A classification of the cognomina appearing in the Corpus inscriptionum latinarum vol. IX

Lillian B. Lawler
State University of Iowa

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Recommended Citation
Lawler, Lillian B. "A classification of the cognomina appearing in the Corpus inscriptionum latinarum vol. IX." MA (Master of Arts) thesis, State University of Iowa, 1921.
https://doi.org/10.17077/etd.mx98mnq5

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A CLASSIFICATION
OF THE
COGNOMINA APPEARING IN THE
CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM
LATINARUM
VOL. IX

by

Lillian B. Lawler, A.B.

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate College
of the State University of Iowa in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

IOWA CITY, IOWA

JUNE, 1921.
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PART I. INTRODUCTION.
A CLASSIFICATION OF THE COGNOMINA
APPEARING IN CIL VOL. IX.

PART I.- INTRODUCTION.

1. Aim.

The aim of the following study has been to attain, by an examination and classification of the cognomina appearing in the inscriptions of Vol. IX of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, to a fuller understanding of the customs of name-giving prevailing among the inhabitants of Italy during the period of the Roman Empire.

Cognomina were chosen for examination because
(1) they were the latest of the Roman names in origin;
(2) they were in origin given names; and (3) they alone in later times could be given names in any true sense of the word, inasmuch as the nomina were hereditary, and inasmuch as the number of praenomina was still so small as to preclude the exercise of any individuality in their application. To be sure, cognomina, in very many cases, had become hereditary also; yet even then the connection of the cognomina with corresponding Latin words remained obvious—just as White in our minds is still connected with white, even though as a surname it is now hereditary. Besides, in such cases, frequently a distinguishing, individual cognomen (or agnomen) was given in addition; and never, within the period of Roman history, did cog-
nomina lose their ability to be applied anew as given names. Inscriptions were chosen as source-material because of the fact that, in the very nature of things, they would be more likely to furnish a true picture of the names of real persons in all stations of life than would pieces of literature. They present, on the other hand, two difficulties: (1) Not all of the names in the inscriptions are necessarily those of residents of the districts in which the inscriptions were found. However, it may, perhaps, safely be assumed that the great majority are—just as the great majority of the inscriptions in a modern city are likely to contain the names of residents of the city rather than of outsiders. (2) Many of them cannot be dated; and, taken collectively, they cover a period extending from the early Empire to the Middle Ages. An attempt has been made to meet this difficulty by an examination of the names themselves, to determine such names as are certainly of a comparatively early date. Yet if this attempt seem inadequate, it must be remembered that names and name-giving customs tend to be conservative among all peoples, and that very old names commonly exist side by side with very new ones, each just as much a part of the existing system of name-giving as the other. Hence, at the latest date represented in Vol. IX, it is possible that all of the names listed in the inscriptions were in use.

Volume IX of the CIL was chosen for three reasons:
(1) It contains an index of cognomina, making material easily available. (2) It contains a sufficiently large number of cognomina--2363 different ones in all. (3) The districts which it represents, Calabria, Apulia, Sāmnium, the Sābine Territory, and Picenum, form together one continuous strip in Italy proper, reasonably near Rome, and practically homogeneous in customs during the period of the Empire. Moreover, the Italic family of languages is native in all of them--and it is with the Italic cognomina in particular that this paper plans to deal.


The method of procedure has been:

(1) The etymology of each of the 2363 cognomina listed has been determined where possible, by consulting authorities and by reading the inscriptions themselves in doubtful cases. Where authorities fail to mention names, or fail to give definite etymologies for any of the names, sparing use has been made of analogy, if forms of known origin occur sufficiently like the forms in question to warrant their connection. (E.g., Tricunda may reasonably be assumed to be a formation analogous to Secunda; also, since in CIL X, index, we find Cōstāns as a variant of Constāns, we may likewise call Cōgessus a variant of Concessus, and Cōsidia of Considia; more obviously, -anus, -inus, -alis, -aria forms, and others with common suffixes, have been referred to the simple forms of their roots,
even though the suffix forms appear in none of the authorities.) Where reliable authorities differ, such of the suggested etymologies as seemed most reasonable have been used, the name in question being classified according to each in turn, and the less probable uses being enclosed in parentheses. Where suggestions seemed unreasonable, they have been discarded--e.g., Jerome's (Nom. Hebr. p. 68) attribution of Cornelius to the Hebrew.

(2) The names of uncertain origin and those of foreign origin have been listed for purposes of statistics and comparison. Definitely foreign names, and names of uncertain origin, are not used again, as the former would necessarily lead to a consideration of foreign name-customs which it would be beyond the province of this paper to investigate; and the latter would not help in the solution of the problem in hand.

However, there are numerous names the ultimate origin of which is very probably foreign, but which, in form, are such exact reproductions of common Latin words that, in the mind of the inhabitant of any of the districts in question, especially late in the period of the Empire, they would undoubtedly be regarded as being those Latin words or derivatives of them, and would be so used. (A parallel in modern times is furnished by the German name Bang, which to the English-speaking certainly seems to be bang.) Popular ety-
ology, to be disregarded and even shunned in most scientific investigations, must be taken into consideration here, since the giver of a name is bound to be influenced in his giving by what he thinks the name means. That such was really the case in Roman times may demonstrated from Quintilian, XI, 2, 31: "Quod est facilius in Apris et in Ursis et Nasone aut Crispo, ut id memoriae adfigatur, unde sunt nomina"; also from CIL XI, 1777: "D.M. Iaro niae ver(e)cundae pient(is)s imaе fili Urs(us) et Aper et Lupu(s) matri bene me(ren)ti, Vixit annis XXXXI."

Would three brothers have been named Ursus, Aper, Lupus, if those three names had not been conceived of as the common Latin nouns?— Yet there is authority for referring Aper to Etruscan,— as there is also for Crispus in the Quintilian passage.

Hence, to all intents and purposes, Roman names are the common Latin words that they seem to be; and they have been so treated in this paper.

(3) The Italic names have been grouped in numerous classifications, with a view to facilitating analysis. In the classifications, names which in form preserve the original appellative, and could be applied to individuals in the root meaning of the words—that is, simple adjectives, participles, nouns in -io or -o formed from adjectives or other nouns; also, diminutives of any of these—have been listed in columns. Those names the roots of which can be classified, but the suffixes of which produce such modifications
of the roots as to make them no longer appellatives, have been indented, each under the corresponding simple form where that occurs, and set off by spaces from the preceding and following words if its simple form does not occur. Where both a -us and an -a, or an -er and an -a form, of a root occur, they have been put together (e.g., Faustus, -a) and counted as one name. Variations of spelling have been ignored except in unusual cases. Percentages and totals are reckoned for simple and for derived forms separately, unless a specific statement is made to the contrary.

(4) Conclusions have been drawn from the facts so revealed.

(5) These conclusions have been summarized into an outline of facts concerning the customs of naming giving in the districts of Italy covered by the investigation.

3. Outstanding Work Previously Done in the Field.

Foremost among the studies in the field of names has been W. Schulze's "Zur Geschichte Lateinischer Eigennamen", which, though altogether different in plan, scope, and point of view from the present study, has proved a valuable collection of material for comparison, and a useful source for etymology. Schulze discusses Latin names (including names of places, praenomina, and nomina, as well as cognomina) in four general classes:-- those of Celtic,
those of Illyrican-Venetian, those of Etruscan, and those of pure Latin, origin. His method of procedure is to compare names occurring in the Roman Empire with existing inscriptions of Celtic, Illyrican-Venetian, and Etruscan districts, and by the aid of what is known of the languages of those districts, together with the principles of morphology and phonology, to explain the etymology of hitherto unexplained names, and to give new explanations for names hitherto regarded as uncertain or inexplicable.

The Etruscan section of the book is particularly noteworthy. After an exhaustive study of the Etruscan inscriptions, Schulze concludes:

(1) That many names formerly regarded as pure Latin in origin may be paralleled by practically identical Etruscan forms, and are Etruscan in origin.

(2) That the suffixes -io, -o, and -onius in particular; also, -a, -aciue, -adius, -aeus, -alius, -ae, -avius, -eius, -eniue, -enna, -ennius, -enus, -es, -idius, -ie, -inator, -innius, -inue, -na, -nius, -orius, -u, -ucius, -udius, -uriue, -us, -utius, -uvius, all occur as transliterations of Etruscan suffixes; and that names with such suffixes may be, and very probably many are, borrowings from the Etruscan; that, however, many of these names are of pure Latin roots, the simplest forms of which were old Latin praenomina, which the Etruscans borrowed and transformed by suffixes into Etruscan family names; and that these
family names were borrowed back again, in turn, by the Latins themselves, and applied as cognomina.

It may be questioned whether the presence of the phonetic equivalents of these names and suffixes in the Etruscan inscriptions is proof positive that they were originally either pure Etruscan or pure Latin. Might it not be possible that the Etruscan forms—roots, suffixes, and all—are transliterations of Latin, instead of that the Latin forms are transliterations of the Etruscan? This is especially possible inasmuch as Schulze admits that pure Latin praenomina form the basis of many of the names with the so-called Etruscan suffixes. Such a possibility is much more convincing than the elaborate and widespread double borrowing which must be presupposed for Schulze's theory.

Of course, if it were to be proved that the Etruscan inscriptions containing parallels to a Latin name were earlier than the first known instance of that Latin name, or earlier than the period of Latin cognomina itself, then Schulze would be justified in his statements. Yet it is a fact that Etruscan remained a spoken and written language until late in the period of the Roman Empire, and that the latest of the known Etruscan inscriptions dates from the time of Augustus. Schulze, however, pays no heed to the dates of the Etruscan inscriptions.

The names in CIL IX paralleled in Etruscan, according to Schulze, are:
Abinnaeus.
Abonianus.
Acranus.
eAcurius.
eAcutianus.
eAcutus.
eAelianus, -a.
#eAemilianus, -a.
Afinia.
eAfricanus, -a.
Aina.
#Alenus.
#Ajedia.
eAllia.
eAmantius.
eAmicus.
Ammianus.
Ampelius.
Aninianus.
eAmenianus.
eAntonius, -a.
eAntonina.
eAper, -a.
eApicula.
eApolloonianus.
#eAppia.
#eAppis.
eApriculus, -a.
eApridius.
eAprio.
eApro.
eApronianus.
eAprülla.
eAquilinus, -a.
eAquita.
#eArinia.
Arrenianus.
#eAria-Arria.
#Arria.
#Arrolonus.
#Arrutusa.
eArula.
eAseillus, -a.
eAsprenas.
#Atemianus.
eAterianus.
eAtilianus.
eAtillus.
#eAuffentinus.
eAulanius.
eAulima.
#eAurelianus, -a.
#eAurelius, -a.
#eAutillus.
eAutta.
eAventinus.
eArivienus.
eAvila.
#eAviola.
#eAbidus.
Bagia.
Ballaeus.
Bambilio.
eBarba.
eBarbo.
eBarbus.
eBarinus.
#eBarinae.
Barrus.
Bebis.
Billo.
Briso.
eBuccio.
Burlanianus.
eCaepio.
eCaepulus.
eCaerustinus.
eCaesa.
#eCaesidia.
#eCaesius, -a.
#eCaesonianus.
#eCallidius.
#eCalvenus.
#eCamarus.
#eCamullus.
Capidatus.
eCapito.
eCarbo.
eCarpus.
Cartus.
#eCassius, -a.
#eCassianus.
eCastricianus.
eCavus.
#eCerio.
Cessinus.
eCestus.
eCethegus.
#eCicero.
Scloidianus.
Colchis.
Colominaeus.
#Coiminianus.
#Coiminianus.
Copr anus.
Corcia.
eCordia.
eCordus.
Corvinus.
eCosidia.
eCraensis.
eCrispinilla.
eCrispinus, -a.
eCrispus.
eCurvus, -a.
Dissio.
#Egnatianus.
Emineus.
eFabianus.
eFadilla.
eFeroniensis.
eFirmanus.
#Frestana.
Fucidiana.
Firius.
Fulcinius.
eFulvius.
eGalerianus.
#eGalvio.
Gavianus, -a.
Gesua.
eGraccus.
Gritto.
eHalicius.
#Herma.
Hilarianus.
Hilarinus.
#Hispanus.
#eHortensianus.
#eHostilianus.
#eJuventianus.
#eJuventina.
#eLabec.
#eLabeianus.
#eLabrio.
#eLaenas.
#eLapia.
#eLappa.
#eLargus, -a.
#eLateranus.
#eLaterianus.
#eLateriares.
#eLatinus.
#eLatro.
#eLauca.
#eLaurilla.
#eLaurus.
#eLausus.
#eLeo.
#eLeonas.
#eLepidius.
#eLepidianus.
#eLeb.
#eLiberius.
#eLucanus.
#eLucius.
#eLucina.
#eLucretia.
Total, 374 names, or 15.7% of all the names in CIL IX.

Other authorities agree with Schulze in the attribution to Etruscan of those names marked #. Names marked e, either because of their similarity to common Latin words, or because of the fact that it is evident from Latin literature that they had been in use among the Latins so long as to seem to them really Latin, have been treated as Latin in the ensuing classifications.

Some names in this list are startling, to say the least—e.g., Apollonianus, Hermia, Hispanus, Nero, PAe-linus, Pius, Pisidinus, Thermus. Africanus, we know from history, was applied in very early times not as an Etruscanism, but as a cognomen ex virtute. Amantius, in the one instance of its use in CIL IX ("L.Pullidio Phoe-biano Seppia Iustiana coniugi incomparabili cum quo vixit annis XLII B.M.F. D.M. Amanti Mendax, Vale. Amanti XAIPE") is an agnomen, and was obviously ap­plied with no thought of Etruscan. So also Rüti-cu-
lus. (See Classification 4.) Scaeva and Scaevola, Sura, Silva, Rufio, Pedo,-- these names, and others like them, Schulze explains as having been originally Etruscan, and then having been borrowed by the Latins, who, confusing them with their own corresponding Latin words, applied them as such. Atedianus, Luceius, Titinius, and others of the same sort are of the group which Schulze admits may have been Italic praenomina in origin, but which were borrowed by the Etruscans, given Etruscan suffixes, and then borrowed back into Latin as Roman cognomina. But, though he admits their probably Latin origin, Schulze's treatment of this group, as of the others, is such that one receives the impression that the whole list represents a large Etruscan element in the Latin system of names.

Schulze's arguments and conclusions with regard to the Etruscan-Latin situation, then, are hardly convincing, inasmuch as he seeks a long, round-about way of explaining simple facts. Why may not an ancient Latin have been spontaneously named Forest, Lefty, Red-Head, Goodman, Footer,-- from Latin itself, without any foreign influence at all? As a matter of fact, it would seem that either side of the question is incapable of absolute proof, especially in view of the obscurity of the Etruscan language. Nevertheless, we can draw one conclusion from these parallel forms:-- Latin names which are paralleled in Etruscan inscriptions must date, so far as first use is concerned, from a period not later than the time of Augustus (since the latest Etruscan inscrip-
tion belongs to that period), and *may* date from the Republic. Hence, it is certain that in the late Empire—the period of most of the inscriptions of CIL IX—those forms were old. A classification, then, in which a great majority of the names are paralleled in the Etruscan inscriptions, may reasonably be regarded as representing a comparatively old variety of name. The converse, however, viz., that names not so paralleled are necessarily late, has not been assumed; for many names not paralleled in the Etruscan inscriptions are very evidently older than some of those which are. (See Classification 19.) The parallels merely *give us* one definite basis for judgment.

Schulze discusses also place-names, maintaining that numerous names of places in Italy are derived from family-names, both Etruscan and Latin, but chiefly Etruscan; and that the corresponding so-called place-names are not such, but the old family-names themselves. Hence, he hints at a much wider Etruscan occupation and domination of Italy in prehistoric times than has ever been supposed,—a conclusion rather improbable, since no hint of such a widespread Etruscan occupation appears in Roman legend,yet barely possible if it be admitted that the Latin names are transliterations of the Etruscan. Even so, the fact of the Etruscan occupation does not necessarily follow; for the Latins may have voluntarily copied names of places from those of their neighbors to the north,—a thing not unparalleled in modern times.

