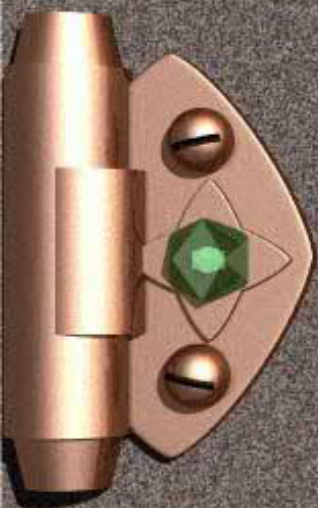




ROMAN NAME TABLES



LVCIVS FVLVVS CAII F
 QVIRINA TRIBV
 VERECVNDVS
 DOMO ROMA



Mark G. West

Roman Name Tables

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Distributed at the Terra Ferax Innovations Website www.terraferax.com

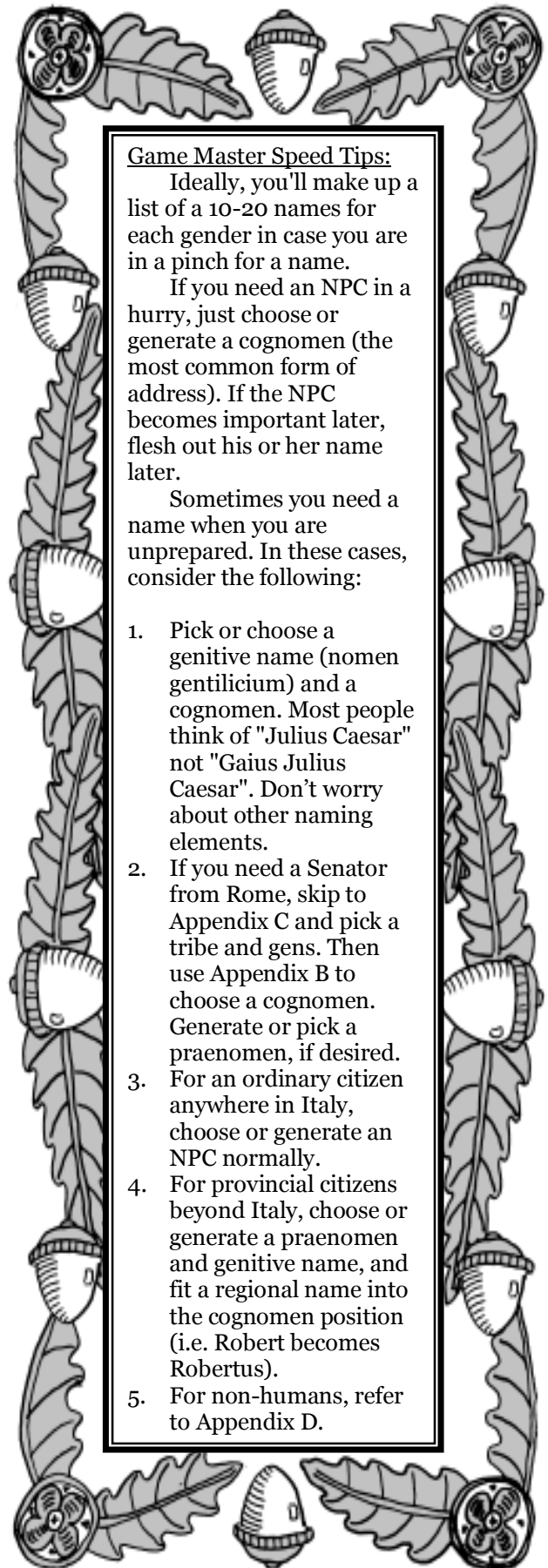
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Game Master Speed Tips:

Ideally, you'll make up a list of a 10-20 names for each gender in case you are in a pinch for a name.

If you need an NPC in a hurry, just choose or generate a cognomen (the most common form of address). If the NPC becomes important later, flesh out his or her name later.

Sometimes you need a name when you are unprepared. In these cases, consider the following:

1. Pick or choose a genitive name (nomen gentilicium) and a cognomen. Most people think of "Julius Caesar" not "Gaius Julius Caesar". Don't worry about other naming elements.
2. If you need a Senator from Rome, skip to Appendix C and pick a tribe and gens. Then use Appendix B to choose a cognomen. Generate or pick a praenomen, if desired.
3. For an ordinary citizen anywhere in Italy, choose or generate an NPC normally.
4. For provincial citizens beyond Italy, choose or generate a praenomen and genitive name, and fit a regional name into the cognomen position (i.e. Robert becomes Robertus).
5. For non-humans, refer to Appendix D.

Foreword

Every attempt has been made to present this document as historically accurate as possible, but these tables are designed for *fantasy* role playing games. This work incorporates fictional elements, popular in modern role playing and in no way is meant to represent or misrepresent historical beings or naming protocols.

Some of the guidelines presented herein follow the naming structures followed in Roman epigraphy (names chiseled in stone). Many of those old stones have weathered, been defaced, were abbreviated (and yes, some were chiseled by people who made up their own spellings and abbreviations). This document is designed for those people who want Roman names for fictional characters, but are tired of "pun names" (i.e. the Senator Scruus "Screw Us" Maximus, his wife Voluptua, his son Idiotus, and their dog Waggius Tailus). Use these tables as you want.

When I read an entry in a Latin reference work which claims that one name is a common name, while another is a name for a particular family, the latter implies to me sole possession; perhaps I read too closely. While it is true that the Imperial Senate did place bans on name usage, if you want tables with "this name is acceptable until XXX AD", keep looking. However, these tables should provide you with an excellent starting point for *your* Magnum Opus.

Here are a few exceptions to the normal naming rules:

- Marcellus is associated with gens Claudia, and *Livia, Maria and Nonia*, to name a few. An example of a non-Claudian Marcellus is Q Appius Marcellus (refer to *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, or *C I L, II 3602*).
- Since Nasica is a name tied to the Scipios, and the Scipios to gens Cornelia, you'll no doubt appreciate L(ucius) Tullius L(ucii) F(ilius) Nasic(a) (refer to *L' Année Épigraphique 1987; Nine (AE 1987: 300)*).
- Sulla is a cognomen of the gens Cornelia; check out A(ulus) Opinius C(aii) F(ilius) Sulla (refer to *L' Année Épigraphique 1982; Ten (AE 1982, 169)*).
- The praenomen Appius is *common* in the gens Claudia; but check out Ap Ivnio Silano; Refer to *Dessau, Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae Tituli operum locorumque publicorum. Signa. Bases. Aediculae. ILS 5438 ; Ten 1196*.

Having said all that, the tables presented herein allow for a liberal naming scheme; sticklers for precise historical accuracy may be appalled. If you are such a stickler, consult Appendices B and C which

match genitive names to cognomens and tribes; they are non-comprehensive, but match these elements of authentic Roman names.

Politically Correct Romans

"Vertically-challenged" Romans did not exist; if you were small, *you were small*. Romans were not only happy to point out differences amongst people, they would bestow a nickname based on the difference, too.

As with all the naming tables, Characters should be encouraged to pick names and not roll unless they want to. (The table structure is really designed to help the Game Master quickly produce names for NPCs). Never let the dice overrule common sense or preference; if you decide to roll on these tables and see a name that better suits your tastes, ignore the dice. It's your character's name after all.

The Downside

A good deal of this work relies on two sources, recorded names from works in Latin and Epigraphs (inscriptions).

Only so many works from antiquity exist. An excellent example is Sappho (or Psappha). She's a poet from the Isle of Lesbos, a contemporary of Alcaeus, and wrote lyric poetry (none of her work survives). Ovid mentions her in *Heralces XV:51* and she is alluded to in the Parian Marble (Marmor Parium). She existed, she wrote, and yet her work is lost to time.

Because so much of this document relies on epigraphy then, only people with preserved epigraphs shape the content of the tables. That means if you were too poor (or poorly thought of) to receive a marker or if your marker stone was vandalized (or just used for a building foundation and forgotten), then there are potential names we'll never know about. A good example of this is Armiger (a weapon or armor bearer, sometimes describe as squire) is a cognomen (part of the surname). Parmatus (a shield bearer) would then seem reasonable...only I couldn't find a name with that as an element. Therefore, Parmatus could be included for completeness, but I have leaned on the side of documentable accuracy; thus, no Parmatus. In other cases, I have included elements for completeness, but when doing so, I note its inclusion for completeness, not accuracy.

Additionally, there are many more names that could have been added to this document (which is already lengthy). Not every name found in epigraphs has been included. The vast number of names herein should satisfy most roleplayers' needs.

Finally, this document is not a genealogical work. Within the context of the text, as appropriate, references may be made (either to a physical work or an electronic website).

See Appendix A: Bibliography for sources to even more names than this work contains.

Section I: Reading a Roman Name

Modern naming derives from Roman naming, but the Romans did things different. What is Johann Sebastian Bach's given name? Both you and the Roman would say Johann. Now for the surname: you likely would say Bach; a Roman would have said Sebastian. Roman naming order follows the order of given name + surname + descriptor(s); the only required element is the surname.

Let's use a Roman centurion's name as an example: Tiberius Julius Maternus.

Praenomen

The praenomen ("prename") is a personal, or first name. Tiberius is our centurion's praenomen.

Nomen Gentilicium (Gens)

Nomen Gentilicium ("gentile name") is a family name or surname (i.e. gens). Tiberius' nomen gentilicium is Julius.

Cognomen

Cognomen ("kindred name"; Cf. *cognatio*) is a qualifier that denotes a branch in the family (gens). Tiberius is a member of the cognomen Materna; he's a Julius Maternus. Gaius Julius Caesar (yes, that Julius Caesar) was a member of the same gens as Tiberius, but was part of a different branch of the family (they were possibly distant cousins).

Open a Latin dictionary and you'll find that *maternus* means maternal; *caesar* refers to a head full of hair. These descriptors can point out physical characteristics (like the English surnames Strong, Little, and even Crookshank which refers to a crooked leg), Colors (Cf. White, Green Brown), or even occupations (like the English surnames Smith, Carpenter and Miller do).

Tria Nomina

The praenomen, the nomen gentilicium, and the cognomen can all be referred to as the tria nomina. But there is also a special cognomen, called an agnomen, and honorific names can be bestowed upon you by politicians (senators and emperors).

Looking at names of emperors can be informative, but they frequently changed their own names. Looking at the names of minor public officials, senators, and writers gives us a better idea of ordinary citizens' names. One of Rome's noteworthy historians is Tacitus (56 - 120 AD), his name was actually Gaius Cornelius Tacitus, but we refer to him by his cognomen; actually Tacitus' praenomen may have been Publius either way, he isn't referred to as Gaius or Publius. Another historian worth mention is Livy or Titus Livy (59 BC - 17 AD).

Another way to gain insight into names is to look at known generations of Roman citizens.

Sons

A father passes the family name by his surname (for Romans, the nomen gentilicium). But the idea of Julius Caesar, Jr. just won't work. By keeping the praenomen and nomen gentilicium constant, the "junior" effect was created.

For example, consider Cleopatra's lover Mark Anthony. In Livy's *History of Rome* and Tacitus' *Historia* and *Anales*, we can construct the following family tree (the numbers indicate generations from the root individual):

1. Marcus Antonius (Orator, censor 99 BC)
2. Marcus Antonius Creticus (praetor 74 BC)
 3. Marcus Antonius (82 BC - 30 BC; Trumvir and Cleopatra's lover)
2. Gaius Antonius
 3. Antonia (wife of her own cousin, Marcus Antonius, above)
 4. Antonia II

Marcus Antonius (the orator) does not have a cognomen; his son has a cognomen and his grandson does not. As the nomen gentilicium (Antonius) is all that is required, any of them could simply name their son Antonius and the child would be aptly named. Marcus Antonius (the orator's) second son has a different praenomen (Gaius).

In the case of father and son being identical, the son usually added his filiation, as in "Marcus Antonius Marci filium" (Marc Anthony, son of Marc). Filiation is discussed later in this document.

Using Tacitus and Livy as sources again, we can construct another tree to see naming dynamics; this time, we'll follow a foreign family that becomes Roman. Lucumo was an Etruscan who with his wife Tanaquil moved to Rome; Lucumo changed his name from Lucumo to Lucius Tarquinius Priscus (in Etruscan, Tarquin meant Lord, see <http://www.bartleby.com/65/ta/Tarquin.html>):

1. Demaratus (Corinthian noble)
 2. Arun (or Arruns)
 3. Egerius
 4. Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus
 - 2.(Lucumo) Lucius Tarquinius Priscus (fifth king* of Rome; murdered 579 BC)
 3. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus (seventh and last king* of Rome)
 4. Sextus Tarquinius
 4. Arruns Tarquinius
 4. Titus Tarquinius
 2. Tarquinia (wife of Marcus Junius)
 3. Lucius Junius Brutus (founder of the Roman Republic)
 4. Titus Junius Brutus
 4. Tiberius Junius Brutus

* Roman kings were elected; rulership was not passed as a hereditary title.

Of interest is the fact that an Etruscan name (Arruns) was still used as a praenomen of one of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus' sons. Also note that cognomen are not necessarily hereditary (although they can be). Both praenomen and cognomen can change from generation to generation.

In Julius Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*, Book I Chapter: 47, we read "Gaius Valerium Procillum, Gaius Valerii Caburi filium", or in English, "Gaius Valerius Procillus, son of Gaius Valerius Caburus". In Book VII Chapter: 65, we read, "Gaio Valerio Donnotauro, Caburi filio" or "Gaius Valerius Donnotaurus, son of [Gaius Valerius] Caburus".

So it was possible to effectively have two "juniors" with different cognomen with this naming system.

Daughters

Early in the empire (up until approximately 200 BC), a woman did have a praenomen, then female naming changed to the following system:

At birth, Roman women received the feminine form of their father's gens. Normally this means replace the -us with -a. For example, Gaius Antonius' daughter was Antonia (see above).

Appius Claudius Nero's daughters, then, would all be named Claudia. To distinguish daughters, terms of birth order were added to the name. If there were two daughters, the first would be called Claudia Maxima and the second Claudia Minima (or Claudia Maior and Claudia Minor). But after two, the names simply are numbers: the first daughter is now Claudia Una (or Prima), the second is Claudia Secunda, and there's Claudia Tertia, Claudia Quarta, Claudia Quinta, etc.

Looking back at Marcus Antonius (the Triumvir), he had children by three women, but one by his own cousin Antonia, daughter of Gaius Antonius. Their child, a daughter, was named Antonia II.

Some families patterned the daughter's name after both the father's gens and cognomen; see <http://classics.wlu.edu/romanames.html> and this site has some additional information <http://abacus.bates.edu/~mimber/Rciv/pater.htm>.

Marriage

Let's say one of Claudius Nero's daughters marries Cnaeus Julius Verus. When Claudia Maxima (or any other of the Claudias) marries, she takes her husband's gens in the genitive form (-us becomes -I). So her name switches from Claudia Maxima to Claudia Julii.

See the following website (as well as the daughter links, above) for more information http://lists.village.virginia.edu/lists_archive/Humanist/v05/0766.html.

Before The Ladies Get Upset

The name tables herein allow you to tailor the tables to your needs. Just because a female is using these tables, it doesn't eliminate the fact that she is participating in a fantasy world; it does not mean she should not have the same naming opportunities as male players. The tables are designed so that women and men can be equals or one gender can have the inferior naming scheme, which begs the next question...

An Amazonian culture?

While some may cringe (because amazons were of Greek origin), a Latin-speaking amazon culture is not beyond comprehension (after all, a lot of Greek culture was incorporated into Roman culture). These tables are designed for role playing games, and Latin-speaking amazons can be named with these tables.

Foreigners (Peregrini)

Non-citizen Provincials had single names that were not Roman. When a foreigner became a Roman citizen, he selected a praenomen, adopted the gens of his sponsoring citizen, and took his personal name as his cognomen.

It is likely that foreigners preferred to be referred to by cognomen more so than by gens.

Slaves

While slavery is an unsavory part of Roman existence, it is mentioned for completeness.

A slave could be named anything, as it was a possession. But here are some guidelines based on epigraphs.

Most were given a descriptive cognomen (Hilarus for funny, Rufus for redhead, Flavius for blond, Glabrio for bald, Naso for a prominent nose, or a name for the slave's nationality, etc.), followed by master's gens in the genitive form (just like it appears on the filiation tables).

Example of a real slave name: Hilarus Atani (Servus) (Refer to *Inscriptiones Latinae Liberae Rei Publicae* ILLRP 94)

While epigraphs include (Servus), this means slave and was unlikely to be used in speech.

A slave freed from bondage was named by the master freeing him. Often the name was his former master's praenomen and gens and then adding his own slave name as a cognomen; some picked their own praenomen. When Marcus Tullius Cicero's slave Tiro was freed, the slave became Marcus Tullius Tiro.

But Wait, there's more...

Roman names could have one or more cognomen and these filled a special role in naming. The following terms were not used by Romans (they were, simply, cognomens), but historians give them special names to show meaning.

Agnomen

("masculine relationship name"; Cf. agnatio) this name denotes how you are related to another male of importance. It is a kind of cognomen and can either follow a regular cognomen or be in the position of the cognomen (i.e. it can be the third or fourth name in the sequence). If a traditional cognomen exists, the agnomen usually follows it rather than comes before it. Most often, this name represents the adoption process (see below).

How Roman Adoption Worked

Although poor people did get adopted, the ones that receive the most attention are Patricians without male heirs. Assume that you are a wealthy Roman with no male heir (for sake of example, let's call you Appius Claudius Nero). Members of the Aemilius family have two sons. You could adopt the younger son (let's say his name is Lucius Aemilius Lepidius). If you adopt Lucius, he is renamed using your tria nomina plus his gens root (Aemil)+ ianus. Thus, his name changes from *Lucius Aemilius Lepidius* to *Appius Claudius Nero Aemilianus*.

For more on Roman Adoption (or the Roman Naming System in general), refer to <http://www.csun.edu/~hcfll004/romannames.html> and another source for naming is <http://classics.wlu.edu/romanames.html>.

Cognomen Ex Virtue

These names, also called honorific names, tend to be for warriors and people of power (and so may not be worthy of low-powered characters) and then again, some are just nicknames like Bibulus (He Drinks alot).

Honorific names can be bestowed by an emperor or the Imperial Senate. For example, in or around 263 BC, Rome had been expanding south and occupying towns in Carthage (Africa). About 260 AD, Gaius Cornelius Scipio was a commander of a dozen or so ships that sailed in the area of Panormus. When the Carthaginians launched a surprise attack against Scipio's ships, it caused his green marines to abandon both commander and fleet, and Scipio received an honorific cognomen from the Senate: "Asina" (ass). (Refer to <http://www.barca.fsnet.co.uk/punic1-first-naval-engagements.htm>.)

An honorific name is a cognomen, and so it can precede a nomen gentilicium, a cognomen or an agnomen; if all are present, then it's usually the fifth name.

Cognomen ex virtute are cognomen and the cognomen table includes a simple definition for more than 700 names, enough for you to bequeath names upon fellow players.

Roman Naming Summary

The structure of a Roman name is:

[praenomen*] [nomen gentilicium] [cognomen*]
[agnomen*] [cognomen ex virtute*]

* If the individual has this naming element.

Additional Elements

All modern legal documents (and one day, your tombstone) spell out your full legal name. Why? So that if somebody wants to know who you are (or were), they can identify you. The Romans had need for the same system, and while documents are harder to come by, Roman marker stones are more plentiful.

This section describes how to read an epigraph (inscription). Rome borrowed the epigraph (inscription) idea from the Greeks. Epigraphs were used to denote important military conquests, to mark places of significance, and to memorialize loved ones. What follows is an authentic text marker recorded in *L' Année Épigraphique 1986, no. 459*:

```
TI(BERIVS) IVLIVS TI(BERII) F(ILIVS*)  
FA[B]JIA (TRIBV) MATERNVS  
DOMO ROMA ANN[O(RVM)]  
XXVIII (CENTVRIO) LEG(IONIS) VII GE[M(INAE)]
```

* *To be technical, grammatically that should be declined as filium, but as lexicons are filled with entries in the nominative case, I'm trying to make this easier for non-Latin speakers to follow.*

The parentheses supply information that was not in the original inscription; Romans used abbreviations a lot. If you choose to research Roman epigraphs, be sure to check out <http://asgle.classics.unc.edu/abbrev/latin/> for Tom Elliott's abbreviations in Latin inscriptions.

Before translating the text, look at the format; it's all capital letters. For ease in reading, let's modify that text to something easier on the eyes, and add "new" letters that we use, but that the Romans did not:

```
Tiberius Julius Tiberii filius  
Fabia tribu Maternus  
domo Roma annorum  
28 Centurio Legionis 7 geminae
```

Now let's translate some words: annorum means year; annorum 28 means he was 28 when he died. Centurio means centurion, legionis means legion, and geminae means twin or double (think Gemini, the twins); thus our fellow was a centurion of

the seventh twin legion. Since none of this is his name, let's look at what remains:

Tiberius Julius Tiberii filius
Fabia tribu Maternus
domo Roma

Domo means home (think domicile); domo Roma means he came from Rome.

From here on out, we'll need to rely on syntax (word order) and declension (word endings). In English, our word order places objects following the things that act on them (like verbs), but in Romance languages (French, Spanish, Latin, Italian, etc.) the object precedes that which acts upon it.

Tiberius is this centurion's first name, and being the subject of the sentence is in the nominative case (a declension that is used when a noun is the subject). Tiberii is the same name but it is in the genitive case (which is used when a noun is the object also called possessive case). So Tiberii is an object of something.

Filius means son. "Tiberii Filius" means that this centurion is "Tiberius' son". Now we are down to:

Tiberius Julius
Fabia tribu Maternus

Tribu means tribe. "Fabia tribu" means the Fabians' tribe. Tribe is infrequently found on inscriptions and is generally used in areas with multiple coexisting tribes (see p. 19 and 29).

What we have as "leftovers" are Julius and Maternus. Thus, his name was Tiberius Julius Maternus. And this means a full legal Roman name is:

[praenomen*] [nomen gentilicium] [father's name*]
[f.**] [tribal name tribu] [cognomen*] [agnomen*]
[cognomen ex virtute*] [domo residence ***]

* If the individual has this naming element.

** If the individual's father is known. Romans like abbreviations, and f works well, especially when switching between genders; the f. can also stand for filia or "daughter of". Some epigraphs did list "- f." when the father was unknown.

*** this is more helpful for travelers, such as adventurers or army personnel. If a person who resides in a place died there, domo is likely to be

excluded; if your marker is in Rome, and there is no residence stated, you likely lived in Rome. If you are a merchant from abroad and died while abroad, domo becomes more important.

Simplifying long names

Like people of today, Romans had a simple "use name" (either the praenomen or the gens if they had no praenomen) for family, friends and slaves. Other people used nomen gentilicium (and cognomen, if available). In situations where two names are similar, the different part is used; when referring to Tiberius Junius Brutus and Titus Junius Brutus you almost have to refer to them by praenomen (Titus and Tiberius), and yet Lucius Tarquinius Superbus and Lucius Tarquinius Priscus need to be referred to by cognomen (Superbus and Priscus) to tell them apart.

If somebody called you by all three names, it was usually an introduction or worse, an authority figure and it meant you were in trouble ("Gaius Julius Caesar, get over here this instant!").

But Who Would Write All That Stuff Out?

Writing names was not miserable because Romans adopted initials (well, abbreviations).

Initials?

We owe our legacy of initials back to the Romans. In the name Q. Severus Sammonicus (the name of a Roman whose second century poem *Liber Medicinalis* is the first reference to the word Abracadabra), the Q. stands for Quintus. However, the initials were really abbreviations, and appear to be the legal spelling (that is, they appear in legal documents in this abbreviated form, even though the name is fully detailed) as each initial stood specifically for a name.

At various times through out the Empire other praenomen came into vogue and fell to disfavor (or were banned by the Senate to erase the memory of a "bad seed").

Can you place an initial in the genitive (second) position? Some Romans did. In fact, you can even abbreviate your father's name, as in Ti. Julius Ti. f.

Roman Name Abbreviations

A = Aulus *	L= Lucius	P = Publius	SP = Spurius
Ap (or APP)= Appius	M= Marcus	PR (or PRO) = Proculus	T= Titus
C = Gaius/Caius**	M' = Manius	Q= Quintus	TI (or TIB)= Tiberius
CN= Gnaeus/Cnaeus **	MAM = Mamercus	R = Rufus	V = Vibius
D = Decimus	N= Numerius	SER = Servius	
K = Caeso or Kaeso	OP (or OPIT) = Opiter	SEX = Sextus	

* On occasion, you'll find this praenomen abbreviated as AV or AVL; the letter V was used in place of U.

**There weren't Gs in the original alphabet, but they were added later.

Section II: Generating a Name

Dice

You can browse these tables and just pick a name. But if you are unfamiliar with dice, these tables use percentile dice (which are abbreviated as d%). Normally, two ten sided dice are rolled, one as the "tens" spot and the other is the "ones". The number 00 is treated as 100.

No dice? No problem. Freeware die-rolling utilities for your computer are almost everywhere on the internet (a search for such produces many results). One that is online (and does not require you to install any software) is Irony Games' Dice Server at <http://irony.com/igroll.html>.

Names for Players

If you don't want to fill up a character sheet with names for your main characters, then just roll on the Nomen gentilicium Table, Table 2. You can treat this as your Common use name, and pretend you have a fully developed name (which you can generate any time later).

d%	"Male" Name Configuration
01-20	nomen gentilicium (see table 2)
21-50	nomen gentilicium, cognomen (see tables 2 and 3)
51-00	praenomen, nomen gentilicium, cognomen (see tables 1, 2, 3)

Female characters can generate as above (or for a traditional Roman name, use the female naming rules which follow).

All characters can roll for filiation, tribu and domo (or you may ignore them).

"Female" Naming

If you're not in a Roman campaign (just using Roman names), treat women as men above (just use the feminine form of the name).

For Amazonian males or a realistic Roman female name, roll for gens/nomen gentilicium (and cognomen if desired) using the feminine form(s). Append the following:

d%	Last Part
01-25	[Nothing] (unmarried, no same-gender siblings -- hence, no last part)
25-75	Roll on the filiation table (this is the spouse's gens)
76-82	Maxima (or Maior) - If Amazonian male, Maximus (or Maior)
83-87	Minima (or Minor) - If Amazonian male, Minimus (or Minor)

88-92	Una (or Prima) - If Amazonian male, Unus (or Primus)
93-96	Secunda - If Amazonian male, Secundus
97-98	Tertia - If Amazonian male, Tertius
99	Quarta - If Amazonian male, Quartus
00	Quinta - If Amazonian male, Quintus

Like modern people, Romans happily used numerals in names (i.e. Claudius III).

Names for NPCs

If you're trying to generate historically accurate names for NPCs (Non Player Characters): if you're male, roll percentage dice on the Name Configuration table. If female, you rolled a one on the Name Configuration table.

If generating an Amazonian name, switch genders specified below.

d%	"Male" Name Configuration
01-30	nomen gentilicium, filiation, tribu, and domus.
31-57	nomen gentilicium, filiation, tribu, cognomen and domus.
58-75	praenomen, nomen gentilicium, filiation, tribu, cognomen, and domus.
76-97	praenomen, nomen gentilicium, filiation, tribu, cognomen, agnomen, and domus.
98-99	praenomen, nomen gentilicium, filiation, tribu, cognomen, honorific name, and domus.
00	praenomen, nomen gentilicium, filiation, tribu, cognomen, agnomen, honorific name, and domus.

