, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A1, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A1, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box A2

For the handwriting labeled by the box A2, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A2, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A2, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box A3

For the handwriting labeled by the box A3, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A3, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A3, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box A4

For the handwriting labeled by the box A4, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A4, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A4, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box A5

For the handwriting labeled by the box A5, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A5, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A5, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box A6

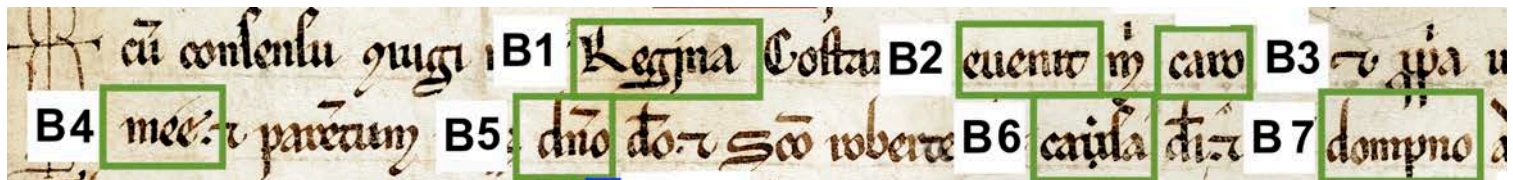
For the handwriting labeled by the box A6, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A6, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box A6, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Paleography Problem B

Please review the 13th century manuscript image below. It is a selection from the manuscript: Archivo Municipal de Burgos SJ 1/2. You can practice your beginning paleography skills by identifying the letters you see in this image. You will have three attempts to answer correctly. If you do not answer correctly, you will be shown the answer. Good luck!



Box B1

For the handwriting labeled by the box B1, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B1, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B1, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box B2

For the handwriting labeled by the box B2, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B2, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B2, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box B3

For the handwriting labeled by the box B3, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B3, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B3, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box B4

For the handwriting labeled by the box B4, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B4, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B4, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box B5

For the handwriting labeled by the box B5, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B5, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B5, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box B6

For the handwriting labeled by the box B6, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B6, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B6, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box B7

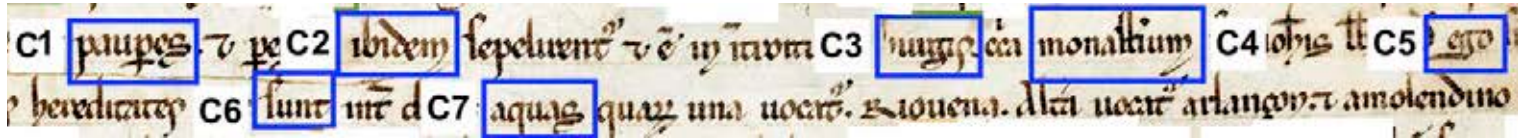
For the handwriting labeled by the box B7, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B7, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box B7, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Paleography Problem C

Please review the 13th century manuscript image below. It is a selection from the manuscript: Archivo Municipal de Burgos SJ 1/2. You can practice your beginning paleography skills by identifying the letters you see in this image. You will have three attempts to answer correctly. If you do not answer correctly, you will be shown the answer. Good luck!



Box C1

For the handwriting labeled by the box C1, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C1, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C1, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box C2

For the handwriting labeled by the box C2, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C2, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C2, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box C3

For the handwriting labeled by the box C3, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C3, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C3, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box C4

For the handwriting labeled by the box C4, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C4, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C4, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box C5

For the handwriting labeled by the box C5, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C5, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C5, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box C6

For the handwriting labeled by the box C6, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C6, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C6, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Box C7

For the handwriting labeled by the box C7, please type the FIRST LETTER of the word displayed.

For the handwriting labeled by the box C7, please type the LAST LETTER of the word displayed.

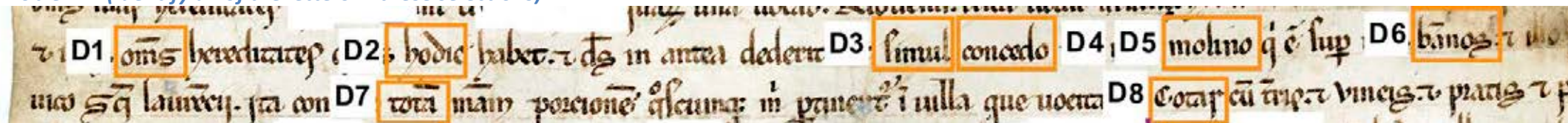
For the handwriting labeled by the box C7, how many letters are in the word? Note: If this word is abbreviated, please only count the letters that you see written on the page.