Further topics treated in Schulze are general naming-customs in the Empire as a whole; formations in one lang-
usage on the analogy of those in others; suffixes characteristic of Celtic, Venetian, Illyrian, Messapian, and Latin; names derived from those of deities; modern names of places, and their bearing on ancient names; consonant doubling; and diminutives.

The work would be even more useful than it is, however, if there were within it a better subordination of details, a more unified handling of the long lists of examples (in an appendix, perhaps, as one reviewer suggests), and a more accurate and inclusive index. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, it is a decidedly worth-while contribution to the study of the ancient name, if for no other reasons than that it contains exhaustive lists of related Latin names, and that it directs attention to a new and practically unexplored (though as yet still really unexplorable!) field of comparison-- the Etruscan inscriptions.

4. Work Yet to be Done in the Same Field.

Further studies might be made of names and name-giving customs as revealed by the names in the inscriptions of the other districts of Italy, and of Rome proper, during the Republic as well as during the Empire, and comparisons of those names might be made with the names in Latin literature, with a view to acquiring a better knowledge of the names of Italy as a unit, and to re-scrutinizing the history of the Latin name in general. Further, similar studies might be made of the cognomina in all the other volumes of the CIL, for the purpose of revealing further information as to the
naming customs of all the districts of the Roman state.

5. **Key to Signs and Abbreviations in the Following Classifications.**

- _X_ before a name denotes that the bearer of it is a Christian.
- _F_ before a name denotes that it is perhaps of foreign origin (except Etruscan, for which see below), but has been used in Latin so long, or is so like a Latin word, that it has been classed as Latin.
- _E_ before a name denotes that it is paralleled in the Etruscan inscriptions, according to Schulze.
- _()_ around a name denote that it has been used also elsewhere in the classifications, and that it is perhaps entitled to a place in the other classification or classifications rather than in the present one.

- **Etr.** in tabulations denotes that the figures so listed refer to names paralleled in Etruscan inscriptions, according to Schulze.
- **Chr.** in tabulations denotes that the figures so listed refer to names borne by Christians.
PART II.- CLASSIFICATIONS, WITH

CONCLUSIONS.
CLASSIFICATIONS BASED ON ETYMOLOGY.
CLASSIFICATION 1.

NAMES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

Aibarus. The reading here is uncertain. The name is associated with Virginius, Menatia, and Valentina. Hence it is probably not Greek, though it looks so.

Ammauru. The name is borne by a woman, probably a foreigner. The inscription is from Barium.

Anaupauma. Greek? ἀνάπαυω? The inscription is from Brundisium.

Cārtir. The reading is uncertain. The name is borne by a man, the father of a slave, and presumably himself a foreign slave. His wife's name is Vērecunda.

Cēque. The reading is uncertain. The name is borne by a slave-girl. It appears together with Strabonia and Prisca. It may be a corruption of some Latin name.

Cledus. The inscription is from Pescina.

Condercius. The reading of the whole inscription is simply Conderci, with a break after it.

Dāuta. The reading is uncertain. It appears with Magima and may therefore be Greek.

Dēvera. The name is borne by a freedwoman. It appears with Fortunata, Epicharus, and Ampelus. It may be Greek.

Duta. The name is borne by the mother of an Augustalis. The inscription is from Canusium. The name may be a variant of Dāuta.

Ecretumarus. The name is borne by a freedman.
Egatius. The name is borne by a man who was for seven years a soldier of the sixth praetorian cohort. It may be a stone-cutter's error for Egnatius. The inscription is from Reate.

Eromius. The reading is uncertain. The name appears to be connected with the Greek $E\alpha\nu\varsigma$, but it is with Numisia, Marcella, and Afranius, which are Latin.

Genager. The name is borne by a freedman. It appears with Plutus, Faustus, and Lollius. It may be a formation from $\gamma\epsilon\nu\mu$, analogous to podager.

Geuma. The name is borne by a freedwoman, and is associated with Greek names. It is probably Greek. The inscription is from Canusium.

Gilasco. The reading of the whole inscription is very uncertain.

Hyclus. The reading is uncertain. The name appears with others of Greek origin.

Latfris. The reading is uncertain. The form appears Germanic, but it appears with Fufius and Cassia.

Lathimus, Lathmus. (1) Borne by the father of a member of an equestrian cohort; appears with Pescennius. (2) Appears with Pothus. The form of the name looks Greek.

Leitus. The name appears in two inscriptions: (1) With both Latin and Greek names. (2) Borne by a patronus. The name is common in other volumes of CIL, and may be a variant of Laetus.

Leuvius. The name may be a variant of Laevius.

Maetutut. The name is borne by a Jewess, and may be Hebrew.

Mannachius. The name is borne by a man of senatorial rank,
It appears to be Greek.

Medona. The name is borne by a freedwoman, and appears with Tarutius, Philomsus, and Acratus. It may be Greek.

Melomoboda. The name is borne by a man. The ending appears somewhat like a Spanish suffix, but the beginning looks Greek.

Mirallis. The cognomen appears with the praenomen Attia, both being borne by a priestess of Ceres. It may be a corruption of Mirabilis.

Misaus. The name is borne by a soldier.

Noponta. The name is borne by a woman. It may be dialectal for Nepotia.

Novadus. The name is borne by a freedman, and appears with Pullia, Primigenia, Genucius, Pullidius, and Donatus. It may be a variant of Novatus.

Omeria. The name is borne by a woman, the mother of one Caprius. It may be Greek.

Osoberus. The name appears with several pure Latin names, and, though it appears to be Celtic, may be a variant of Octoberus.

Peredus. The whole inscription consists of: PER EDI It may be from peredo.

Pinthis. The name appears with Symphonicus, and may be Greek. The inscription is from Brundisium.

Prolis. The name is borne by a Christian, and appears with Vensilda, Ianuarius, and Martina. It may be foreign, or may be a variant of Proles.
Quidacilius. The name appears with Celer and Octavius. It may be Latin, a combination of quid, ax, and -ilius.

Reutus. The name is borne by a quattuorvir, and is with Reccius. It may be foreign.

Ῥωλος. The reading is uncertain. The name is borne by a Jew.

Scimus, -a. The name occurs in two inscriptions:
(1) Reading uncertain; with Alclanius and Marta.
(2) With Magula and Caesia. The name may be Greek, a clipped form of Aeschynus (found as Aescinus in CIL X, 4335) used as a nickname, as Etta from Henrietta.

Scudis. The name is borne by a woman, and appears with Muttia, Helenus, Rufina, and Nocelus. It may be Greek.

Sebbetius. The name is borne by a Jew, and may be Hebrew.

Segisultus. The reading is uncertain. The name is borne by a man of senatorial rank, and appears with Placidus. It may be Latin, a combination of seges and sultus, or seges and ultus.

Sofanisi. The reading is uncertain. The name is borne by a woman, and appears with Viselia. It may be a corruption of Sophonisba.

Strunia. The reading is uncertain. The name appears with Ammia, and may be of Latin origin.

Teudata. The name is borne by a freedwoman, and appears
with Obellius and Sodala. It may be a hybrid, formed of Θεός and data.

Våravus. The name appears Celtic, but it occurs with Egnatius, which is Italic. The inscription is from Beneventum.

Vensilda. The reading is uncertain. The name is borne by a Christian woman. It appears with Prolis, Ianuarius, and Martina, the last two of which, at least, are Latin. However, Vensilda looks Germanic.

Total number, 46, or 1.9% of all the names in the volume.

It seems best to isolate at the outset the names that are of uncertain origin, as they cannot help in the solution of the present problem. It is to be noted that no one of the 46 names of the list occurs in the present volume more than twice; and that 43 occur but once. Again, in 15 of the cases, the reading is doubtful. These two facts, then, would seem to confirm the impression conveyed by many of the names of the list,—viz., that they are common forms, but are so disguised by poor spelling and by the corrupted condition of the inscriptions in which they appear as to be unrecognizable. Most of the names, however, may well be foreign.

The relatively small number of names the origin of which cannot be determined is remarkable, especial-
ly in view of the fact that in name-giving one would expect not a little of extreme individuality and imagination. Such a fact fits in well with our knowledge of the conservatism of the Romans as a nation.
CLASSIFICATION 2.

FOREIGN NAMES.

I. Entirely Foreign.

A. From Parts of Europe Outside Italy.

(1) Greek.

Abas.
Abascantus.
Acacius.
Acanthus.
Acastus.
Achaicus.
Achilles.
Achilleus.
Achoristus.
Acindynus.
Acmausus.
Acme.
Acholitus.
Acranus.
Acratus.
Acrisius.
Acte.
Actius.
Acumis.
Adelfius.
Admetus.
Adrastus.
Adrianis.
Aegialus, -e.
Aeliofom - Heliophon.
Aeneas.
Aeschimus.
Aescinhyes.
Aesopus.
Aetia.
Affis.
Agapetus.
Agapomene.
Agatha.
Agathemeris.
Agathangelus.
Agathemerus.
Agathetyche.
Agatho.
Agathopus.
Agele.
Agre.
Aiax.
Alce.
Alchimena.
Alcimus.
Alete.
Alexa.
Alexander, -ra.
Alexio.
Alexus.
Alphius.
Alypus.
Amaranthus.
Amaryllis.
Ambrosius.
Amerimus.
Amethystus, -a.
Amianthus.
Ammia.
Amoibe.
Amomus.
Ampelio.
Ampelis.
Ampelius, -um.
Ampelus.
Amphio.
Hamintas - Amyntas.
Amatello.
Anatoile.
Anatomius.
Anchialus.
Andracini (dat.)
Andrea.
Andromacha.
Andronicus.
Anemcleit.
Anicus.
Anoptes.
Antaeus.
Antas.
Antenor.
Anteros.
Antherus.
Anthemus.
Anthis.
Anthus, -a.
Antigonus, -a.
Antinous.
Antiochus.
Antiopa.
Antipater, -ra.
Antiphius.
Antipho.
Apate.
Apelles.
Aphe.
Apheleia.
Aphrodisius, -a.
Aphrodite.
Apolaustus.
Apphias.
Apyrenus.
Arceus.
Arche.
Archelaus.
Arescus.
Areta.
Arethus.
Argus.
Argolicus.
Argyris.
Argyros.
Ariadne.
Ariscus.
Aristides.
Aristo.
Aristobulus.
Aristomachus.
Armodius.
Arphocra.
Arsaces.
Arsine.
Artas.
Artemidorus.
Artemisia.
Artemo.
Arura.
Ascanius.
Asclepiades.
Asclepiodotus.
Asclepius.
Aspila (gen.)
Asota.
Asparagius.
Aspasia.
Aste.
Aster.
Asteris.
Asterius.
Asterope.
Aσθήρ.
Asyncritus.
Atalante.
Athenais.
Athenasius.
Athenodorus.
Atlatyche.
Atimetus.
Atlantis.
Attalis.
Atticus, -a.
Auchenius.
Augazo.
Auge.
Auxesis.
Axiotea.
Azmenus.
Bacis.
Balima.
Barbarus, -a.
Basilus, -e.
Basilidi (dat.)
Basilissa.
Bathyllus.
Batracus.
Belerephontes.
Berenice.
Beryllus.
Biton.
Blastus, -e.
Boetius.
Bradua.
Brisca.
Bromius.
Burrus.
Bursa.
Cadmus.
Caenis.
Calais.
Cale.
Calhemera.
Callichore.
Callimorphus.
Calliopus, -e.
Callietus, -e.
Callityche.
Calybe.
Camax.
Caprus.
Carpophorus.
Cassandria.
Castinus.
Castor.
Castorinus.
Castorius.
Catecusa.
Cedrus.
Celadus.
Cemmasiu- Gymnasius.
Cerdippus.
Cerdo.
Charia.
Charinus.
Charis.
Charite.
Karitime-Charitone.
Charito.
Carmosynus-Charmosynus.
Chelido.
Chius, -a.
Chila.
Chilo.
Chirurgus.
Chloe.
Cherico.
Chresimus, -a.
Chrestus, -e.
Chrome.
Chronius.
Chrysatus.
Chrysarion.
Chryse.
Chryseros.
Chrysinus.
Chrysippus.
Chysis.
Chrysogonus.
Chrysomallos.
Chrysostomis.
Cidippe.
Cinidia.
Cinnamis.
Cinnamus.
Cimura.
Cissus.
Cladius.
Cleoboles.
Cleopatra.
Clumenus.
Clute.
Cnidia.
Cnidus.
Cnismus.
Coene.
Comicus, -e.
Corinthis, -e.
Corinthus, -e.
Coriscus.
Corymbus.
Cosmia.
Cosmus.
Cratistus, -e.
Crauge.
Creticus.
Grotis.
Cteson.
Cycles.
Cynthia.
Cypane.
Cyparis.
Cyperissus.
Cyphaerus.
Cypricus.
Cypris.
Cyrus.
Cytheris.
Dama.
Damala.
Danae.
Danais.
Daphnis, -e.
Daphnis.
Davus.
Delphicus.
Delphis.
Demetrius.
Demokratia.
Demosthenes.
Deuterus.
Dexsanicus.
Diadumenus.
Zadumene.
Dialogus.
Dicaeus.
Didasius.
Dictyna.
Dida.
Didyma.
Dio.
Diochares.
Diocles.
Diodora.
Diodotus.
Diogenes.
Diomedes.
Dionysius, -a.
Diopantus.
Dioscorus.
Dioscura.
Diphilus.
Discolius.
Dorcas.
Doritis.
Dorus.
Dositeus.
Dotice.
Draco.
Drimachus.
Dromo.
Dyrrhacinus.
Earinus, Iar.
Edechomene.
Eglest.
Egluge.
Eileisus.
Ellythe.
Elaphus.
Elate.
Elanchus.
Eleuther.
Elonicus Hel- onicus.
Emporus.
Encolpus.
Ennychus.
Eretellus.
Entimus.
Epaenetus, -e.
Epagathus.
Epaphra.
Epaphrio.
Epaphroditus.
Epaphronis.
Ephebus.
Ephyre.
Ephryes.
Epicadus.
Epicarpia.
Epichar.
Epictetus.
Epicurus.
Epidora.
Epigonus, -e.
Epimachus.
Epincius.
Epistoleion.
Epiteuxis.
Epitynchamus.
Erastus.
Erato.
Ergasia.
Ergasimus.
Erindine.
Eris.
Eros.
Eroticus, -e.
Eration.
Eryllus.
Eteria.
Etnica.
Euander.
Euangelus.
Euanthus.
Euaristus.
Eubulus.
Eucaerus.
Eucarpia.
Eucarpus.
Eucaris- Eucharistus.
Eucharistus.
Euch.
Eucrestus.
Eucolesium.
Euclia.
Eucretidas.
Eucumene.
Eudemus.
Eudraustus.
Eutes.
Eugamus.
Euhelpistus.
Euhemer.
Euhemerina.
Eulagus.
Eumenia.
Eunea.
Eunicus.
Eunois.
Eunomia.
Eunus.
Euodia.
Euodus.
xEufimius, Eu-
phemia.
Euphiletus.
Euphosynus, -e.
Euplia.
Euploes.
Euplus.
Eupolias.
Euposias.
Europa.
Euryalus.
Eurycis.
Euscemus.
Eusebes.
xEusebius.
Eutactus, -e.
Eutaricus.
Eutaxia.
Euteuthus.
Euteius.
Eutrapelus.
Eutropus.
Eutyches.
Eutychia.
Eutychio.
Eutychis.
Eutychus.
Euvenus - Eu-
enus.
Exoche.
Ga.
Gaionas.
Gamus.
Ge.
Gelasimus.
Gelos.
Genesis.
Genetlius.
Genneus.
Georgia.
Geta.
Gildo.
Glaphyra.
Glauca.
Glaucus.
Glyce.
Glycera.
Glyco.
Gnesias.
Gnesius.
Gnome.
Gnomonius.
Gorgia.
Gorgonius.
Gracchus, -a.
Grate.
Graphicus, -e.
Graptus, -e.
Aecale - Hacale.
Menogenes.
Menolaus.
Menophilus.
Merops.
Metha.
Metrodorus, -ē.
Mico.
Mithres.
Mnasia.
Mnemosyne.
Murrasius.
Murrus.
Murtis.
Musa.
Musaeus.
Musicus.
Musogenes.
Mycter.
Myrime.
Myron.
Mysrime.
Myrtalus, -ē.
Myssis.
Mysticus.
Nais.
Nape.
Narcissus.
Nardis.
Nasta.
Nebris.
Nectareus.
Nedymus.
Nemesis.
Neo.
Neotis.
Nepsis.
Nereis.
Nereus.
Nestor.
Nikanor.
Nicanoris.
Nice.
Niceporis.
Nicephorus.
Niceratus.
Nicetus.
Nicia.
Nicis.
Nicolaus.
Nicomachus.
Niobe.
Niphas.
Nomas.
Nome.
Nomius, -ā.
Numenius.
Nymphaeus.
Nymphe.
Nymphidia.
Nymphius.
Nymphodotus.
Ophela.
Oceanus.
Ocearius.
Odyne.
Oecogenes.
Oemone.
Olybrius.
Olympias.
Olympiaceus.
Olympus-Olympus.
Onesimus, -ē.
Onesiphorus.
Onirus.
Opis.
Orestes.
Orastinus, -ā.
Orme.
Oro.
Paederos.
Pasen, -usa.
Palaestra.
Palladion.
Pallanti.
Pallas.
Pamphilus, -ā.
Pancarpus.
Pancratius.
Pannychus.
Pantanans.
Panthara.
Panthia.
Parasita.
Pardalas.
Pardus.
Paris.
Parmenon.
Paroche.
Parthenius, -ā.
Parthenis.
Parthenope.
Parthenophaeus.
Parusia.
Passifilus-Passifilus.
Pastade.
Pelagius, -ā.
Pelaginius.
Pelasgus.
Thermodon.
Theseus.
Thesmus.
Thespius, -a.
Thetis.
Theumas.
Thisas.
Thisbe.
Thoans.
Thous.
Thraso.
Threptus.
Taro.
Thyiellus.
Thymelus, -e.
Thymelicus.
Tiatice.
Tichus.
Tima.