If you're populating a town, feel free to ignore tribu and domus. More than likely, all the locals are members of the same "tribe" and as they live in the same town, domus is a bit redundant.

PC vs. NPC Naming Differences

You may think that the tables above enable NPCs to acquire names more lofty than PCs; they do. Agnomens and honorific cognomen are for established characters (although your Game Master could award a name to you during the course of an adventure). If you need a character name, you're starting out a game. However, if you really want to, treat your PC as an NPC for naming purposes.

Table Locations

Praenomen are found on Table 1. Nomen Gentilicium are found on Table 2. Filiation is Table 3, roll once each for your parent and grandparent. Tribu are on Table 4. Cognomen are found on Table 5. Agnomen are found on Table 6. Honorific Names are on Table 5 (Cognomen).

Naming Example

You may not have the hang of creating a name with the syntax, so here's a final refresher: Let's say you tossed 100 on the table above for an NPC's name. You roll for

- Praenomen and get Tiberius
- Nomen Gentilicium and get Marius
- Your father filiation roll generates Marci
- Your grandfather filiation roll generates Auli
- For your Tribe, you generate Romilia
- For your Cognomen, you generate Caligula
- For your Agnomen, you generate Titianus
- For your Honorific name, you generate Italicus

This is how your name is configured:
Tiberius Marius Marci f. Auli n. Romilia tribu
Caligula Titianus Italicus.

Getting Picky About Names

The following list is derived from Roman Consul names (prior to 395 AD; before the Empire split), names of emperors, and names on epigraphs. Consult the bibliography at the end of this work for sources and ideas to locate more names. *If there's any name you do not like, do not use it.* These tables are only meant as guidelines for creating a Roman name. **Each table dual lists names by Male/Female.**

Seemingly Redundant Names

Sometimes names look exceedingly similar and there's a strong desire by some to combine the names and "tidy" them up. But we do not live in Rome nor do we understand the subtle cultural nuances they had. *Lucanus* and *Lukanus* could be

the same name; but *Mark* and *Marc* are not (nor are *Cathy* and *Kathy*).

Other troublesome names are names with extra letters. Servilius seems quite similar to Serveilius, after all there's just an extra "e" wedged in the middle of the name. But then again, the difference between Johnson and Johanson is just an "a" wedged in the middle of the name (and then there's Johnston...).

Therefore, I have included variant occurrences of names and treat them as different names.

How Do You Say That?

Latin is dead and its pronunciation is speculative. The following table is closer to the high speech (or scholarly Latin). The common speech, or people's tongue, had it's own pronunciation scheme which included things like omitting the h (English derived *honest* from the common speech, and *hospitality* from the high speech). In fact, some gens are so close in spelling (Hannibalus/Annibalus, Helvius/Elvius, etc.) that they may simply be different branches of the same family who spoke different dialects of Latin.

Every vowel or diphthong (vowel pair, see the table below) counts as a syllable (so Manius is Man-i-us, not Mani-us nor Man-ius. There are no vowel triplets (triphthongs); Cnaeus is Cnae-us (Nigh-oos). In multi-syllabic words, a consonant nestled between two vowels is pronounced with the second vowel (a-ha! And not ah-a!).

Consonants may be single or paired as well. If a pair of consonants is nestled between two vowels, the final consonant is pronounced with the last vowel or vowel pair (like Hin-du not hind-u).

Compound words with prefixes (ab-, in-, non-, etc.) always have the prefix spoken as a separate syllable, like non-pro-fit, not nonp-ro-fit.

Latin Pronunciation

a (long)	like the a in hammer
a (short)	like the o in knot or the a in ah
ae	like the i in smite
au	like the ou in stout
bs	like the ps in perhaps
bt	like the pt in prompt
c	always hard, like the c in cat
ch	like k (like the ch in chaos)
cn	omit the c; like the n in nut
e (long)	like the a in plate or the e in crepe
e (short)	like the e in pet
ei	like the a in mace
g	always hard, like the g in gargoyle
gn	omit the g; like the gn in gnaw
i (long)	like the ee in sweet

i (short)	like the i in sickle
i (consonant)	like a consonant y (or the j in fjord)
j	like a consonant y (or the j in fjord)
o (long)	like the o in scroll
o (short)	like the o in rod
oe	like the oi in soil
ph	pronounced separately, like "Trip her!"
r	is trilled, like the Spanish word burrito
s	always an s sound, not a z sound
t	guttural; like the t in stop
th	Omit the h; like the th in Thomas
u (long)	like the u in tune
u (short)	like the u in put
v	is like a w , like west
y	like a French u (i.e. debut)

Table 1: Praenomen

d%	Male/Female
01	Appius/Appia (<i>Abbreviated as AP.</i>)
02-05	Aulus/Aula (<i>Abbreviated as A.</i>)
06-25	Caius/Caia (<i>Abbreviated as C.</i>)
26-29	Cnaeus/Cnaea (<i>Abbreviated as CN.</i>)
30	Decimus/Decima (<i>Abbreviated as D.</i>)
31	Kaeso/Kaesonia (<i>Abbreviated as K.</i>)
32-51	Lucius/Lucia (<i>Abbreviated as L.</i>)
53	Mamercus/Mamerca (<i>Abbrev. as MAM.</i>)
54	Manius/Mania (<i>Abbreviated as M'.</i>)
55-70	Marcus/Marcia (<i>Abbreviated as M.</i>)
71	Numerius/Numeria (<i>Abbreviated as N.</i>)

d%	Male/Female
72	Opiter/Opitra (<i>Abbreviated as OP.</i>)
73	Proculus/Procula (<i>Abbreviated as PR.</i>)
74-82	Publius/Publia (<i>Abbreviated as P.</i>)
83-91	Quintus/Quinta (<i>Abbreviated as Q.</i>)
92	Rufus/Rufa (<i>Abbreviated as R.</i>)
93	Servius/Servia (<i>Abbreviated as SER.</i>)
94-95	Sextus/Sexta (<i>Abbreviated as SEX.</i>)
96	Spurius/Spuria (<i>Abbreviated as SP.</i>)
97	Tiberius/Tiberia (<i>Abbreviated as TI.</i>)
98-99	Titus/Tita (<i>Abbreviated as T.</i>)
00	Vibius/Vibia (<i>Abbreviated as V.</i>)

The praenomen Appius is strongly associated with members of gens Claudia (but can be associated with other gens, Cf. *L' Année Épigraphique 1978 AE 1978, 181*).

The praenomen Spurius indicates an illegitimate child.

Caius and Cnaeus later became spelled Gaius and Gnaeus, but retained the same abbreviations.

Was the table above not enough for you? Then use this table, which lists praenomen so rare that some are mentioned in literature (such as Varro), but may not even have a single epigraph as an example. This list is suited for the far corners of the Empire, although Lar is an Etruscan name and its declension has been Latinized.

d%	Male/Female
01-02	Aelius/Aelia (<i>Abbreviated as AEL.</i>)
03-04	Agrippa/Agrippina (<i>Abbrev. as AGRIP.</i>)
05-06	Amulius/Amulia
07-09	Antonius/Antonia (<i>Abbreviated as ANT.</i>)
10-11	Appius/Appia (<i>Abbreviated as AP.</i>)
12-13	Arun/Aruna *
14-15	Aulus/Aula (<i>Abbreviated as A.</i>)
16-17	Aurelius/Aurelia (<i>Abbreviated as AVR.</i>)
18-19	Caius/Caia (<i>Abbreviated as C.</i>)
20-21	Camillus/Camilla
22-23	Claudius/Claudia (<i>Abbreviated as CL.</i>)
24-25	Cnaeus/Cnaea (<i>Abbreviated as CN.</i>)
26-27	Decimus/Decima (<i>Abbreviated as D.</i>)
28-30	Drusus/Drusilla
31-32	Faustus/Fausta (<i>Abbreviated as FAUST.</i>)
33-34	Flavius/Flavia (<i>Abbreviated as FL.</i>)
35-36	Gallus/Galla
37-38	Galus/Gala
39-40	Herius/Heria
41-42	Hostus/Hosta (<i>Abbreviated as HOST.</i>)
43-44	Iulius/Iulia (<i>Abbreviated as I.</i>)
45-46	Kaeso/Kaesonia (<i>Abbreviated as K.</i>)
47-48	Lar/Lara (<i>Abbreviated as LAR.</i>)
49-50	Lucius/Lucia (<i>Abbreviated as L.</i>)

d%	Male/Female
51-52	Mamercus/Mamerca (<i>Abbrev. as MAM.</i>)
53-54	Manius/Mania (<i>Abbreviated as M'.</i>)
55-56	Marcus/Marcia (<i>Abbreviated as M.</i>)
57-58	Numerius/Numeria (<i>Abbreviated as N.</i>)
59-60	Opiter/Opitra (<i>Abbreviated as OP.</i>)
61-62	Oppius/Oppia
63-64	Paullus/Paulla (<i>Abbreviated as PAULL.</i>)
65-66	Pompeius/Pompeia (<i>Abbrev. as POMP.</i>)
67-68	Postumus/Postuma (<i>Abbreviated as POST.</i>)
69-70	Proculus/Procula (<i>Abbreviated as PR.</i>)
71-72	Publius/Publia (<i>Abbreviated as P.</i>)
73-74	Quintus/Quinta (<i>Abbreviated as Q.</i>)
75-76	Rufus/Rufa (<i>Abbreviated as R.</i>)
77-78	Secundus/Secunda
79-81	Servius/Servia (<i>Abbreviated as SER.</i>)
82-84	Sextus/Sexta (<i>Abbreviated as SEX.</i>)
85-86	Spurius/Spuria (<i>Abbreviated as SP.</i>)
87-88	Tertius/Tertia
89-90	Tiberius/Tiberia (<i>Abbreviated as TI.</i>)
91-92	Titus/Tita (<i>Abbreviated as T.</i>)
93-94	Ulpian/Ulpia (<i>Abbreviated as VLP.</i>)
95-96	Valerius/Valeria (<i>Abbreviated as VAL.</i>)
97-98	Vibius/Vibia (<i>Abbreviated as V.</i>)
99-00	Vopiscus/Vopisca (<i>Abbreviated as VOP.</i>)

* According to an Etruscan Grammar (<http://users.tpg.com.au/etr/etrusk/tex/grammar.html>) -s is the genitive masculine form, leaving the root at the nominative; -a is the feminine. I have come across Arruns also spelled as Arun and this may be a nominative/genitive declension issue.

Table 2: Nomen Gentilicium

These tables list 800 names, so you must roll once more to determine which sub-table to refer to.

D%	table	D%	table	D%	table	D%	table
01-12	table 2-A1	25-36	table2-A3	51-62	table 2-A5	75-86	table 2-A7
13-24	table 2-A2	37-50	table 2-A4	63-74	table 2-A6	87-00	table 2-A8

TABLE 2-A1

d%	Male/Female
01	Abudius/Abudia
02	Abullius/Abullia
03	Aburius/Aburia
04	Accius/Accia
05	Acco/Acca
06	Accoleius/Accoleia
07	Acerronius/Acerronia
08	Acilius/Acilia
09	Acindinus/Acindina
10	Adiatuanus/Adiatuana
11	Aebutius/Aebutia
12	Aedinius/Aedinia
13	Aelius/Aelia
14	Aelvius/Aelvia
15	Aemilius/Aemilia
16	Aeresius/Aeresia
17	Aescionius/Aescionia
18	Agrius/Agria
19	Aienus/Aiena
20	Aimilius/Aimilia
21	Alarinius/Alarinia
22	Albanus/Albania
23	Albatus/Albatia
24	Albius/Albia
25	Alfenus/Alfena
26	Alfius/Alfia
27	Allectius/Allectia
28	Allidius/Allidia
29	Allius/Allia
30	Amandus/Amanda
31	Amantius/Amantia
32	Amatius/Amatia
33	Ambivius/Ambivia
34	Ammonius/Ammonia
35	Anicius/Anicia
36	Aniensis/Aniensis
37	Annaeus/Annaea
38	Annaius/Annaia
39	Annius/Annia
40	Annus/Anna
41	Antestius/Antestia
42	Anteius/Anteia
43	Antistius/Antistia
44	Antius/Antia
45	Antonius/Antonia
46	Apolonius/Apolonia
47	Appius/Appia
48	Appleius/Appleia
49	Aponius/Aponia
50	Apuleius/Apuleia

d%	Male/Female
51	Aquila/Aquila
52	Aquilius/Aquilia
53	Aquillius/Aquillia
54	Arbuxseius/Arbuxseia
55	Arcus/Arca
56	Arinthaesus/Arinthaesa
57	Aristius/Aristia
58	Armenius/Armenia
59	Arminius/Arminia
60	Arnensis/Arnensis
61	Arpineius/Arpineia
62	Arrenius/Arrenia
63	Arrius/Arria
64	Arruntius/Arruntia
65	Arsinius/Arsinia
66	Articuleius/Articuleia
67	Asinius/Asinia
68	Ateius/Ateia
69	Aternius/Aterna
70	Atilius/Atilia
71	Atius/Atia
72	Atrius/Atria
73	Atronius/Atronia
74	Attiedius/Attiedia
75	Attius/Attia
76	Audacilius/Audacilia
77	Aufestius/Aufestia
78	Aufidius/Aufidia
79	Aufustius/Aufustia
80	Aufvidius/Aufvidia
81	Aulius/Aulia
82	Aulus/Aula
83	Aurelius/Aurelia
84	Ausonius/Ausonia
85	Aveius/Aveia
86	Avillius/Avillia
87	Avisius/Avisia
88	Axius/Axia
89	Babrinus/Babrinia
90	Baebius/Baebia
91	Baenius/Baenia
92	Balventius/Balventia
93	Barbius/Barbia
94	Barrius/Barria
95	Bassillus/Bassilla
96	Bassius/Bassia
97	Bassus/Bassa
98	Bauto/Bautonia
99	Bellicius/Bellicia
00	Betilius/Betilienus

TABLE 2-A2

d%	Male/Female
01	Betutius/Betutia
02	Billucidius/Billucidia
03	Blandius/Blandia
04	Blossius/Blossia
05	Bolus/Bola
06	Bruccius/Bruccia
07	Bruttius/Bruttia
08	Cabillonus/Cabillona
09	Caecilius/Caecilia
10	Caecina/Caecina
11	Caelius/Caelia
12	Caesarus/Caesara
13	Caesennius/Caesennia
14	Caesidius/Caesidia
15	Caesius/Caesia
16	Caicilius/Caicilia
17	Calatorius/Calatoria
18	Calidius/Calidia
19	Calpurnius/Calpurnia
20	Calusius/Calusia
21	Calventius/Calventia
22	Calvisius/Calvisia
23	Camelius/Camelia
24	Camilius/Camilia
25	Camillius/Camillia
26	Cammidius/Cammidia
27	Cammius/Cammia
28	Campus/Campa
29	Camulogenus/Camulogena
30	Camurius/Camuria
31	Candidus/Candida
32	Canidius/Canidia
33	Cannutius/Cannutia
34	Caprenius/Caprenia
35	Caprius/Capria
36	Carausius/Carausia
37	Caristicus/Caristica
38	Carius/Caria
39	Carminius/Carminia
40	Carvilius/Carvilia
41	Cascellius/Cascellia
42	Casius/Casia
43	Casticus/Castica
44	Castricius/Castricia
45	Catius/Catia
46	Cativolcus/Cativolca
47	Cattius/Cattia
48	Caulius/Caulia
49	Cauponius/Cauponia
50	Causinius/Causinia

d%	Male/Female
51	Cautius/Cautia
52	Cavarillus/Cavarilla
53	Cecilius/Cecilia
54	Ceionius/Ceionia
55	Celerinius/Celerinia
56	Celtillus/Celtilla
57	Censorius/Censoria
58	Cerealis/Cerealia
59	Cerfonius/Cerfonia
60	Cerretus/Cerreta
61	Cervius/Cervia
62	Cesonius/Cesonia
63	Cestius/Cestia
64	Cicero/Ciceronia
65	Cincius/Cincia
66	Cinnius/Cinnia
67	Cispus/Cispia
68	Claudius/Claudia
69	Clementinus/Clementina
70	Clesipus/Clesipa
71	Clodius/Clodia
72	Cloelius/Cloelia
73	Clovius/Clovia
74	Cluntius/Cluntia
75	Clustuminus/Clustumina
76	Cluvius/Cluvia
77	Cocceius/Cocceia
78	Coelius/Coelia
79	Collinus/Collinus
80	Colombus/Colomba
81	Comagius/Comagia
82	Comatus/Comata
83	Cominius/Cominia
84	Comitius/Comitia
85	Commius/Commia
86	Conconnetus/Conconneta
87	Considius/Considia
88	Consius/Consia
89	Convictolitavius/Convictolitavia
90	Cordius/Cordia
91	Cornelius/Cornelia
92	Cornvinus/Cornvina
93	Corus/Cora
94	Cosconius/Cosconia
95	Cossonius/Cossonia
96	Cossutius/Cossutius
97	Cotta/Cotta
98	Cotuatus/Cotuata
99	Cotus/Cota
00	Creperius/Crepereia

TABLE 2-A3

d%	Male/Female
01	Crispinus/Crispina
02	Crispus/Crispa
03	Critognatus/Critognata
04	Cumus/Cuma
05	Curiatius/Curiatia
06	Curius/Curia
07	Curtilius/Curtilia
08	Curtius/Curtia
09	Cuspius/Cuspia
10	Dasumius/Dasumia
11	Decentius/Decentia
12	Decius/Decia
13	Decrius/Decria
14	Decumius/Decumia
15	Dercullius/Dercullia
16	Desticius/Desticia
17	Dexsius/Dexsia
18	Didius/Didia
19	Dipponius/Dipponia
20	Domitius/Domitia
21	Domnus/Domna
22	Donatus/Donatilla
23	Dossenius/Dossenia
24	Dubidius/Dubidia
25	Duccius/Duccia
26	Duilius/Duilia
27	Dulius/Dulia
28	Duronius/Duronia
29	Duvius/Duvia
30	Ecutius/Ecutia
31	Eggius/Eggia
32	Egnatius/Egnatia
33	Enesius/Enesia
34	Enistalius/Enistalia
35	Ennius/Ennia
36	Epidius/Epidia
37	Epoleius/Epoleia
38	Eprius/Epria
39	Equitius/Equitia
40	Equitus/Equita
41	Erucius/Erucia
42	Esquilinus/Esquilina
43	Estanius/Estania
44	Eucherius/Eucheria
45	Eusebius/Eusebia
46	Eutolmius/Eutolmia
47	Evodius/Evodia
48	Exomnius/Exomnia
49	Fabius/Fabia
50	Fabricius/Fabricia

d%	Male/Female
51	Facundus/Facunda
52	Fadius/Fadia
53	Faenius/Faenia
54	Falerius/Falera
55	Falernus/Falerna
56	Fannius/Fannia
57	Faustinius/Faustinia
58	Favonius/Favonia
59	Felicius/Felicia
60	Fenius/Fenia
61	Festinius/Festinia
62	Figulanus/Figulana
63	Fisevius/Fisevia
64	Flaccus/Flacca
65	Flaminius/Flaminia
66	Flavinius/Flavinia
67	Flavius/Flavia
68	Flavonius/Flavonia
69	Florentinus/Florentina
70	Florentius/Florentia
71	Floridius/Florida
72	Florius/Floria
73	Floronius/Floronia
74	Folvius/Folvia
75	Fonteius/Fonteia
76	Forius/Foria
77	Fortesius/Fortesia
78	Foslius/Foslia
79	Frontillus/Frontilla
80	Fruticius/Fruticia
81	Fufius/Fufia
82	Fulcinius/Fulcinia
83	Fulginas/Fulginae
84	Fulvius/Fulvia
85	Fundanius/Fundania
86	Fundanus/Fundana
87	Furius/Furia
88	Furnius/Furnia
89	Fusius/Fusia
90	Gabinius/Gabinia
91	Galerius/Galeria
92	Gallicus/Gallica
93	Gallius/Gallia
94	Gallus/Galla
95	Gargilius/Gargilia
96	Garilius/Garilia
97	Gaius/Gauia
98	Gavius/Gavia
99	Geganius/Gegania
00	Gellius/Gellia

TABLE 2-A4

d%	Male/Female
01	Geminus/Gemina
02	Georgus/Georga
03	Gessius/Gessia
04	Gobannitio/Gobannitia
05	Gorcius/Gorcia
06	Gordius/Gordia
07	Granius/Grania
08	Gratidius/Gratidia
09	Gratius/Gratia
10	Grattius/Grattia
11	Guddus/Gudda
12	Hadius/Hadia
13	Hadrius/Hadria
14	Hannibalius/Hannibalia
15	Haterius/Hateria
16	Haterus/Hatera
17	Helvetius/Helvetia
18	Helvidius/Helvidia
19	Helvius/Helvia
20	Henius/Henia
21	Heraclitus/Heraclita
22	Herennius/Herennia
23	Hermidius/Hermidia
24	Herminius/Herminia
25	Hermogenius/Hermogenia
26	Hirtius/Hirtia
27	Hoenius/Hoenia
28	Honorius/Honorina
29	Horatius/Horatia
30	Hordeonius/Hordeonia
31	Hortensius/Hortensia
32	Hortius/Hortia
33	Hosidius/Hosidia
34	Hostilius/Hostilia
35	Hypatius/Hypatia
36	Iavolenus/Iavolena
37	Indutiomarus/Indutiomara
38	Ingenius/Ingenia
39	Ingenuvius/Ingenuvia
40	Inventius/Inventia
41	Iovinius/Iovinia
42	Iovinus/Iovina
43	Isutinus/Iustina
44	Iulius/Iulia
45	Iunius/Iunia
46	Iustinus/Iustina
47	Iustus/Iusta
48	Iuventius/Iuventia
49	Laberius/Laberia
50	Labienus/Labiena

d%	Male/Female
51	Laecanius/Laecania
52	Laelius/Laelia
53	Laetinius/Laetina
54	Laetonijs/Laetonia
55	Laevius/Laevia
56	Lafrenius/Lafrenia
57	Lalius/Lalia
58	Lampronius/Lampronia
59	Larcius/Larcia
60	Lartius/Lartia
61	Laterus/Latera
62	Latinius/Latinia
63	Lemonius/Lemonia
64	Liburnius/Liburnia
65	Licinius/Licinia
66	Ligustinius/Ligustina
67	Limbricius/Limbricia
68	Limenius/Limena
69	Liscus/Lisca
70	Litaviccus/Litavicca
71	Livineius/Livineia
72	Livius/Livia
73	Lollianus/Lolliana
74	Lollius/Lollia
75	Longinius/Longinia
76	Loreius/Loreia
77	Lucanius/Lucania
78	Luccius/Luccia
79	Lucilius/Lucilia
80	Lucius/Lucia
81	Lucretius/Lucretia
82	Lucterius/Lucteria
83	Lupicinus/Lupicina
84	Lurius/Luria
85	Lusius/Lusia
86	Lutatius/Lutatia
87	Luttius/Luttia
88	Maccius/Maccia
89	Macrinus/Macrinia
90	Maecilius/Maecilia
91	Maecius/Maecia
92	Maelius/Maelia
93	Maenius/Maenia
94	Magius/Magia
95	Magnius/Magnia
96	Magolnius/Magolnia
97	Mallius/Mallia
98	Mamilius/Mamilia
99	Mandubracius/Mandubracia
00	Manilius/Manilia

TABLE 2-A5

d%	Male/Female
01	Manlius/Manlia
02	Mannius/Mannia
03	Marcellinus/Marcellina
04	Marcus/Marcia
05	Marinius/Marinia
06	Marius/Maria
07	Martius/Martia
08	Maternus/Materna
09	Matius/Matia
10	Mattienus/Mattiena
11	Maximius/Maximia
12	Memmius/Memmia
13	Menenius/Menenia
14	Menius/Menia
15	Mercatius/Mercatia
16	Mescinius/Mescinia
17	Messala/Messala
18	Messienus/Messiena
19	Messius/Messia
20	Messorius/Messoria
21	Metilius/Metilia
22	Mettius/Mettia
23	Milonius/Milonia
24	Mimesius/Mimesia
25	Mindius/Mindia
26	Minicius/Minicia
27	Minius/Minia
28	Minucius/Minucia
29	Modestus/Modesta
30	Mollius/Mollia
31	Mommus/Mommia
32	Moritasgus/Moritasga
33	Mucius/Mucia
34	Mugillus/Mugilla
35	Muicius/Muicia
36	Mummus/Mummia
37	Munatius/Munatia
38	Munius/Munia
39	Murrius/Murria
40	Mussidius/Mussidia
41	Mussius/Mussia
42	Mustius/Mustia
43	Naevius/Naevia
44	Nasennius/Nasennia
45	Nautius/Nautia
46	Nectovellus/Nectovelia
47	Nemesius/Nemesia
48	Nemetorius/Nemetoria
49	Nemonius/Nemonia
50	Neoterius/Neoteria

d%	Male/Female
51	Nepius/Nepia
52	Nepotius/Nepotia
53	Neratus/Neratia
54	Nerca/Nerca
55	Nerius/Neria
56	Nerva/Nerva
57	Nestorius/Nestoria
58	Nevitta/Nevitta
59	Nichomachus/Nichomacha
60	Nigidius/Nigidia
61	Nigilius/Nigilia
62	Ninnius/Ninnia
63	Nipius/Nipia
64	Niraemius/Niraemia
65	Nonius/Nonia
66	Norbanus/Norbana
67	Nortanus/Nortana
68	Nostius/Nostia
69	Novellus/Novella
70	Novius/Novia
71	Numeius/Numeia
72	Numerius/Numeria
73	Numisius/Numisia
74	Numitorius/Numitoria
75	Numonius/Numonia
76	Nunnius/Nunna
77	Nymphidius/Nymphidia
78	Nynnius/Nynnia
79	Nyphidius/Nyphidia
80	Octavius/Octavia
81	Octobrius/Octobria
82	Oculatius/Oculatia
83	Ofillius/Ofillia
84	Ofonius/Ofonia
85	Ogulnius/Olgulnia
86	Olcinius/Olcinia
87	Olius/Olia
88	Ollovido/Ollovica
89	Opellius/Opellia
90	Oppius/Oppia
91	Opsius/Opsia
92	Optatus/Optata
93	Oranius/Orania
94	Orfitus/Orfita
95	Ossius/Ossia
96	Ostorius/Ostoria
97	Otacilius/Otacilia
98	Oufentinus/Oufentina
99	Ovidius/Ovidia
00	Ovius/Ovia