Homework Assignment #1

Deciphering Secrets - 13th Century Paleography

Homework #1

Problem D (Identify all of the letters in these selections)



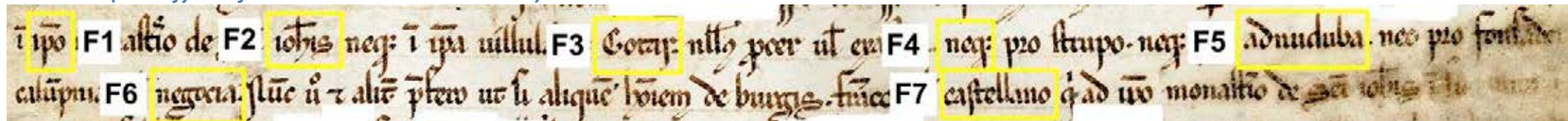
D1 _____ D2 _____ D3 _____ D4 _____
D5 _____ D6 _____ D7 _____ D8 _____

Problem E (Identify all of the letters in these selections)



E1 _____ E2 _____ E3 _____ E4 _____
E5 _____ E6 _____ E7 _____

Problem F (Identify all of the letters in these selections)



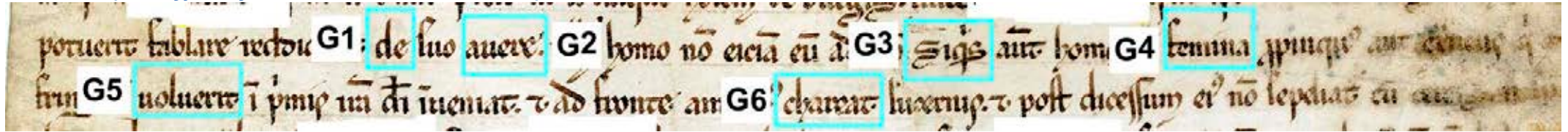
F1 _____ F2 _____ F3 _____ F4 _____
F5 _____ F6 _____ F7 _____

Homework Assignment #2

Deciphering Secrets - 13th Century Paleography

Homework #2

Problem G (Identify all of the letters in these selections)



G1 _____ G2 _____ G3 _____ G4 _____

G5 _____ G6 _____

Problem H (Identify all of the letters in these selections)



H1 _____ H2 _____ H3 _____ H4 _____

H5 _____ H6 _____

Problem I (Identify all of the letters in these selections)



I1 _____ I2 _____ I3 _____ I4 _____

I5 _____ I6 _____

Answer Keys

Paleography Problem A

Box	Word (# of Letters)
-----	---------------------

A1	omium (5) Note: This is an abbreviated word. The actual word is omnium.
A2	ultra (5)
A3	non (3)
A4	elemeta (7) Note: This is an abbreviated word. The actual word is elementa.
A5	celestia (8)
A6	mari (4)

Paleography Problem B

Box	Word (# of Letters)
-----	---------------------

B1	Regina (6)
B2	euenit (6)
B3	caro (4)
B4	mee (3)
B5	dno (3)
B6	causa (5)
B7	dompno (6)

Paleography Problem C

Box	Word (# of Letters)
-----	---------------------

C1	paupes (6)
C2	ibidem (6)
C3	burgis (6)
C4	monastium (9)
C5	ego (3)
C6	sunt (4)
C7	aquas (5)

Homework 1

Problem D

Box	Word
-----	------

D1	oms
D2	hodie
D3	simul
D4	concedo
D5	molino
D6	banos
D7	tota
D8	Cotar

Problem E

<u>Box</u>	<u>Word</u>
E1	criles
E2	suis
E3	suis
E4	porcione
E5	ualle
E6	adelelmo
E7	beata

Problem F

<u>Box</u>	<u>Word</u>
F1	ipo
F2	iohis
F3	Cotar
F4	neq
F5	adnuduba
F6	negocia
F7	castellano

Homework #2

Problem G

<u>Box</u>	<u>Word</u>
G1	de
G2	auere
G3	siqs
G4	femina
G5	uoluerit
G6	chareat

Problem H

<u>Box</u>	<u>Word</u>
H1	pena
H2	pacto
H3	habeatis
H4	Facta
H5	septura
H6	nouebris

Problem I

<u>Box</u>	<u>Word</u>
I1	Legione
I2	alfonso or alfonsos or alfonsus (this one is a difficult one because we know the name, Alfonso, but the spelling is a hybrid one)
I3	carta
I4	auxiliante
I5	manu
I6	signum