Thymotea.
Tracalo.
Traecida.
Trophimus, -e.
Tryphaena.
Tryphaenis.
Tryphe.
Tryphera.
Trypho.
Tyche.
Thychicus.
(Tychochus.
Thyndaris.
Tyrannis.
Tyrannus.
Uranus, -a.
Xamthus.
Zaelis.
Zalima.
Zeno.
Zephyrus.
Zethus.
Zeussippus.
Zmaragdis.
Zmaragdus.
Zoe.
Zopyrus.
Zosara.
Zosimus, -a.
Zoticus, -e.
Aphthonius.

(2) Gallic.
Blesamus.
fBroccus.
fBuccio.
fCattus.
fCatullus, -a.
Comus.
fGalba.
Gallicanus.
Gallicus.
fGallus, -a.
fGalvio.
fluvencila.
fMessalla.
fMessor.
Messus.
Mocilis.
Moctina.
Narbonensis.
fNebius.
fpammnicis.
Rhodanus.
Salassus.
Seno.
fsurus.
xTaeicia.
fVirius.
xLea.
Liccaeus.
Lietis.
Medella.
fxLea.
Hospita.

(3) Venetian-Illyrian.
fBalbus.
Bardalis.
Briso.
Dasius.
fHospita.
Lictus.
fPastus.
fpullo.
fpullus.
fTritus.

(4) Spanish.
Baetus.
eBarinus.
Bastulus.
fCorbulus.
fCuniculus.
eEmineus.
Hiberus.
Hispania.
eHispanus.
Oretinus.
fSexio.
Sucimus.
Ucia.
Ullica.

(5) Messapian.
fAvitus.
fbonus.
Dasmus.

(6) Germanic.
fcimber.
Germanus.
Germulla.
Sarmatanis (gen.)
Trissus.
Vistulaa.

(7) British.
Silurius.

(8) Macedonian.
Buttin.
Macedo.

(9) Dacian.
Cedonius.

(10) Dalmatian.
xESalunina.

(11) Thracian.
Bitus.
B. From Outside Europe.

(1) From Asia, Excluding Asia Minor.

a. Miscellaneous.

Asia.
Asiaticus,-a.
Bauto.
Colchis.
Isauricus.
Magaria.
Nysa.
Orine.
Sidonia.
Surinus.
Thalina.
Yppasius.
Zmyrna.

b. Hebrew.

Anna.
Ezrihiel.
Gamala.
Gavianus,-a.
Gesus.
Gulius (gen.)
Iohannes.
Iosus.
Maria.
Marta.
Ribbei.
Samuel.
Sarra-Sara.

(2) From Asia Minor.

Abdas.
Abinnaeus.
Sambuca.
Amelaeantius.
Amelintus.
Apania.
Baris.
Bithynicus.
Bithynus.
Bosporus.
Cariola.
Cilica.
Cilissa.
Dardanus.
Euphrates.
Iasus.
Iconium.
Ilia.
Ilious.
Lybus,-e.
Moschis.
Moscus.
Pergamion.
Pergamis.
Pergamus.
Phrygia.
Pisidinus.
Ponticus,-a.
Tigrinus.
Tigris.

b. Egyptian.

Alexandria.
Asen.
Isia.
Isias.
Nilus.
Sefere.

(3) From Africa.

a. Miscellaneous.

Afer,-fra.
Africanus,-a.
Ballaeus.
Buticus.
Cinyps.
Hammonia.
Libycus.
Mauricus.
Maurus.
Numidianus.

b. Punic.

Barcha.
Gildo.

II. Hybrids.

A. Greek Root.

Agathemerianus.
Ametysianus.
Anconitanus,-a.
Apollinaris.
Apollonius,-a.
Apollonianus.
Arescusianus.
Artemidorianus.
Asclepiodotianus.
Atticianus.
Atticilla.
Atticillianus.
Auxentius.
Castaniola.
Chrestilla.
Copranus.
Crocalianus.
Euhemeriana.
Emporianus.
Eutychianus.
Feidana.
Glyptianus.
Hermetianus.
Horania.
Mactorianus.
Mellebilla.
Murennilla.
Muscatius.
Myraphianus.
Naiamara.
Neacula.
Niconianus.
Olympianus.
Orestianus.
Pelidianus.
Phoebianus.
Simphorianus.
Soterianus.
Telesforianus.
Theodotianus.
Trophimianus.
Zosimianus.
B. Gallic Root, Latin Suffix.
Brixianus.
Caratinus.
Messalinus.
C. Gallic Root, Etruscan Suffix.
Iulitta.
Nevitta.
D. Illyrican-Venetian Root, Latin Suffix.
Balbinus, -a.
Dasimianus.
Dumnana.
Gentianus.
Hospitalis.
Hostilianus.
Nebulus.
Voltsianus.

Summary of Hybrids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greek root, Latin suffix</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallic root, Latin suffix</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallic root, Etruscan suffix</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illyrican-Venetian root, Latin suffix</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paralleled in Etruscan, 6, 10.3% of this list.
Borne by Christians, 0.

From the list of hybrids have been excluded the numerous cases where the Greek -ος, -ε, and -ον on Greek roots have become the Latin -us, -ae, -um; and those where the Latin -a on a Latin root has become the Greek -ε. (E.g., Andronicus, Ampelium, Apule, Agatha.) It is very evident that there was almost complete fusion with regard to the endings of the first and second declensions of the two languages, and that among bilingual residents of the Roman Empire the Latin and the Greek endings of these declensions had become practically interchangeable. Other Greek suffixes do not occur.
with Latin roots. Of the 44 names of Greek root with Latin suffix, 31 show the suffix -anus. They are probably adoptive names, indicating the taking of Greeks into Roman families. This demonstrates still further the extent of the fusion of Latin and Greek in the districts under discussion.

Foreign names which have been evidently Latinized in the simple form have been excluded from the list of hybrids, (e.g., Moctina), place being given only to derivative suffixes that are definitely Latin.

Only those hybrid names marked f, as being sufficiently like Latin words, will be used in later classifications. All the hybrid names will be counted again, according to the nationality of their roots, in the ensuing summary of foreign names.

General Summary of Foreign Names.

A. From parts of Europe outside Italy.

(1) Greek. 1036, 43.8% of all the names.
(2) Gallic. 31, 1.3%
(3) Venetian-Illyr. 25, 1.0%
(4) Spanish. 14, 0.5%
(5) Messapian. 3, 0.1%
(6) Germanic. 6, 0.2%
(7) British. 1, 0.04%
(8) Macedonian. 2, 0.08%
(9) Dacian. 1, 0.04%
(10) Dalmatian. 1, 0.04%
(11) Thracian. 1, 0.04%

Total, 1121, 48.4% of all the names.

B. From outside Europe.

(1) From Asia Excluding Asia Minor.
a. Miscellaneous. 15, .6% of all the names.
b. Hebrew. 15, .6%
c. Syrian. 9, .3%
d. Chaldaic. 3, .1%
Total, 42, 1.7% of all the names.
(2) From Asia Minor. 28, 1.2%

(3) From Africa.

a. Miscellaneous. 10, .4%
b. Egyptian. 6, .2%
c. Punic. 2, .08%

Total, 18, .8% of all the names.

Total of the names from outside Europe, 87, 3.6%.

Total of all foreign names, exclusive of Etruscan, 1209, 51.1% of all.

In this classification, the term foreign has been used to designate all non-Italic names except those of certainly Etruscan origin. For these see Introduction, page 9 on.

Prof. Tenney Frank ("Race Mixture in the Roman Empire", American Historical Review, 1916, Vol. 21, pp. 689, ff.) has made a careful study of this problem of names of foreign origin in use in the Roman Empire, and has come to the conclusion that in all parts of the Roman Empire the foreign element was larger than the Italic.
The facts of this present classification would show rather that the foreign and the native elements were approximately equal in the districts of Italy represented by CIL IX; but it is to be remembered that this list does not include the names of foreign-born persons bearing Italic cognomina, which names Prof. Frank has included in his statistics.

Of the foreign names in the present classification, those of Greek origin are predominant, and Oriental names
are second in importance, which facts, again, Prof. Frank has proved to be true of the Empire as a whole. Next in order of importance in this list come names of Gallic, Illyrican-Venetian, and Spanish origin, fewest of all being those of British, Dacian, Dalmatian, and Thracian origin.

As to the nationality of the bearers of these names, it is practically certain that the majority of the bearers are as foreign as their names. Not necessarily all, however; for in literature we hear occasionally of a native Roman with a Greek cognomen (e.g., Q. Aurelius Symmachus, T. Pomponius Atticus), and cognomina ex virtute such as Africanus were bestowed upon men with not a drop of foreign blood in their veins. Yet, on the whole, as Frank has shown, a foreign cognomen (particularly a Greek one), unless we have other evidence to the contrary, is almost sure evidence of very recent foreign, or servile, extraction. (See Classification 16). For that reason, all of the names here listed have been counted as foreign.

Frank explains the predominance of foreigners in the Roman Empire as due in very small part to immigration of free-born foreigners, but rather to two sets of facts:— (1) The great prevalence of slavery. (a), Foreign-born slaves were prolific; and (b), there was a great deal of manumission going on constantly in the time of the Empire, with a subsequently large merging of the freedmen into the citizen population. (2) The
fact that the old Italic stock was dying out as a result of (a) wars; (b) the continued practice of exposi-
tio; and (c) race suicide.

In brief, then, with respect to the extent of the foreign influence on the system of names and name-giving, the districts of Italy represented in CIL IX present the same set of facts as does the Roman Empire, taken as a whole.
CLASSIFICATION 3.
NON-LATIN ITALIC NAMES.

I. Oscan-Umbrian.  II. Sabine.  III. Paelignian.
eBabidus.  eBabidus.  eBabidus.
Babilianus.  fAtianus.  fAtianus.
fBabullianus.  efAtilianus.  efAtilianus.
xfBassus.  fBassus.  fBassus.
  fBassaeus.  fBassianus.  fBassianus.
  fBassilla.  fBassilla.  fBassilla.
  fBassulus, -a.  fBassulus, -a.  fBassulus, -a.
xfDecius.  fDecius.  fDecius.
  fDeciana.  fDeciana.  fDeciana.
  fMamertinus.  fMamertinus.  fMamertinus.

Pecedianus.

esalaventus.

From a glance at this list it is evident that the old non-Latin Italic element had become well fused with the Latin in the naming-system of the districts in question.

Those names which are known from Latin literature to have been in use for a long time among Latin-speaking people (they have been marked f) are decidedly in the majority. Such names have been used in the ensuing classifications wherever possible.

It is interesting to note that Schulze disagrees with other authorities in grouping 8 of these names with Etruscan forms.

But 2 names in the classification, Bassus and Decius, are borne by Christians.
Summary of Non-Latin Italic Names.

I. Oscan-Umbrian, 13 (6 simple, 7 derived), .5% of all.
II. Sabine, 10 (5 simple, 5 derived) .4%
III. Paelignian, 2 (2 derived) .08%

Total, 25 1.-% of all the names.
CLASSIFICATION 4.
NAMES DERIVED FROM THE NAMES OF PLACES.

I. Specific.

A. From Mountains and Hills.
- eAventinianus.
- Esquilineus.
- Gaurus.
- Matimius.
- Quirinalis.
- eTaburnius.

B. From Countries and Regions.
- Apulus, -a, -e.
- Etruscalia.
- Etruscanus.
- Falernus.
- Italia.
- Italicus.
- Italus.
- eLatinianus.
- eLucianus.
- Ligus.
- eLucanianus.
- eRomanus.
- eRomanilla.
- eRumanus, -a.
- xSilanus.
- Tuscanus.

C. From Bodies of Water.
- eAbonianus.
- eAventinianus.
- Frentio.
- Fucectius, -a.
- Lucina.
- Regillus, -a.
- Sebicius.
- Tiberinus.
- Tiberius.
- Traiensis.
- Trebius. (praen.)
- eVelinus.

D. From Towns and Districts.
- Asseninus.
- Albanus, -a.
- eBarinus.
- Beneventanus.
- Brundisima.
- Caleus, -a, -e. (Cinna).
- Cluvianus.
- eComiminianus.
- eEgnatianus.
- Felite.
- eFidentius.
- Firmanus.
- Herculea.
- Herculanus.
- Herculanianus.
- Labicanus.
- Laurentina.
- eLauretianus.
- Leuca.
- Lucerinus, -a.

II. General.
- Agrestes.
- (Avienus).
- Campester.
- (Castellus).
- (Castricius, -a).
- Colonice.
- Domitianus.
- Forgeriesus.
- Fororíanus.
- Hortensianus.

E. From Nations and Tribes not Included Above.
- eAsprenas.
- Erhemma-Hermia.
- Hirpinus, -a.
- Marsillus, -a.
- ePaëlinus, -a.
- Praetuttianus.
- Sabelus, -a.
- Sabinianus.
- Sabinianianus.
- Sabinus, -a.
- Sallentinus.
- Salpinus.
- eSilvinus, -a.
- eSilvinia.
- eVestinus, -a.
List I is composed of those names the roots of which are the names of known places in Italy; List II, of names the roots of which are common nouns designating general ideas of place. In List I no attempt has been made to distinguish persons named for places alone from persons named for places named, in turn, from persons.

Notes on Particular Names.

Aventinus and Taburnius, in I, A. Schulze gives these as paralleled in Etruscan; however, the fact that we have in the same volume of CIL such definitely hill-names as Esquilinus, Matinus, Quirinalis, would throw the weight of probability to the supposition that Aventinus and Taburnius are hill-names also, and not Etruscan at all.