TABLE 2-A6

d%	Male/Female
01	Pacatius/Pacatia
02	Pactumeius/Pactumeia
03	Pacuvius/Pacuvia
04	Paesentius/Paesentia
05	Palantinus/Palantina
06	Palpellius/Palpellia
07	Paperius/Paperia
08	Papinius/Papinia
09	Papirius/Papiria
10	Papius/Papia
11	Passenius/Passenia
12	Paternius/Paternia
13	Pedanius/Pedania
14	Pedius/Pedia
15	Pedo/Pedonia
16	Peducaeus/Peducaea
17	Peltradius/Peltrasia
18	Perperna/Perperna
19	Pescennius/Pescennia
20	Pesidius/Pesidia
21	Petellius/Petellia
22	Peticus/Peticia
23	Petilius/Petilia
24	Petillius/Petillia
25	Petronius/Petronia
26	Pettillius/Pettillia
27	Philetus/Phileta
28	Philippus/Philippa
29	Pinarius/Pinaria
30	Piscius/Piscia
31	Pisentius/Pisentia
32	Piso/Pisonia
33	Placidius/Placidia
34	Plaetorius/Plaetoria
35	Plancius/Plancia
36	Plancus/Planca
37	Platorius/Platoria
38	Plausurnius/Plausurnia
39	Plautius/Plautia
40	Plinius/Plinia
41	Plotius/Plotia
42	Poblicius/Poblicia
43	Poenius/Poenia
44	Polemius/Polemia
45	Pollius/Pollia
46	Pollutius/Pollutia
47	Pompeius/Pompeia
48	Pompilius/Pompilia
49	Pomponius/Pomponia
50	Ponpeius/Ponpeia

d%	Male/Female
51	Pontidius/Pontidia
52	Pontius/Pontia
53	Popidius/Popidia
54	Popilius/Popilia
55	Poppaeus/Poppaea
56	Porcius/Porcia
57	Porrega/Porrega
58	Portius/Portia
59	Postumius/Postumia
60	Praesentius/Praesentia
61	Praestina/Praestina
62	Prifernius/Prifernia
63	Priscus/Prisca
64	Probius/Probia
65	Probus/Proba
66	Promotus/Promota
67	Prosius/Prosia
68	Publicius/Publicia
69	Publilius/Publilia
70	Pullienus/Pulliena
71	Pullius/Pullia
72	Pullo/Pulla
73	Pumidius/Pumidia
74	Pupienius/Pupienia
75	Pupinius/Pupinia
76	Pupius/Pupia
77	Quinctilius/Quinctilia
78	Quinctius/Quinctia
79	Quintilius/Quintilia
80	Quintus/Quintia
81	Quirinius/Quirinia
82	Quirinus/Quirina
83	Rabirius/Rabiria
84	Racilius/Racilia
85	Raius/Raia
86	Rebilus/Rebila
87	Reius/Reia
88	Rogonius/Rogonia
89	Roius/Roia
90	Romilius/Romilia
91	Romulus/Romula
92	Roscius/Roscia
93	Rubellius/Rubellia
94	Rubrius/Rubrius
95	Rufinus/Rufina
96	Rufius/Rufia
97	Rufrius/Rufria
98	Rufus/Rufa
99	Rusonius/Rusonia
00	Rustius/Rustia

TABLE 2-A7

d%	Male/Female
01	Rutilius/Rutilia
02	Sabatinus/Sabatina
03	Sabinus/Sabina
04	Sabucius/Sabucia
05	Saenius/Saenia
06	Sallustius/Sallustia
07	Sallvius/Sallvia
08	Salonius/Salonia
09	Salvienus/Salviena
10	Salvius/Salvia
11	Samiarius/Samiaria
12	Saturius/Saturia
13	Saturninus/Saturnina
14	Saufeius/Saufeia
15	Scaptius/Scaptia
16	Scaudius/Scaudia
17	Scribonius/Scribonia
18	Secundinius/Secundinia
19	Secundius/Secundia
20	Segonax/Segonacia
21	Seius/Seia
22	Sempronius/Sempronia
23	Sennius/Sennia
24	Senofilus/Senofila
25	Sentius/Sentia
26	Septimius/Septimia
27	Sepullius/Sepullia
28	Sepunius/Sepunia
29	Sepurcius/Sepurcia
30	Serenus/Serena
31	Sergius/Sergia
32	Serius/Seria
33	Sertorius/Sertoria
34	Serveilius/Serveilia
35	Servilius/Servilia
36	Servius/Servia
37	Sestius/Sestia
38	Severius/Severia
39	Severus/Severa
40	Sextilius/Sextilia
41	Sextius/Sextia
42	Siccus/Siccia
43	Sidonius/Sidonia
44	Signius/Signia
45	Silanus/Silana
46	Silius/Silia
47	Silvius/Silvis
48	Simplicius/Simplicia
49	Sittius/Sittia
50	Socellius/Socellia

d%	Male/Female
51	Sornatius/Sornatia
52	Splatorius/Splatoria
53	Spedius/Spedia
54	Spurius/Spuria
55	Statilius/Statilia
56	Statius/Statia
57	Statilius/Statilia
58	Statorius/Statoria
59	Stellatinus/Stellatina
60	Stertinius/Stertia
61	Suburanus/Suburana
62	Suedius/Suedia
63	Suetonius/Suetonia
64	Sulpicius/Sulpicia
65	Sutorius/Sutoria
66	Tabellius/Tabellia
67	Tacitus/Tacita
68	Tadius/Tadia
69	Talepius/Talepia
70	Tanicus/Tancia
71	Tannonius/Tannonia
72	Tarius/Taria
73	Taronius/Taronia
74	Tarpeius/Tarpeia
75	Tarquinius/Tarquinia
76	Tarquitius/Tarquitia
77	Tasgetius/Tasgetia
78	Tatius/Tatia
79	Taurus/Taura
80	Taximagulus/Taximagula
81	Tedius/Tedia
82	Teiedius/Teiedia
83	Terentius/Terentia
84	Terrasidius/Terrasidia
85	Tertinius/Tertinia
86	Testius/Testius
87	Tettidius/Tettidia
88	Tettienus/Tettiena
89	Tettius/Tettia
90	Teutomatus/Teutomata
91	Thoranius/Thorania
92	Thorius/Thoria
93	Tiburtius/Tiburtia
94	Timasius/Timasia
95	Tineius/Tineia
96	Titiedius/Titiedia
97	Titinius/Titinia
98	Titius/Titia
99	Titurius/Tituria
00	Titus/Tita

TABLE 2-A8

d%	Male/Female
01	Tongilius/Tongilia
02	Tonneius/Tonneia
03	Tonnius/Tonnia
04	Toranus/Torana
05	Tossius/Tossia
06	Trebatius/Trebatia
07	Trebellius/Trebellia
08	Trebius/Trebia
09	Treblanus/Treblana
10	Trebonius/Trebonia
11	Tremellius/Tremellia
12	Triarius/Triaria
13	Truttedius/Truttedia
14	Tuccius/Tuccia
15	Tullius/Tullia
16	Turius/Turia
17	Tuscenius/Tuscenia
18	Tuscus/Tusca
19	Tussanius/Tussania
20	Tutilius/Tutilia
21	Ulpius/Ulpia
22	Umbrenius/Umbrenia
23	Umbrius/Umbria
24	Ummidius/Ummidia
25	Urgulanius/Urgulania
26	Ursus/Ursa
27	Uselenus/Uselena
28	Ulius/Uulia
29	Vagellius/Vagellia
30	Vagerius/Vageria
31	Vagirus/Vagiria
32	Vagulus/Vagula
33	Valerius/Valeria
34	Valius/Valia
35	Varenius/Varena
36	Varius/Varia
37	Varus/Vara
38	Vassenius/Vassenia
39	Vatinius/Vatinia
40	Vecilius/Vecilia
41	Vedius/Vedia
42	Velanius/Velania
43	Velinus/Velina
44	Veliternius/Veliternia
45	Velius/Velia
46	Venerius/Veneria
47	Venetius/Venetia
48	Venidius/Venidia
49	Vennonius/Vennonia
50	Ventidius/Ventidia

d%	Male/Female
51	Venuleius/Venuleia
52	Veponius/Veponia
53	Veranius/Verania
54	Verecundius/Verecundia
55	Vereius/Vereia
56	Vergilius/Vergilia
57	Verginius/Verginia
58	Verres/Verrea
59	Vertico/Vertica
60	Verudoctius/Verudoctia
61	Vesnius/Vesnia
62	Vestius/Vestia
63	Vestorius/Vestoria
64	Vesuccius/Vesuccia
65	Vesuvius/Vesuvia
66	Vetilius/Vetilia
67	Vettius/Vettia
68	Vettulenus/Vettulena
69	Veturius/Veturia
70	Vibenius/Vibenia
71	Vibidius/Vibidia
72	Vibius/Vibia
73	Vibullius/Vibullia
74	Victricius/Victricia
75	Viducius/Viducia
76	Vincius/Vincia
77	Vinicius/Vinicia
78	Vinius/Vinia
79	Vippius/Vippia
80	Vipsanius/Vipsania
81	Vipstanus/Vipstana
82	Virginus/Virginia
83	Viridius/Viridia
84	Virius/Viria
85	Viscius/Viscia
86	Visellius/Visellia
87	Vitellius/Vitellia
88	Vitruvius/Vitruvia
89	Voconius/Voconia
90	Volaginius/Volaginia
91	Volcatius/Volcatia
92	Volsius/Volsia
93	Volteius/Volteia
94	Voltinus/Voltina
95	Volumnius/Volumnia
96	Volusenna/Volusenna
97	Volusenus/Volusena
98	Volusius/Volusia
99	Vorenius/Vorena
00	Voturius/Voturia

Table 3: Filiation

Filiation normally means to take the praenomen and put it into the genitive form, and that's just what these tables do. Remember, the father's name is followed by f. (filius/filia), the grandfather's name by n. (nepos/neptis) and (if you're taking it that far) the great grandfather's name by p. (proneptos/proneptis). I personally recommend father only, but roll as often as you like.

d%	Male/Female
01	Appii/Appiae (<i>Abbreviated as AP.</i>)
02-05	Auli/Aulae (<i>Abbreviated as A.</i>)
06-25	Caii/Caiae (<i>Abbreviated as C.</i>)
26-29	Cnaei/Cnaeae (<i>Abbreviated as CN.</i>)
30	Decimi/Decimae (<i>Abbreviated as D.</i>)
31	Kaesonis/Kaesoniae (<i>Abbreviated as K.</i>)
32-51	Lucii/Luciae (<i>Abbreviated as L.</i>)
53	Mamerci/Mamercae (<i>Abbrev. as MAM.</i>)
54	Manii/Maniae (<i>Abbreviated as M'.</i>)
55-70	Marci/Marciae (<i>Abbreviated as M.</i>)
71	Numerii/Numeriae (<i>Abbreviated as N.</i>)

d%	Male/Female
72	Opitris/Opitrae (<i>Abbreviated as OP.</i>)
73	Proculi/Proculae (<i>Abbreviated as PR.</i>)
74-82	Publii/Publiae (<i>Abbreviated as P.</i>)
83-91	Quinti/Quintae (<i>Abbreviated as Q.</i>)
92	Rufi/Rufae (<i>Abbreviated as R.</i>)
93	Servii/Serviae (<i>Abbreviated as SER.</i>)
94-95	Sexti/Sextae (<i>Abbreviated as SEX.</i>)
96	Spurii/Spuriae (<i>Abbreviated as SP.</i>)
97	Tiberii/Tiberiae (<i>Abbreviated as TI.</i>)
98-99	Titi/Titae (<i>Abbreviated as T.</i>)
00	Vibii/Vibiae (<i>Abbreviated as V.</i>)

And here's the expanded table, if you prefer it:

d%	Male/Female
01-02	Aelii/Aeliae (<i>Abbreviated as AEL.</i>)
03-04	Agrippae/Agrippinae (<i>Abbrev. as AGRIP.</i>)
05-06	Amulii/Amuliae
07-09	Antonii/Antoniae (<i>Abbreviated as ANT.</i>)
10-11	Appii/Appiae (<i>Abbreviated as AP.</i>)
12-13	Arruns/Arrunas
14-15	Auli/Aulae (<i>Abbreviated as A.</i>)
16-17	Aurelii/Aureliae (<i>Abbreviated as AVR.</i>)
18-19	Caii/Caiae (<i>Abbreviated as C.</i>)
20-21	Camilli/Camillae
22-23	Claudii/Claudiae (<i>Abbreviated as CL.</i>)
24-25	Cnaei/Cnaeae (<i>Abbreviated as CN.</i>)
26-27	Decimi/Decimae (<i>Abbreviated as D.</i>)
28-30	Drusi/Drusillae
31-32	Fausti/Faustae (<i>Abbreviated as FAUST.</i>)
33-34	Flavii/Flaviae (<i>Abbreviated as FL.</i>)
35-36	Galli/Gallae
37-38	Gali/Galae
39-40	Herii/Heriae
41-42	Hosti/Hostae (<i>Abbreviated as HOST.</i>)
43-44	Iulii/Iuliae (<i>Abbreviated as I.</i>)
45-46	Kaesonis/Kaesoniae (<i>Abbreviated as K.</i>)
47-48	Laris/Larae (<i>Abbreviated as LAR.</i>)
49-50	Lucii/Luciae (<i>Abbreviated as L.</i>)

d%	Male/Female
51-52	Mamerci/Mamercae (<i>Abbrev. as MAM.</i>)
53-54	Manii/Maniae (<i>Abbreviated as M'.</i>)
55-56	Marci/Marciae (<i>Abbreviated as M.</i>)
57-58	Numerii/Numeriae (<i>Abbreviated as N.</i>)
59-60	Opitris/Opitrae (<i>Abbreviated as OP.</i>)
61-62	Oppii/Oppiae
63-64	Paulli/Paullae (<i>Abbreviated as PAULL.</i>)
65-66	Pompeii/Pompeiae (<i>Abbrev. as POMP.</i>)
67-68	Postumi/Postumae (<i>Abbreviated POST.</i>)
69-70	Proculi/Proculae (<i>Abbreviated as PR.</i>)
71-72	Publii/Publiae (<i>Abbreviated as P.</i>)
73-74	Quinti/Quintae (<i>Abbreviated as Q.</i>)
75-76	Rufi/Rufae (<i>Abbreviated as R.</i>)
77-78	Secundi/Secundae
79-81	Servii/Serviae (<i>Abbreviated as SER.</i>)
82-84	Sexti/Sextae (<i>Abbreviated as SEX.</i>)
85-86	Spurii/Spuriae (<i>Abbreviated as SP.</i>)
87-88	Tertii/Tertiae
89-90	Tiberii/Tiberiae (<i>Abbreviated as TI.</i>)
91-92	Titi/Titae (<i>Abbreviated as T.</i>)
93-94	Ulpai/Ulpiae (<i>Abbreviated as VLP.</i>)
95-96	Valerii/Valeriae (<i>Abbreviated as VAL.</i>)
97-98	Vibii/Vibiae (<i>Abbreviated as V.</i>)
99-00	Vopisci/Vopiscae (<i>Abbreviated as VOP.</i>)

Table 4: Tribu and Domo

Only a few resources exist which tie tribes to places. The source for this section is Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Book III, Chapter I.

There are three basic peoples living in Italy at the time of Ptolemy's *Geographia* (circa 150 AD): Gauls (or Celts), Greeks (the Magna Graecia) and indigenous tribes; if you include mixed as a peoples, then there are four groups.

The citizens of the city of Rome enjoy full Roman citizenship (*cives*) but most of the indigenous tribes (as well as the Celts and the Greeks) do not have this citizenship and are just a social step up from slaves and foreigners (*perigrini*). Citizenship could be conferred, but it was not automatic (Caracalla extended citizenship to all Italia and many of the provincial dwellers during his reign, but that's not for another 60 years).

The Roman occupation of Italy caused strained relations with Rome's neighbors (such as the residents of Bruttium siding with Hannibal against the Romans). Furthermore, the Senate, fearing an overly powerful emperor, forbade the stationing of a Legion in Italy (Legions could be brought in to defend Rome); hence the Praetorian Guard was formed.

Roman occupation required adhering to the state religion (this is what caused so many of the Christian persecutions until Constantine made Christianity a state religion circa 300 AD; also a later time period than the *Geography*). For polytheistic cultures, though, the Romans happily adopted other religions into their own (in Libya there were temples to Jupiter-Ammon).

In Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* (Book VI Chapter 17), Caesar attributes the druids as venerating the following Roman deities:

Apollo (Grannus or Belenos)- Although in Albion (Britain), Apollo is often equated with Belenos, and near Germany this deity is equated with Grannus, there is evidence near the time of Ptolemy's writing that (at least in inscriptions) the Roman name was used. In a second century votive altar found in the burgus of Tavieres (Belgium), an inscription clearly states "DEO APOL IANUARIUS DURIONIS PUTEU EX IUSSU RESTITUIT L M". Ianuarius Durionis was appealing to the god Apollo, not Belenos nor Grannus.

Jupiter (Taranis) - Taranis was a god of thunder, and so closely fits the bill; however, not all Roman's thought highly of Taranis.

The Roman poet Lucan (Marcus Annaeus Lucanus) wrote *De bello civili* (also known as the *Pharsalia* or *Civil War*), "And those who pacify with blood accursed Savage Teutates, Hesus' horrid shrines, And Taranis' altars cruel as were those Loved by Diana (18), goddess of the north; All these now rest in peace." (Book 1, lines 498-501).

Mars (Teutates) - Teutates (also known as Toutatis) was not much loved either but he works as

the equivalent of Mars. He is a tribal protector of the Celts, and in 1989, Asteroid 4179 was named after this ancient deity.

Mercury (Lugh) - Lugh (or Lug or Lugus) was the patron of the arts and a very skilled god.

According to Caesar (DBG VI:17), the Celts held Mercury as their principal deity:

"DEUM MAXIME MERCURIUM COLUNT. HUIUS SUNT PLURIMA SIMULACRA: HUNC OMNIUM INVENTOREM ARTIUM FERUNT, HUNC VIARUM ATQUE ITINERUM DUCEM, HUNC AD QUAESTUS PECUNIAE MERCATURASQUE HABERE VIM MAXIMAM ARBITRANTUR."

which translates as "The primary deity worshipped is Mercury. There are many images of him: he is the discoverer of everything, brings the arts, leads the way on journeys and military marches, and is believed to be most influential in gaining profit, property and trade."

Minerva (Sulis or Brigid)- The town of Bath was noted by Ptolemy as *Aquae Calidae* ("Hot Waters"), but later in the in the *Antonine Itinerary* as *Aquae Sulis* (the waters of Sulis).

According to *The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites* (eds. Richard Stillwell, William L. MacDonald, Marian Holland McAllister), "This was the Temple of Sulis Minerva".

Another possibility is Brigid, as both of these goddesses were patrons of crafting, healing, learning, and poetry.

Tribal People of Italia

The following tribes are named, followed by a designation of Celts, Greeks (who are regarded as good equestrians), indigenous or mixed. The descriptive texts tries to provide concise, correct information (if any) regarding the tribe.

A note about epigraph searches: It is possible to search for epigraphs at <http://www.ilateyst.de/>. In general, avoid U,J,W unless away from Italy (Substitute V and I). Greek names sometimes use U. In my own searches, I produced no results for tribes that are known to exist, however, there are tribes listed below which I doubt existed and simply were misinterpreted as a tribe.

A lack of eprigraphs with a tribal name does not mean that the tribe did not exist, for only a few actually have the word "tribv" (654); a tribe can be expressed without stating the word *tribu*, however. As a comparison, the word "domo" only appears 379 times, while a search for P (a letter not used as a number, but as an abbreviation) produced 25,654 results.

Aequiculi - *indigenous*. In ancient times these people were known simply as the Aequi. According to Harry Thurston Peck, *Harpers Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, "In conjunction

with the Volsci, who were of the same race, [the Aequi] carried on constant hostilities with Rome, but were finally subdued in B.C. 302". These subdued people were later a municipium, called the Aequiculi (or -coli).

Peck mentions that one of their early chief towns was Algidum on Mount Algidus (Algidus Mons). Of Algidus, Peck describes it as, "[C]old, but covered with wood, and containing good pasturage. On it was situated the town of Algidum. It was an ancient seat of the worship of Diana."

The Aquenses are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

A search for "Aeqvicvli" among epigraphs produced no results, although "Aeqvi" did.

Apuli Dauni - *Greeks*. According to Peck, Daunia was the northern part of Apulia. The territory was originally inhabited by Greek settlers on the Italian peninsula. According to Peck,

"The country [of Apulia] was very fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of Tarentum, and the mountains afforded excellent pasturage. The population was of a mixed nature: they were for the most part of Illyrian origin, and are said to have settled in the country under the guidance of Iapyx, Daunius, and Peucetius, three sons of an Illyrian king, Lycaon. Subsequently many towns were founded by Greek colonists. The Apulians joined the Samnites against the Romans, and became subject to the latter on the conquest of the Samnites."

The Daunians are also listed in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI.

A search for "Davni" among epigraphs produced no results.

Apuli Peucenti - *Greeks*. This seems to a mistranslation of Peuceti, the tribe of Peucetia (Apulia below Daunia). See the Apuli Dauni, above.

Peucetia is also listed in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI.

Independent wildcard searches for "Peuc*" and "Pevc*" among epigraphs produced no results.

Apuli Peuciti - *Greeks*. This seems to refer to the Peuceti. See the Apuli Dauni and Peucenti references, above.

Beluni - *indigenous*. Possibly an Illyric tribe. I believe they are the Belluni who settled Bellunum (Stevenson's translation of Ptolemy lists the city as Belunum, also with one l) which is modern Belluno. Their neighbors were the Veneti (see below).

Neither "Belvni" nor "Beluni" epigraph searches produced results.

Boii Galli - *Celts*. The Boii were Celts from a split German tribe. The ones remaining in Germany

settled the region that would become Bohemia. According to Peck,

"One of the most powerful of the Keltic people, said to have dwelt originally in Gallia Transalpina, but in what part of the country is uncertain... The Boii in Italy long carried on a fierce struggle with the Romans, but they were at length subdued by the consul P. Scipio in B.C. 191, and subsequently incorporated in the province of Gallia Cisalpina".

Their numbers were somewhat abundant even in antiquity. In *De Bello Gallico* (Caesar, 11.97), we learn that the Boii sent 32,000 troops.

Livy's *History of Rome* [Book 23, Chapter 24], he refers to this fierce tribe who decapitated Lucius Postumius and gilded his skull for use as a drinking vessel. These events transpired in 216 BC, but Livy's account shows these early people as fierce defenders of their land.

A search for "Boii" among epigraphs produced no results.

Brutti - *Greeks*. The Brutti (also called Brettii) lived in the region of Italy now known as Bruttium (then it was a part of Lucania) and the people were Greek Settlers. Bruttium is described by Peck as, "mountainous, as the Apennines run through it down to the Sicilian Straits; it contained excellent pasturage for cattle, and the valleys produced good corn, olives, and fruit." Note that the word corn was used in antiquity for all manner of agricultural produce, not maize corn.

The Brutti allied with Hannibal in the Second Punic War (about 400 years before the *Geographia* was published) their land was confiscated and they were punished as public slaves.

A search for "brvtii" among epigraphs produced 23 results.

Calabriae - *Greeks*. Modern Calabria is ancient Bruttium. Ancient Calabria was the northern "heel tip" of Italy. The Calabrians were of Greek descent and known to the Greeks as the Iapygians (the tip's promontory is noted by Ptolemy as the Iapygian Promontory, the same location as Salentinum, a town of the Salentini) but the Romans did not refer to them as such.

The Calabrians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI.

A search for "Calabriaei" among epigraphs produced 8 results, but syntactically these were not tribal descriptors.

Campani - *mixed*. According to Peck, the inhabitants were mixed; Cumae had Greek descendants, Teanum was the principal town of an Ausonian tribe, and the rest was a mixture of the Picentini and Etruscans [Tusci]. Peck describes Campania as a volcanic region and "The fertility of the soil, allowing in parts three crops in a year, the beauty of the scenery, and the softness of the climate, the heat of which was tempered by the delicious breezes of the sea." Peck goes on to say, " It was the

favourite retreat in summer of the Roman nobles, whose villas studded a considerable part of its coast."

Campania is mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V (deep in the text).

The only inscription where this *might* have been used as a tribe that I ran across was *L' Année Épigraohique (AE) 1987; Ten*.

Caraceni - *indigenous*. They are related to their neighbors the Frentani, and the Irpini; all three are related to the Samnites and are well-known herders and capable warriors. See Samnites.

A search for "Caraceni" among epigraphs produced no results.

Carni - *Celts*. Peck describes them as, "A Keltic people, dwelling north of the Veneti, in the Alpes Carnicae".

The Carni are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XVIII.

A search for "Carni" among epigraphs produced 3 results, but syntactically these were not tribal descriptors.

Caturiges - *indigenous*. Peck describes them as, "A Ligurian people in Gallia Narbonensis, near the Cottian Alps." The Ligurians' region was the Alps between France and Italy; Gallia Narbonensis is the lower region of France (according to Ptolemy's *Geographia*, it stretched from Tolossa (Toulouse) to Niceae (Nice)).

In Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* (Book I, X) the Caturiges (along with the Ceutrones, below) impede the Roman army.

The Caturiges are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XX.

See Liguriae.

A epigraph search for "Catvrgies" produced 1 result (and the syntax was wrong for a tribe).

Cenomani - *Celts*. Peck describes them as "A powerful Gallic people who crossed the Alps at an early period, and settled in the northwestern part of Italy".

A epigraph search for "Cenomani" produced 1 result from an incomplete inscription.

Ceutrones - *Celts*. In Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* (Book I:X) the Ceutrones (along with the Caturiges, above) impede the Roman army. They are also mentioned briefly in V:XXXIX.

The Ceutrones are called the Centrones and are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XX.

See Liguriae.

A epigraph search for "Cevtrones" produced 3 results.

Frentani - *indigenous*. Peck describes them as "A Samnite people dwelling on the coast of the Adriatic". Compare to the Caraceni, Irpini and Samnites.

The Frentani are also mentioned in Strabo's *Geography* (Book V, Chapter IV).

A search for "Frentani" among epigraphs produced no results.

Galliae Togatae - *Celts*. Gallia Togata means toga wearing Gaul (or Gaul with Roman Status). According to Peck, "The epithet Togata alludes to the rights of citizenship conferred on the natives of the country. The towns of Cisalpine Gaul obtained the privileges of Latin cities, and, consequently, the right of wearing the Roman toga, by a law of Pompeius Strabo (Ascon. Com. in Or. in Pison. p. 490), about B.C. 88."

Togata Gallia are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XIII.

A wildcard epigraph search for "Togata*" produces 5 togatam results, none syntactically tribal.

Insubres - *Celts*. According to Peck, "A Gallic people, who crossed the Alps and settled in Gallia Transpadana in the north of Italy. Their chief town was Mediolanum (Milan)." Ptolemy includes *Mediolanium* as one of the Insubres' towns.

A wildcard search among epigraphs for "insvbre*" produced no results.

Irpini - *indigenous*. Sometimes called Hirpini. Compare to the Caraceni, Frentani and Samnites.

The Hirpines are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI.

"Iripini" produced no results, "*Irpini" overwhelmed the search, although Hirpini produced four (three epigraphs started with the word Hirpini).

Istriae - *Greek*. Istria or Histria part of modern Croatia and is the small geographic "shield" behind Italy's "boot". Although during the BC period the region was a haven for pirates, by the period AD, Greece's Adriatic Coast was annexed and the piracy ended.

Istria is mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XIX.

A search for "istriae" among epigraphs produced 1 result, but syntactically this was not a tribal descriptor.

Latini - *indigenous*. These are the people of Latium and from this tribe the Latin language gets its name. While there was a distinct difference between Romans and the Latini, Peck writes, "the Latin allies of Rome had always enjoyed special treaty rights; and when the people of Latium received full citizenship *, similar rights were bestowed upon certain colonies in other parts of Italy". * This edict was by Caracalla (emperor 211-217 AD, about 60-70 years after the *Geographia* was written).