Tiberinus and Tiberius, in I, C. Schulze states that these names are from the name of the deity, and not from that of the river. However, the concrete is always more evident than the abstract; and in a case where either may have been the source of the name, it is probable that the concrete thing was uppermost in the name-giver's mind, rather than the abstract idea. Besides, if we assume the name as coming from the deity in all cases where the name of a deity and the name of a thing are identical, we
shall be reduced to an absurdity; for in early Roman religion almost every household object, for instance, had its corresponding deity. Further, the fact that we have in the same volume other names derived from the names of bodies of water for which there was no corresponding deity, would tend to substantiate Tiberius and Tiberinus as river-names, and not deity-names.

Sabinianus, in I, E. This is probably a stone-cutter's error for Sabinianus.

Vestinus, I, E, and Silvanus and Silvanius, II, These may be considered also as being derived from the names of deities, with perhaps a little more probability than Tiberius and Tiberinus. See Classification 13.

Castricius and Castellus, II. These are better considered as military names. See Classification 10.

Marinas, II. This is probably substantiated by the presence of Maritimus as being from mare, and not Etruscan.

Rusticulus, II. The name is here used as an agnomen, or nickname, ("Rusticulus hic Fufio Iustino homini bono Tullamia Lea coniugi incomparabili qui insimul viximus annis sexaginta") and is therefore undoubtedly used with no thought of Etruscan.
### Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Etr.</th>
<th>% of list</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
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<tr>
<td>I. Specific</td>
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<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

(Note: In this and ensuing classifications, the percentage of names paralleled in Etruscan and of names borne by Christians is reckoned on the number of names in the list or subdivision in hand; but the percentage appearing after the number of names in the list or subdivision is reckoned on the whole number of names in CIL IX.)

The subdivision containing the highest percentage of forms paralleled in Etruscan, and therefore as a whole comparatively old, is II, General Place-Names. However, I,B, Names Denoting Countries and Regions, is a close second.

The subdivision containing the largest number of different names, and therefore the most varied in its use, is I,D, Names Denoting Towns and Districts.

The names of this type borne by Christians are few. List I,D, Names Denoting Towns and Districts, contains the highest percentage of such names.
CLASSIFICATION 5.

NAMES DENOTING PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

I. Physical Peculiarities.

A. Parts of the Body.

- efAtedianus.
- fAtianus, Attiame.
- efAtilianus.
- efAtilius.
- eBarba.
- eBarbo.
- eBärbus.
- fBrocchus.
- efBuccio.
- Bucco.
- (Caesius, -a.)
- eCalvenus.
- Canio.
- Canafia.
- eCapito.
- Cinna.
- Cincinnati.
- Corellius.
- Co.
- Cornelia.
- Corelianiana.
- Cornutus.
- Coxsa.
- Coxao.
- Crimus.
- eCrispus.
- xeCrispinus,-a.
- eCrispinilla.
- Dentio.
- Dosius.
- Flaccus, -a.
- Flaccilla.
- Flavianus,-a.
- Fronto.
- Frontinus,-a.
- Frontonianus.
- eFülvius.
- Glabrio.

- eLabeo.
- eLaberianus.
- eLabrio.
- eLabria.
- eMamulla.
- eMammianus.
- eMancia.
- Naso.
- Nerva.
- Nerulla.
- eOcella.
- fPaetus.
- ePansa.
- Plancus.
- Plancianus.
- Plancatus.
- Plautina.
- eRufillus,-a.
- eRufulus.
- eRufus,-a.
- xeRufinus,-a.
- eRufinianus.
- Russinus.
- Rutilus,-a.
- esScapula.
- eSilo.
- eStrabo.
- eStrabonilla.
- Subincanus.
- eSülla.
- eSura.
- Tèrgus.
- Valgus.
- eVarex.
- eVarus.
- Vatinianus.
- Ventrino.
- eVillius.
- (Villanus.)
- (Viscus.)

B. General Appearance.

- Albulus,-a.
- Albinus,-a.
- Alticus.
- Argentilla.
- eAterianus.
- Caecilianus.
- Candidus,-a.
- eCavus.
- Celeus.
- Celsinus,-a.
- eCurvus,-a.
- Florida.
- xFulgentia.
- xFuscus,-a.
- Fuscinilla.
- Latus.
- xLucentius.
- Licinus.
- Licinianinus,-a.
- Longus.
- Longanicus.
- Longina.
- Longinianus.
- eMacer.
- eMacerio.
- eMaglatius.
- Magnilla.
- Magnus,-a.
- Maxentius.
- Maximilla.
- Maximillianus.
- Maximus,-a.
- Maximianus.
- Maximinus.
- eMuca.
- eMucidianus.
- eNebius.
- Nigella.
- Niger.
- xPaullus,-a.
C. Characteristic Activities.

- Activus.
- Actor.
- Agens.
- Agilis.
- Agilius.
- fBalbus.
- fBalbinus,-a.
- Celer.
- Dexter,-ra.
- Festinus.
- (Haeres.)
- Hirrutus.
- Legas-Legans.
- Leva-Laeva.
- eMatz.
- eMatidia.
- eMatinus.
- Matogenes.
- Maturus.
- Mordax.
- Repentinus,-a.
- eScaeva.
- eScaevinus.
- eScaevola.
- Sollers.
- Spargentiua.
- Statius,-a.
- Statilius,-a.
- Strenuus.
- Superans.
- Vagetus.
- Vemens.
- xVenantius.
- Vibrio.
- Violentilla.

D. Age.

- Aeternalis.
- Avitus.
- Cæscellius.-eAcutianus.
- Iunior.
- Juvenis.-Acutius.
- Iuvenalis.-Amabilis.
- Novellus.-Amandus,-a.
- Perpetuus.-Amans.
- Priscus,-a.
- Priscianus.-Amoena.
- Priscilius.-Ampliator.
- Priscius.-Aptus.
- Pupilla.-Asper.
- ePupius.-eAspremas.
- Pupienus.-Audax.
- Avara.
- Sempronius.-Benignus,-a.
- Sempronianus.-Benivolus.
- Seneca.-Blandus.
- Senio.-fBonus.
- eVetricius.-eCallidius.
- eVettilla.-Carus.
- Vettula.-Carissimus-Karissimus.
- Vetus.-fCariola.
- eSallustianus.

E. Physical Condition.

- Consanica.
- fConsus.
- Certus,-a.
- Certiana.
- xFlorentius.-Clementiana.
- Florentius.-Clementinus.
- Potens.-Comes.
- Potentina.-Communius.
- Salutarius.-Constantinus.
- eSallustianus.-Constantinus.
- eSatur,-a.-Custantina.
- eSatullinus.-Conveniens.
- Saturninus.-Crassus.
- Valens.-Grassianus.
- Valentinus,-a.
- Valentinianus.-Crassianus.
- Visivilia-Visi.
- bilia.-eCrasinum.
- Vitalio.-Cupido,-a.
- Vitalis.-Curius.
- Decora.
- Dignus.-Dignus.
Diligens.
Dius,-a,-um.
Drusilla.
Drusus.
xDulcitus.
Elegans.
Facetus.
Facilis.
Facundus.
Faventius,-a.
Ferox.
Festus,-a.
Festianus.
Festivus,-a.
Fidelis.
Fidus.
xFidentius.
xFidiana.
Firmilla.
Firmilianus.
Firmus,-a.
xFirmanus.
xFirmianus.
Fortis.
(Fratermus.)
(Fructilla.)
Frugi.

Furianus.
xFaudiosus.
xFaudentia.
Genialis.
Gratilla.
Gratillianus.
Gratus,-a.
Gratius.
Hilario.
Hilarus,-a.
xFHilarianus.
xFHilarinus.
Hilarus.
xFHonestus,-a.
xFHospitalis.

xFInnocentius.
xFImportunus,-a.
Lucundilla.
Lucundissa.
Lucundus,-a,-I-
cundus.
Lucundius.
loxus,-a.
Lustians.
Lustianius.
Lustianus.
Lustianus.
Laetus,-a.
Largus,-a.
Lascivus,-a.
Lepery.
Lepidianus.
Lepidius.
Lepida.
Liberalis.
Lucio.

xFLusianus.
xF(Maccus.)
Magula.
Manusetus,-a.
xF(Matermus.)
Meliour.
Memor.
Moderatus,-a.
Modestus,-a.
Modestina.
Modestus.
Monior.
Mureus.
xFMussus.
Nebulus.
Opsequens.
Pacatus.
xFPacatila.
Paratus,-a.
xF(Paternus,-a.)
Paternus.
xFPius,-a.
Placidus,-a.
Probux,-a.
xFProbiamus.

xFProbliamus.
xFProbinius.
Pudens.
Quietus,-a.
Rectus.
Regillus,-a.
Regulus.
Res.
(S(Scurra.)
Secretus.
xFSecurus,-a.
Sedatus,-a.
xFSerenus.

(Servilia.)
Severus,-a.
Severianus,-e.
xFSeverinus,-a.
Simplex.
xFSimplex.

xFSodala.
xFSodalis.
xFStabilius.
xFStudius.
xFStudiosus,-a.
xFSuavilla.
xFSuavis.
xFTacitus,-a.
xFTenax.
xFTeres.
xFTranquillus.
xFUrbanus,-a.
xFUtulis.
xFVaria.
xFVarro.
xFVerucundus,-a.
xFVerecundiana.
xFVerus,-a.
xFVerminus,-a.
xFVindex.

xFVirtutius.

Notes on Particular Names.
The At- names in I,A are from the old praenomen Atta, lame.
Camio and Camacia, in I,A, are interpreted as being from
canus, white-haired.

Cinna is taken as being related to Cincinnata, curly-haired; Corellius, as from cor; Coxa and Coxso, as from coxa, hip; Crinus, as akin to crinis, hair; Dosius, as from Dorsum, back; Mancia, as from the colloquial mancia, hand; Subincanus, as somewhat grey.

Plantanus.- See also Classification 11, B, Names Derived from the Names of Plants. It may denote the sole of the foot.

Caesius. See also Classification 7,III, Names Denoting Actual Circumstances of Birth. It may refer to the hair.

Villanus.- This name may be from villus, shaggy, or from villa. See Classification 4,II, General Place-Names.

Viscus.- This name may be from viscus, entrails, or from viscus, mistletoe. See Classification 11,B, Names Derived from the Names of Plants.

List I,A is interesting, not only because of its very nature, but also because of its variety. The feet, the beard, the teeth, the mouth, the hair, (or lack of it! - See Calvenus and Glabrio), the head, the heart, the hip, the back, the forehead, the lips, the breast, the nose, sinews, the eye, the shoulder, the leg, veins, the stomach, and entrails,—all these are represented in the list.

Hair-names are particularly numerous:- Caesius, Calvenus, Cinna, Cincinnata, Crinus, Crispus, Crispinilla, Flavianus, Fulvius, Glabrio, Rufillus, Rufulus, Rufus, Rufinus, Rufinianus, Russinus, Rutilus, Subin-
canus, Villus, Villanus, and Crispinus,-- 21 of them, or 26.9% of all the names in I,A.

Many of these, in turn, are color-names: Flavianus, Fulvius, Rutilus (English Gold and Gould); Rufilus, Rufulus, Rufus, Rufinus, Russinus (no parallel but Reddy; cf. German Roth); Subincanus (English Grey and Whitehead.)

Names referring to the legs, in one way or another, are also frequent: Atedianus, Atianus, Atilianus, Atiliaus, Coxsa, Coxso, Pedo, Plancus, Plancianus, Plantanus, Plautus, Sulla, Sura, Valgus, Varus, Vatinianus,-- 16, or 20.5% of all the names in List I,A.

In I,B, Maglatius is interpreted as from maculatus, spotted; Muca and Mucianus, as from the root of Mucidus, and in meaning paralleled by Umens, moist; Nebius, as a variant of Naevius, warty; Similis, as like, physically; Turpa and Turpio, as ugly; the opposite of Venustus.

In this list there are also a few color-names: Albulus, Albinus, Candidus (English White and Whiteman); Aterianus, Nigella, Niger (English Black); Fuscus, Fuscinilla (English Brown); Pullo, Pullus (English Grey),-- 10, or 19.2% of all the names in List I,B. Unless we consider Albanus (See Classification 4,D) as a color-name, and not a place-name, there are no color-names in CIL IX other than those in this classification, Lists I,A, and I,B. That is, the color-names are of such a sort that they must have been applied originally as referring to actual colors present in the indi-
vidual. Naturally, then the English Green finds no parallel in the list.

Names denoting size are also numerous in I,B:- Celsus, Celsinus, Latus, Longanicus, Longina, Longini-
anus, Magnilla, Magnus, Maximilla, Maximillianus, Maxi-
mianus, Maximinus, Maximus, Maxentius, Paullus, Paulilimi-
anus, Paulinus, Longus,-- 18, or 34.6% of all the names in I,B.

List I,C is made up of names the roots of which imply activity of some sort. In some cases they verge closely on mental traits (e.g., Violentilla); at others, on physical condition (e.g., Vegetus.)

Haeres may be a variant of Haerens, clinging, or of Heres, heir, perhaps preferably the latter. See Classification 6,II.

Aemilianus is interpreted as vying; Hirrutus, as snarling; Mato, Matidia, and Matinus, as from matus, drunken; Vegetus, as sprightly; Vibrio, as constantly in motion.

Names implying haste, or a great deal of activity in general, are common here:- Activa, Actor, Agens, Agil-
 lis, Agillicio, Celer, Maturus, Repentinus, Strenuus, Vi-
brio,-- 10, or 34.6% of all the names in I,C.

In I,D have been included Pupilla, Pupus, and Pupi-
 enus, inasmuch as the idea of youth is perhaps greater in them than the idea of small. Pupilla may also mean dolly.

Sempronius and Sempronianus are interpreted as from semper; Seneca and Senio, as from senex.
Names in I,D which may be grouped are:- Aeternalis, Perpetuus, Sempronius, Sempronianus; Avitus, Cascellius, Priscus, Priscianus, Priscilianus, Priscimus, Seneca, Sénio, Veterius, Vettilla, Vettulla, Vetus; Iuminor, Iuvenis, Iuvenalis, Novellus, Novianus, Posilla, Pupilla, Pūpus, Pupienus.

List I,E, is unique in that all the names in it denote a good condition, unless we except Satur, Satullinus, and Saturtinus, which may be either complimentary or uncomplimentary, and Visivilia, which is neither.

In II, Acceptus may be either agreeable, or received (See Classification 6,I); Asprenas is perhaps rather a designation of nationality (See Classification 4,I,E); Fraternus, Maternus, and Paternus are rather designations of family relationship (See Classification 8); Fructilla is perhaps literal (See Classification 11,I,B); Maccus and Scurra are perhaps rather designations of occupation (See Classification 9); Servilia denotes rather condition (See Classification 6,II.)

The general type of name in List II would lead us to suppose it probable that many of them were self-given; and since self-given cognomina were not common until the time of Claudius, when the possession of a cognomen became compulsory, this list is probably of comparatively late origin.
Summary.

Number.

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<td>A. Parts of Body</td>
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<td>B. General Appearance</td>
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<td>C. Characteristic Activities</td>
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<td>E. Physical Condition</td>
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Complimentary. (Percentages for each subdivision here are based on the number of names in that subdivision.)

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<th>% Etr.</th>
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Uncomplimentary.

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(Note: - In the tabulation for Number, the names that are paralleled in Etruscan, and those that are borne by Christians, have been tabulated separately, but counted in with the simple and derived forms in the final totals; in the last two tabulations, however, they have been merely counted in with the others, and have not been tabulated separately.)
The different names denoting physical peculiarities are more numerous than the different names denoting mental traits or disposition, whether we consider simple or derived forms or both. Of the names denoting physical peculiarities, the largest number appear in the list denoting parts of the body. These names also have a larger percentage of forms paralleled in Etruscan than any other subdivision in the classification, and are therefore perhaps very old. In every subdivision but one, Names Denoting Physical Condition, there are more simple than derived forms. The list containing the largest percentage of names borne by Christians is that denoting general appearance. None of the names denoting age is borne by a Christian.

The subdivision containing the highest percentage of complimentary names, in both simple and derived forms, is that denoting physical condition; the subdivision containing the highest percentage of uncomplimentary names is that denoting parts of the body.

Taken as a whole, the classification contains a far higher percentage of complimentary than of uncomplimentary names.
CLASSIFICATION 6.

NAMES DENOTING CONDITION.

I. Condition at Birth.

Acceptus, -a.
Adiecta.
Cogessus- Concessus.
Cogitatus,-a.
Cupitus.
Data.
Datiamus.
Donatus,-a.
Dubitata.
Exspectatus,-a.
Experius,-a.
Fortuitus,
Invitus,-a.
Mandatus.
Nacta.
Optandus.
Optatus,-a.
Optatianus.
Potitus.
Praesens.
Receptus.
Servandus.
Spectatus,-a.
Speratic.
Speratus,-a.
Sustinendus.

Primeps.
Publipor.
Pupilla.
Serva.
Servius.
Servilia.
Super.
Verna.
Vernus.
Vernaio.
Vernacl.

III. Condition as a Result of Experience.

Actus.
Adausatus, Ad- auta.
Adaugendus.
Adoptatus.
Adventa.
Ampliatus,-a.
Augendus, Auta.
Augendus,-a.
Auctillus-
Auctillius.
Benedictus.

xBonifatius.
Conventa.
Copiosa.
Crescens.
xCrescentianus,-a Secretus.
Crescentius,-a. Servatus.

xDecoratus.
Eventus.
xEventius.
Expertus.
Extricatus.
Faustus,-a.
Faustillius,-a.
Faustio.

xFaustinus,-a.

FAUSTIVOS. -n.

Felicio.

IV. With Reference to Others in the Community.

Felici.

to Others in the Community.

Clario.
In this classification, Lists I and II are closely related to each other in thought, as are also Lists III and IV. Again, Lists I and II are related to the names denoting circumstances of birth (Classification 7); Lists III and IV, in some cases, to the names specifying physical and mental traits. (Classification 5.) Nevertheless, the names denoting condition form a classification by themselves.

List I contains names denoting the condition at birth with respect to the parents (e.g., Cogitatus, Donatus, Optatus, Pretiosus, etc.); names denoting indefinite circumstances of birth (e.g., Fortuitus, Praesens, etc.); and names denoting actual condition at birth (e.g., Augendus, Servandus, etc.) Some of the names of the list fall into pairs, or groups, of virtually synonymous forms: Acceptus and Receptus; Cogessus, Data, Donatus, Mandatus; Cupitus, Optatus, Optatianus, Speratic, Speratus; Inventus and Nacta. In other words, received, given, desired, and found are common ideas appearing in names denoting condition.

Potitus may possibly be passive in sense here.

Adiecta is interpreted here as added to the family.

List II is limited to names denoting actual station in life, all names denoting occupation and indefinite station in life being excluded. (See List III, and also
Classification 9, Names Denoting Occupation. This group of names is not to be confused with Classification 16, Names Classed According to the Station in Life of the Bearers.

Census has been interpreted as rated in the census; Catervius, as one of the crowd of slaves; Clienus, as a variant of Cliens; Domna, as Domina; Gagilia, as from cacus, a household slave; Haeres, as heres; Metellus, as from mettus, a hired servant; Publipor, as the slave of Publius; Pupilla, as orphan, ward.

In the list are represented all varieties of station, from the humble Serva up to Princeps itself.

Paired or grouped names are: Catervius, Gagilia, Publipor, Serva, Servius, Verna, Vernio, Verna, Vernia, Vernia; Cliens, Clienus; Ingenuus, Libera; Generosa, Nobilis, Patricius.

List III, Names Denoting Condition as a Result of Experience, abounds in participles, -- 44, 62.8% of the names in the list.

Some of the names in List III (Faustus, Felix, Fortunatus, etc.), probably denote a condition as wished for, rather than as already attained. Others clearly represent the condition as attained (Adoptatus, Expertus, Liberator, etc.)

Fructa and Frunita appear to be active in sense. Adoptatus and Pupilla would seem, at first glance, to belong in the same list; however, Pupilla is more of a definite designation of station in life, Adoptatus.
more of an indefinite designation, the experience being emphasized rather than the condition.

Remissus may denote condition or a mental trait, perhaps rather the latter. See Classification 5.

Paired and grouped names are:- Adauctus, Ampliatus, Auctus, Autillus, Autta; Adventa, Conventa, Eventus, Eventius; Faustus, Faustillus, Faustico, Faustinus, Faustimianus, Felicia, Felicio, Felicissimus, Felicula, Felix, Felicianus, Fortunatus, Fortunatianus; Copiosa, Ferrax, Fructa, Frunita; Expertus, Suetia, Tritus; Novatus, Novatillianus, Renatus, Reprata; Processa, Successus, Successiane, Successinus; Redemptus, Relatus, Restitutus, Restitutianus; Saluta, Salvilla, Salvius, Salvus, Salvianus, Tutus. In other words, the ideas increased, fortunate, abounding, enjoying, experienced, renewed, successful, restored, and safe are common in names denoting condition.

List IV verges very close to the border-line of names denoting mental traits. In this list, however, have been included only names denoting a condition bestowed upon the individual by others. The names so listed are all complimentary.
### Summary.

#### Number.

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### Complimentary.

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Total, 22 20.5 2 7.6 24 18.4

The subdivision containing the greatest number of different names in both simple and derived forms, is List III, Condition as a Result of Experience. That containing the highest percentage of names paralleled in Etruscan is List II, Station in Life. These names are thus comparatively old. List I, Condition at Birth, and List IV, Condition with Reference to Others, have not one form paralleled in Etruscan. List III, Condition as a Result of Experience, has the highest percentage of names borne by Christians.

There is a far higher percentage of complimentary than of uncomplimentary names, in the case of both simple and derived forms. The subdivision containing the highest percentage of complimentary names is List IV, Condition with Reference to Others, all of the names of which are complimentary. Next to List IV in this respect comes List III, Condition as a Result of Experience. The subdivision containing the highest percentage of uncomplimentary names is List II, Sta-
tion in Life; the same list contains the lowest percentage of complimentary names. List I (Condition at Birth) and List IV (Condition with Reference to Others) have no directly uncomplimentary names.
CLASSIFICATION 7.

NAMES DENOTING CIRCUMSTANCES OF BIRTH.

I. Order in Family.

xCatervius.
Decimus,-a.
Decumedius.
eOctavia.
eOctavianus.
Postima.
Postimaus,-a.
Postuminus,
Primigenius,-a.
Primigenianus.
Primillius,-a.
Primio.
Primitivus,-a.
Primitianus.
Primo genes.
Primullia.

xPrimus,-a.
Primenia.
Primianus.
Quartilla.
Quartio.
Quartus,-a.
Quartinus.
Quintilla.
Quinto.
Quintus,-a.
Quintianus,-a.
Quintina.

Secundio.
Secundus,-a.
Secundinus,-a.
Secundianus,-a.
Septimus,-a.
Septimus,-a.
Septimius,-a.
Septimianus.

Sexio
Sextus,-a.
Sextius.
Tertius,-a.
Tertianus.
Tertullus,-a.
Tertullianus.
Tricunda.

II. Season of Birth.

Aprilis.
Deceberillus-
Decemberillus.
December.
Decembrius.
Ianuarius,-a.
Ianuarianus.
(Inuilla.)
(Iunianus,-e).
eMaius.
(Martialis).
xMartinus,-a.
Martiana.
Natalis.
Natalianus.

III. Actual Circumstances of Birth.

Caesa.
eCaesidia.
eCaesius.
eCaesonianus.
Cordus.
eCordia.
Gemellus,-a.
Gemellinus,-a.
Geminus,-a.
Geminianus.
Geminatus.
Legitimus,-a.
(Lucilla).
Lucius,-a.
eLucius.
Lucilianus.
(eLucina).
Manius.
Manilius.
Manilianus.
Procilla.
Procus,-a.
Proculeianus.
eSpurius.

In this classification have been included only those names denoting specific circumstances of birth. For general circumstances of birth see Classification 6.

Of the names denoting order in the family, 39, or 90.6%, have ordinal numbers as roots. All of the ordinals up to and including tenth, excepting ninth, are here represented. (See, however, page 82, Classification 15).
Catervius, one of the crowd, should perhaps rather be considered as a name denoting station in life. (See Classification 6.)

Tricunda seems to be a variant of Tertia, formed on the analogy of Secunda.

Of the names denoting season of birth, every one but Natalis, Natalianus (which are rather less definite than most of the names of the classification), and Vernio, Vernus (which should perhaps be referred to verna rather than to ver) are derived from the names of months. The months represented are January, March, April, May, June, July, November, and December.

Since many of the months were named for deities, it is often difficult to determine whether an individual is named for a month or for a deity. Ianuarius and Ianuarianus have been taken as derived from the name of the month rather than from that of the deity because of the presence of the -ari- suffix. Iunilla and Iunianus, on the other hand, are probably derived from the name of the gens Iunia, and thus go back rather to the deity. (See Classification 13.)

In List III, Lucilla may rather be considered as from lux, denoting natural phenomena, instead of from Lucius, born early in the day. (See Classification 12.) Lucina may be from Lucius, may denote light, or may be derived from the name of the goddess Lucina, perhaps preferably the latter.

Procilla, Proculus, and Proculeianus are included
here because of the popular etymology with regard to them, i.e., that they are from procul, and mean born while the father is far away, or born when the father is far advanced in years. (Paul. ex Fest., p. 225, Müll.) In origin, they are probably diminutives of old Italic praenomina.

We should not perhaps look for a distinction between complimentary and uncomplimentary names in such a classification as this. We may, however, count as complimentary those names which it would be an honor to bear, and as uncomplimentary those which it would be a reproach to bear.

**Summary.**

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<th>%</th>
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Included in the Preceding.
Uncomplimentary.

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<th>Sum</th>
<th>Etr.</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Order in Family</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1 5.5</td>
<td>1 2.3</td>
<td>Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Season</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Actual Circumstances</td>
<td>1 8.3</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1 4.1</td>
<td>Preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>1 2.7</td>
<td>2 2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neither Complimentary nor Uncomplimentary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Derived</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Etr.</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Order in Family</td>
<td>25 100</td>
<td>17 94.4</td>
<td>42 97.6</td>
<td>Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Season</td>
<td>13 100</td>
<td>7 100</td>
<td>20 100</td>
<td>in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Actual Circumstances</td>
<td>10 83.3</td>
<td>12 100</td>
<td>22 91.5</td>
<td>Preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>48 96</td>
<td>36 97.2</td>
<td>84 96.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subdivision containing the greatest number of different names, in both simple and derived forms, is that denoting order in family.

That containing the highest percentage of forms paralleled in Etruscan is the one denoting actual circumstances of birth. That containing the highest percentage of names borne by Christians is the one denoting order in family (however, even there, the number of such names is very small).

But one of the names can be classed as complimentary in any sense (*Legitimus*); it appears in List III, Actual Circumstances of Birth. Few are definitely uncomplimentary; but, of the few, the highest percentage appears in List III also. The majority of the names in all the subdivisions are neither complimentary nor uncomplimentary.
CLASSIFICATION 8.

NAMES DENOTING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

(Avitus).

Fraternus.

(Lepos).
  eMaternus.
  Nepos.
  Paterculus.

  ePapia.
  ePapus.
  ePaternus.

  Patruinus.
  Propinquus.

  eSocellianus.

Names of this sort are similar to the English Cousins and Brothers.

Avitus has been interpreted as being from avus. It perhaps rather denotes age. (See Classification 5).

Lepos, though usually meaning charm (See Classification 14) is sometimes used as a variant of Nepos, nephew.

Papia and Papus represent the colloquial papa.

None of the names in this list can be called either complimentary or uncomplimentary.

Not one of these names is borne by a Christian. Of the total, 41.5% are paralleled in Etruscan.

The total number of names in the list (12 in all, but .5% of all the names in the volume) is too small to yield further statistics.
CLASSIFICATION 9.

NAMES DENOTING OCCUPATIONS.

Agricola.
Argentarius.
Bubulcus.
Corpus.

(Consultinus.)
Classicus.

(Censorinus.)
Coronarius.
Cretusius.
Custos.
Figulus.
Latro.
Maccus.
Mercator.
Messor.
Navigius.
Pastor.
Pomarius.
Praeco.
Restio.
Scurra.
Structor.
Suagrius.

Subulcinilla.
Sutor.
Tutor.
Tutorina.
Venator.
Venantius.
Vestigator.
Viator.
Viatorina.
Vinatris-Vinatrix.

This classification has been confined entirely to actual occupation and trade names, as distinguished from names denoting station in life (see Classification 6), military names (see Classification 10), and names denoting religious matters (see Classification 15). In some cases it seems a little difficult to draw the line of distinction; e.g., in the case of Custos and Praeco, which we may consider either military names or names denoting occupations.
These two names have been listed in both classifications, in parentheses in the military list, since the probability is that they are rather civil than military occupations which are represented by the names.

Again, Viator and Viatorina have been listed here, but Peregrinus in the names denoting station in life (see Classification 6) because of the fact that in the one name the emphasis is on the travel itself (via), but in the other is rather implied the station of one who has travelled, and is now in the Roman Empire.

Censorinus may denote the office or a mental trait. (See Classification 5.)

Of the list, Agricola, Bubulcus, Carpus, Coronarius, Cretasius, (chalk-maker), Figulus, Messor, Navigius, Pastor, Pomarius, Restio, Structor, Suagrius, Subulcinilla, (swine-herd), Venator, Venantius, Sutor, or 51.5% of the list, may be classed as hand-workers or laborers; Argentarius, Mercator, Praeco, (auctioneer), and Vinatria, or 12.1% of the list, as business people. Other forms that group together naturally are Censorinus and Consultinus, Classicus and Praeco, Maccus and Scurra.

Schulze makes the point that frequently the bearer of a trade-name is not a man engaged in that trade himself, but a libertus freed by a trade-guild, the name of which he has taken, in gratitude, as his cognomen. In any case, the fact remains that etymologically such names are designations of occupation, and must be so classed.

An examination of the various occupations represen-
ted in this classification furnishes, quite incidentally, an interesting side-light on life in these particular districts of Italy under the Empire.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>% Complimentary</th>
<th>% Uncomplimentary</th>
<th>% Neither.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total...33(27 simple, 6 deriv.)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these, there are:

| Etr...5 | 15.1% |
| Chr...4 | 12.1% |
CLASSIFICATION 10.

MILITARY NAMES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Things Used in Warfare.</th>
<th>II. Position in the Army.</th>
<th>III. Outcome of War.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e(Aquita)-Aquila</td>
<td>Auxiliaris</td>
<td>Triumphus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eMucro,-Mutro. Sagittas.</td>
<td>e(Praeco.)</td>
<td>xVictorinus,-a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Victrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vindex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The certainly military names are few, and most of them verge closely on names denoting occupation, concrete objects, or characteristic activities.

Aquita is probably a stone-cutter's error for Aquila, as Mutro is for Mucro; both Aquila and Aquita, Mucro and Mutro, occur in CIL IX.

Aquila and Aquilinus are best considered as being taken directly from the name of the bird. (See Classification 11.) For Comes, see also the names denoting disposition (Classification 5); for Custos and Praeco, the names denoting occupation (Classification 9); for Latro, the same list (it may denote either a hired soldier or a professional bandit.)

Sextanus means a soldier of the sixth legion, which fact makes it possible that some of the number-names in Classification 7, especially Primigenius, are taken from the names of legions also.
Aquilinus and Victorinus are the only names in the classification that are borne by Christians; and these (suffix-forms, both) may have been used with little thought of the military meaning.