The Latins are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, see Book III:V.

A search for "Latini" produced 32 results, some of which indicated tribal affiliation.

Leponti - *Celts*. This tribe is called the Leponzi in Latin, although their capital is also referred to as "Oscella Lepontium"; hence the English Leponti. They are mentioned in Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* (IV:X) as inhabiting the Alps and living near the source of the Rhine (around 60 BC, about 200 years before Ptolemy's *Geographia*). See Liguriae.

The Lepontions are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XX.

An epigraph search for "Leponzi" produced no results, "Leponti" 1.

Libici - *Celts*. The Libici were a Ligurian tribe, and Vercellae was their chief town. See Liguria.

A search for "Libici" among epigraphs produced no results.

Liguriae - *Celts*. Peck writes, "The Ligurians were small of stature, but strong, active, and brave... they are regarded as having been a non-Aryan people, like the Iberians". The Ligurian Sea is named for them.

The Ligurians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XVII.

A search for "Ligvrii" produced no results, while "Ligvriae" produced 12 results, 1 was domo ligvriae, none tribal descriptors.

Lucani - *mixed*. The coast was inhabited by Greeks, with an indigenous interior tribe. Peck writes, "The Lucanians proper were Samnites, a brave and warlike race" and of their country, "Lucania was celebrated for its excellent pastures; and its oxen were the finest and largest in Italy."

The Lucanes are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI.

A search for "Lvcani" produced 37 results, some of which indicated tribal affiliation.

Magnae Graeciae - *Greek*. Magna Graecia means the "Great Greece" and they had ties back to Greece (Macedonia et al.). These people inhabited the southern part of Italy ("the sole of the boot"). Peck writes, "This name was never used simply to indicate the south of Italy; it was always confined to the Greek cities and their territories, and did not include the surrounding districts inhabited by the Italian tribes."

Magna Graecia is mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:X.

A wildcard search for "Graeci*" produced 97 results, many were part of given names. "Graecia*" produced 9 results, "magna* graecia*" produced 1 result for the region.

Marsi - *indigenous*. Peck notes, "Owing to their knowledge of herbs, which they used medicinally, they got a reputation for a skill in magic (Verg. Aen.vii. 750-758; Gell.xvi. 11), and were said to be descended from the enchantress Circé."

The Marsi are also mentioned in Strabo's *Geography* (Book V, Chapter IV) and are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI.

A search for "marsii" produced 6 results, one of which was Marsii f (son of Marsus), but none describing tribal affiliation.

Marucini - *indigenous*. Also called the Marrucini. Although their city is called Teatea in the Stevenson translation of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, it is more commonly found as Teate or Teate Marrucinum. Peck calls them, "A brave and warlike people in Italy, of the Sabellian race".

The Marucini are also mentioned in Strabo's *Geography* (Book V, Chapter IV) and the Marrucines are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XII.

"Marvcini" epigraph search yielded 0 results.

Massilienses - *Celts*. These people seem tied to Massiliae (Marseilles, France) when mentioned in Caesar's *De Bello Civili* (*Civil War*; one such occasion is Book II, Chapter IV). Ptolemy gives them Niceae (Nice, France) and Tropaea Augusti (La Turbie, almost in Monaco).

The Massilians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:III and V.

"Massilienses" produced no epigraph search results and "Massili*" referred to Massilia.

Nerusi - *Celts*. Vintium (modern Vence) was the capital of these Gauls. Little is known of the Nerusi but their legacy is that of arts and crafts.

The Nerusivelauni are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XX.

"Nervsi" produced 1 result, a listing of people on an inscription.

Paeligni - *indigenous*. Also called Peligni or Pelini. Peck calls them, "A brave and warlike people, of Sabine origin, in Central Italy".

The Peligni are also mentioned in Strabo's *Geography* (Book V, Chapter IV) and the Pelignians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XII.

A search through epigraphs produced no results for "Paeligni", "Peligni", "Paelini", nor "Pelini".

Piceni - *indigenous*. A Sabine people also called the Picentes. According to Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* (Book III: 110), Picentum (their territory) was named for the picus (woodpecker) which led the colonists to that land.

The Piceni are alluded to (as the region of Picenum) in Strabo's *Geography* (Book V, Chapter IV). The picentine region is mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

Although 27 search results for Piceni exist on searchable epigraphs, none referred to tribe, although many referred to an individual as "Correctori Piceni et Flaminiae" (a corrector was a reformer or financial commissioner).

Picentini - *indigenous*. According to Peck, "They were a portion of the Sabine Picentes, who were transplanted by the Romans to this part of Campania after the conquest of Picenum, B.C. 268, at which time they founded the town of Picentia."

The Picentes are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

Epigraph search for "Picentin*" produced 15 results, 1 with Picentinae in a place consistent with tribu, domo or as a cognomen.

Praetuti - *indigenous* (Samnites). Also called Praetutii or Praecutti for their chief town Interamnia Praecutiana. See Samnites.

A search through the epigraphs for "praetut*" found 10 references, but none syntactically correct as a tribe.

Sabini - *indigenous*. These people are often known as the victims in the Rape of the Sabines; essentially, Romulus and his Roman companions had no women, and they victimized these people. These people are of the Osci, but derived their own dialect and ultimately abandoned the pure form of the Oscan language (*lingua Opsca*). See the Samnites, who derived from this tribe.

The Sabines are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XV.

Salassi - *Celts*. Peck writes, "A brave and warlike people in Gallia Transpadana, in the valley of the Duria (Val d'Aosta), at the foot of the Graian and Pennine Alps, whom some regarded as a branch of the Salyes or Salluvii, in Gaul. Their chief town was Augusta Praetoria (Aosta)."

The Salassi are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XVII.

Salentini - *Greeks*. These people, dwelled in the south of Italy and were near the heel of Italy's boot. Peck writes, "A people in the southern part of Calabria, who dwelt around the promontory Iapygium, which is hence called Salentinum [p. 1400] or Salentina. They laid claim to a Greek origin, and pretended to have come from Crete into Italy under the guidance of Idomeneus (Verg. Aen.iii. 400). They were subdued by the Romans at the conclusion of their war with Pyrrhus, and having revolted in the Second Punic War were again easily reduced to subjection (Livy , Epit.15)."

The Salentines are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI, XII, and XXIII.

Samnites - *indigenous*. Peck writes, "The Samnites were an offshoot of the Sabines" (Sabini) and "The Samnites were distinguished for their bravery and love of freedom."

There history was a sad one, as Peck describes it, "It was not till B.C. 290, when all their bravest troops had fallen, and their country had been repeatedly ravaged in every direction by the Roman legions, that the Samnites sued for peace and submitted to the supremacy of Rome. They never, however, lost their love of freedom; and accordingly they not only joined the other Italian allies in the war against Rome in B.C. 90, but, even after the other allies had submitted, they continued in arms. The Civil War between Marius and Sulla gave them hopes of recovering their independence; but they were defeated by Sulla before the gates of Rome (82) the greater part of their troops fell in battle, and the remainder were put to death. Their towns were laid waste, the inhabitants sold as slaves, and their place supplied by Roman colonists."

Ptolemy's *Geographia* takes place almost 250 years after these events, so it is possible that these people were a mixture of Roman colonists and Samnites who won their freedom in the arena.

There were gladiators who fought like Samnites, and Peck writes, "Samnites were so called because they were armed in the same way as that people, with a helmet with a high crest (Juv.vi. 256), and were particularly distinguished by the oblong scutum. " The scutum was a large shield, typically quadrangular in shape.

The Samnites are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XII.

"Samni*" as a wildcard search through epigraphs found 29 results. Many were references to Samnium, not the tribe. One in *CIL II (Two)*, places Samnis in an appropriate spot syntactically.

Segusani - *Celts (probably)*. The Segusians lived in the Alps.

Segusta (Segusio) is mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XVII.

"Segus*" provided 11 search results in epigraphs, no tribal references.

Semnonnes - *Celts*. Also called the Senones.

Tacitus' *Germania* describes the Semnonnes as the oldest and noblest of the Suevians and being religious and superstitious (39); earlier (38) he mentions their traditions for twisting their hair and wearing it in a knot, often atop the head to give them height and thus a more domineering appearance. Fierceness in battle is something for which these people strive.

Peck writes, "A portion of this people crossed the Alps about B.C. 400, in order to settle in Italy... They not only extended their ravages into Etruria, but marched against Rome and took the city, B.C. 390. From this time we find them engaged in constant hostilities with the Romans, till they were at length completely subdued, and the greater part of them destroyed by the consul Dolabella in B.C. 283."

The Senones are also listed in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XI, XV, and XVII.

"Semnon*" retrieved 3 results, no tribal references on an inscription.

Suetri - *Celts*. Also called Suetrii. They are mentioned in Peck only by possessing the town of Salinae, one of many towns named for its salt-works.

The Suetri are also listed in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:XX.

A search through epigraphs for "Svetri*" pulled 22 matches, with at least one listing Suetrio in an appropriate syntax position for tribe.

Taurini - *Celts*. Peck writes, "A people of Liguria dwelling on the upper course of the Po, at the foot of the Alps. Their chief town was Taurasia, afterwards colonized by Augustus, and called Augusta Taurinorum (Turin)."

The Taurini are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

"Tavrini*" search produced 23 inscription results, at least one was syntactically correct.

Tusci - *indigenous*. Also called Etrusci and rarely Trusci (and called Thuscans and Etruscans in English). They called themselves Rasenna. Their

country was Tuscany or Etruria. These are a unique people with their own culture.

Peck writes, "The earliest traditions to which we now have access make the Etrurians a Lydian people (Herod.i. 94 166 171). But this theory, which was carefully considered by Dionysius of Halicarnassus in his work on the origins of Rome, appears to rest upon no convincing evidence. Dionysius notes that it is not mentioned by Xanthus, the historian of Lydia, and sums up the results of his own investigations by saying that "the Etruscans do not resemble any other people either in language or in manners." This conclusion is interesting, for Dionysius had given much thought and time to the consideration of the question, and is said to have written a work on the Etruscans in twenty books, during the reign of Augustus, when there was a sort of Etrurian revival, in which everything Etruscan was the fashion. The identification of the Etruscans with the Lydians was very likely due to a confusion of the Lydian Torrêboi with the name Tursênoi or Turrênoi, applied to the Etruscans by the Greeks. (Cf. Hesiod, Theog. 1015; Ovid, Met.iii. 577 foll.; Plin. H. N.iii. 19; Tac. Ann.iv. 24; and see Mommsen, Hist. of Rome, bk. i. ch. ix.) The confusion was easier because of the maritime prowess of both peoples and their piratical practices (Herod.vi. 22; Strab.219)."

Peck goes on further, "That the civilization of the Etruscans was a highly developed one is shown by the little that we know of their social laws as well as by the evidences of their wealth, luxury, and power. The position of women was a high one; the wife was the social equal of the husband, as is shown by the sepulchral honours paid her, and by the pictures of domestic life portrayed on the sarcophagi and the vases. For a long time the Etruscans ranked as one of the three great naval powers of the Mediterranean. They are known, also, to have been familiar with the sciences, to have been skilled in mining, metallurgy, astronomy, and medicine, while their knowledge of engineering was conspicuous in the massive walls of their cities, built of huge blocks, perfectly fitted without cement, and in their roads, tunnels, and chambered tombs."

The Thuscans are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

"Tvsci" provided 11 results among the epigraphs, multiple syntax matches.

Umbri -indigenous. Peck writes, "Most nearly related to the Latins and the Sabellian tribes, the Umbrians were the ruling race of Northern Italy until the Romans, in the extension of their power, about B.C. 300, brought them also under their sway. The Sarsinates were the last to submit to the Roman imperium in the year 266, after a vain attempt to recover their freedom; the Sarsinate Plautus, who wrote for the Roman stage even before 200, is so completely Latinized that his ancient commentators had trouble to discover a single Umbrian word in his comedies."

The Umbrians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

"Vmbri" matches 14 epigraphs, at least 1 was syntactically correct.

Vedianti - *Celts (probably)*. The Vedianti inhabited a town called Cemenelum, and in the pages of some history books, the l and n trade places (i.e. Cemelenium). Both names are tied to France's city Cimiez.

The Vediantians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

"Vedianti" produced no results searching the epigraphs. "Vedian*" produced 12 matches, several were wives of vediantians (MATRONIS VEDIANTIABVS).

Venetiae - *Greek*. Of the Veneti (or Eneti or Heneti), according to Peck, "Herodotus speaks of them as an Illyrian race, and this is probably a correct view (Herod.i. 196; v. 9). In consequence of their hostility to the Keltic tribes in their neighbourhood, they formed at an early period [p. 1642] an alliance with Rome; and their country was defended by the Romans against their dangerous enemies. On the conquest of the Cisalpine Gauls, the Veneti likewise became included under the Roman dominions. The Veneti continued to enjoy great prosperity down to the time of the Marcomannic wars"

The Marcomannic wars took place AD 167-180.

The Venetians are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

"Venetiae" pulled 6 references to the region, while "Veneti" pulled 11 results, 1 a syntactic match.

Vestini -indigenous. According to Peck, " A Sabellian people in Central Italy, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea, and separated from Picenum by the river Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the river Aternus. They were conquered by the Romans in B.C. 328, and from this time appear as the allies of Rome (B. C. i. 39, 52). "

The Vestini are also mentioned in Strabo's *Geography* (Book V, Chapter IV). The Vestines are mentioned in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Book III:V.

A search in epigraphs for "Vestini" provided 6 results, perhaps 1 could be construed as a reference to tribe, but it's a stretch.

Picking a Tribe the Random Way

d%	Refer to
01-33	Table 4a
34-66	Table 4b
67-99	Table 4c
00	Table 4d

Place names in parenthesis indicate alternate names (for example Atria was also known as Hatria).

If you think Ptolemy's references are lacking and want only tribes found on epigraphs, use the above tables for domo and table 4E for tribu (or just use Roma as domo).

TABLE 4-A

d%	Tribe	Domo	d%	Tribe	Domo
01	Aequiculi	Carsioli	51	Carni	Forum Julium
02	Aequiculi	Cliternum	52	Caturiges	Eburodunum
03	Apuli Dauni	Apenestae	53	Cenomani	Bergomum
04	Apuli Dauni	Arpi	54	Cenomani	Brixia
05	Apuli Dauni	Canusium	55	Cenomani	Butrium
06	Apuli Dauni	Erdonia	56	Cenomani	Cremona
07	Apuli Dauni	Nuceria Apulorum (Luceria)	57	Cenomani	Forum Jutuntorum
08	Apuli Dauni	Salapia	58	Cenomani	Mantua
09	Apuli Dauni	Sipuntum	59	Cenomani	Tridente
10	Apuli Dauni	Teanum (Teanum Apulum)	60	Cenomani	Verona
11	Apuli Dauni	Vibarna	61	Ceutrones	Axima
12	Apuli Peucenti	Barium	62	Ceutrones	Forum Claudii
13	Apuli Peucenti	Egnatia	63	Frentani	Anxanum
14	Apuli Peuciti	Celia	64	Frentani	Buca
15	Apuli Peuciti	Venusia	65	Frentani	Istonium (Vistanque)
16	Beluni	Anaunium	66	Frentani	Larinum
17	Beluni	Bretina	67	Galliae Togatae	Bononia
18	Beluni	Carraca	68	Galliae Togatae	Brixellum
19	Beluni	Vaunia	69	Galliae Togatae	Caesena
20	Boii Galli	Ravenna	70	Galliae Togatae	Claterna
21	Brutti	Consentia	71	Galliae Togatae	Faventia
22	Brutti	Numistro	72	Galliae Togatae	Fidentia
23	Brutti	Rhegium Julium	73	Galliae Togatae	Forum Cornelii
24	Brutti	Tempsa	74	Galliae Togatae	Mutina
25	Brutti	Vibo Valentia	75	Galliae Togatae	Nuceria
26	Calabriae	Brundisium	76	Galliae Togatae	Parma
27	Calabriae	Hydruntum	77	Galliae Togatae	Placentia
28	Calabriae	Luspiae (Lupiae)	78	Galliae Togatae	Rhegium Lepidum
29	Calabriae	Sturni	79	Galliae Togatae	Tanetum
30	Calabriae	Uretum	80	Insubres	Comum
31	Campani	Abella	81	Insubres	Mediolanium
32	Campani	Atella	82	Insubres	Nobaria
33	Campani	Cales (Cale)	83	Insubres	Ticinum
34	Campani	Capua	84	Irpini	Abellinum
35	Campani	Casilinum	85	Irpini	Aeculanum
36	Campani	Cumae	86	Irpini	Aquilonia
37	Campani	Forum Pompilii	87	Irpini	Fratuolum (Fratuentum)
38	Campani	Liternum	88	Istriae	Alvum
39	Campani	Misenum	89	Istriae	Nesactum
40	Campani	Neapolis	90	Istriae	Pacinum
41	Campani	Puteoli	91	Istriae	Parentium
42	Campani	Sinuessa	92	Istriae	Piquentum
43	Campani	Suessa	93	Istriae	Pola
44	Campani	Teanum (Teanum Sidicinum)	94	Istriae	Tergestrum
45	Campani	Trebula	95	Latini	Anagnia
46	Campani	Venafrum	96	Latini	Antium
47	Campani	Volturnum	97	Latini	Aquinum
48	Caraceni	Aufidena	98	Latini	Ardea
49	Carni	Aquileia	99	Latini	Aricia
50	Carni	Concordia	00	Latini	Atina

TABLE 4-B

d%	Tribe	Domo	d%	Tribe	Domo
01	Latini	Clostra (Clostra Romana)	51	Massilienses	Nicaea
02	Latini	Ferentinum	52	Massilienses	Tropaea Augusti
03	Latini	Fidenae	53	Nerusi	Vintium
04	Latini	Formiae	54	Paeligni	Ortona
05	Latini	Frusino	55	Paeligni	Corfinium
06	Latini	Fundi	56	Paeligni	Sulmo
07	Latini	Lanuvium	57	Piceni	Adria
08	Latini	Minturna	58	Piceni	Ancona
09	Latini	Nomentum	59	Piceni	Asculum
10	Latini	Ostia	60	Piceni	Castrum
11	Latini	Praeneste	61	Piceni	Cupra Maritima
12	Latini	Privernum	62	Piceni	Cupra Montana
13	Latini	Roma	63	Piceni	Firmium
14	Latini	Setia	64	Piceni	Numana
15	Latini	Sora	65	Piceni	Potentia
16	Latini	Tarracinae	66	Piceni	Septempeđa
17	Latini	Tibur	67	Piceni	Treja
18	Latini	Treba	68	Piceni	Urbs Salvia
19	Latini	Tusculum	69	Picentini	Nola
20	Latini	Velitra	70	Picentini	Nuceria
21	Leponti	Oscela	71	Picentini	Salernum
22	Libici	Laumellum	72	Picentini	Surrentum
23	Libici	Vercellae	73	Praetuti	Beregra
24	Liguriae	Alba Pompeia	74	Praetuti	Interamnia
25	Liguriae	Albingaunum *	75	Sabini	Nursia
26	Liguriae	Albintimilium **	76	Salassi	Augusta Praetoria
27	Liguriae	Asta	77	Salassi	Eporedia
28	Liguriae	Genua	78	Salentini	Aletium
29	Liguriae	Libarna (Liberna)	79	Salentini	Bausta (or Vaste)
30	Liguriae	Pollentia	80	Salentini	Exentum (Uxentum)
31	Liguriae	Sabata (Vadum Sabatium)	81	Salentini	Salentinum
32	Liguriae	Tigullia (Tigulia)	82	Salentini	Neretum
33	Lucani	Blanda	83	Salentini	Rudia
34	Lucani	Buxentum	84	Salentini	Veretum
35	Lucani	Compsa	85	Samnites	Aesernia
36	Lucani	Grumentum	86	Samnites	Allifa
37	Lucani	Paestum	87	Samnites	Beneventum
38	Lucani	Potentia	88	Samnites	Bovianum
39	Lucani	Ulci	89	Samnites	Caudium
40	Magna Graeciae	Abrystum	90	Samnites	Saepinum
41	Magna Graeciae	Croton	91	Samnites	Telesia
42	Magna Graeciae	Locri	92	Samnites	Tuticum (Aequum Tuticum)
43	Magna Graeciae	Metapontium	93	Segusani	Brigantium
44	Magna Graeciae	Petelia	94	Segusani	Segusium
45	Magna Graeciae	Scylacium	95	Semnones	Ariminum
46	Magna Graeciae	Tarentum	96	Semnones	Fanum Fortunae
47	Magna Graeciae	Thurium	97	Semnones	Ostra
48	Marsi	Aex	98	Semnones	Pisaurum
49	Marsi	Alba Fucinis (Alba Fucentia)	99	Semnones	Sena Gallica
50	Marucini	Teatea (Teate Marrucinorum)	100	Semnones	Suasa

* Albingaunum (Albium Ingaunum) ** Albintimilium (Albium Intemelium)

TABLE 4-C

d%	Tribe	Domo	d%	Tribe	Domo
01-03	Suetri	Salinae	51	Tusci	Sudernum
04-06	Taurini	Augusta Bagiennorum	52	Tusci	Sutrium
09-11	Taurini	Augusta Taurinorum	53	Tusci	Tarquinia
12-14	Taurini	Dertona	54	Tusci	Vetulonium
15	Taurini	Iria	55	Tusci	Volaterrae
16	Tusci	Aculea (Acula)	56	Tusci	Volci
17	Tusci	Alsium	57	Tusci	Volsinium
18	Tusci	Arretium	58	Umbri	Aesis
19	Tusci	Biracellum	59	Umbri	Aesisium
20	Tusci	Biturgia	60	Umbri	Camerinum
21	Tusci	Blera	61	Umbri	Forum Sempronii
22	Tusci	Bondelia	62	Umbri	Iguvium
23	Tusci	Caere	63	Umbri	Nuceria
24	Tusci	Castrum Novum	64	Umbri	Pitinum
25	Tusci	Clusium	65	Umbri	Sentinum
26	Tusci	Cortona	66	Umbri	Tifernum
27	Tusci	Cossae	67	Umbri	Tuficum
28	Tusci	Eba	68	Umbri	Ameria
29	Tusci	Faesulae	69	Umbri	Arna
30	Tusci	Falerium	70	Umbri	Forum Flaminii
31	Tusci	Ferentia	71	Umbri	Hispellum
32	Tusci	Florentia	72	Umbri	Mevania
33	Tusci	Forum Clodii	73	Umbri	Narnia
34	Tusci	Fossae Papirianae	74	Umbri	Ocriculum
35	Tusci	Graviscaae	75	Umbri	Spoletium
36	Tusci	Luca	76	Umbri	Tuder
37	Tusci	Lucus Feroniae	77	Vedianti	Cemenelum
38	Tusci	Luna	78	Vedianti	Sanitium
39	Tusci	Manliana	79	Venetiae	Acelum
40	Tusci	Nepeta	80	Venetiae	Altinum
41	Tusci	Perusia	81	Venetiae	Ateste
42	Tusci	Pisae colonia	82	Venetiae	Atria (or Hatria)
43	Tusci	Pistoria	83	Venetiae	Belunum
44	Tusci	Populonium	84	Venetiae	Opitergium
45	Tusci	Portus Trojanus (Portus Trajanus)	85	Venetiae	Patavium
46	Tusci	Pyrgi	86	Venetiae	Vicentia
47	Tusci	Rusellae	87-90	Vestini	Amiternum
48	Tusci	Saturniana	90-93	Vestini	Angulus
49	Tusci	Sena	94-96	Vestini	Avia (Aveia)
50	Tusci	Suana	97-00	Vestini	Pinna

TABLE 4-D

d%	Tribe	Domo	d%	Tribe	Domo
01-03	Aemilia	Roma	51-53	Papiria	Roma
04-06	Aniensis	Roma	54-56	Polia	Roma
07-09	Arnensis	Roma	57-59	Pomptina	Roma
10-12	Camillia	Roma	60-62	Publilia	Roma
13-15	Claudia	Roma	63-65	Pupinia	Roma
16-18	Clustumina	Roma	66-68	Quirina	Roma
19-21	Collina	Roma	69-70	Romilia	Roma
22-25	Cornelia	Roma	71-72	Sabatina	Roma
26-28	Esquilina	Roma	73-75	Scaptia	Roma
29-31	Fabia	Roma	76-78	Sergia	Roma
32-34	Falerna	Roma	79-81	Stellatina	Roma
35-37	Galeria	Roma	82-84	Suburana	Roma
38-40	Horatia	Roma	85-87	Terentia	Roma
41-43	Lemonia	Roma	88-90	Tromentina	Roma
44-46	Maecia	Roma	91-93	Velina	Roma
47-48	Menenia	Roma	94-96	Voltina	Roma
49-50	Oufentina	Roma	97-00	Voturia	Roma

Table 4-D represents the voting families of Rome. Each family has a representative in the Senate. If you choose from or roll on table 4-D, roll on the tables below to determine the inclination and relation of the relative.

Relative's Inclination Toward You

d%	Result
01-05	Negative. Your relative opposes you and may orchestrate situations to make you look bad, so that in turn, he looks good.
06-20	Poor. You'll have to give more than you get; betrayal is likely.
21-80	Neutral. While you may get concessions, they're fickle and you'll work for any favors.
81-99	Positive. Your relative can arrange a modest paying, low responsibility job at your request. Play your cards right, and you might get a street named after you! You'll work for favors, but the fickleness is not as common (although fickle reactions can occur).
00	Favorable. Your relative gladly trades favors, although his or her needs might be dangerous but the rewards compensate for any dangers ("Kill the Claudian Senator, and I'll fix the funerary games so that there's no winner; you'll get the denari; How much did you need, again?").

Relation of the Relative

d%	Result
01-02	Father/Mother
03-04	Brother/Sister
05-06	Uncle/Aunt (father's side)
07-08	Cousin (father's side)
09-10	Second Cousin (father's side)
11-51	Very distant cousin (father's side)
52-92	Very distant cousin (mother's side)
93-94	Second Cousin (mother's side)
95-96	Cousin (mother's side)
97-98	Grandfather/Grandmother (father's side)
99-00	Grandfather/Grandmother (mother's side)

TABLE 4-E

This table only lists those tribes defined by tribu in epigraphs. This table was done for those wanting the purest "only from inscriptions" tribal names. However, compare this table with table 4-D; these tables are nearly identical. What is listed below is a collection of the voting tribes of Rome, although this is across the history of the Empire (not from a specific time period) and rare variations are listed side-by-side with common variations. These names are, nonetheless, genuine (although most likely for metropolitan Rome itself).

d%	Tribe	d%	Tribe
01-02	Aelia	55-57	Palatina
03-05	Aemilia	58-59	Papiria
06	Aimilia	60	Poblilia
07-08	Aniensi	61-62	Pollia
09-10	Arnensi	63-65	Pomptina
11	Arniensi	66	Popinia
12-14	Camilia	67	Poplilia
15-16	Capitali	68-69	Publilia
17-19	Claudia	70-71	Pupinia
20-21	Clustumina	72-74	Quirina
22-23	Collina	75-76	Romilia
24-25	Cornelia	77-79	Sabatina
26	Crustumina	80-81	Scaptia
27-29	Esquilina	82-83	Sergia
30-33	Fabia	84-85	Stellatina
34-36	Falerna	86-87	Suburana
37-39	Galeria	88	Sucusana
40-42	Horatia	89-90	Teretina
43-45	Lemonia	91-92	Tromentina
46-48	Maecia	93-94	Ulpia
49-50	Menenia	95-96	Velina
51	Ofentina	97-98	Voltinia
52-54	Oufentina	99-00	Voturia

I had read on the internet that the Marsi tribe near Alba Fuscens was incorporated into the Fabia tribe, but found no proof in literature nor searching epigraphs to validate this. Another site claimed the Velino (Velina) were near or the same as the Vestini, again there is no corroborating evidence. It's not that these claims are untrue -- I simply have not found the evidence to support these hypotheses.

Additionally, Wikipedia (http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Naming_Conventions) asserts that Galeria was Hispanic, and there is one supporting claim in epigraphy (AE 1991:1755).

It appears "tribu" is more important to Cosmopolitan areas where multiple tribes coexist. Admittedly, the English translation of Ptolemy has limitations, but for tribal names across the breadth of the Empire (especially if you want tribes from a specific time period), it seems the better source for holistic naming, even if part of the listings are somewhat circumspect.

Table 5: Cognomen

In early Jewish writings (including the New Testament and Flavius Josephus's *War of the Jews* which you can read in English at <http://www.catastrophism.com/cdrom/pubs/books/josephus/>) it is not uncommon to find naming references such as "Antiochus, who was called Epiphanes" which means his nomen gentilicium was Antiochus and his cognomen was Epiphanes (Antiochus Epiphanes). Throughout the rest of the text, he is referred to as Antiochus.

Most of the druidic information in the religious section comes from Smith's *Ancient Costumes of Great Britain and Ireland*. According to Smith (pp. 33-36), there were three divisions of Cwydd (religious instructors) in Albion (Britain) near the time of her conquest by Rome. The first was a religious teacher, the Derwydd (druid or "ultimate teacher") who wore garments of pure white to reflect purity and truth; the archdruid also bore a scepter and wore a garland of oak leaves. The next in importance was called a Beirdd (bard or "instructor of lore") who had divisions but all wore a single colored garment of sky-blue color to represent peace. The least of these were the Gowydd (ovate or "least instructor") who wore a solid green color to represent both learning and nature.

In Hibernia (Ireland), druids and bards did not adopt this color scheme (Smith, p. 40); their society had seven levels and each social level allowed a new color added to clothing. The royal family, of course, was at the top (or seventh level) and their ollamhs (or "prestigious philosophers") were at rank six, wearing their social colors (in order): white, blue, green, red, and purple on the rough-edged mantle and a yellow tunic (the final color). They had bards and druids who also wore colors according to their social rank.

In Caesar's war commentaries he mentions an Aeduan druid named "Diviciacus" -- a suspiciously Roman-like name (you can get this text in Latin for free at Project Gutenberg or in English at http://www.romansonline.com/sources/dbg/indx_dbg.asp). Diviciacus, if following the irregular structure of Aegyptiacus, could be a name composed of Divico (the name of a Helvetii commander) and -iacus (allied with

Divico?). Divico could be "from the sky" (divum "sky", ic "from") or of the gods (divi "gods").

In the Aeduan tribe, there is also a king named Diviciacus. King Diviciacus's brother is named Dumnorix, another Aedui Gaul was Eporedorix, the chief of the Eburones (Norman Gauls) is Ambiorix, the chief of the Treveri Gauls (in Brittany) is Cingetorix, the chief of the Helvetii Gauls (Switzerland) was Orgetorix and the Avernian Gallic chief was Vercingetorix; so it seems -orix is probable ending for "authentic" Gallic cognomen. Also, Viridovix was the chief of the Unelli, so -ovix is also a probable suffix.

The accuracy of these cognomen is close, but not exact to the original language derivation. Boudicca, an Icenic (one of the British tribes) queen who staged a revolt against the Romans in 61 AD (116 years into Roman occupation) was actually named Aregwedde (Smith, p. 52) and her cognomen comes from her nickname, "the victorious", which was Voeddug in her own language; Voeddug became Boudicca (or Boadicea; also Smith p.52).

For non-Roman citizens, any name can be used as a cognomen. Names ending with an -a, -o, -r, -s, or -x can for the most part, stand as is. Flavius Josephus was a Hebrew and his cognomen was simply Joseph+us (a female would be +a or Josepha); this will work for any name that ends with any other consonant or the letter I (e.g. Levi becomes Levius). Names that end with an "a" sound are simply Romanized and end with an "a" (e.g. Sarah becomes Sara; Isaiah could become Isea or Asea).

Cognomina of the Various Table Fives

As cognomens can be awarded by deed (as a cognomen ex virtute), tables 5A-5S provide a simple translation of more than 700 cognomens. The remaining tables of this section provide another 1200 that are undefined. Simply put, the goal of this document was not to be a Latin lexicon, but name tables. Additionally, if you are printing this document, more names per page mean less ink and paper on your part.

Choose your cognomen or roll on the table provided at the bottom of this page, using column H for Historical Accuracy and F for Fantasy.

Which Table To Use (H=Historical; F= Fantasy)

H	F	TABLE	H	F	TABLE
01	01	Table 5A: Authority Figures	-	68	Table 5Q: Slaves
-	02-03	Table 5B: Criminal Descriptors	56-60	69-72	Table 5R: Socio-Occupational 1
02-05	04-06	Table 5C: Entertainers	61-65	73-75	Table 5S: Socio-Occupational 2
06-10	07-10	Table 5D: Fauna	66-69	76-77	Table 5T: Undefined 1
11-15	11-14	Table 5E: Flora	70-72	78-79	Table 5U: Undefined 2
-	15-19	Table 5F: Gemstone Descriptors	73-74	80-81	Table 5V: Undefined 3
16-20	20-24	Table 5G: Geographical Descriptors	75-77	82-83	Table 5W: Undefined 4
-	25	Table 5H: Geographical Fantasy	78-79	84-85	Table 5X: Undefined 5
-	26-27	Table 5I: Magic Descriptors	80-81	86-87	Table 5Y: Undefined 6
21-25	28-39	Table 5J: Military Descriptors	82-84	88-89	Table 5Z: Undefined 7
26-30	40-43	Table 5K: Months	85-87	90-91	Table 5AA: Undefined 8
31-35	44-48	Table 5L: Other	88-90	92-93	Table 5BB: Undefined 9
36-40	49-54	Table 5M: Personal 1	91-93	94-95	Table 5CC: Undefined 10
41-45	55-60	Table 5N: Personal 2	94-96	96-97	Table 5DD: Undefined 11
46-50	61-65	Table 5O: Personal 3	97-00	98-00	Table 5EE: Undefined 12
51-55	66-67	Table 5P: Religious Descriptors			

TABLE 5-A: Authority Figures

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-09	Aedilis/Aedilia	magistrate in charge of fires, games, markets and police
10	Baro/Baronia	Baron/Baroness (note: some call the feminine form Baronessa or Baronissa)
11	Censorinus/Censorina	being a censor (moralist judge)
12-15	Comes/Comitissa	Count/Countess
16-20	Damiurgus/Damiurga	magistrate in many Greek States
21-25	Decessus/Decessa	provincial magistrate
26-33	Demarchus/Demarcha	magistrate of a Greek deme (township)
34	Dominator/Dominatrix	Ruler
35	Dux/Duxissa	Duke/Duchess (note: feminine form can also be Ducissa)
36	Ephorus/Ephora	a magistrate in Sparta
37-52	Erus/Era	Lord/Lady
-	Imperator/Imperatrix	Emperor/Empress (you can't roll to get this one...)
53-54	Lictor/Lictoria	A magistrate's attendant
55-58	Magistratus/Magistrata	a Roman magistrate
59-63	Meddix/Meddicina	a magistrate in Osca
64-71	Patricius/Patricia	an aristocrat
72	Pharao/Pharaonia	Pharaoh (Egyptian King)
73	Princeps/Princepissa	Prince/Princess
78-88	Primulus/Primula	a small chief
89	Prytanis/Prytania	Supreme magistrate in a Greek state
90	Regulus/Regula	petty King/petty Queen
91	Rex/Regina	King/Queen
92	Suffes/Suffria	chief magistrate of Carthage
93-98	Tarquinius/Tarquinia	Lord (Etruscan origin)
99-00	Vicecomes/Vicecomitissa	Sheriff

From a historical viewpoint, only the authority figure himself or herself was entitled to include the station in his or her name.

TABLE 5-B: Criminal Descriptors

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-05	Abactor/Abatrix	cattle thief
06-10	Adulterator/Adulteratrix	counterfeit coin maker
11-15	Archpirata/Archpiratissa	the head pirate
16-25	Clepta/Cleptissa	thief
26-30	Crassator/Crassatrix	highway robber
31-35	Drapeta/Drapetissa	escaped slave
36-40	Fugitivus/Fugitiva	fugitive (also an escaped slave)
41-50	Halophanta/Halophantissa	rogue
51-55	Latro/Latronia	brigand or bandit
56-60	Lupus/Lupa	prostitute
61-70	Mendicus/Mendica	beggar
71-75	Meretricius/Meretricia	harlot
76-80	Pirata/Piratissa	pirate
81-85	Praedo/Praedonia	robber
86-90	Sceleratus/Scelerata	criminal
91-95	Sicarius/Sicaria	assassin
96-00	Vagabundus/Vagabunda	wanderer

Criminal Descriptors were not found on authentic epigraphs but were included for use as a cognomen ex virue (to instill shame on criminals).

TABLE 5-C: Entertainers

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-03	Aeruscator/Aeruscatrix	juggler
04	Archarius/Archaria	Belonging to Arche (one of the four muses)
05-08	Balatro/Balatronia	jester (buffoon)
09-12	Ballator/Ballatrix	dancer
13-16	Bardus/Barda	bard (Gallic poet)
17-24	Cantor/Cantrix	singer
25-28	Caulator/Caulatrix	jester (wise-cracker)
29-32	Cernuus/Cernua	tumbler
33-36	Choraules/Choraule	reed-pipe player
37-40	Citharista/Citharistria	cithara musician
41-44	Comicus/Comica	comic actor
45-48	Funambulus/Funambula	rope dancer (from a suspension of ropes)
49-52	Cymbalista/Cymbalistris	cymbal-player
53-56	Fidicen/Fidicina	lyre-player
57-59	Ludius/Ludia	stage dancer
60-61	Mela/Mela	melody
62-64	Mimus/Mima	mime
65-68	Orator/Oratrix	public speaker
69-72	Planipes/Planipitissa	barefoot actor
73-76	Poeta/Poetria	poet
77-80	Psaltes/Psaltria	musician
81-84	Saltator/Saltatrix	dancer
85-88	Sambucistrius/Sambucistria	sambuca (harp) player
89-92	Scaenicus/Scaenica	actor
93-96	Tibicen/Tibicina	tibia (flute) player
97-00	Vates/Vatita	bard

TABLE 5-D: Fauna

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-04	Aquila/Aquilissa	eagle
05-08	Bestia/Bestia	beast
09-12	Bubo/Bubonissa	owl
13-16	Buteo/Buteonissa	hawk
17-20	Caprarius/Capraria	goat
21	Cerinthus/Cerinthia	bee polen
22	Colias/Colia	tuna fish
23-24	Cornix/Cornicis	crow (insult to old woman)
25-28	Cornutus/Cornuta	horned
29-32	Corvinus/Corvina	raven
33-36	Dama/Dama	deer
37-40	Gryllus/Grylla	grasshopper
41-44	Lupinus/Lupina	wolf
45-48	Lupus/Lupa	wolf (sometimes this name is spelled Lupis)
49-52	Merula/Merula	blackbird
53-56	Murena/Murena	eel
57-60	Mus/Muria	mouse
61-64	Panthera/Panthera	leopard
65-68	Pavo/Pavonia	peacock
69-70	Pica/Pica	magpie
71-74	Porcus/Porca	pig
75-78	Pullus/Pulla	chicken
79-80	Scrofus/Scrofa	breeding sow
81-84	Sorex/Soricis	shrew-mouse
85-88	Taurinus/Taurina	ox-hide
89-92	Taurus/Taura	bull
93-96	Ursus/Ursa	bear
97-00	Vitulus/Vitula	calf

TABLE 5-E: Flora

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-04	Albicomus/Albicoma	having white flowers
05-08	Amarantus/Amaranta	legendary flower that never fades
09-12	Arboria/Arboria	black ivy
13-16	Arbutus/Arbuta	strawberry tree
17-20	Bato/Batonia	bramble
21-23	Bellis/Bellis	daisy
24	Calatinus/Calatina	laurustinus firewood (burning bush?)
25	Calenus/Calena	of firewood
26-28	Cicero/Ciceronia	chick-pea [garbonzo bean]
29-31	Fabius/Fabia	broad bean
32	Fabillus/Fabilla	little bean
33-34	Fagus/Faga	beech
35-36	Fructosis/Fructosis	rich in crops or produce
37-40	Hebenus/Hebena	ebony
41-44	Hortensis/Hortensia	belongs to a garden
45-46	Hortensius/Hortensia	belongs to a garden
47-48	Lactucinus/Lactucina	pertaining to lettuce
49-52	Lucullus/Luculla	a small grove of trees
53-56	Narcissus/Narcissa	flower of same name
57-60	Palma/Palma	palm branch or tree
61-64	Planta/Planta	seedling
65-68	Robustus/Robusta	made of oak
69-72	Rosa/Rosa	rose
73-76	Rubus/Ruba	blackberry
77-80	Salix/Salicia	willow
81	Serta/Serta	garland
82-94	Silvinus/Silvina	from the woods
85-88	Similis/Similia	wheat flour
89-92	Surius/Suria	dark-skinned pear
93-96	Sycomorus/Sycomora	mulberry tree
97-00	Thallus/Thalla	green branch

Presumably, floral descriptors were associated with harvesters of that plant, as was the case of the Fabians.

TABLE 5-F: Gemstone Descriptors

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-05	Alabastrites/Alabastritia	onyx
06-10	Amethystus/Amethysta	amethyst
11-15	Anachites/Anachitria	diamond
16-20	Anthracites/Anthracitria	bloodstone
21-25	Capnias/Capniatissa	smoky topaz
26-30	Cenchritis/Cenchritia	small diamond
31-35	Chalcedonius/Chalcedonia	chalcedony
36-40	Chryselectrus/Chryselectra	amber-colored jacinth
41-45	Chrysolitus/Chrysolita	chrysolite
46-50	Chrysoprasius/Chrysoprasia	chrysoprase
51-55	Corallachates/Corallachatria	coral agate
56-60	Cylon/Cyla	azurite
61-65	Dendrachates/Dendrachatria	agate
66-70	Ligurius/Liguria	tourmaline
71-80	Margarita/Margarita	pearl
81-85	Sapphirus/Sapphira	sapphire
86-90	Sardius/Sardia	carnelian
91-95	Sardonix/Sardonica	sardonyx
96-00	Zmaragdus/Zmaragda	emerald

With the exception of Margarita, none of these other gemstone descriptors were found on authentic epigraphs.

TABLE 5-G: Geographical Descriptors

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-02	Achaicus/Achaica	from the Greek country of Achaia (Southern Greece, around Athens)
03-04	Aegyptiacus/Aegyptiaca**	from Egypt
05	Aegyptius/Aegyptia**	from Egypt
06-07	Aethiops/Aethiopissa	from Ethiopia
08	Afer/Afra	from Africa
09-10	Africanus/Africana	from Africa
11-12	Albionicus/Albionica**	from Albion (England)
13	Amnicola/Amnicolissa	grows along a river
14-15	Asiaticus/Asiatica	from Asia
16-17	Ausonius/Ausonia	from lower Italy
18-19	Balearicus/Balearica	from the Balearic Isles
20-21	Belgicus/Belgica***	from Gallia Belgica (Belgium)
22	Bistonius/Bistonica**	Bistonian tribe (a Thracian people; Thrace surrounds Byzantium)
23-24	Bosporicus/Bosporica**	from the Bosporan Kingdom (on the Northern shore of the Black Sea)
25-26	Caledonicus/Caledonica**	from Caledonia (Scotland)
27-28	Cappadocicus/Cappadocica**	from Cappadocia
29-30	Cimber/Cimbria	German tribe (The Cimbrian Peninsula is now Jutland)
31-32	Corsus/Corsa	from Corsica
33-34	Cyprius/Cypria	from the island of Cyprus (note: Masculine also found as Cyprias)
35-36	Cyrenaeus/Cyrenaea	from Cyrenaica (African Country next to and west of Egypt)
37-38	Dacicus/Dacica	from Dacia (north of Moesia and the Danube)
39-40	Dalmaticus/Dalmatica	from Dalmatia
41	Gallus/Galla	from Gaul (Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, etc.)
42	Gallienus/Galliena	from Gaul
43-44	Galaticus/Galatica	from Galatia (Central Turkey)
45	Germanus/Germana	from Germany
46-47	Germanicus/Germanica	from Germany
48-49	Gothicus/Gothica**	of the Goth tribe of Northern Germany
50-51	Graecus/Graeca	Greek (also translates as "Classical")
52-53	Hermanius/Hermania	Hermunduri tribe (central Germany, near Rhine)
54-55	Hibernicus/Hibernica**	from Hibernia (Ireland)
56-57	Hispanicus/Hispanica	from Spain (Tarraconensis, Lusitania, Baetica)
58-59	Iazygicus/Iazygica**	of the Iazages people (modern Ukraine)
60	Indus/Inda	from India
61-62	Illyricus/Illyrica*	from Illyricum (Greek border facing Italy)
63-64	Italicus/Italica	from Italy
65-66	Iudaicus/Iudaica**	from Judaea
67	Latinius/Latinia	of the Latins (a tribe in Italy)
68-69	Macedonicus/Macedonica	from Macedonia (central Greece)
70-71	Marcomanicus/Marcomanica	Marcomanni tribe of Germania **
72-73	Marinus/Marina	born of/by the sea
74-75	Maurus/Maura	Mauretanian (a Moor; African country south of Spain)
76	Meminius/Meminia	of the Meminii [Gauls] (from Forum Neronis, near Clermont France)
77-78	Moesicus/Moesica**	from Moesia (a Greek region attached to and below the Danube)
79-80	Noricus/Norica**	from Noricum (between Alps and Danube)
81-83	Numidicus/Numidica	from Numidia (next to and west of Carthage)
84-85	Orientalis/Orientalia	from the Orient (Asia Minor or beyond)
86	Persa/Persia	from Persia
87	Persicus/Persica	from Persia
88	Phrygius/Phrygia	from Phrygia (Trojan)
89-90	Poenus/Poena**	from Phoenicia (south Spain); described of Hannibal Barca
91	Roxolanicus/Roxolanica**	from Roxolanorum**** (north of Black Sea and the Bosporan kingdom)
92-93	Sabinus/Sabina	from the country of the Sabines (Northern Italy)
94-95	Sardus/Sarda	from Sardinia
96-97	Siculus/Sicula	from Sicily
98	Surus/Sura	from Syria
99-00	Thracicus/Thracica**	from Thrace (Greek Country surrounding Byzantium)

*Only example found on incomplete epigraph; included for completeness.

** Adjective for people; not found on any epigraph (as part of a name); included for completeness.

*** Incomplete epigraphs listed Belgis and Belgis(sio); included for completeness.

**** found two kings (regi Roxolanorum).

TABLE 5-H: Geographical Fantasy

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-16	Amazonicus/Amazonica	an Amazon (or from the Amazon)
17-28	Americus/America	from the Americas (North America, South America, Central America)
29-40	Atlanticus/Atlantica	from Atlantis or a descendant of Atlas
41-52	Australicus/Australica	from Australia
53-64	Incacus/Incaca	of the Incan People
65-76	Maiacus/Maiaca	of the Mayan People
77-88	Polynesicus/Polynesica	Polynesian
89-00	Toltecus/Tolteca	Toltec

Geographical Fantasy Descriptors were not found on authentic epigraphs, but were included for roleplaying in fantasy settings. If you don't like these names (for purist or other reasons), simply exclude them from your roleplaying campaign.

TABLE 5-I: Magic Descriptors

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-04	Adjurator/Adjuratrix	conjurer
05-08	Amoletistes/Amoletistria	one who uses an amoletus (amulet)
09-12	Anulifer/Anulifera	a ring bearer (anulus = ring)
13-15	Augur/Auguris	seer
16	Augurinus/Augurina	Deriver from the augurs
17-20	Augurius/Auguria	seer
21-24	Auspex/Auspicina	diviner of birds
25-28	Caducifer/Cadicifera	bearing a caduceus (wand of Mercury)
29-32	Cantator/Cantatrix	one who employs cantamen (magic chants)
33-36	Cartor/Cartrix	scroll user (carmen = magic formula)
37-40	Conjector/Conjectrix	diviner
41-44	Draconigena/Draconigena	dragon-born
45-48	Illecebrator/Illecebratrix	magical beguiler (illecebra = magical enticement)
49-52	Incantator/Incantatrix	enchanter
53-56	Lamia/Lamia	witch
57-60	Magicus/Magica	magical; possessing magic
61-64	Magus/Maga	wizard
65-66	Maleficus/Malefica	black magic wizard; sorcerer
67-68	Pharmacopola/Pharmacopolissa	drug seller (alchemist)
69-72	Praestigiator/Praestigiatrix	illusionist
73-76	Pythonicus/Pythonica	divinatory wizard or prophet
77-80	Pythonifer/Pythonifera	possessing a python (which also means "familiar spirit")
82-84	Rhombistes/Rhombistria	one who uses a Rhombus (magician's circle)
85-88	Synergus/Synerga	apprentice
89-92	Terrigenus/Terrigena	earth born (often said of giants and monsters) or "from the dragon's teeth"
93-96	Thyrsator/Thyrsatrix	one who employs a thyrys (a cone-tipped wand)
97-00	Veneficus/Venefica	sorcerer/sorceress

Magical Descriptors were not found on authentic epigraphs, but were included for roleplaying in fantasy settings. If you don't like these names (for purist or other reasons), simply exclude them from your roleplaying campaign.

Notes on Table 5-J:

Although many of the female descriptors are linguistically sound, some did not exist, while surprisingly some did. A Gladiatrix's tomb was discovered beneath Dover Street in London.

TABLE 5-J: Military Descriptors

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-02	Amazonius/Amazonia	an amazon (or of amazon descent?)
03	Andabata/Andabatissa	a gladiator who fights with a blindfold on
04	Aper/Apria	wild boar (legion standard)
05	Armiger/Armigera	bearer of arms and armor, squire
06	Arminus/Armina	associated with arms and armor
07-08	Auriga/Aurigissa	charioteer
09-10	Balistarius/Balitaria	ballista operator or crossbowman
11-12	Bellator/Bellatrix	fighter
13-14	Bipennifer/Bipennifera	battle axe bearer
15	Burdubasta/Burdubastissa	a poor gladiator
16	Caligula/Caligula	a soldier's small boot
17	Catafractus/Catafracta	soldier wearing mail armor
18-19	Celer/Celera	bodyguards of Roman kings
20-21	Centurio/Centuria	centurion
22-23	Clavator/Clavatrix	one who fights with a clava (a cudgel or staff)
24	Contarius/Contaria	pike bearer
25	Corvus/Corva	a spiked boarding plank used for assaulting enemy ships
26-27	Covinnus/Covinna	name of a Celtic war-chariot (with axle scythes)
28	Cruppellarius/Cruppellaria	Gallic combatants harnessed in pairs
29-30	Custos/Custodia	defender
31-32	Defensor/Defenstrix	paladin, defender
33-34	Emeritus/Emerita	veteran
35-36	Ensifer/Ensifera	sword-bearing (ensis means sword)
37-38	Eques/Equita	cavalier or horseman
39-40	Essedarius/Essedaria	warrior who fights from within a chariot
41-42	Excubitor/Excubitrix	guard
43-44	Explorator/Exploratrix	ranger or scout
45-46	Falcifer/Falcifera	bearing a falx (scythe)
47	Funditor/Funditrix	armed with a funda (sling)
48	Fuscifer/Fuscifera	bearing a fuscina (trident; in the style of a net-using gladiator)
49-50	Gaesumifer/Gaesumifera	bearing the gaesum (Gallic javelin; a long, heavy spear)
51-55	Gladiator/Gladiatrix	one who fights with a gladius; a gladiator
56	Guardianus/Guardiana	guardian
57-58	Harpifer/Harpifera	bearing a harpes (a sickle or scimitar)
59-60	Hasta/Hasta	spear
61-62	Hippotoxota/Hippotoxotissa	mounted archer
63	Iaculator/Iaculatrix	hunter who uses thrown weapons
64	Lanista/Lanistissa	instructor of gladiators
65-66	Machaerafer/Machaerafera	bearer of a machaera (single-edged sword)
67-68	Machinator/Machinatrix	siege engineer
69-70	Mercennarius/Mercennaria	mercenary
71-72	Metellus/Metella	liberated mercenary
73-74	Miles/Militissa	knight or horseman
75	Phylarchus/Phylarcha	a Greek army commander
76-77	Pilatus/Pilata	armed with a pilum (javelin)
78-79	Pilus/Pila	primary centurion of a legion
80	Pinnirapus/Pinnirapa	a type of gladiator, a "crest-snatcher"
81-82	Pugionifer/Pugionifera	armed with a pugio (dagger)
83-84	Retiarius/Retiaria	a gladiator who uses a net
85-86	Sagittarius/Sagittaria	archer
87-88	Sarisophorus/Sarisophora	Macedonian pike wielder
89	Soter/Soteris	savior
90-91	Telumatus/Telumata	armed with a tellum (a military dart)
92-93	Thraex/Thragina	gladiator armed with a small shield and saber
94-96	Victor/Victrix	conqueror
97-00	Vindex/Vindicis	avenger

TABLE 5-K: Months

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-08	Ianuarius/Ianuaria	January
09-16	Februarius/Februaria	February (not found on inscriptions, included for completeness)
17-24	Martius/Martia	March - associated with Mars
25-32	Aprilis/Aprilia	April
33-40	Maius/Maia	May - can also mean powerful
41-48	Iunius/Iunia	June
49-54	Iulius/Iulia	July
55-57	Quintilius/Quintillia	former name for July was Quintilis
58-65	Augustus/Augusta	August (not found on inscriptions, included for completeness)
66-70	Sextilius/Sextillia	former name for August was Sextillis
71-78	September/Septembra	September (not found on inscriptions, included for completeness)
79-86	October/Octobra	October (not found on inscriptions, included for completeness)
87-92	November/Novembra	November (not found on inscriptions, included for completeness)
93-00	December/Decembra	December (not found on inscriptions, included for completeness)

The original calendar did not include January or February. According to Livy's *History of Rome*, Book I, Chapter: 19, these months were added by Numa Pompilius (so that's circa 700 BC).

Quintilis ("Fifth month") was renamed July or Iulius (circa 44 BC) in honor of G. Julius Caesar who implemented calendar reform, and established the Julian Calendar.

Sextilius was renamed in honor of Augustus Caesar circa 27 BC (see <http://www.logofiles.com/aug-history.html>)

However, once the calendar is reformed, there's no reason that some people might not prefer the old names of months and use them.