The list is so small that statistics are given for simple and derived forms together.

It is impossible to distinguish complimentary from uncomplimentary names in this classification.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Etr.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Things Used in Warfare</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Position in Army</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Outcome of War</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subdivision containing the greatest number of different names is List I, Things Used in Warfare. This subdivision also contains the highest percentage of forms paralleled in Etruscan, and is thus comparatively old.
CLASSIFICATION 11.
NAMES DENOTING OBJECTS.

I. Animate
Objects.

A. Animals.

(1) Domestic Animals.

Agnella.
eAsellus,-a.
Asinia.
eAsilitating.
Boclo.
Capreolus,-a.
Capriolus,-a.
Caprius,-a.
Catella.
Cato.
fCattus.
Catulus.
Feles.
f(Gallus).
Ircinis.
fluvelina.
Mulio.
Ninnianus.
f(Pullo).

(2) Wild Animals.
eAper,-ra.
eApriculus,-a.
eAprio.
eApridius.
eApró.
eApronianus.
eAprulla.
Cervilla.
Cëélélia.
Cuniculus.
xLeo,-a.
eLeonas.

(3) Insecta.
eApicula.
eMusca.
eMuscatius.

(4) Birds.
eAquita,-
Aquila.
eAquilinus,-a.
eAviola.

(5) Sea-Animals.
Lucusta.
Murenilla.
Pina.

B. Plants.

(1) General.
Arbula.
Arbuscula.
Florus,-a.

(2) Specific.
a. Trees and Shrubs.

Cocceius.

Ebinius.
Laurilla.
Laurus.

Edible Plants.

Salvia.
Sampaeus.
Sircina.
Florentinus,-a
xFlorentius.
Florida.
Florianus.
(Florida.)
Fructilla.
xFructus,-a.
Fructosus,-a.
Herbula.

Plantanus.
Viticula.

Abria.
Caepio.
Caepulus.
Ciceria.

Fabatus.
Fabianus.
Halicius.
Oliba.
Piso.

Episoninus.

(Pomarius).
Salvia.
Salvilia.
Sampsaeus.
c. Harmful Plants.
  fDunana.
  eLappa.
  eLapia.
  Lollianus.

d. Parts of Plants.
  eArista.
  eAristia.
  Galla.
  (Scopa).
  (Scopius.)
  fSurus.
  fSurinus.

e. Flowers.
  Rosa.
  Violus, -a.

II. Inanimate Objects.

A. Minerals.
  Argentilla.
  eCarbo.
  Marmoris.
  Stanno.

B. Building and Construction.
  (1) Things Built.
    (Castellus).
    (Castricius, -a.)
    (Castricianus.)
    xVitus.
    Columella.
  (2) Materials Used in Building.
    eLateranus.
    eVibius, -a.
    Vibianus.

C. Implements.
  (1) Household Utensils.
    eAulanius.
    eAulina.
    Corbulo.
    Gille.
    e(Piso)
    e(Pisoninus)
    Scopa.
    Scopius.
  (2) Farming Tools.
    Dolabella.
    eSerranus.

D. Clothing and Personal Adornment.
  Galerianus.
  Pannicis.
  Praetextatus.
  Torquatus, -a.
  fViriatus.

E. Foods.
  Granea.
  eLibo.

F. Miscellaneous Objects
  Crusta.
  eOfellius.
  Perula.
  eTellus.
  Terminalis.
  Titianus.
  Titla.

Notes on Particular Names.

Florida, in I, B, 1, may be considered as flower-like
or as of a florid complexion. (See Classification 5).
Scopa and Scopius, may be considered as from twig
or as from broom.

Castellus, Castricius, and Castricianus are perhaps
rather military names. (See Classification 10.)

Navigius may be considered also as an occupation-name, (See Classification 9); so likewise Pomarius, which may mean fruit-like, or fruit-grower.

Piso and Pisoninus may be considered as from piso, mortar, or piaum, peas.

Pullus and Pullo may be from pullus, chicken, or from Pullus, grey, dirty. (See Classification 5.)

Marcus is probably from Mars rather than from marcus, hammer. (See Classification 13).

Sampsaeus, in I,B,D, has been taken as meaning olive-pulp; Sireina, as related to circula, a kind of grape.

The group of names denoting edible plants is closely related to that denoting foods.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Animate Objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Animals.....48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Plants......27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, I.....75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Inanimate Objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Minerals.....3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Building.....3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Implements.....10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Clothing.....3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Foods.........2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Miscellaneous4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, II.....25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, I and II,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complimentary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple.</th>
<th>% Derived.</th>
<th>% Sum</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Animate Objects.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Animals</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.12 19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Plants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.1 7 14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, I</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18.9 19 16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Inanimate Objects</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.5 3 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, I and II</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.5 22 14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uncomplimentary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple.</th>
<th>% Derived.</th>
<th>% Sum</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Animate Objects.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Animals</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80.50 79.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Plants</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31.8 18 36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, I</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>51.3 68 60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Inanimate Objects</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>55.5 24 55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, I and II</strong></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>52.7 92 59.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neither Complimentary nor Uncomplimentary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple.</th>
<th>% Derived.</th>
<th>% Sum</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Animate Objects.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Animals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1   1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Plants</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50.24 48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, I</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29.725 22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Inanimate Objects</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44.4 16 37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, I and II</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34.5 41 26.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are more different names denoting animals than denoting either plants or inanimate objects.

The subdivision of animals that has the greatest number of different names is that denoting domestic animals; the smallest, that denoting sea-animals. The animals used for naming purposes are exceedingly numerous, practi-
call all of those with which the ancient Italian was fa-
miliar, except the dog, finding a place in this list.

The subdivision of plants that has the greatest
number of different names is that denoting edible plants,—
common, domestic plants, just as the names denoting domes-
tic animals are largest in number. In other words, the in-
habitants of the districts in question inclined towards
using for naming purposes the common things about them.

The subdivision of plants that has the smallest num-
ber of different names is that denoting flowers,— a fact
very much at variance with our custom. (Cf. Lily, Daisy,
Marguerite, etc., as well as Rose and Violet, with their
derivatives, which the two flower-names in this list par-
allel).

The subdivision of inanimate objects that has the
greatest number of different names is that denoting im-
plements; the smallest, foods.

Names denoting animate objects and those denoting
inanimate objects have about an equal percentage of
forms paralleled in Etruscan. Names denoting animals have
a slightly higher percentage of such names than do those
denoting plants.

Names denoting animate objects have a slightly
greater proportion of names borne by Christians than do
those denoting inanimate objects.

The whole classification tends to be uncomplimentary
rather than complimentary, judging according to our modern
standards. Animal-names are most uncomplimentary of all.
The kind of animal represented by the greatest number of different names is the boar (8 names); the kinds of plant represented by the most different names are the laurel, the pea, and the olive (3 names each). The inanimate objects are so diverse as to present no outstanding root.

This classification is valuable mainly for its demonstration of the endless variety of the Italic naming-system, and its frequent use of the concrete. (See Classification 14, Names Denoting Abstract Ideas.) In view of this variety it is interesting to note the comparative poverty of the English naming-system, in many cases, especially with regard to animal-names,—Wolf, Lamb, and Lyon being the only common ones in use.
NAMES DENOTING NATURAL PHENOMENA.

Aura.
Lucifer.
Lucilla.
e(Lucina).
(Lucius, -a).
x(Lucentius).
e(Luceius.)
(Lucilianus).
Oriens.
Turbo.

Lucifer has been interpreted as the morning-star; Lucilla, as literally little light; Lucina, as referring to light (see also Classification 13, Names Derived from the Names of Deities). Lucius, Luceius, and Lucilianus are doubtless to be connected, and to be interpreted rather as denoting circumstances of birth. (See Classification 7). Lucentius, on the other hand, is rather a designation of physical characteristics. (See Classification 5). The unusual name Oriens has been interpreted as the rising sun, or the east; incidentally, it is the only name in CIL IX that can be called, in any sense of the word, a name denoting direction. This is quite at variance with our custom—cf. West, Eastern, North, Southern, etc.

But one of the names, Lucentius, is borne by a Christian.

The list is so small (10 names in all, .4% of the whole) as to present no further satisfactory statistical conclusions.
### CLASSIFICATION 13.

**NAMES DERIVED FROM THE NAMES OF DEITIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deity Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Additional Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augustalis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Augustina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camene (Camena)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cerialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consus</td>
<td></td>
<td>eCosidia (Cosidia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faunus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erclusia (Herculia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora (-us)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feroniensis (Floria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora (Florianus)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollux (Quirinalis)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Neptunialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabius (Sabina)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturnus (-a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus (-a)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Venetria (Veneria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesta (Vestalis)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vesta (Vestilla)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The custom of naming a human being for a deity, so abhorrent to us, was very evidently quite a common one in ancient Italy. In fact, 10 of the list—Camene, Consus, Faunus, Flora, Fucentia, Lucina, Neria, Pollux, Silvanus, and Vesta—are the names of the deities themselves, without suffixes.

In this list should go, possibly, many other names of the 2363. But information as to the very old cults of Italy is scant; and though we may suspect many of the names of uncertain origin, as well as some of the names denoting abstract ideas, and those derived from the names of places, of being also the titles and names of deities, yet we cannot
prove them to be such. Again, we know that in the early Roman religion, the name of almost any object or idea might be the name of a deity as well. For these reasons only certain deity-names, and only such as are Italic, have been included in this classification.

Genialis may denote a mental trait also. (See Classification 5.)

Juventianus and Juventina are perhaps from iuvenis rather than from Luppiter. (See Classification 5.)

Marta is perhaps rather the Hebrew Martha. (See Classification 2).

Quirinalis is probably from the name of the hill rather than from that of the deity. (See Classification 4).

Venustus has perhaps more the idea of charming than of the deity proper. (See Classification 5).

Vestalis may be regarded also as a religion-name. (See Classification 15).

The deities represented range all the way from very ancient Italian deities such as Faunus and Consus, through the Greek-tinged Roman deities such as Neptune and Minerva, down to Augustus himself. This does not necessarily prove, however, that the custom of naming for deities was very ancient, inasmuch as the old deities remained as part of the pantheon until late in the history of the Roman Empire; yet such a conclusion is quite a probable one.

The deities represented by the greatest number of different names are Mars (13 names), Venus, (4 names), and Vesta (4 names). This is as we should expect, inasmuch as
Mars was the traditional protector, (as was also Vesta), and Venus the traditional progenitor, of the Roman race.

Prominent Roman deities not represented in the above list are Vulcan, Diana, and Liber.

Christians use the following deity-names:— Herculentius, Marcellinus, Marcianus, and Martinus,— all of which are so altered in meaning by suffixes that it is probable that the deity-idea was very remote.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% Etr.</th>
<th>% Chr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple forms............12</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived forms............45</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total............57</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:— The forms paralleled in Etruscan and those borne by Christians are included in the totals for simple and derived forms, but are tabulated separately for comparison.

There are more derivative than simple forms.

There is a higher percentage of forms paralleled in Etruscan in the simple than in the derivative names, as we should expect.

All of the names in the classification may be considered complimentary.
CLASSIFICATION 14.

NAMES DENOTING ABSTRACT IDEAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amor.</th>
<th>xFelicitas.</th>
<th>Origo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dignitas.</td>
<td>Lepos.</td>
<td>Specula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facultas.</td>
<td>Libertas.</td>
<td>xSpes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Voluptas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These names are closely akin to both the names denoting mental traits and the names derived from those of deities, (see Classifications 5 and 13), and yet they cannot be classed as belonging to either one of those. As to the names which look like designations of mental traits, perhaps they were no more so than are our Hope, Faith, Prudence, etc., in actual practice. If the mental-trait idea was present at all, it was probably as wished-for rather than as really present in the individual. As to those which look like deity-names, we can be sure of only the following as having been actually deified:—Amor, Concordia, Sallus, and Spes; and even in these names the abstract idea was still prominent. To be sure, most of the present list may represent ideas deified at some time or in some place of which no record has come down to us. That, however, is beyond proof; and the best we can do is to group them all together as designations of abstract ideas.

Not one name in the list is paralleled in the Etruscan inscriptions. This does not necessarily mean that names of this sort were a late development in the districts in question, but it would seem to make such a conclusion plausible, at least.
Of the list, Amor, Concordia, Dignitas, Favor, Felicitas, Fides, Hilaritas, Laetitia, Lepos, Libertas, Pietas, Sallus, Specula, Spes, and Voluptas, -- 75% of the list, seem to be complimentary. The rest, 25%, are not uncomplimentary, but neutral. Hence, we may conclude that pleasant abstract ideas were the kind most often chosen for name-giving purposes; and that unpleasant abstract ideas were practically never used for names.

The small number of names in the list (20, but .8% of the whole, demonstrates the comparatively narrow scope of the abstract-idea name in the districts in question. (Contrast Classification 11, Names Denoting Objects.)

Christians use Felicitas, happiness, and Spes, hope. We should have expected also Concordia, Fides, and Pietas among Christians, as being additional ideals of Christianity; yet the absence of such names as Amor, Hilaritas, Potestas, and Voluptas, from the Christian list is quite as might be expected.

This list has been confined to the abstract nouns themselves, as derivatives of those are better classed under names denoting mental traits or condition. (Classifications 5 and 6).
CLASSIFICATION 15.

NAMES DENOTING RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arula</th>
<th>eCamillus</th>
<th>Lupercus,-a.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augurinus,-a.</td>
<td>Fetialis.</td>
<td>Nonnus?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augurius</td>
<td>Flamininus,-a.</td>
<td>Sacerdos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Vestalis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This classification includes only names the roots of which denote religious offices, or things used in religious ceremonies. It is not to be confused with the classification based on the religion of the bearers of the names. (See Classification 17).

All of the names in the list except Arula denote religious officials, and as such are closely related to the names denoting occupations. (See Classification 9).

Nonnus, a late Latin word of a root akin to Sanskrit nana, mother, meant either a monk, a teacher, or a revered elderly person. As the inscription in which it occurs is not definitely Christian, and as it is the only name of its sort in the 2363, we cannot be sure just which meaning it has in this case. It has been listed here because of the fact that monk is its commonest meaning, unless, indeed, it is merely Nonus! (See page 60).

Vestalis is probably not here equivalent to a Vestal, because the bearer of it is a freedwoman. (See Classification 17.)

None of the names is that of a Christian, and but one is paralleled in the Etruscan inscriptions. All of the names may be regarded as complimentary.

The classification is small (10 names, .4% of the
whole); but perhaps to it belong many of the names classed as deity-names (see Classification 13), in the sense of priest of Mars, guardian of the temple of Neptune, etc.
CLASSIFICATIONS NOT BASED ON ETYMOLOGY.
### CLASSIFICATION 16:

#### NAMES CLASSED ACCORDING TO STATION IN LIFE OF THE BEARERS.

**Note:**
1. (1) beside a name in Lists II or III indicates that the name occurs as the name of a slave also;
2. (2) beside a name in List III, that the name occurs as that of a freedman also;
3. (3) beside a name in I or II, that the name occurs as that of a person of senatorial rank also;
4. (4) beside a name in any list, that the name occurs also as that of a middle-class individual, or one not designated in CIL under any of the three heads given below.

#### I. Names of Slaves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>List(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acutus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiutor</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amandus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auctus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augurinus</td>
<td>(3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedictus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campester</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassius</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casta</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celer</td>
<td>(2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemens</td>
<td>(3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constans</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copiosa</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescens</td>
<td>(2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diligens</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eventus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expectatus</td>
<td>(4) (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faustinus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicissimus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix</td>
<td>(2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaviana</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortunatus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fucentius</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemellus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilarus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunius</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingenuus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iucundus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italicus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberalis</td>
<td>(2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucie</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupula</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martianus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numisia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriens</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papia</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiaris</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polumius</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitus</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restitutus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufillus</td>
<td>-a (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinianus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvius</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturninus</td>
<td>(3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxatia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundilla</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundus</td>
<td>-a (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempronia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septimus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sertorius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severus</td>
<td>-a (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sursus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricunda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verea</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verna</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitalis</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluptas</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. Names of Freedmen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>List(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acutus</td>
<td>(1) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanus</td>
<td>-a (1) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albulus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amandus</td>
<td>-a (1) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amans</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aper</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apicula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apris</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apulus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atianus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbuscula</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentarius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturnia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentius</td>
<td>-a (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sertorius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severus</td>
<td>-a (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sertorius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septimus</td>
<td>-a (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severus</td>
<td>-a (2) (3) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successus</td>
<td>-a (2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sertorius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetricus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricundus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanus</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verea</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verna</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitalis</td>
<td>(2) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluptas</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strenuus (4)
Structor.
xsuagrius.
Suavis (4)
Successus (1) (4)
Surus (1) (4)
Tarentina (4)
Telesinus, -a (4)
Teres (4)
Tertius, -a (4)
Tertullus, -a (4) (3)
Tiberius (1)
fTritus.
Triumphus.
fetulius.
Turpa.
Urbanus, -a (1) (4)
Urio (4)
xUrsula (4)
Utilis (4)
Veneria (4)
Venustus, -a (3) (4)
Verna (1) (4)
evernio.
evista.
estilis.
vitalis (1) (4)
viticula.

Names of Persons of Senatorial Rank.
eAelianus (4)
eAemilianus (4)
Albinus, -a (4)
Ambibulus (4)
feAnnianus (4)
eApronianus (4)
exAquilinus (4)
eArrianus.
eAsprenas (4)
feAtilianus (4)
Augurinus, -a (1) (4)
xexAvienus.
eAviola (4)
Avitus (4)
fBalbus (2) (4)
fBalbinus.
xfBassus (2) (4)

Brutus.
Caecilianus.
eCamillius.
Candidus (4)
eCapito (2) (4)
eCarbo.
Cassellius.
eCassianus (4)
xCatervius (4)
Cat.
Celcr (1) (2) (4)
Celerina (4)
Celsinus (4)
Celsus (2) (4)
Consorinus.
Cerialis (2) (4)
Certiana.
Certius, -a (2) (4)
eCethegus.
eCicero.
Clarus (4)
Clemens (1) (4)
eCorvinus.
Crassus (4)
Crescens (1) (2) (4)
exCrispinus (4)
eCrispus (4)
Datianus
fDeciana.
Dexter (4)
Dignitas.
Delabella.
Extiricatus.
exFadilla.
Faustinianus.
exFaustinus (4)
Faustus (2) (4)
exFelix (1) (2) (4)
Festus (2) (4)
Flaccus (2) (4)
Flavianus (4)
Flamininus.
exFlorintius.
eFrentana.
Frugi, (4)
fGaiba.
Geminius (4)
Gilo.
Glabo.
egraccus.
Gmatillianus.
Herculanus, (4)
Honoratus (4)
xInnocentius (4)
xInportunus, -a.
xIulianus (4)
Iustinianus.
Laetus (2) (4)
exLargus, -a (2) (4)
exLatiarius.
exLebites (4)
Liberalis (1) (2) (4)
exLibo (4)
Liciianus (4)
Lollianus (4)
Longinus, -a (4)
Longus (2) (4)
Lucilianus (4)
Lupus (2) (4)
Maburtius.
Magnus (2) (4)
fMamertinus.
Maniela.
exMarcellinus (4)
Marcellus (4)
exMarcianus (4)
eMariana (4)
eMarinus (4)
exMarullina (4)
exMarullus (4)
Maximillianus (4)
exMaximus, -a (2) (4)
fMessalla (4)
fMessalina.
fMetellus (4)
eMetilianus.
xModestus, -a (2) (4)
Murcus.
Nepos (4)
exNero.
Niger (2) (4)
Nominate.
Novatillianus.
exOctavianus (4)
Procatus, -a (4)
Paetus (4)
ePansa (4)
ePaprus.
Patruinus (4)
Pauilinus, -a (4)
exPaulus, -a (2) (4)
Perpetus (4)
ePetiliana.
exPiso (4)
ePisonius.
exPius (4)
Placidus (4)
Plancianus.
Plancus.
Plotina.
1 Derivative forms have not been indented in the above list.

Only such Italic names have been entered in this classification as are specifically indicated in the inscriptions themselves as slaves, freedmen, or persons of senatorial rank.

Names of every preceding classification appear in the list of names of slaves and in the list of names of freedmen; as well as in that of names of persons of senatorial rank. That is, station in life interfered in no way with the variety of names at the disposal of the Italian name-giver.

Particular names confined to slaves are: Beneditus, Custos, Diligens, Italicus, Labrio, Legas, Lepora, Numisia, Primenia, Saturnio, Sempronius, Serva, Servandus, Speratio, Tricunda, (15). That is, 4 names denoting physical peculiarities, 4 denoting condition, 1 denoting a trait of disposition, 1 denoting place, 1 denoting a deity, 2 number,
Names used only by freedmen are:— Amans, Apicula, Appia, Argentarius, Atianus, Aventinus, Benivolus, Capitio, Callidus, Capria, Certa, Civitas, Coccieus, Conventa, Crinus, Decembrius, Decora, Eoretumarus, Futurus, Habitus, Heraclea, Idonius, Inventus, Latro, Leuca, Lucrina, Nigella, Nysa, Plantanus, Pomarius, Pontina, Popillus, Reclus, Remissus, Salvus, Sampsaeus, Secundio, Septimianus, Servius, Sedala, Sodalis, Specula, Structor, Suagrius, Tritus, Triumphus, Tullius, Turpa, Vernio, Vesta, Vestalis, Vicana, Viriatus, Vitalis, Viticula (56). Of these, 9 denote place, 9 traits of disposition, 9 condition, 4 physical peculiarities, 6 occupation (the occupations are those of silversmith, chalk-maker, brigand, fruitgrower, carpenter, and swineherd,— very lowly callings, as we should expect), 5 plants, 2 praenomina and derivatives of praenomina, 2 animals, 2 abstract ideas, 2 number, 2 deities, 1 a month, 1 a military term, 1 an old nomen, and 1 a concrete object.

Names used by slaves and freedmen, but by no one else, so far as the inscriptions indicate, are:— Cepissa, Data, Potitus, Tiberius (4);— that is, 3 denoting condition, and one that is an old praenomen.

From these three lists, then, it may be determined that names denoting place, traits of disposition, condition, and physical peculiarities were well-liked among slaves and freedmen.
At this point it is interesting to compare Tenney Frank's ("Race Mixture in the Roman Empire") list of names favored by slaves and freedmen with the list yielded by this classification. He gives Auctus, Faustus, Felix, Fortunatus, Hilarus, Ianuarius, Primus, Salvius, Secundus, Tertius, and Vitalis as the general favorites of these two classes throughout the whole Empire; but not one of those names occurs as used by slaves or freedmen alone in the territory covered by CIL IX. Salvus and Vitalia, however, forms akin to the Salvius and Vitalis of Frank's list, appear in this volume as the names of freedmen only; and all of the names in Frank's list are used by freedmen or slaves along with other individuals, of unknown station.

Names used by persons of senatorial rank only are:- Arrianus, Avienus, Caecilianus, Camillus, Carbo, Casselius, Cato, Certiana, Cethegus, Cicero, Corvinus, Datianus, Deciana, Dignitas, Dolabella, Exricatus, Fadilla, Faustinianus, Flamininus, Florentius, Frentana, Gille, Glabrio, Graccus, Gratilianus, Justianus, Latiaris, Lellianus, Maburtius, Mamertinus, Manliola, Messalinus, Metilianus, Murcus, Nere, Nominatus, Novatillianus, Papus, Pisoninus, Plancianus, Plancus, Plotina, Pompeianus, Praesidius, Praetextatus, Publicola, Quintillus, Regulus, Sacerdos, Scipio, Serranus, Servianus, Turbo, Vegetus, Venantius, Vetus, Violentilla (57). Of these, 11 denote physical peculiarities, 9 condition, 4 objects, 4 traits of disposition, 4 place, 3 plants, 4 matters of religion,
2 animals, 2 praenomina and derivatives of praenomina, 2 nomina and derivatives of nomina, 2 Etruscan, 2 deities, 1 a natural phenomenon, 1 number, 1 military affairs, 1 occupation, 1 an abstract idea, 1 is Gallic, 1 is Sabine, and 1 is an otherwise unclassified diminutive.

Thus, names denoting physical peculiarities and condition are well-liked among persons of senatorial rank, and most of the names the use of which is confined to such persons are the names most familiar to us from the pages of Latin literature.

Perhaps many of the names in Classification 4, Names Derived from the Names of Places, and in Classification 2, Foreign Names, are those of persons of senatorial rank, being applied as cognomina ex virtute—e.g., Africanus, Gallicanus, Pisidinus, etc. So also may we, perhaps, regard a name like Annalis, which may have been applied with reference to the passage of the Lex Annalis by an ancestor of the bearer.

Again, most of the names in the Greek list (see Classification 2) are probably those of slaves or of freedmen, as F rank has pointed out. Thus the lists of slaves and of freedmen, already very long (especially considering the fact that those classes are least likely of all to be fully represented in inscriptions) would be increased in a marked degree if non-Italic names were to be included.

The names included in Classification 6, subdivision II, Names Denoting Station in Life, may or may not be actually designations of the station in life of the indivi-
duals so named. Unless some other evidence appears in the inscriptions, those names have not been used here.

Likewise, the vast number of names which occur with no hint at all as to the station of the bearer, have not been listed. For, though the supposition is that most of them are the names of middle-class persons, yet this is by no means certain. Only names of this sort which appear also as the names of slaves, freedmen, or persons of senatorial rank have been noted; they are marked (4) in this classification.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% Etr.</th>
<th>% Chr.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Slaves</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Freedmen</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Of Senatorial Rank</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comp. % Uncomp.</th>
<th>% Neutral</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Slaves</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Freedmen</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Of Senatorial Rank</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The group showing the highest percentage of names paralleled in Etruscan is the senatorial group, as we should expect. The group showing the highest percentage of complimentary names is the slave group; of complimentary, the senatorial group; of Christian names, the senatorial group (a thing we should hardly expect, but which is counterbalanced by the fact that many of the Christian slaves and freedmen had Greek names.)

As to the separate groups, the names of slaves have a far higher percentage of complimentary names than of un-
complimentary names. The names of freedmen are predominatingly complimentary, but not to such a high degree as are the names of slaves. The names of persons of senatorial rank are about evenly divided as to complimentary and uncomplimentary tendencies.

The names of freedmen are almost as numerous as those of slaves and of persons of senatorial rank combined.
CLASSIFICATION 17.

NAMES CLASSED ACCORDING TO THE RELIGION OF THE BEARERS.

### I. Names of Christians.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquilinus</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Inportunus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eAvienus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iulia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fBassus</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Iulianus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonifatius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iustus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capriolus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iustinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catervius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laurentius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescetianus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eCrispinus</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Lucentius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fDecius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marcellinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoratus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marcianus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulcitius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eventius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modestus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exuperius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oliba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faustinus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palumba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patricius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidentius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paulus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidinana</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pretiosus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Primus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortunatus</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Probianus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortunius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Probilianaus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructus</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Quintus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulgentia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quodvuldeus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaudiosus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quod Vult Deus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habentius</td>
<td></td>
<td>eRufinus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herculentius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sabinianus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilarianus</td>
<td></td>
<td>eSalunina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honestus</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>Severinus</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innocentius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Simplicius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suagrius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sutor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ursula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ursacius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Names of Jews.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agnella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eAsellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benriganu-Venericianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benriganius-Venericianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eυνοῦ́ποσ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iauanarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fαστίους-ἡ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faustinus-Faustina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iusta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σεβῆρα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this list have been included only italic names. (All are Latin except Bassus and Decius, which had been used by the Latins for a long time. Moreover, only such names as are certainly borne by Christians or Jews have been included. Hence, the lists do not pretend to present an exact picture of the names of Christians and of Jews in the territory covered, but rather a picture of what sort of italic names each of these religions
was accustomed to use. For further names of both Christians and Jews see the Hebrew and Greek lists in Classification 2.

Of the 16 names used by Jews, 5 are designations of mental traits, 3 of animals, 3 of condition, 2 of pagan deities, 1 of a month, 1 of a flower, and 1 of an inanimate object.

Of the 65 names used by Christians, 16 denote traits of disposition, 13 condition, 6 animals, 6 physical peculiarities, 4 plants, 4 pagan deities, 4 place, 3 occupations (the occupations are those of swineherd, shoemaker, and hunter), 2 number; 1 is a nomen, and 1 a derivative of a nomen, used as a cognomen; 2 are Oscan-Umbrian; 1 is a coined name (Quodvuldeus); 1 denotes military affairs, and 1 denotes a concrete object.

Thus, traits of disposition are commonly used by both Christians and Jews for name-giving purposes.

Most surprising in the Christian list are the names derived from those of pagan deities. Least surprising are Bonifatius, Exuperius, Felix, Innocentius, Modestus, Paulumba (contrast Leal), Paulus, Probianus, Probilianus, Quodvuldeus (cf. Habetdeus, in CIL X, 1539), Simplicius, and Virtutius, which have a truly Christian sound.

Among the names used by Jews, very frequently we find pure Latin names (e.g., Faustinus, Ianuarius, Severa) and often names of Hebrew origin (see Classification 2) written in Greek characters. This does not occur among Christians, and is due perhaps to the fact that
many of the Jews outside Palestine were rather thoroughly Hellenized in the period of the Empire.

Since we are not concerned here primarily with etymology, simple and derived forms have been listed and counted together.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Etr.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Names of Christians</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Names of Jews</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very few names in either list are paralleled in Etruscan; the percentage of such names is about equal in the two lists.

There are more than four times as many Christians with Italic cognomina in the territory covered as there are Jews with Italic cognomina. This is as we should expect; for many Christians were Italic, and would naturally keep the old Italic names even after the introduction of Christianity; whereas Jews would be likely to have Hebrew names, or, if they changed them, to adopt Greek ones instead.
CLASSIFICATION 18.

NAMES THAT ARE DIMINUTIVES.

I. With Suffix -lus.
- Boclo.
- fCaricla.
- eSuettlus.
- eSulla.
- Titla.
- Vernacla.
- Vitlus.

II. With Suffix -ulus.
- Aequiculana.
- Albulus,-a.
- Ambibulus.
- eApicula.
- eApiriculus,-a.
- Arbula.
- Arbucula.
- Arula.
- fBassulus,-a.
- fBastulus.
- Bubulcus.
- eCaepulus.
- Catulus.
- Corbulc.
- fCuniculus.
- Felicula.
- Figulus.
- Herbula.
- Lupulus,-a.
- Magula.
- Nebulus.
- Paterculus.
- Perula.
- Primula.
- Proculus,-a.
- Querula.
- eRomulus,-a.
- eRufulus.
- eRusticulus.
- Sabulus.
- eScapulus.
- Specula.
- xUrsulus,-a.
- Vaccula.
- Viticula.
- Vitulus.
- Regulus.

III. With Suffix -olus.
- Ambibolus.
- eAviola.
- xCapirolus,-a.
- Manliola.
- Publicola.
- eScaevola.

IV. With Suffix -ullus.
- eAprulla.
- fBabullianus.
- fCatullus,-a.
- Homulla.
- eMamulla.
- eMarullus,-a.
- eMarullina.
- fNerulla.
- eSatullinus.
- Tertullinus,-a.
- Tertullus,-a.
- Titullus,-a.
- Vettulla.

V. With Suffix -ellus.
- Agnella.
- eAsellus,-a.
- Cascellius.
- Castellus.
- Catella.
- Columella.
- Corellius.
- Dolabella.
- Gemellus,-a.
- xMarcellinus,-a.
- Marcellus,-a.
- Medella.
- fMetellus.
- Nigella.
- Novellus.
- eOfellius.
- eOccella.
- Sabellus,-a.
- eScellianus.
- eVitellianus.
- Vitellus.