TABLE 5-L: Other

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-04	Ancus/Anca	musical notes
05-08	Adauctus/Adaucta	to become bigger or greater in amount
09-12	Adventus/Adventa	arrival or invasion
13-16	Allectus/Allecta	entice or cause sleep
17-19	Ambustus/Ambusta	to harden by fire
20-23	Amor/Amoria	be fond of
24-27	Atratinus/Atratina	mourning (Cf. atratus, clothed in black)
28-30	Baculus/Bacula	scepter
31-33	Bulla/Bulla	boys' gold amulet
34-37	Columella/Columella	small pillar or part of a catapult
38-41	Cotta/Cotta	a splash of wine
41-45	Crescens/Crescentia	receive promotion
46-49	Culleolus/Culleola	small wineskin
51-54	Eburnus/Eburna	made of ivory
55-58	Fidenas/Fidena	being faithful
59-61	Fimbria/Fimbria	border (as appears on clothing)
62-64	Globulus/Globula	globule
65-68	Hilarius/Hilaria	to make merry
69-72	Habitus/Habita	garment
73-75	Libo/Libonia	an offering (to a divinity); libation
76-79	Lucan/Lucana	Luke
80-85	Musicus/Musica	poetic or musical
86-89	Petra/Petra	stone
90-92	Petrus/Petra	Peter (possibly related to the gens Petronia)
93-95	Philippus/Philippa	several Macedonian kings were named Phillipus
96-98	Scipio/Scipionia	ceremonial rod
99-00	Urbicus/Urbica	city dweller (Rome)

Note: all "Other" descriptors were derived from epigraphs (stone engravings).

TABLE 5-M: Personal 1

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-02	Agrippa/Agrippa	born feet first
03-04	Ahenobarbus/Ahenobarba	red- or bronze-bearded
05-06	Albinus/Albina	pale skinned
07-08	Amandus/Amanda	loving
09-11	Ambrosius/Ambrosia	nice smelling
12	Aquila/Aquila	dark colored
13	Arvina/Arvina	fat
14-15	Asina/Asina	asinine
16	Audax/Audacia	bold
17-18	Audens/Audentia	daring
19-20	Augendus/Augenda	praise worthy
21	Aurelius/Aurelia	golden
22-24	Auricomus/Auricoma	golden hair
25-26	Balbus/Balba	having a speech defect
27-29	Barbatus/Barbata	bearded
30-31	Bellus/Bella	charming
32-34	Bibulus/Bibula	fond of drinking
35-36	Blandus/Blanda	flattering
37	Bonus/Bona	honorable
38	Bonifatius/Bonifatia	very lucky
39	Brocchus/Broccha	buck toothed
40	Brutus/Bruta	brute
41	Burrus/Burra	ruddy
42-43	Caecus/Caeca	blind
44-45	Caldus/Calda	amorous
46	Calvinus/Calvina	bald
47-48	Candidus/Candida	innocent
49	Canitus/Canitia	gray-haired
50	Capito/Capitonia	big-headed
51-53	Caricus/Cariciana	sleepy
54-56	Carisius/Carisia	crafty
57	Carus/Cara	precious
58	Cascus/Casca	ancient
59	Castus/Casta	virtuous
60	Cato/Catonia	wise
61	Catulus/Catula	whelp
62-63	Catus/Cata	clever
64	Celsus/Celsa	proud
65-66	Cincinnatus/Cincinnata	curled hair
67	Citus/Cita	swift
68-69	Civilis/Civilia	civility
70	Clarus/Clara	distinct
71-72	Clemens/Clementia	merciful
73-74	Cocles/Coclitria	one-eyed
75	Coccus/Cocca	scarlet
76	Cogitatus/Cogitata	thinker
77-78	Comes/Comitissa	comrade
79-81	Comatus/Comata	long-haired
82-84	Commodus/Commoda	obliging
85-86	Constantius/Constantia	unchanging
87	Cordus/Corda	late-born
88	Crassus/Crassa	fat or insensitive
89-91	Creticus/Cretica	chalky
92-93	Cupitus/Cupita	desirable
94-95	Curio/Curia	sorrowful
96-97	Decentius/Decentia	graceful
98-00	Dexter/Dextra	right handed

TABLE 5-N: Personal 2

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-02	Diligens/Diligentia	diligent
03-04	Disertus/Diserta	eloquent
05-06	Donatus/Donata	donor
07-08	Dubitatus/Dubitatia	very deliberate
09	Durus/Dura	durable
10	Eburnus/Eburna	ivory white
11	Facilis/Facilia	good natured
12	Faustus/Fausta	prosperous
13	Felix/Felicitas	lucky
14-15	Festus/Festa	merry
16-18	Fidelis/Fidelia	devoted
19-20	Fimbria/Fimbria	possessing a fringe of hair
21	Firmus/Firma	firm
22-23	Flaccus/Flacca	big ears
24-25	Flavius/Flavia	blond-haired
26-27	Florens/Florentia	prosperous
28	Fortunatus/Fortunata	fortunate
29-30	Fronto/Frontonia	wide forehead
31-32	Fuscus/Fusca	swarthy
33	Fusus/Fusa	firm
34-35	Galba/Galba	large belly
36	Galerus/Galera	wig (wearer of wig?)
37-38	Gemellus/Gemella	a twin
39	Genialis/Genialia	genial
40-41	Glaucia/Glaucia	having gray-green eyes
42	Gracillimus/Gracillima	lean
43-44	Gratus/Grata	gracious
45-46	Homullus/Homulla	little person (homunculus?)
47	Honoratus/Honorata	respect
48	Humilus/Humila	humble
49-50	Imberbus/Imberba	beardless
51-52	Iocundus/Iocunda	pleasant
53-54	Iustus/Iusta	just
55-56	Laevinus/Laevina	of the left hand
57	Lentulus/Lentula	slow
58	Lepidus/Lepida	witty
59	Liberalis/Liberalia	well bred
60-61	Livius/Livia	pale
62-63	Longus/Longa	tall
64	Lucius/Lucia	born at daylight
65-66	Lucro/Lucronia	one who scoffs
67-68	Macer/Macra	thin
69-70	Magnus/Magna	great
71	Maior/Maior	major
72-73	Maro/Maronia	thoughtful
74-75	Maternus/Materna	maternal
76-77	Maximus/Maxima	bigger
78-80	Mellitus/Mellita	sweet like honey
81-83	Minor/Minor	minor
84-86	Modestus/Modesta	modest
87-90	Naso/Nasissa	possessing a prominent nose
91-92	Nerva/Nerva	tough
93-94	Nigrans/Nigrantia	dark colored
95-96	Nobilior/Nobilia	noble
97-98	Novellius/Novellia	youthful
99-00	Opimius/Opimia	very plump

TABLE 5-O: Personal 3

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-03	Parvus/Parva	weak
04-05	Patiens/Patientia	one who endures
06-07	Paullus/Paulla	tiny
08	Perennis/Perennia	everlasting
09	Perpetuus/Perpetua	perpetual
10-11	Pertinax/Pertinacia	stubbornly unyielding
12	Piso/Pisonia	to be ground up
13-14	Pius/Pia	dutiful
15	Placidus/Placida	gentle
16-17	Plautus/Plauta	flat footed
18-19	Postumus/Postuma	last child born
20-21	Primus/Prima	first
22	Priscus/Prisca	ancient
23-24	Probus/Proba	honest
25-26	Pudens/Pudentia	bashful
27-28	Pulcher/Pulchra	attractive
29	Pustula/Pustulae	blistered
30	Quarto/Quarta	fourth
31	Quartus/Quarta	fourth
32-33	Quietus/Quieta	peaceful
34-35	Respectus/Respecta	(one who) has regard (for something)
36-38	Rufus/Rufa	red (haired)
39	Rugosus/Rugosa	wrinkled
40	Rutilus/Rutila	auburn (haired)
41	Salax/Salacia	lecherous
42	Salvius/Salvia	safe
43	Sanctus/Sancta	sacred
44-45	Scaevola/Scaevola	left-handed
46-47	Scapula/Scapula	noticeable shoulder-blades or back
48	Scaurus/Scaura	swollen ankles
49-50	Secundus/Secunda	second
51	Senilis/Senilia	aged
52	Sentius/Sentia	rugged
53	Serranus/Serrana	sharp-teeth
54-55	Severus/Severa	stern
56-57	Silanus/Silana	ugly faced
58-60	Simplex/Simplicis	simple
61-63	Situs/Sita	to be left alone (loner?)
64-65	Solus/Sola	alone
66-67	Strabo/Strabonia	one who squints (or cross-eyed)
68-69	Suavis/Suavia	charming
70-73	Superbus/Superba	proud
74-75	Tacitus/Tacita	secretive
76	Tardus/Tarda	slow
77-78	Tenax/Tenacia	tenacious
79-80	Tertius/Tertia	third
81-83	Tubero/Tubera	hump-backed
84-86	Valens/Valentia	robust
87	Valgus/Valga	knock-kneed
88-89	Varus/Vara	bow-legged
90-91	Venustus/Venusta	graceful
92-93	Verecundus/Verecunda	modest
94	Verrucosis/Verrucosia	warty
95-96	Verus/Vera	genuine
97-98	Vitalis/Vitalia	vital
99-00	Vocula/Vocula	low voice

TABLE 5-P: Religious Descriptors

Because a Player Character or Non-Player Character may need to be of a specific faith, these tables have been separated by faith. If you need to determine randomly, use the following table:

d%	Refer to Table
01-20	Use Table 5-P1 General (useful for any religion)
21-40	Use Table 5-P2 Christian
41-60	Use Table 5-P3 Druidic
61-80	Use Table 5-P4 Jewish
81-00	Use Table 5-P5 Roman

TABLE 5-P1: Religious Descriptors (General)

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-11	Acolitus/Acolita	acolyte
12-22	Archisacerdos/Archisacerdos	high priest
23-33	Aretalogus/Aretaloga	a teller of divine stories/accounts
34-44	Castinus/Castina	being in a state of sexual abstinence for religious purposes
45-56	Clericus/Clerica	a cleric
57-67	Daemonicola/Daemonicola	heathen (devil worshipper)
68-78	Monachus/Monacha	monk
79-89	Sacerdos/Sacerdos	priest
90-00	Victimarius/Victimaria	sacrificial attendant

TABLE 5-P2: Religious Descriptors (Christian)

01-06	Abbas/Abbatissa	monk
07-12	Agape/Agape	(filled with) Christian love
13-18	Agaptus/Agapta	Christian loveliness
19-24	Caelinus/Caelina	heavenly
25-30	Catechista/Catechista	religious instructor
31-40	Ceroferarius/Ceroferaria	lighter of candles at religious services
41-50	Christianus/Christiana	a Christian (follower or clergy)
51-60	Christifidelis/Christifidelis	faithful to Christ
61-70	Diaconus/Diaconissa	deacon
71-82	Nazarus/Nazara	belonging to Nazareth (a Nazarene)
83-88	Neophytus/Neophyta	newly converted to Christianity
89-94	Presbyter/Presbyterissa	church elder
95-00	Renatus/Renata	born again

TABLE 5-P3: Religious Descriptors (Druidic)

01-05	Acrufolia/Acrufolia	holly
06-10	Aculos/Aculos	acorn of the ilex (oak)
11-15	Ampeloprason/Ampeloprasa	the wild leek (of significance in Wales)
16-20	Bipedis/Bipedia	"two feet"; common megalithic marking
21-25	Braces/Bracita	Gallic white grain (Brigid's name meant "White Grain")
26-30	Bumelia/Bumelia	ash tree
31-37	Celticus/Celtica	of the Celts
38-43	Danus/Danana	a person of Dana (a Roman "Tuatha De Danann")
44-49	Druid/Druidissa	druid
50-55	Ilex/Ilicina	great scarlet oak
56-61	Lampas/Lampada	sunshine
62-70	Lunaris/Lunaria	crescent moon shaped
71-75	Quercus/Querca	garland of oak leaves
76-80	Sidereus/Siderea	like a star
81-85	Torquatus/Torquata	wearing the torc (neck collar)
86-90	Triplumae/Triplumae	three feathers (Welsh symbol)
91-95	Tumulus/Tumula	mound
96-99	Viscus/Visca	Mistletoe
00	Vitrus/Vitra	Vitrum is woad, the source of the Celt's blue skin pigment

In Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*, Book VI Chapter: 17, he attributes the druids as venerating the following Roman deities: Apollo, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Minerva.

TABLE 5-P4: Religious Descriptors (Jewish)

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-07	Abiasafus/Abiasafa	(Hebrew ab + acaph - an Israelite)
08-14	Acbanus/Acbana	(Hebrew ach + biyn - possessor of understanding)
15-21	Accitubus/Accituba	(Hebrew ach + tuwb - brother of goodness)
22-25	Archisynagogus/Archisynagoga	chief of a synagogue
26-30	Aulafus/Aulafa	(Hebrew 'alph - teach)
31-41	Binauinus/Binauina	(Hebrew biynah 'wisdom') + in 'with'
42-45	Corban/Corban	an offering to God following a vow
46-54	Encenius/Encenia	encenium means the Jewish feast after the Temple dedication
55-64	Hebraeus/Hebraea	a Hebrew
65-73	Hosanna/Hosanna	(Hebrew yasha + na - 'Oh, save us')
73-80	Palalus/Palala	(from Hebrew palal - judge, or supplicate)
81-00	Rabbi/Rabbi	a rabbi

Jewish inscriptions are indeed rare. The easiest search is for the term Herodes, a Greek name used by the ruling family of Judaea (a.k.a. Herod). The above table is merely speculation as to the kinds of cognomen Jewish Priests might have taken, other than names like Josephus (i.e. given names made into cognomen).

TABLE 5-P5: Religious Descriptors (Roman)

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-03	Aedituus/Aeditua	a priest in charge of a temple
04-06	Albogalerus/Albogalera	Flamen's white cap (symbol of their power)
07-09	Altarista/Altarista	assistant priest
10-12	Archigallus/Archigalla	priest of Cybelle
13-15	Archisacerdos/Archisacerdos	high priest
16-18	Aretalogus/Aretaloga	a teller of divine stories/accounts
19-21	Camillus/Camilla	young attendant of a priest (flamen)
22-24	Castinus/Castina	being in a state of sexual abstinence (such as Vestal Virgins)
25-27	Clericus/Clerica	a cleric
28-30	Columba/Columba	dove (sacred bird of Venus)
31-33	Commetaculum/Commetacula	rods carried by flamen (symbol of their power)
34-36	Competal/Competalissa	priest of the rural crossroad deities called Lares Compitales
37-39	Daduchus/Daducha	torch-bearing priest of Demeter (guides initiates)
40-42	Dialis/Dialia	of Jupiter (flamen Dialis = priest of Jupiter)
43-45	Fetialis/Fetialia	a priest-diplomat
46-48	Flamen/Flaminica	priest (Flamen Dialis = priest of Jupiter)
49-51	Fulgurator/Fulguratrix	priest who divines lightning strikes
52-54	Hermes/Hermina	Hermes (Mercury)
55-57	Iovinus/Iovina	pertaining to Jove/Jupiter
58-60	Lupercus/Luperca	Lycean fertility festival priest (festival is Feb. 15)
61-63	Martialis/Martialia	priest of Mars
64-66	Martinus/Martina	connected to Mars
67-69	Mercurialis/Mercurialia	pertaining to Mercury
70-72	Minervalis/Minervalia	pertaining to Minerva
73-75	Mysta/Mysta	priest of Demeter at Eleusian Mysteries
76-78	Mystagogus/Mystagoga	priestly guide to sacred sites
79-82	Panthus/Pantha	Trojan priest of Apollo
83-85	Plantaris/Plantaria	of the feet, thus of Mercury
86-88	Popa/Popissa	assistant priest who puts sacrifices to the ax
89-92	Sacerdos/Sacerdos	priest
93-95	Sacricola/Sacricola	priest in charge of sacrifices
96-98	Victimarius/Victimaria	sacrificial attendant
99-00	Vulcanicus/Vulcanica	connected to Vulcan

TABLE 5-Q: Slaves

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-05	Addictus/Addicta	person enslaved for debt
06-08	Adversitor/Adversitrix	slave who accompanies master while outside
09-11	Alipilus/Alipila	slave who plucked unwanted hair from bathers
12-14	Alligatus/Alligata	a fettered slave
15-17	Anagnostes/Anagnostita	slave orator
18-20	Analecta/Analecta	dining room slave
21-23	Atrarius/Atriaria	slave doorman
24-26	Atriensis/Atriensia	slave household administrator
27-29	Cacula/Cacula	soldier's slave
30-32	Capsarius/Capsaria	slave who attends child's belongings
33-36	Cerdo/Cerdonia	slave artisan; often used as a name
37-39	Cibicida/Cibicida	lazy slave
40-42	Cistarius/Cistellatrix	slave in charge of clothes chests or wardrobes
43-45	Compeditus/Compedita	shackled slave
46-48	Cosmetes/Cosmetissa	mistress' slave valet
49-51	Cruricrepida/Cruricrepida	fighting slave's name
52-55	Dama/Dama	literally means a deer; often used as a slave name
56-58	Dator/Datrix	sports slave to hand off a ball
59-61	Diurnarius/Diurnaria	slave who keeps written day-by-day records
62-64	Famulus/Famula	temple attendant (slave)
65-67	Gypsatus/Gypsata	slave readied for sale (covered in Gypsum)
68-71	Libertus/Liberta	freed slave
72-74	Nomenclator/Nomenclatrix	slave who announced arrival of guests and/or dishes at meals
75-77	Novicius/Novicia	a slave new to his/her situation
78-80	Paedagogus/Paedagoga	slave who accompanied children to school or who taught other slaves their jobs
81-83	Sandaligerulus/Sandaligerula	slave who carries sandals for mistress
84-90	Servus/Ancilla	slave
91-93	Servulus/Servola	a young slave
94-96	Stigmatias/Stigmatiatissa	a slave branded for running away
97-00	Verna/Verna	slave born into servitude

Except for servus and ancilla, the above names were not found on genuine epigraphs (stone markers). The above names can give you the wide uses to which slaves were employed. For a more detailed discussion on slavery in the Roman empire, consult <http://www.ucd.ie/~classics/96/Madden96.html>, <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/ancient/slavery-romrep1.html> (includes excerpts from Plautus), <http://ancienthistory.about.com/cs/romeslavery/>, and <http://departments.vassar.edu/~jolott/republic1998/spartacus/versus.html> (which provides a comparison/contrast between Roman slaves and those slaves in the US before emancipation).

A Note about Tables 5-R and 5-S

Of the socio-occupational roles that follow some were legitimately found upon stone markers, however, **those marked with an asterisk (*)** were not. Some of the following occupations with asterisks are derived from Medieval Latin and suitable for Roleplaying in the Middle Ages. Nearly all can be imagined in a historical Roman setting. As always, if you do not like something, do not use it.

TABLE 5-R: Socio-Occupational 1

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01-02	Abjectarius/Abjectaria*	woodworker
03	Acicularius/Acicularia*	needle maker
04-05	Acutor/Acutrix*	sharpener
06-07	Adiutor/Adiutrix	helper
08-09	Advocatus/Advocata	lawyer
10-12	Agricola/Agricolissa	farmer
13-14	Ahenarius/Ahenaria	coppersmith
15-16	Albinus/Albina	one who plasters walls
17-18	Alutarius/Alutaria*	tanner
19	Angelus/Angela	messenger
20-21	Aquilex/Aquilegina	water-witch (a person who finds water with a forked stick)
22	Aratus/Arata	one who cultivates crops
23-24	Archius/Archia	cabinet maker
25-26	Arcularius/Arcularia*	carpenter
27-28	Armentarius/Armentaria*	herder
29-30	Armicustos/Armicustodia*	armorer
31-32	Aromatarius/Aromataria*	spice merchant
33-34	Aurifaber/Aurifabra*	goldsmith
35	Auxilius/Auxilia	helper
36	Avitus/Avita	grandfather/grandmother
37-40	Barbarus/Barbara	barbarian
41-42	Baxiarius/Baxiaria*	sandal maker
43-44	Bergarius/Bergaria*	shepherd
45-46	Bibliopola/Bibliopolisa	book-seller
47-48	Brasiator/Brasiatrix*	brewer
49	Bubulcus/Bubulca	ox-herder
50	Caelator/Caelatrix*	carver
51-52	Caementarius/Caementaria*	stonemason
53	Caepio/Caepionia	onion vendor
54-55	Calciator/Calciatrix*	shoemaker
56-57	Caprarius/Capraria	herder of goats
58-59	Captor/Captrix*	hunter
60-61	Carnarius/Carnaria*	butcher
62-63	Caudicarius/Caudicaria	barge pilot
64	Carnifex/Carnifica	executioner
65-66	Carpentarius/Carpentaria*	carpenter
67-69	Caupo/Cauponia*	innkeeper
70	Centonarius/Centonaria*	firefighter
71	Cerularius/Cerularia	candlestick maker
72	Chirotherarus/Chirotherara*	glover
73	Chirurgus/Chirurgia*	surgeon
74-75	Claustrarius/Claustraria*	locksmith
76-77	Collectarius/Collectaria*	money-changer
78-79	Coquus/Coquula	cook
80-81	Coriarius/Coriaria*	leather worker
82	Creditor/Creditrix*	money-lender
83-84	Cupus/Cupa*	tavern-keeper and castanet-dancer
85-86	Cuprifaber/Cuprifabra*	coppersmith
87	Danista/Danistissa*	money-lender
88-89	Denuntiator/Denuntiatrix	"police officer"
90	Faber/Fabra*	smith
91-92	Figulus/Figula	potter
93	Firmarius/Firmaria*	farmer
94-96	Foderator/Foderatrix*	fuller, fabric worker
97	Fossor/Fossrix*	miner
98	Gemmarius/Gemmaria*	jeweler
99-00	Furnarius/Furnaria*	baker

TABLE 5-S: Socio-Occupational 2

d%	Male/Female	Definition
01	Hortulanus/Hortulana*	gardener
02-03	Hospes/Hospita*	innkeeper
04-05	Laborius/Laboria*	laborer
06	Lanarius/Lanaria*	wool worker
07	Laniarius/Laniaria*	butcher
08	Laniator/Laniatrix*	butcher
09-10	Lanifex/Lanifica*	weaver
11-12	Laterarius/Lateraria*	brick maker
13	Latomus/Latoma	stone mason
14	Leno/Lenonia	a go-between
15	Lignarius/Lignaria*	cabinet joiner
16-17	Lignicidus/Lignicida*	woodcutter
18	Linifex/Linifica*	linen weaver
19	Literratus/Literrata*	sage
20-21	Ludimagister/Ludimagistra*	teacher
22	Macellator/Macellatrix*	butcher
23-24	Mactator/Mactatrix	slaughterman
25	Medicus/Medica*	doctor
26-27	Mercator/Mercatrix	merchant
28-29	Messor/Messoris	harvester
30	Moderator/Moderatrix	moderator
31-32	Molitor/Molitrix*	miller
33-34	Nauta/Nautissa	sailor
35-36	Navarchus/Navarcha	sailing captain
37-38	Nuntius/Nuntia*	messenger
39-40	Obstetor/Obstetrix*	midwife
41-42	Operarius/Operaria*	laborer
43-46	Ovilius/Ovilia*	shepherd
47-48	Paganus/Pagana	villager
49-50	Panifex/Panifica*	baker
51	Pastor/Pastrix	shepherd
52-54	Peregrinus/Peregrina	foreigner
55	Pictor/Pictoris	painter (artist)
56	Pinarius/Pinaria	torch vendor
57-60	Piscator/Piscatrix*	fisherman
61-62	Potitus/Potita	master craftsman (guild master?)
63	Praeconinus/Praeconina	of the town criers
64	Publicus/Publica	commoner; of the ordinary folk
65	Publicola/Publicolissa	one who confiscates (a "collection agent")
66	Quaestor/Quaestrix	paymaster (treasurer, accountant)
67-68	Remex/Remigina	oar rower
69-70	Restio/Restia*	rope maker
71	Rogatus/Rogata	one who proposes bills/laws
72-73	Ruricola/Ruricolissa	dweller in the country
74-82	Rusticus/Rustica	peasant
83	Scabinus/Scabina*	assessor
84	Scalia/Scalia	ladder maker
85	Scriba/Scribissa	accountant (scribe)
86-87	Textor/Textrix	weaver
88	Tincto/Tinctrix*	dye
89	Tiro/Tironia	recruit
90	Tonsor/Tonstrix*	barber
91-92	Venator/Venatrix	hunter
93-94	Venalicus/Venalicia*	slaver
95-97	Vespillo/Vespillonia	undertaker who buries the poor
98-00	Vitriarius/Vitriaria*	glassmaker

TABLE 5-T: Undefined 1

d%	Male/Female
01	Abascantus/Abascanta
02	Acacius/Acacia
03	Acasta/Acasta
04	Acaunus/Acauna
05	Acceptus/Acepta
06	Achaiacus/Achaiaca
07	Achilleus/Achillea
08	Adepphius/Adepphia
09	Adranos/Adrantis
10	Advorix/Advoricia
11	Aecus/Aeaca
12	Aebutus/Aebuta
13	Aelianus/Aeliana
14	Aesperus/Aespera
15	Agathemer/Agathemra
16	Agathopus/Agathopa
17	Agelastus/Agelasta
18	Aggripinus/Aggripina
19	Agorix/Agoricia
20	Agricola/Agricolae
21	Agrippa/Agrippae
22	Ahenobarbus/Ahenobarba
23	Albinus/Albina
24	Albucius/Albucia
25	Albus/Alba
26	Alcima/Alcimai
27	Alcimus/Alcima
28	Alethius/Alethia
29	Alexander/Alexandra
30	Alimentus/Alimenta
31	Allienus/Alliena
32	Aloysius/Aloysia
33	Alypius/Alypia
34	Amaranthus/Amarantha
35	Amarantus/Amaranta
36	Amazonius/Amazonia
37	Ambrosius/Ambrosia
38	Ambustus/Ambusta
39	Amerimnus/Amerimna
40	Aminorix/Aminoricia
41	Amomus/Amoma
42	Amphion/Amphionia
43	Ampliatius/Ampliata
44	Anatolius/Anatolia
45	Andocumborius/Andocumboria
46	Andronicus/Andronica
47	Anicetus/Aniceta
48	Annia/Anniae
49	Anteros/Antera
50	Anthus/Antha

d%	Male/Female
51	Antigonus/Antigona
52	Antiochus/Antiocha
53	Antius/Antia
54	Antoninus/Antonina
55	Anullinus/Anullina
56	Apellinus/Apellina
57	Aper/Apra
58	Aphrodisius/Aphrodisia
59	Apolaustus/Apolausta
60	Apollonarius/Apollonaria
61	Apollonius/Apollonia
62	Aponius/Aponia
63	Appiadum/Appiaduissa
64	Appius/Appia
65	Aprilis/Aprilis
66	Apthorus/Apthora
67	Apuleus/Apulea
68	Aqueos/Aqueos
69	Aquilius/Aquilia
70	Aquillius/Aquillia
71	Archias/Archias
72	Ariovistus/Ariovista
73	Aristides/Aristidesissa
74	Arius/Aria
75	Arpagius/Arpagia
76	Arphocras/Arphocras
77	Arruntius/Arruntia
78	Artemidorus/Artemidora
79	Aruns/Aruns
80	Asclepiades/Asclepiada
81	Asclepiodotus/Asclepiodota
82	Asellio/Asellionia
83	Asinus/Asina
84	Asmenus/Asmena
85	Asper/Aspra
86	Asprenas/Asprenas
87	Asprenus/Asprena
88	Assanius/Assania
89	Aster/Astra
90	Atedunae/Atedunaissa
91	Athenainis/Athenainis
92	Atheneus/Athenea
93	Athictus/Athicta
94	Auctinus/Auctina
95	Auctus/Aucta
96	Audaio/Audaitis
97	Augurnus/Augurna
98	Augustae/Augustaissa
99	Augustalis/Augustalis
00	Aulia/Aulia

TABLE 5-U: Undefined 2

d%	Male/Female
01	Aurelius/Aurelia
02	Aurunculeius/Aurunculeia
03	Autobulus/Autobula
04	Auxentius/Auxentia
05	Auxientius/Auxientia
06	Avienus/Aviena
07	Aviola/Aviola
08	Avitus/Avita
09	Avorix/Avoricia
10	Balbillus/Balbilla
11	Balbus/Balba
12	Balduinus/Balduina
13	Bambalio/Bambalionia
14	Bamballio/Bamballionia
15	Banquarius/Banqueria
16	Bantius/Bantia
17	Baritio/Baritionia
18	Bassus/Bassa
19	Bato/Batonia
20	Battus/Batta
21	Belenus/Belena
22	Belisarius/Belisaria
23	Bellorix/Belloricia
24	Benedictus/Benedicta
25	Betto/Bettonia
26	Bitucus/Bituca
27	Bitus/Bita
28	Blaesus/Blaesa
29	Blastus/Blasta
30	Bodenius/Bodenia
31	Boiiorix/Boiioricia
32	Bradua/Braduae
33	Brincaius/Brincaia
34	Bromidus/Bromida
35	Bruccius/Bruccia
36	Brucetus/Bruceta
37	Bruscus/Bruscia
38	Brutus/Bruta
39	Buaicorix/Buaicoricia
40	Bubalus/Bubala
41	Buccio/Buccionia
42	Burcanus/Burcania
43	Burrus/Burra
44	Caburus/Cabura
45	Caecilius/Caecilia
46	Caecina/Caecina
47	Caelistis/Caelista
48	Caerellius/Caerellia
49	Caesonius/Caesonia
50	Caius/Caia

d%	Male/Female
51	Calacicus/Calacica
52	Calebus/Caleba
53	Calenus/Calena
54	Calerus/Calera
55	Caletus/Caleta
56	Callistus/Callista
57	Callisunus/Callisuna
58	Calogerus/Calogera
59	Calpornius/Calpornia
60	Calpurnis/Calpurnis
61	Calvinus/Calvina
62	Calyx/Calycia
63	Camerinus/Camerina
64	Camerius/Cameria
65	Camillus/Camilla
66	Camilus/Camila
67	Campanus/Campana
68	Candidus/Candida
69	Canio/Canionia
70	Canisius/Canisia
71	Cantaber/Cantabra
72	Capito/Capitonia
73	Caprarius/Capraria
74	Caractus/Caractura
75	Carantus/Caranta
76	Carpus/Carpa
77	Carus/Cara
78	Castor/Castrix
79	Castorius/Castoria
80	Castus/Casta
81	Catellius/Catellia
82	Catilina/Catilina
83	Catilina/Catilinae
84	Cato/Catonia
85	Catonius/Catonia
86	Catullus/Catulla
87	Celer/Celera
88	Celsus/Celsa
89	Cenaeus/Cenaea
90	Cencius/Cencia
91	Centumalus/Centumala
92	Cerdo/Cerdonia
93	Cerealis/Cerealis
94	Cerialis/Cerialis
95	Cerinthus/Cerinthia
96	Cervidus/Cervida
97	Cethegus/Cethega
98	Charinus/Charina
99	Charito/Charitionia
00	Chius/Chia

TABLE 5-V: Undefined 3

d%	Male/Female
01	Chlorus/Chlora
02	Chrestus/Chresta
03	Chryseros/Chryseros
04	Chryseros/Chrysertis
05	Chrysodorus/Chrysodora
06	Cicero/Ciceronia
07	Cico/Ciconia
08	Cincinnatus/Cincinnata
09	Cinna/Cinna
10	Cinna/Cinnae
11	Cinnamus/Cinnama
12	Cita/Cita
13	Citteus/Cittea
14	Cittinus/Cittina
15	Cittus/Citta
16	Clarus/Clara
17	Classicus/Classica
18	Cleanthus/Cleantha
19	Clemens/Clemens
20	Clement/Clemenissa
21	Cluniensis/Cluniensis
22	Clusinus/Clusina
23	Cocles/Coclesissa
24	Coeto/Coetonia
25	Comatus/Comata
26	Commidius/Commidia
27	Commidus/Commida
28	Commius/Commia
29	Commodus/Commoda
30	Communis/Communis
31	Concordius/Concordia
32	Congrio/Congrionia
33	Coniscus/Conisca
34	Considius/Considia
35	Constans/Constans
36	Corbo/Corbonia
37	Corbulo/Corbulonia
38	Cornelius/Cornelia
39	Corus/Cora
40	Cosmas/Cosmas
41	Cosmus/Cosma
42	Cotentinus/Cotentina
43	Crassus/Crassa
44	Craterus/Cratera
45	Crattius/Crattia
46	Cremona/Cremonae
47	Cremutius/Cremutia
48	Crescens/Crescens
49	Crescentius/Crescentia
50	Cresces/Crescesissa

d%	Male/Female
51	Crestus/Cresta
52	Crispin/Crispinia
53	Crispinus/Crispina
54	Crispus/Crispa
55	Crito/Critonia
56	Croesus/Croesa
57	Crotilo/Crotilonia
58	Cunobarrus/Cunobarra
59	Cupitus/Cupita
60	Curiatius/Curiatia
61	Cydimus/Cydimia
62	Cyricus/Cyrica
63	Daduchus/Daducha
64	Dalmatius/Dalmatia
65	Damasippus/Damasippa
66	Damasus/Damasa
67	Dannicus/Dannica
68	Daphnus/Daphna
69	Darius/Daria
70	Dasius/Dasia
71	Datosus/Datosa
72	Deciminius/Deciminia
73	Decmitius/Decmitia
74	Decmus/Decma
75	Demetrius/Demetria
76	Demianus/Demiana
77	Derisor/Deritrix
78	Deumiorix/Deumioricia
79	Dexion/Dexionia
80	Dexippus/Dexippa
81	Dexter/Dextra
82	Diadum/Diaduissa
83	Diadumenus/Diadumena
84	Dicatus/Dicata
85	Dida/Dida
86	Didicus/Didica
87	Diochares/Diocharesissa
88	Diocles/Dioclesissa
89	Diocourides/Diocourida
90	Diodotus/Diodota
91	Diogenes/Diogenesisissa
92	Dioges/Diogesissa
93	Dionysius/Dionysia
94	Dioscorus/Dioscora
95	Diotimus/Diotima
96	Diviciacus/Diviciaca
97	Docilinus/Docilina
98	Dolabella/Dolabella
99	Dolabella/Dolabellae
00	Domesticus/Domestica

TABLE 5-W: Undefined 4

d%	Male/Female
01	Domitius/Domitia
02	Domittius/Domittia
03	Domno/Domnonia
04	Donatus/Donata
05	Donax/Donacia
06	Donnotaurus/Donnotaura
07	Dorotheus/Dorothea
08	Dorus/Dora
09	Dracontius/Dracontia
10	Dravsonis/Dravsonis
11	Drusillus/Drusilla
12	Drusus/Drusa
13	Duccennus/Duccenna
14	Dulciss/Dulciss
15	Dulcitus/Dulcitia
16	Earinus/Earina
17	Eborius/Eboria
18	Ecdicius/Ecdicia
19	Eclectus/Eclecta
20	Egbuttius/Egbuttia
21	Egnatius/Egnatia
22	Egus/Ega
23	Elaites/Elaitesissa
24	Elerius/Eleria
25	Eliphas/Eliphas
26	Elpidius/Elpidia
27	Elva/Elva
28	Elvorix/Elvoricia
29	Emeritus/Emerita
30	Encolpius/Encolpia
31	Encratis/Encratis
32	Ennecus/Enneca
33	Ennius/Ennia
34	Ennodius/Ennodia
35	Eonus/Eona
36	Epaphroditus/Epaphrodita
37	Epicinus/Epicina
38	Epictetus/Epicteta
39	Epicurus/Epicura
40	Epigonus/Epigona
41	Epimachus/Epimacha
42	Epineus/Epinea
43	Epitynchanus/Epitynchana
44	Epolonius/Epolonia
45	Erasinus/Erasina
46	Erastus/Erasta
47	Erotillus/Erotilla
48	Esciggorix/Esciggoricia
49	Esdras/Esdras
50	Esperatas/Esperatas

d%	Male/Female
51	Esquilinus/Esquilina
52	Esuchius/Esuchia
53	Esychus/Esycha
54	Eubulus/Eubula
55	Eudomius/Eudomia
56	Eudoxius/Eudoxia
57	Eugenius/Eugenia
58	Eugenus/Eugena
59	Euhelpistus/Euhelpista
60	Euhodus/Euhoda
61	Eulogius/Eulogia
62	Eulymenus/Eulymena
63	Eumellus/Eumella
64	Eumenius/Eumenia
65	Eunapius/Eunapia
66	Euphemius/Euphemia
67	Euplastus/Euplasta
68	Eupolis/Eupolis
69	Eusemus/Eusema
70	Eustacius/Eustacia
71	Eutherius/Eutheria
72	Eutichus/Euticha
73	Eutrapelius/Eutrapelia
74	Eutrapelus/Eutrapela
75	Eutyches/Eutychesissa
76	Eutycheti/Eutychetia
77	Eutyclus/Eutycha
78	Evodius/Evodia
79	Excingus/Excinga
80	Exsupereus/Exsuperea
81	Extricus/Extrica
82	Exupertus/Exuperta
83	Etyches/Etychessa
84	Fabia/Fabiae
85	Fabius/Fabia
86	Fabullus/Fabulla
87	Facundus/Facunda
88	Fadus/Fada
89	Falco/Falconia
90	Falconius/Falconia
91	Falernus/Falerna
92	Falyx/Falycia
93	Fastus/Fasta
94	Faustillus/Faustilla
95	Faustinius/Faustinia
96	Faustinus/Faustina
97	Faustus/Fausta
98	Faventinus/Faventina
99	Felix/Felicia
00	Ferentinus/Ferentina

TABLE 5-X: Undefined 5

d%	Male/Female
1	Ferox/Ferocia
2	Ferreolius/Ferreolia
3	Festus/Festa
4	Fidelis/Fidelis
5	Fidus/Fida
6	Fileros/Fileros
7	Firminus/Firmina
8	Firmus/Firma
9	Flaccus/Flacca
10	Flamininus/Flaminina
11	Flaminius/Flaminia
12	Flavillus/Flavilla
13	Flavinus/Flavina
14	Flavius/Flavia
15	Florus/Flora
16	Fortunatas/Fortunatas
17	Fortunatus/Fortunata
18	Fraucus/Frauca
19	Fredisius/Fredisia
20	Fregellanus/Fregellana
21	Frontinus/Frontina
22	Fronto/Frontonia
23	Fructus/Fructa
24	Frugius/Frugia
25	Frumentius/Frumentia
26	Furius/Furia
27	Fuscinus/Fuscina
28	Fuscus/Fusca
29	Gaius/Gaia
30	Gala/Gala
31	Galarius/Galaria
32	Galenus/Galena
33	Galeria/Galeriae
34	Gallio/Gallionia
35	Gallus/Galla
36	Galvisius/Galvisia
37	Gamala/Gamalae
38	Gamus/Gama
39	Gargiliorus/Gargiliora
40	Gaurus/Gaura
41	Gavros/Gavros
42	Gavrus/Gavra
43	Gelasius/Gelasia
44	Gellius/Gellia
45	Gelus/Gela
46	Gemellus/Gemella
47	Gemelus/Gemela
48	Genesius/Genesisia
49	Gennadius/Gennadia
50	Gerardus/Gerarda

d%	Male/Female
51	Germanus/Germana
52	Gessius/Gessia
53	Geta/Geta
54	Getha/Getha
55	Gillo/Gillonia
56	Glabrio/Glabrionia
57	Glaphyr/Glaphyissa
58	Glaucus/Glauca
59	Glenus/Glena
60	Gluvias/Gluvias
61	Glycia/Glycia
62	Glyco/Glyconia
63	Gordian/Gordiania
64	Gordio/Gordionia
65	Gordus/Gorda
66	Gorgonius/Gorgonia
67	Gracchus/Graccha
68	Graecae/Graecaissa
69	Gratus/Grata
70	Gregorius/Gregoria
71	Grumio/Grumionia
72	Gualterus/Gualtera
73	Habitus/Habita
74	Haemon/Haemona
75	Halconius/Halconia
76	Hamus/Hama
77	Hartus/Harta
78	Haterius/Hateria
79	Hebrus/Hebra
80	Hedys/Hedys
81	Heliodorus/Heliodora
82	Heliuss/Helia
83	Helvius/Helvia
84	Heracla/Heracla
85	Heracla/Heraclae
86	Herclides/Herclida
87	Herculius/Herculia
88	Herenus/Herena
89	Herma/Hermae
90	Hermes/Hermesissa
91	Hermia/Hermiae
92	Hesper/Hespra
93	Hesychius/Hesychia
94	Hiberus/Hibera
95	Hicesius/Hicesia
96	Hierax/Hieracia
97	Hilario/Hilarionia
98	Hilarus/Hilara
99	Hirpinus/Hirpinia
100	Hirrus/Hirra

TABLE 5-Y: Undefined 6

d%	Male/Female
01	Hispanus/Hispana
02	Hister/Histra
03	Holitor/Holitrix
04	Homoeus/Homoea
05	Honoratus/Honorata
06	Horatius/Horatia
07	Horodamnus/Horodamna
08	Hosidius/Hosidia
09	Hospes/Hospesissa
10	Hymetus/Hymeta
11	Hymnus/Hymna
12	Hypatus/Hypata
13	Hypolytus/Hypolyta
14	Iacomus/Iacoma
15	Ialysus/Ialysa
16	Ianuarus/Ianuaria
17	Iaravius/Iaravia
18	Iavolenus/Iavolena
19	Iccius/Iccia
20	Ikco/Icconia
21	Ichimenus/Ichimena
22	Idmon/Idmonia
23	Iemonius/Iemonia
24	Igennus/Igenna
25	Ignatius/Ignatia
26	Ingenus/Ingenua
27	Ingenvinus/Ingenvina
28	Innocens/Innocens
29	Inventus/Inventa
30	Iolaus/Iolaa
31	Iovinus/Iovina
32	Irenaeus/Irenaea
33	Isatis/Isatis
34	Isauricus/Isaurica
35	Isidorus/Isidora
36	Italicus/Italica
37	Iucundus/Iucunda
38	Iulianus/Iuliana
39	Iulius/Iulia
40	Iullus/Iulla
41	Iuncinus/Iuncina
42	Iustinus/Iustina
43	Iustus/Iusta
44	Iuvenalis/Iuvenalis
45	Iuvenlis/Iuvenlis
46	Julus/Jula
47	Kaeso/Kaesonia
48	Kalendinus/Kalendina
49	Karus/Kara
50	Labeo/Labeonia

d%	Male/Female
51	Lactantius/Lactantia
52	Laeca/Laeca
53	Laenas/Laenas
54	Laetus/Laeta
55	Lamia/Lamiae
56	Larcus/Larcia
57	Larensis/Larensis
58	Lartius/Lartia
59	Latinus/Latina
60	Laurentius/Laurentia
61	Leddicus/Leddica
62	Lentulus/Lentulla
63	Lentulus/Lentula
64	Leon/Leonia
65	Leontius/Leontia
66	Lepontus/Lepona
67	Leptis/Leptis
68	Lesbus/Lesba
69	Leucado/Leucadonia
70	Libanius/Libania
71	Liberalis/Liberalis
72	Libertus/Liberta
73	Libycus/Libyca
74	Licinius/Licinia
75	Ligur/Liguissa
76	Ligus/Liga
77	Ligustinus/Ligustina
78	Linus/Lina
79	Liscus/Lisca
80	Litorius/Litoria
81	Litos/Litos
82	Litumaris/Litumaris
83	Livigenus/Livigena
84	Logismus/Logisma
85	Lollius/Lollia
86	Longinus/Longina
87	Longus/Longa
88	Loren/Lorena
89	Lovernius/Lovernia
90	Lucanus/Lucana
91	Lucilius/Lucilia
92	Lucius/Lucia
93	Lucretius/Lucretia
94	Luctacus/Luctaca
95	Lucullus/Luculla
96	Lukanus/Lukana
97	Luonercus/Luonerca
98	Lupicinus/Lupicina
99	Lupus/Lupa
00	Lurco/Lurconia

TABLE 5-Z: Undefined 7

d%	Male/Female
01	Lurio/Luria
02	Luscinus/Luscina
03	Lutherius/Lutheria
04	Lutorius/Lutoria
05	Lyco/Lyconia
06	Lydus/Lyda
07	Macarius/Macaria
08	Maccalus/Maccala
09	Macedo/Macedonia
10	Macer/Macra
11	Macrinus/Macrina
12	Macrobius/Macrobia
13	Maecenus/Maecena
14	Maecius/Maecia
15	Maesius/Maesia
16	Magiorix/Magioricia
17	Magnentius/Magnentia
18	Magnus/Magna
19	Magunnus/Magunna
20	Mahes/Mahesissa
21	Maius/Maia
22	Malchus/Malcha
23	Mallus/Malla
24	Maltinus/Maltina
25	Mamercinus/Mamercina
26	Mancinus/Mancina
27	Manlius/Manlia
28	Mansuetus/Mansueta
29	Marcallas/Marcallas
30	Marcellinus/Marcellina
31	Marcellus/Marcella
32	Marcipor/Marciprix
33	Marinus/Marina
34	Maritimus/Maritima
35	Maritus/Marita
36	Marius/Maria
37	Marsallas/Marsallas
38	Marsicus/Marsica
39	Marsus/Marsa
40	Marsyas/Marsyas
41	Martial/Martiala
42	Martialis/Martialis
43	Martyrius/Martyria
44	Marullinus/Marullina
45	Marullus/Marulla
46	Marus/Mara
47	Masavo/Masavonia
48	Mascel/Mascela
49	Maslus/Masla
50	Maso/Masonia

d%	Male/Female
51	Maternus/Materna
52	Matho/Mathonia
53	Matutinus/Matutina
54	Mauricius/Mauricia
55	Mauricus/Maurica
56	Maurusus/Maurusa
57	Maurus/Maura
58	Maximinius/Maximinia
59	Maximus/Maxima
60	Maxsimus/Maxsima
61	Medullinus/Medullina
62	Megellus/Megella
63	Melantha/Melanthae
64	Melissus/Melissa
65	Melito/Melitonia
66	Melitus/Melita
67	Mellitus/Mellita
68	Memmius/Memmia
69	Memor/Memoria
70	Menophilus/Menophila
71	Mercurius/Mercuria
72	Messala/Messala
73	Messalinus/Messalina
74	Messalla/Messalla
75	Messalla/Messallae
76	Messor/Mestrix
77	Mestrius/Mestria
78	Metellus/Metella
79	Metilius/Metilia
80	Mettellus/Mettella
81	Metunus/Metuna
82	Milonius/Milonia
83	Mnester/Mnestra
84	Moderatus/Moderata
85	Modestus/Modesta
86	Molacus/Molaca
87	Momus/Moma
88	Monistellus/Monistella
89	Monius/Monia
90	Monnius/Monnia
91	Monnosus/Monnosa
92	Montanus/Montana
93	Montaus/Montaa
94	Mordanticus/Mordantica
95	Mucasius/Mucasia
96	Muncius/Muncia
97	Murena/Murenae
98	Murina/Murinae
99	Musa/Musa
00	Musicus/Musica

TABLE 5-AA: Undefined 8

d%	Male/Female
01	Mustiolus/Mustiola
02	Mustius/Mustia
03	Mustulus/Mustula
04	Myron/Myrona
05	Myrtilu/Myrtilissa
06	Naevius/Naevia
07	Nantiorix/Nantioricia
08	Narses/Narsesissa
09	Naso/Nasonia
10	Natalinus/Natalina
11	Natalis/Natalis
12	Naucratus/Naucratia
13	Nectaridus/Nectarida
14	Nelius/Nelia
15	Nemnogenus/Nemnogena
16	Neneus/Nenea
17	Nennius/Nennia
18	Nero/Neronia
19	Nertomarus/Nertomara
20	Nerva/Nervae
21	Nessus/Nessa
22	Nicander/Nicandra
23	Nicasius/Nicasia
24	Nicephor/Nicephoris
25	Nicephorus/Nicephora
26	Nicetius/Nicetia
27	Nicia/Niciae
28	Nicomachus/Nicomacha
29	Nicostratus/Nicostrata
30	Nigellus/Nigella
31	Niger/Nigra
32	Nigidius/Nigidia
33	Nigrinus/Nigrina
34	Niraemius/Niraemia
35	Nobiliar/Nobilioissa
36	Noetus/Noeta
37	Nolus/Nola
38	Nonius/Nonia
39	Novatus/Novata
40	Numas/Numas
41	Numisius/Numisia
42	Numonis/Numonis
43	Nuneches/Nunechesissa
44	Nymphius/Nymphia
45	Ocella/Ocellae
46	Olennius/Olennia
47	Olivarius/Olivaria
48	Olympicus/Olympica
49	Olympus/Olympa
50	Omulus/Omula

d%	Male/Female
51	Onesimus/Onesima
52	Onoratus/Onorata
53	Opilio/Opilonia
54	Optatus/Optata
55	Oriens/Oriens
56	Orion/Oriona
57	Orissus/Orissa
58	Orosius/Orosia
59	Orpheus/Orphea
60	Orthrus/Orthra
61	Otho/Othonia
62	Paapus/Paapa
63	Pacatus/Pacata
64	Pachomius/Pachomia
65	Pacilus/Pacila
66	Paetas/Paetas
67	Paetinus/Paetina
68	Palicamus/Palicama
69	Palmatus/Palmata
70	Pamphilius/Pamphilia
71	Pamphilus/Pamphila
72	Panaetius/Panaetia
73	Panno/Pannonia
74	Pansa/Pansae
75	Pantensus/Pantensa
76	Pantera/Pantera
77	Papus/Papa
78	Parmenion/Parmeniona
79	Parnesius/Parnesia
80	Pascentius/Pascentia
81	Paterculus/Patercula
82	Paternus/Paterna
83	Patricius/Patricia
84	Patrunius/Patrunia
85	Paulinus/Paulina
86	Paullus/Paulla
87	Paulus/Paula
88	Pelorus/Pelora
89	Pelusius/Pelusia
90	Peregrinus/Peregrina
91	Perpenna/Perpenna
92	Perperna/Perperna
93	Persicus/Persica
94	Pertacus/Pertaca
95	Pertinax/Pertinacia
96	Petadius/Petasia
97	Petreius/Petreia
98	Petronax/Petronacia
99	Phainus/Phaina
00	Philadelphus/Philadelpa

TABLE 5-BB: Undefined 9

d%	Male/Female
01	Philargyrus/Philargyra
02	Philemo/Philemonia
03	Philetus/Phileta
04	Philippus/Philippa
05	Phillipus/Phillipa
06	Philodespotus/Philodespota
07	Philomenus/Philomena
08	Philomusus/Philomusa
09	Philostergus/Philosterga
10	Phlegon/Phlegona
11	Phoebus/Phoeba
12	Photius/Photia
13	Phylax/Phylacia
14	Picens/Picens
15	Pilatus/Pilata
16	Piso/Pisonia
17	Pistus/Pista
18	Pius/Pia
19	Plaetorius/Plaetoria
20	Plancius/Plancia
21	Plancus/Planca
22	Plautis/Plautis
23	Plautius/Plautia
24	Pleminius/Pleminia
25	Plocamus/Plocama
26	Politicus/Politica
27	Polliia/Polliae
28	Pollienius/Polliena
29	Pollio/Pollionia
30	Polybius/Polybia
31	Polycarpus/Polycarpa
32	Pomilio/Pomilionia
33	Pompolussa/Pompolussa
34	Pomponius/Pomponia
35	Poplicola/Poplicola
36	Poppaeus/Poppaea
37	Porphyrius/Porphyria
38	Portesis/Portesis
39	Postumus/Postuma
40	Potus/Pota
41	Prepo/Preponia
42	Pressus/Pressa
43	Pretiosus/Pretiosa
44	Priamus/Priama
45	Primigenius/Primigenia
46	Primitibus/Primitiba
47	Primitius/Primitia
48	Primosus/Primosia
49	Primus/Prima
50	Priscus/Prisca

d%	Male/Female
51	Probus/Proba
52	Proceus/Procea
53	Procillus/Procilla
54	Proclus/Procla
55	Proculus/Procula
56	Procyon/Procyona
57	Profuterius/Profuteria
58	Profuturus/Profutura
59	Propertius/Propertia
60	Propincus/Propinca
61	Protacius/Protacia
62	Protarcus/Protarca
63	Protus/Prota
64	Proximus/Proxima
65	Proxumus/Proxuma
66	Publilius/Publilia
67	Pudens/Pudens
68	Puer/Puella
69	Pulcher/Pulchra
70	Pupiena/Pupienae
71	Pupinea/Pupineae
72	Pusillio/Pusillionia
73	Pusincinus/Pusincina
74	Pyramus/Pyrama
75	Pyrrhus/Pyrrha
76	Quadratus/Quadrata
77	Quartinus/Quartina
78	Quartus/Quarta
79	Quietus/Quieta
80	Quintillius/Quintillia
81	Quiricus/Quirica
82	Rabbaeus/Rabbaea
83	Ramio/Ramionia
84	Ramirus/Ramira
85	Ravilla/Ravilla
86	Rebilus/Rebila
87	Reburus/Reburra
88	Redemtus/Redemta
89	Regillensis/Regillensis
90	Regillus/Regilla
91	Regulus/Regula
92	Remigius/Remigia
93	Reptentinus/Reptentina
94	Resspetus/Resspeta
95	Restitutus/Restituta
96	Restutus/Restuta
97	Retaria/Retariae
98	Rhodus/Rhoda
99	Rianorix/Rianoricia
00	Ripanus/Ripana