VI. With Suffix -illus.
- Argentilla.
- eAutilus.
- fBassilla.
- eCamillus.
- Cervilla.
- eCrispinilla.
- Deceberillus.
- Drusilla.
- Etruscilla.
- eFadilla.
- Faustillus,-a.
- Firmilla.
- Flaccilla.
- Fructilla.
- Fuscinnilla.
- Gratilla.
- Gratillianus.
- Iucundilla.
- Iunilla.
- eLaurilla.
- Lucilla.
- Lupillus,-a.
- Magnilla.
- Marsillus,-a.
- Maximilla.
- eMurenilla.
- eNumisilla.
- Novatillianus.
- eOrentilla.
- ePocilla.
- Popillus.
- Posilla.
- Primillus,-a.
- Priscilla.
- Procilla.
- ePupilla.
- Quadratilla.
- Quartilla.
- Quintillus,-a.
- Regillus,-a.
- eRomamilla.
- eRufillus,-a.
- eSalvilla.
- Secundilla.
- eStaenilla.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Etr.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Chr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. With Suffix -lus...........</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. With Suffix -ulus.........</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. With Suffix -olus.......</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. With Suffix -ullus........</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. With Suffix -ellus.........</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. With Suffix -illus........</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...........</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All varieties of the diminutive suffix are represented, and most of them in rather large numbers.

The -ellus and -illus suffixes, though they were originally diminutives of diminutives, or diminutives of -inus words or of other suffix forms, had, by the time of the late Empire, probably lost their original force, and had come to be regarded as simple diminutives, or even as substitutes for the words of which they were diminutives. Hence, they are treated in other classifications along with simple forms, and are here counted in with the original simple diminutives.

The form of diminutive that presents the greatest number of different forms is that in -illus, with that in -ulus coming next. The form that presents the fewest is that in -olus, with that in -lus, the original and the simplest, a close second. This latter fact would indicate that the insertion of the epenthetic vowel was very common in the period in question.
The group of diminutives containing the highest percentage of forms paralleled in Etruscan is that in -ullus. However, the -lus group is evidently the oldest of all.

The number of diminutive names borne by Christians is so small that percentages have not been reckoned for them.

As to whether these diminutive names were used in an affectionate or a contemptuous sense, or neither, it is of course impossible to determine with certainty. However, it is probable that those which contain roots that are complimentary are at least not contemptuous; that those which contain roots neither complimentary nor uncomplimentary are not contemptuous; and that those which contain roots that are uncomplimentary may be affectionate (cf. "a little beggar", "a little rogue") or may be contemptuous (cf. "Fatty", "Balady", etc.) Even assuming, however, that all those with uncomplimentary roots are contemptuous, we find that there are:

With complimentary roots (may be affectionate) 32, 23.1%
With neutral roots (May be affectionate) 53, 39.8
With uncomplimentary roots (may be contemptuous) 51, 35.2

That is to say, the probably affectionate names outnumber the possibly contemptuous ones.

In many cases, the common Latin words from which diminutive names were taken were themselves diminutives
before they were used as names. These are:

In List I, - Vernacla, Vitlus.

In List II, - Albulus, Apicula, Apriculus, Arbuscula, Arula, Bubulcus, Catulus, Corbulo, Cuniculus, Figulus, Lupulus, Perula, Querula, Regulus, Scapula, Specula, Vaccum, Viticula, Vitulus.

In List III, - Capriolus.

In List IV, - Catullus, Titullus, Vetulla.

In List V, - Agnella, Asellus, Castellus, Catella, Columella, Dolabella, Gemellus, Medella, Novellus, Ocella, Ofellius, Vitellus, Vitellianus.

In List VI, - Camillus, Lupillus, Pupilla, Regillus.

Names of this sort total 42, or 30.3% of all the names in the classification.

Of all the diminutive names, 27 denote animals, 19 physical peculiarities, 13 mental traits, 13 circumstances of birth, 7 deities, 7 objects, 7 plants, 7 condition. Religion-names, military names, and names denoting nationality, occupation, family relationships, place, and abstract ideas, are the other groups represented.

The presence of the diminutive in such a large number of names denoting animals and physical peculiarities would tend to substantiate the idea that it is commonly used to take away the sting of an otherwise uncomplimentary name.
### NAMES USED IN UNUSUAL WAYS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Names Used as Cognomina</th>
<th>Names Used as Praenomina</th>
<th>Names Used as Nomina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Praenomina Used as Cognomina</td>
<td>eAppia.</td>
<td>Decimus,-a.</td>
<td>Saluta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaius.</td>
<td></td>
<td>eSalvius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manius.</td>
<td></td>
<td>eTert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marcus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tertia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quintus,-a.</td>
<td>Servius.</td>
<td>Tertulla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sextus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trebius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eSpurius.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tiberius.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Cognomina Used as Praenomina</td>
<td>Fausta.</td>
<td>Hispania.</td>
<td>Fausta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maxima.</td>
<td></td>
<td>eHispania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paulla.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ePaccius.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petro.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poblius.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pola.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posilla.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ePupus.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rutila.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Nomina Used as Cognomina</td>
<td>eAfinia.</td>
<td>eAfinia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eAllia.</td>
<td>eAllia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eAntonius,-a.</td>
<td>eAntonius,-a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eAria-Arria.</td>
<td>eAria-Arria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eAristia.</td>
<td>eAristia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asinia.</td>
<td>Asinia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eAtilius.</td>
<td>eAtilius.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eAurelius.</td>
<td>eAurelius.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eCaesius,-a.</td>
<td>eCaesius,-a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cæcellius.</td>
<td>Cæcellius.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castricius,-a.</td>
<td>Castricius,-a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cervia.</td>
<td>Cervia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eClaudius,-a.</td>
<td>eClaudius,-a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cordia.</td>
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In determining nomina used as cognomina, those listed in Pauly-Wissowa's "Realencyclopädie" and in Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography" as such have been included. Perhaps many of the other names ending in -ius are nomina also; but this we cannot prove. Lists of nomina from inscriptions do not help, as they may in turn be cognomina used as nomina.

Of the regularly-used praenomina listed in Egbert's
"Latin Inscriptions", pp. 85-86, all but Aulus, Gnaeus, Publius, and Titus are found here, used as cognomina.

Of the nomina used as cognomina, the following are found in the same volume of CIL used as praenomina:—Décius, Minatius, Statius, and Vibius.

**Summary.**

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These facts show the beginning, at least, of the breakdown in these districts of the old careful system of uninterchangeable praenomina, nomina, and cognomina—due, doubtless, in large part to the influx of foreigners.

All of the names in III are necessarily old, whether paralleled in Etruscan or not, from the very fact that the nomen is an older part of the naming-system than is the cognomen.

Nomina used as cognomina are commoner than are praenomina used as cognomina, or cognomina used as praenomina.

Few Christians use names in the unusual ways here listed.
CLASSIFICATION 20.

NICK-NAMES.

eAmantius.  Fortunatus.  eRusticulus.
eAquita.  rNavigius.  eVeterius.

Nebulus.

In this list have been included only those Italic names definitely marked signum or agnomen in the CIL index. Many of the other names in the list must certainly have been used as nick-names, inasmuch as the cognomen is really a nick-name in origin. Of the above list, however, we can be certain.

Acurius, Amantius, and Nebulus, are designations of disposition or mental traits; Castaniola, of a plant; Fortunatus, of condition as a result of experience; Aquita (probably a stone-cutter's error for Aquila), of an animal; Navigius, of occupation; Pexsa and Veterius, of physical peculiarities; and Rusticulus, of indefinite place.

The names in this list have been classed as complimentary, uncomplimentary, or neutral, in their respective etymological classifications. It is to be noted, however, that the probably uncomplimentary ones (except Veterius) are softened by the diminutive suffix.

Amantius, Aquita, Rusticulus, and Veterius are classed by Schulze among the names paralleled in Etruscan inscriptions, and perhaps Etruscan in origin. Their use here as nick-names would seem to make this assumption less probable.

Only one of the nick-names, Navigius, is borne by a Christian.
The total number of certain nick-names is so small (10 in all, but .4% of the names in CIL IX), and the nick-names themselves are so diverse in character, as to make any further conclusions based on them very uncertain.
CLASSIFICATION 21.

LATIN NAMES NOT INCLUDED IN ANY PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION.

Agrippa. Lamius. Oppianicus.
Annalis. Lausus. Scava.

Annalis might possibly be interpreted as a name denoting age, but probably it is rather a cognomen ex virtute. (See Classification 16). Laliana is from the word for lullaby; Mea is mine; Lausus is mourning. The other names in the list are less closely connected with common Latin words, and may be very old.

Names which are paralleled in Etruscan are excluded from this list. For them see Introduction, p. 9 ff.

No name in the list is borne by a Christian.

The total of the list is 11 names, .4% of all.
CLASSIFICATION 22.

FAVORITE ROOTS.

The following list was obtained by making a count of the number of times each word of a particular Italic root occurred, and combining the totals for each root. The arbitrary number 30 was chosen for the list of favorite roots, but it was expanded to 31 because of the fact that Quint- and Clem- have each 37 forms. The following 31, then, stand out as obviously the favorites. Numbers to the right indicate the number of occurrences of each form.

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<th>23. fBass-</th>
<th>Total, 60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bassa</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassacus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassianus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassilla</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassula</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassulus</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bassus</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. Celer-</th>
<th>Total, 55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celer</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celerina</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celerinus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. eSilv-</th>
<th>Total, 51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silva</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvana</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanius</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverius</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvester</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvina</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvinia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvinus</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvius</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. Iucund-</th>
<th>Total, 46</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iucunda</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iucundilla</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iucundinus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iucundaiessima</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iucundissima</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iucundus</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27. Quart— Total, 43.

Quarta.............24
Quartilla...........5
Quartinus...........1
Quartio.............7
Quartus.............6

28. Crescent— Total, 42

Crescens...........31
Crescentia.........2
Crescentiana......1
Crescentianus.....4
Crescentina.......3
Crescentinus.....1

29. Vital— Total, 39

Vitalia.............1
Vitaline............1
Vitalio............1
Vitalis............36

30. Clemens— Total, 37

Clemens............34
Clementiana........2
Clementinus.......1

31. Quint— Total, 37

Quinta.............10
Quintiana...........11
Quintianus..........3
Quintillia..........1
Quintiliana........1
Quintilianus........2
Quintilla...........4
Quintillus..........2
Quintina...........1
Quintio.............4
Quintus.............3

There is but one foreign root, Ero- (used 58 times) that approaches these in popularity. Thus, although we find about as many foreign names in the 2363 as Italic, counting each name once, yet a count of the actual number of times the various names are used shows that all
but one of the most widely used roots is Italic; that is, that, so far as individual use is concerned, Italic names are commonest.

Five of the roots have parallels in Etruscan.

The kinds of Latin root appearing in this list are those denoting:-

Condition, real or wished for, 7. (Felic-, Faust-, Fortun-, Restitut-, Salv-, Success-, Crescent-)

Physical peculiarities, 6. (Ruf-, Maxim-, Prisc-, Paul-, Celer-, Vital-)

Mental traits, 6. (Sever-, Hilar-, Lust-, Modest-, Lucund-, Clemens-)

Number, 5. (Prim-, Secund-, Tert-, Quart-, Quint-)

Deities, 3. (Sab-, Marc-, Saturn-)

Months, 1. (Ianuar-)

Actual circumstances of birth, 1. (Procul-)

Place, 1. (Silv-)

In addition, there is one Oscan-Umbrian root, Bass-.

It is an interesting fact that all of the numbers up to and including five are favorites for naming purposes; and that the degree of their popularity is in direct agreement with the order of the numbers-- Prim- being first, Secund- second, and so on. This would tend to substantiate the idea that the cognomina in question were very often used in their literal meanings,-- as would also the fact that we have, in the case of every one of the 31 roots, the simplest form (or a diminutive of it) used as a cog-
nomen.

The most favored single name is Rufus, used 134 times alone, and 172 times if the uses of Rufa be counted in.
PART III. SUMMARY

OF

CONCLUSIONS.
Part III. Summary of Conclusions.

The foregoing analysis has revealed the following facts with reference to the names and name-customs of the districts of Italy represented in CIL IX, during the period of the Empire:-

There was little fanciful coining of names, and much conservatism in name-giving.

The names of uncertain origin were comparatively few.

The number of hybrid names was small; but the very presence of even these few shows the fact that there was a fusion of foreign and native elements in the districts under discussion.

Foreign names were often Latinized, but Latin names were practically never "foreign-ized".

There were just about as many different names of foreign as of Italic origin in use. However, of the roots most commonly used for names, but one is non-Italic. Thus, for individual use the Italic names were preferred.

The predominating foreign influence was Greek. Next in order followed Gallic, Asiatic, Illyrian, the tongues of Asia Minor exclusive of Greek, African, and Spanish.

The few non-Latin Italic names that remained had become thoroughly fused with those of Latin origin.

There was a great variety of Italic names, in-
individuals being named for places (mountains, hills, countries, regions, bodies of water, towns, districts), for nations and tribes, for physical peculiarities, (parts of the body, general appearance, characteristic activities, age, physical condition), traits of mind and disposition, condition (at birth, in life, as a result of experience, and with reference to others in the community), circumstances of birth (order in family, season of birth, actual circumstances of birth), family relationships, occupations, military affairs (things used in warfare, position in the army, outcome of the war), animals (domestic and wild, insects, birds, and sea-animals), plants (trees and shrubs, edible plants, harmful plants, parts of plants, and flowers), minerals, things built, materials used in building, household utensils, farming tools, implements of various other sorts, clothing, personal adornment, foods, natural phenomena, deities, abstract ideas, religious matters,—all these, besides pet names and nick-names of numerous varieties.

The group of Italic names containing the largest number of different names is that denoting personal characteristics. Moreover, the favorite group, when each instance of each name is counted once, is this same group, with the group denoting condition coming second.

The old, hard-and-fast distinctions made between nomina and cognomina, cognomina and praenomina, in the early days, had begun, at least, to be broken down; and
very many praenomina and nomina used as cognomina, and
cognomina used as praenomina, appear in the inscriptions.

The nomina and praenomina used as cognomina are
necessarily the oldest group of names in the collection,
etymologically speaking, because of the fact that the
praenomen and the cognomen developed earlier than did
the cognomen. Aside from these, the groups of etymolog­
ically-classed Italic names which show the highest per­
centage of names paralleled in Etruscan are apt to be
the oldest. These prove to be the groups denoting fam­
ily relationships and places, a fact which would seem
to denote that names of those two kinds were popular
earlier in the history of the name in these parts of
Italy, but yielded place to names denoting personal
characteristics. This must have taken place in or
just be­
fore the period of the late Empire.

The classifications that show the greatest number
(though not the highest percentage) of forms paralleled
in Etruscan, are those denoting personal characteristics
and concrete objects.

There were more names of a complimentary than of a
detracting nature, if the inscriptions are a true index
to the actual situation. A great many of these compli­
mentary names were probably self-given. The group of
names that shows the highest percentage of complimentary
names, aside from the names denoting deities, abstract
ideas, and religious matters, which are perhaps all com­
plimentary, is that denoting condition; of uncomplimentary, that denoting concrete objects.

There were very few Christians, and fewer Jews, who bore Italic names.

Persons of senatorial rank affected older names, and names which prove to be more familiar to the reader of Latin literature, than did slaves or freedmen. However, all three of those classes used some, at least, of all the varieties of cognomen.

The use of the diminutive appears to have been chiefly affectionate; it was used frequently to soften otherwise very uncomplimentary names.

Nick-names occasionally became so much a part of the names of the individuals bearing them that they appear in formal inscriptions along with the cognomina proper.

In general, there was a preference for the concrete over the abstract, for the familiar over the strange, in the giving of the Italic cognomen.
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Part IV. Bibliography.

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