TABLE 5-CC: Undefined 10

d%	Male/Female
01	Rogatus/Rogata
02	Rogelius/Rogelia
03	Roscius/Roscia
04	Roucillus/Roucilla
05	Rufinus/Rufina
06	Rufrius/Rufria
07	Rufus/Rufa
08	Rullus/Rulla
09	Ruricius/Ruricia
10	Ruso/Rusonia
11	Rusticus/Rustica
12	Sabanus/Sabana
13	Sabellius/Sabellia
14	Sabinus/Sabina
15	Sacerdos/Sacerdos
16	Saenus/Saena
17	Safinius/Safinia
18	Salinator/Salinatoissa
19	Saloninus/Salonina
20	Salonius/Salonina
21	Salutaris/Salutaris
22	Salvidienus/Salvidiena
23	Salvius/Salvia
24	Sammonicus/Sammonica
25	Samorix/Samoricia
26	Sanga/Sanga
27	Saranus/Sarana
28	Sarapio/Sarapionia
29	Sarimarcus/Sarimarca
30	Sarrius/Sarria
31	Saturiscus/Saturisca
32	Saturninus/Saturnina
33	Saunio/Saunionia
34	Savius/Savia
35	Scaevola/Scaevolae
36	Scapula/Scapulae
37	Scaro/Scaronia
38	Scaurus/Scaura
39	Schlerus/Schlera
40	Scipio/Scipionia
41	Scrupus/Scrupa
42	Scymnus/Scymna
43	Secundinus/Secundina
44	Secundus/Secunda
45	Securus/Secura
46	Segestes/Segestesissa
47	Sellic/Selliissa
48	Seneca/Seneca
49	Seneca/Senecae
50	Senecio/Senecionia

d%	Male/Female
51	Senna/Senna
52	Senorix/Senoricia
53	Sergius/Sergia
54	Seronatus/Seronata
55	Serotinus/Serotina
56	Sertorius/Sertoria
57	Servatius/Servatia
58	Servilius/Servilia
59	Seuso/Seusonia
60	Severinus/Severina
61	Severlinus/Severlina
62	Severus/Severa
63	Sevso/Sevsonia
64	Sextus/Sexta
65	Sidonius/Sidonia
66	Silanus/Silana
67	Silus/Sila
68	Silvan/Silvana
69	Silvanus/Silvana
70	Simon/Simonia
71	Simplex/Simplecia
72	Sinisser/Sinissra
73	Siricus/Sirica
74	Sisenna/Sisenna
75	Sisinnius/Sisinnia
76	Solon/Solonia
77	Solutorius/Solutoria
78	Sophrus/Sophra
79	Sorex/Sorecia
80	Sosius/Sosia
81	Soterichus/Sotericha
82	Soulinus/Soulina
83	Spaerus/Spaera
84	Sparticus/Spartica
85	Spedo/Spedonia
86	Spendius/Spendia
87	Speratus/Sperata
88	Sporus/Spora
89	Stabilio/Stabilionia
90	Stachyus/Stachya
91	Stasimus/Stasima
92	Statius/Statia
93	Statutus/Statuta
94	Stephanus/Stephana
95	Stichus/Sticha
96	Strabo/Strabonia
97	Strato/Stratonia
98	Subulo/Subulonia
99	Successus/Successa
00	Sucessus/Successa

TABLE 5-DD: Undefined 11

d%	Male/Female
01	Sudrenus/Sudrena
02	Suetrius/Suetria
03	Suffectus/Suffecta
04	Suilius/Suilia
05	Sulinus/Sulina
06	Sulla/Sulla
07	Sulla/Sullae
08	Sulpicius/Sulpicia
09	Super/Supra
10	Superior/Superioissa
11	Surdinus/Surdina
12	Surinus/Surina
13	Surus/Sura
14	Sylla/Sylla
15	Sylvius/Sylvia
16	Symmachus/Symmacha
17	Symphorus/Symphora
18	Syneros/Syneros
19	Syneros/Synertis
20	Synistor/Synistoissa
21	Synnodus/Synnoda
22	Synthetus/Syntheta
23	Syntrophus/Syntropha
24	Syrus/Syra
25	Tacitus/Tacita
26	Tadius/Tadia
27	Taenaris/Taenaris
28	Tampilus/Tampila
29	Tancinus/Tancina
30	Tancorix/Tancoricia
31	Tanicus/Tanica
32	Tarautas/Tarautas
33	Tarsicius/Tarsicia
34	Tasius/Tasia
35	Taurinus/Taurina
36	Taurus/Taura
37	Telephus/Telepha
38	Telesinus/Telesina
39	Telesphorus/Telesphora
40	Tenax/Tenacia
41	Teres/Teresissa
42	Tergeste/Tergestissa
43	Terminalis/Terminalis
44	Tertius/Tertia
45	Tertulus/Tertula
46	Thalamus/Thalama
47	Thallus/Thalla
48	Themiso/Themisonia
49	Theodorus/Theodora
50	Theodotus/Theodota

d%	Male/Female
51	Theogito/Theogitonia
52	Theophilus/Theophila
53	Theseus/Thesea
54	Thrasea/Thrasea
55	Thurinus/Thurina
56	Thyrsus/Thyrsa
57	Tiberinus/Tiberina
58	Tibullus/Tibulla
59	Tiburs/Tiburs
60	Tiburtius/Tiburtia
61	Ticinius/Ticinia
62	Tigellinus/Tigellina
63	Timagoras/Timagoras
64	Tincorigis/Tincorigis
65	Tiro/Tironia
66	Tithasus/Tithasa
67	Titillus/Titilla
68	Titinius/Titinia
69	Tittus/Titta
70	Titus/Tita
71	Togirix/Togiricia
72	Tolosani/Tolosanissa
73	Tommus/Tomma
74	Torquatus/Torquata
75	Toutius/Toutia
76	Traex/Traecia
77	Trailus/Traila
78	Trebellius/Trebellia
79	Trebius/Trebia
80	Trebonius/Trebonia
81	Tremerus/Tremera
82	Tremorinus/Tremorina
83	Trenico/Treniconia
84	Trenus/Trena
85	Treptus/Trepta
86	Triarius/Triaria
87	Trifer/Trifra
88	Triferus/Trifera
89	Trogus/Troga
90	Trophimus/Trophima
91	Trosius/Trosia
92	Troucillus/Troucilla
93	Trupho/Truphonia
94	Trupo/Truponia
95	Trygetus/Trygeta
96	Tryphosa/Tryphosae
97	Tubertus/Tuberta
98	Tullas/Tullas
99	Tullius/Tullia
00	Tullus/Tulla

TABLE 5-EE: Undefined 12

d%	Male/Female
01	Tunnius/Tunnina
02	Turibius/Turibia
03	Turpilius/Turpilia
04	Turpilinus/Turpilina
05	Tusculanus/Tusculana
06	Typhoeus/Typhoea
07	Tyrranus/Tyrrana
08	Ulfila/Ulfila
09	Ulidorix/Ulidoricia
10	Ulixes/Ulissa
11	Umbonius/Umbonia
12	Urbanus/Urbana
13	Urbicus/Urbica
14	Ursacius/Ursacia
15	Ursinus/Ursina
16	Ursulus/Ursula
17	Utica/Uticae
18	Uticensis/Uticensis
19	Vala/Vala
20	Valens/Valens
21	Valentinus/Valentina
22	Valerius/Valeria
23	Valetiacus/Valetiaca
24	Valsa/Valsa
25	Varialus/Variala
26	Varo/Varonia
27	Varro/Varronia
28	Varus/Vara
29	Vasentinus/Vasentina
30	Vassorix/Vassoricia
31	Vassus/Vassa
32	Vatia/Vatia
33	Vatia/Vatiae
34	Vedrix/Vedricia
35	Velchus/Velcha
36	Velius/Velia
37	Velus/Vela
38	Venantius/Venantia
39	Ventor/Ventoissa
40	Venustinius/Venustinia
41	Venustus/Venusta
42	Vepgenus/Vepgena
43	Veranius/Verania
44	Veranus/Verana
45	Vercellis/Vercellis
46	Verecundus/Verecunda
47	Vergilius/Vergilia
48	Verinus/Verina
49	Verna/Vernae
50	Verulus/Verula

d%	Male/Female
51	Verus/Vera
52	Vespillo/Vespillonia
53	Vestinus/Vestina
54	Vestorius/Vestoria
55	Veter/Vetra
56	Veteranus/Veterana
57	Vetidius/Vetidia
58	Vetranio/Vetranionia
59	Vetter/Vetra
60	Vettius/Vettia
61	Veturius/Veturia
62	Vetus/Veta
63	Viator/Viatrix
64	Vibennis/Vibennis
65	Vibius/Vibia
66	Vibullius/Vibullia
67	Vicanus/Vicana
68	Victor/Victrix
69	Victorinis/Victorinis
70	Victorinus/Victorina
71	Victricius/Victricia
72	Vincentius/Vincentia
73	Vindex/Vindexia
74	Vipsanius/Vipsania
75	Virginus/Virginia
76	Viridio/Viridionia
77	Viridomarus/Viridomara
78	Viridovix/Viridovicia
79	Virilis/Virilis
80	Virnius/Virnia
81	Vitalinus/Vitalina
82	Vitalio/Vitalionia
83	Vitalis/Vitalis
84	Vitellinus/Vitellina
85	Vitoricus/Vitorica
86	Vitus/Vita
87	Volturcius/Volturcia
88	Volusenus/Volusena
89	Vonatorix/Vonatoricia
90	Vonones/Vononissa
91	Voteporix/Voteporicia
92	Xanthus/Xantha
93	Zannulus/Zannula
94	Zena/Zenae
95	Zeno/Zenonia
96	Zmaragdus/Zmaragda
97	Zoilus/Zoila
98	Zosimus/Zosima
99	Zoticus/Zotica
00	Zotius/Zotia

Table 6: Agnomen

While there were other agnomen, this table focuses on adoption. The names represent the child's original gens.

d%	Use Table	d%	Use Table
01-12	Use Table 6A	51-62	Use Table 6E
13-24	Use Table 6B	63-74	Use Table 6F
25-36	Use Table 6C	75-86	Use Table 6G
37-50	Use Table 6D	87-00	Use Table 6H

TABLE 6-A

d%	Male/Female
01	Abudianus/Abudiana
02	Abullianus/Abulliana
03	Aburianus/Aburiana
04	Accianus/Acciana
05	Accianus/Acciana
06	Accoleianus/Accoleiana
07	Acerronianus/Acerroniana
08	Acilianus/Aciliana
09	Acindinianus/Acindiniana
10	Adiatuanianus/Adiatuaniana
11	Aebutianus/Aebutiana
12	Aedinianus/Aediniana
13	Aelianus/Aeliana
14	Aelvianus/Aelviana
15	Aemilianus/Aemiliana
16	Aeresianus/Aeresiana
17	Afranianus/Afraniana
18	Agrianus/Agriana
19	Aienianus/Aieniana
20	Aimilianus/Aimiliana
21	Alarinianus/Alariniana
22	Albanianus/Albaniana
23	Albatianus/Albatiana
24	Albianus/Albiana
25	Alfenianus/Alfeniana
26	Alfianus/Alfiana
27	Allectianus/Allectiana
28	Allidianus/Allidiana
29	Allianus/Alliana
30	Amandianus/Amandiana
31	Amantianus/Amantiana
32	Amatianus/Amatiana
33	Ambivianus/Ambiviana
34	Ammonianus/Ammoniana
35	Anicianus/Aniciana
36	Aniensianus/Aniensiana
37	Annaecianus/Annaeciana
38	Annaianus/Annaiana
39	Annianus/Anniana
40	Annianus/Anniana
41	Antestianus/Antestiana
42	Anteianus/Anteiana
43	Antistianus/Antistiana
44	Antianus/Antiana
45	Antonianus/Antoniana
46	Apolonianus/Apoloniana
47	Appianus/Appiana
48	Appleianus/Appleiana
49	Apronianus/Aproniana
50	Apuleianus/Apuleiana

d%	Male/Female
51	Aquilianus/Aquiliana
52	Aquilianus/Aquiliana
53	Aquillianus/Aquilliana
54	Arbuxseianus/Arbuxseiana
55	Arcianus/Arciana
56	Arinthaeanus/Arinthaeciana
57	Aristianus/Aristiana
58	Armenianus/Armeniana
59	Arminianus/Arminiana
60	Arnensianus/Arnensiana
61	Arpineianus/Arpineiana
62	Arrenianus/Arreniana
63	Arrianus/Arriana
64	Arruntianus/Arruntiana
65	Arsinianus/Arsiniana
66	Articuleianus/Articuleiana
67	Artorianus/Artoriana
68	Ateianus/Ateiana
69	Aternianus/Aterniana
70	Atilianus/Atiliana
71	Atianus/Atiana
72	Atrianus/Atriana
73	Atronianus/Atroniana
74	Attedianus/Attiediana
75	Attianus/Attiana
76	Audacilianus/Audaciliana
77	Aufestianus/Aufestiana
78	Aufidianus/Aufidiana
79	Aufustianus/Aufustiana
80	Aufvidianus/Aufvidiana
81	Aulianus/Auliana
82	Aulianus/Auliana
83	Aurelianus/Aureliana
84	Ausonianus/Ausoniana
85	Aveianus/Aveiana
86	Avillianus/Avilliana
87	Avisianus/Avisiana
88	Axianus/Axiana
89	Babrinianus/Babriniana
90	Baebatianus/Baebatiana
91	Baebianus/Baebiana
92	Balventianus/Balventiana
93	Barbrianus/Barbiana
94	Barrianus/Barriana
95	Bassillianus/Bassilliana
96	Bassianus/Bassiana
97	Bassianus/Bassiana
98	Bautianus/Bautoniana
99	Bellicianus/Belliciana
00	Betilienianus/Betilieniana

TABLE 6-B

d%	Male/Female
01	Betutianus/Betutiana
02	Billucidianus/Billucidiana
03	Blandianus/Blandiana
04	Blossianus/Blossiana
05	Bolianus/Boliana
06	Bruccianus/Brucciana
07	Bruttianus/Bruttiana
08	Cabillonianus/Cabilloniana
09	Caecilianus/Caeciliana
10	Caecinianus/Caeciniana
11	Caelianus/Caeliana
12	Caesarianus/Caesariana
13	Caesennianus/Caesenniana
14	Caesidianus/Caesidiana
15	Caesonianus/Caesoniana
16	Caicilianus/Caiciliana
17	Calatorianus/Calatoriana
18	Calidianus/Calidiana
19	Calpurnianus/Calpurniana
20	Calusianus/Calusiana
21	Calventianus/Calventiana
22	Calvisianus/Calvisiana
23	Camelianus/Cameliana
24	Camilianus/Camiliana
25	Camillianus/Camilliana
26	Cammidianus/Cammidiana
27	Cammianus/Cammiana
28	Campianus/Campiana
29	Camulogenianus/Camulogeniana
30	Camurianus/Camuriana
31	Candidianus/Candidiana
32	Canidianus/Canidiana
33	Caninianus/Caniniana
34	Caprenianus/Capreniana
35	Caprianus/Capriana
36	Carausianus/Carausiana
37	Caristianus/Caristianiana
38	Carianus/Cariana
39	Carminianus/Carminiana
40	Carvilianus/Carviliana
41	Cascellianus/Cascelliana
42	Cassianus/Cassiana
43	Casticianus/Casticiana
44	Castricianus/Castriciana
45	Catianus/Catiana
46	Cativolcianus/Cativolciana
47	Cattianus/Cattiana
48	Caulianus/Cauliana
49	Cauponianus/Cauponiana
50	Causinianus/Causiniana

d%	Male/Female
51	Cautianus/Cautiana
52	Cavarillianus/Cavarilliana
53	Cecilianus/Ceciliana
54	Ceionianus/Ceioniana
55	Celerinianus/Celeriniana
56	Celtillianus/Celtilliana
57	Censorianus/Censoriana
58	Cerealianus/Cerealiana
59	Cerfonianus/Cerfoniana
60	Cerretianus/Cerretiana
61	Cervianus/Cerviana
62	Cesonianus/Cesoniana
63	Cestianus/Cestiana
64	Cicerianus/Ciceroniana
65	Cincianus/Cinciana
66	Cinnianus/Cinniana
67	Cispianus/Cispiana
68	Claudianus/Claudiana
69	Clementinianus/Clementiniana
70	Clesipianus/Clesipiana
71	Clodianus/Clodiana
72	Cloelianus/Cloeliana
73	Clovianus/Cloviana
74	Cluntianus/Cluntiana
75	Clustumianus/Clustumiana
76	Cluvianus/Cluviana
77	Cocceianus/Cocceiana
78	Coelianus/Coeliana
79	Collinianus/Colliniana
80	Colonianus/Colonia
81	Columbianus/Columbiana
82	Comatianus/Comatiana
83	Cominianus/Cominiana
84	Comitianus/Comitiana
85	Commianus/Commiana
86	Conconnetodumnianus/Conconnetodumniana
87	Considianus/Considiana
88	Consianus/Consiana
89	Convictolitavianus/Convictolitaviana
90	Cordianus/Cordiana
91	Cornelianus/Corneliana
92	Cornvinianus/Cornviniana
93	Corianus/Coriana
94	Cosconianus/Cosconiana
95	Cossonianus/Cossoniana
96	Cossutianus/Cossutiana
97	Cottianus/Cottiana
98	Cotuatianus/Cotuatiana
99	Cotianus/Cotiana
00	Crepereianus/Crepereiana

TABLE 6-C

d%	Male/Female
01	Crispianus/Crispiana
02	Crispianus/Crispiana
03	Critognatianus/Critognatiana
04	Cumianus/Cumiana
05	Curiatianus/Curiatiana
06	Curianus/Curiana
07	Curtilianus/Curtiliana
08	Curtianus/Curtiana
09	Cuspianus/Cuspiana
10	Dasumianus/Dasumiana
11	Decentianus/Decentiana
12	Decianus/Deciana
13	Decrianus/Decriana
14	Decumianus/Decumiana
15	Dercullianus/Derculliana
16	Desticianus/Desticiana
17	Dexsianus/Dexsiana
18	Didianus/Didiana
19	Dillianus/Dilliana
20	Domitianus/Domitiana
21	Domnianus/Domniana
22	Donatianus/Donatilliana
23	Dossenianus/Dosseniana
24	Dubidianus/Dubidiana
25	Duccianus/Ducciana
26	Duilianus/Duiliana
27	Dulianus/Duliana
28	Duronianus/Duroniana
29	Duvianus/Duviana
30	Ecimianus/Ecimiana
31	Eggianus/Eggiana
32	Egnatianus/Egnatiana
33	Eniboudianus/Eniboudiana
34	Enistalianus/Enistaliana
35	Ennianus/Enniana
36	Epidianus/Epidiana
37	Epoleianus/Epoleiana
38	Eprianus/Epriana
39	Equitianus/Equitiana
40	Equitianus/Equitiana
41	Erucianus/Eruciana
42	Esquilinianus/Esquiliniana
43	Estanianus/Estaniana
44	Eucherianus/Eucheriana
45	Eusebianus/Eusebiana
46	Eutolmianus/Eutolmiana
47	Evodianus/Evodiana
48	Exomnianus/Exomniana
49	Fabianus/Fabiana
50	Fabricianus/Fabriciana

d%	Male/Female
51	Facundianus/Facundiana
52	Fadianus/Fadiana
53	Faenianus/Faeniana
54	Falerianus/Faleriana
55	Falernianus/Falerniana
56	Fannianus/Fanniana
57	Faustinianus/Faustiniana
58	Favonianus/Favoniana
59	Felicianus/Feliciana
60	Fenianus/Feniana
61	Festinianus/Festiniana
62	Figulianus/Figulianiana
63	Fisevianus/Fiseviana
64	Flaccianus/Flacciana
65	Flaminianus/Flaminiana
66	Flavinianus/Flaviniana
67	Flavianus/Flaviana
68	Flavonianus/Flavoniana
69	Florentinianus/Florentiniana
70	Florentianus/Florentiana
71	Floridianus/Floridiana
72	Florianus/Floriana
73	Floronianus/Floroniana
74	Folvianus/Folviana
75	Fonteianus/Fonteiana
76	Forianus/Foriana
77	Fornasidianus/Fornasidiana
78	Foslianus/Foslina
79	Frontillianus/Frontilliana
80	Fruticianus/Fruticiana
81	Fufianus/Fufiana
82	Fulcinianus/Fulciniana
83	Fulginianus/Fulginaiana
84	Fulvianus/Fulviana
85	Fundanianus/Fundaniana
86	Fundanianus/Fundaniana
87	Furianus/Furiana
88	Furnianus/Furniana
89	Fusianus/Fusiana
90	Gabinianus/Gabiniana
91	Galerianus/Galeriana
92	Gallicianus/Galliciana
93	Gallianus/Galliana
94	Gallianus/Galliana
95	Gargilianus/Gargiliana
96	Garilianus/Gariliana
97	Gauianus/Gauiana
98	Gavianus/Gaviana
99	Geganianus/Geganiana
00	Gellianus/Gelliana

TABLE 6-D

d%	Male/Female
01	Geminianus/Geminiana
02	Georgianus/Georgiana
03	Gessianus/Gessiana
04	Gobannitianus/Gobannitiana
05	Gorcianus/Gorciana
06	Gordianus/Gordiana
07	Granianus/Graniana
08	Gratidianus/Gratidiana
09	Gratianus/Gratiana
10	Grattianus/Grattiana
11	Guddianus/Guddiana
12	Hadianus/Hadiana
13	Hadrianus/Hadriana
14	Hannibalianus/Hannibaliana
15	Haterianus/Hateriana
16	Haterianus/Hateriana
17	Helvetianus/Helvetiana
18	Helvidianus/Helvidiana
19	Helvianus/Helviana
20	Henianus/Heniana
21	Heraclitianus/Heraclitiana
22	Herennianus/Herenniana
23	Hermidianus/Hermidiana
24	Herminianus/Herminiana
25	Hermogenianus/Hermogeniana
26	Hirtianus/Hirtiana
27	Hoelianus/Hoeliana
28	Honorianus/Honoriana
29	Horatianus/Horatiana
30	Hordeonianus/Hordeoniana
31	Hortensianus/Hortensiana
32	Hortianus/Hortiana
33	Hosidianus/Hosidiana
34	Hostilianus/Hostiliana
35	Hypatianus/Hypatiana
36	Iavolenianus/Iavoleniana
37	Indutiomarianus/Indutiomariana
38	Ingenianus/Ingeniana
39	Ingenuvianus/Ingenuviana
40	Inventianus/Inventiana
41	Iovinianus/Ioviniana
42	Iovinianus/Ioviniana
43	Isutianus/Iustiniana
44	Iulianus/Iuliana
45	Iunianus/Iuniana
46	Iustianus/Iustiniana
47	Iustianus/Iustiana
48	Iuventianus/Iuventiana
49	Laberianus/Laberiana
50	Labienianus/Labieniana

d%	Male/Female
51	Laecanianus/Laecaniana
52	Laelianus/Laeliana
53	Laetianus/Laetiana
54	Laetonianus/Laetoniana
55	Laevianus/Laeviana
56	Lafrenianus/Lafreniana
57	Lalianus/Laliana
58	Lampronianus/Lamproniana
59	Larcianus/Larciana
60	Laronianus/Laroniana
61	Laterianus/Lateriana
62	Latinianus/Latiniana
63	Lemonianus/Lemoniana
64	Liburnianus/Liburniana
65	Licinianus/Liciniana
66	Ligustinianus/Ligustiniana
67	Limbricianus/Limbriciana
68	Limenianus/Limeniana
69	Liscianus/Lisciana
70	Litaviccianus/Litavicciana
71	Livineianus/Livineiana
72	Livianus/Liviana
73	Lollianianus/Lollianiana
74	Lollianus/Lolliana
75	Longinianus/Longiniana
76	Loreianus/Loreiana
77	Lucanianus/Lucaniana
78	Luccianus/Lucciana
79	Lucilianus/Luciliana
80	Lucianus/Luciana
81	Lucretianus/Lucretiana
82	Lucterianus/Lucteriana
83	Lupicinianus/Lupiciniana
84	Lurianus/Luriana
85	Lusianus/Lusiana
86	Lutatianus/Lutatiana
87	Luttianus/Luttiana
88	Maccianus/Macciana
89	Macrinianus/Macriniana
90	Maecilianus/Maeciliana
91	Maecianus/Maeciana
92	Maelianus/Maeliana
93	Maenianus/Maeniana
94	Magianus/Magiana
95	Magnianus/Magniana
96	Magolnianus/Magolniana
97	Mallianus/Malliana
98	Mamilianus/Mamiliana
99	Mandubracianus/Mandubraciana
00	Manilianus/Maniliana

TABLE 6-E

d%	Male/Female
01	Manlianus/Manliana
02	Mannianus/Manniana
03	Marcellinianus/Marcelliniana
04	Marcianus/Marciana
05	Marinianus/Mariniana
06	Marianus/Mariana
07	Martianus/Martiana
08	Maternianus/Materniana
09	Matianus/Matiana
10	Mattienianus/Mattieniana
11	Maximianus/Maximiana
12	Memmianus/Memmiana
13	Menenianus/Meneniana
14	Menianus/Meniana
15	Mercatianus/Mercatiana
16	Mescinianus/Mesciniana
17	Messalianus/Messaliana
18	Messienianus/Messieniana
19	Messianus/Messiana
20	Messorianus/Messoriana
21	Metilianus/Metiliana
22	Mettianus/Mettiana
23	Milonianus/Miloniana
24	Mimesianus/Mimesiana
25	Mindianus/Mindiana
26	Minicianus/Miniciana
27	Minianus/Miniana
28	Minucianus/Minuciana
29	Modestianus/Modestiana
30	Modianus/Modiana
31	Mommianus/Mommiana
32	Moritasgianus/Moritasgiana
33	Mucianus/Muciana
34	Mugillianus/Mugilliana
35	Muicianus/Muiciana
36	Mummianus/Mummiana
37	Munatianus/Munatiana
38	Munianus/Muniana
39	Murrianus/Murriana
40	Mussidianus/Mussidiana
41	Mussianus/Mussiana
42	Mustianus/Mustiana
43	Naevianus/Naeviana
44	Nasennianus/Nasenniana
45	Nautianus/Nautiana
46	Nectovelianus/Nectoveliana
47	Nemesianus/Nemesiana
48	Nemetorianus/Nemetoriana
49	Nemonianus/Nemoniana
50	Neoterianus/Neoteriana

d%	Male/Female
51	Nepianus/Nepiana
52	Nepotianus/Nepotiana
53	Neratianus/Neratiana
54	Nercianus/Nerciana
55	Nerianus/Neriana
56	Nervianus/Nerviana
57	Nestorianus/Nestoriana
58	Nevittianus/Nevittiana
59	Nichomachianus/Nichomachiana
60	Nigidianus/Nigidiana
61	Nigilianus/Nigiliana
62	Ninnianus/Ninniana
63	Nipianus/Nipiana
64	Niraemianus/Niraemiana
65	Nonianus/Noniana
66	Norbanianus/Norbaniana
67	Nortanianus/Nortaniana
68	Nostianus/Nostiana
69	Novellianus/Novelliana
70	Novianus/Noviana
71	Numeianus/Numeiana
72	Numerianus/Numeriana
73	Numisianus/Numisiana
74	Numitorianus/Numitoriana
75	Nummianus/Nummiana
76	Numonianus/Numoniana
77	Nymphidianus/Nymphidiana
78	Nynnianus/Nynniana
79	Nyphidianus/Nyphidiana
80	Octavianus/Octaviana
81	Octobrianus/Octobriana
82	Oculatianus/Oculatiana
83	Ofillianus/Ofilliana
84	Ofonianus/Ofoniana
85	Ogulnianus/Olgulniana
86	Olcinianus/Olciniana
87	Olianus/Oliana
88	Ollovicianus/Olloviciana
89	Opellianus/Opelliana
90	Oppianus/Oppiana
91	Opsianus/Opsiana
92	Optatianus/Optatiana
93	Oranianus/Oraniana
94	Orfitianus/Orfitiana
95	Ossianus/Ossiana
96	Ostorianus/Ostoriana
97	Otacilianus/Otaciliana
98	Oufentinianus/Oufentiniana
99	Ovidianus/Ovidiana
00	Ovianus/Oviana

TABLE 6-F

d%	Male/Female
01	Pacatianus/Pacatiana
02	Pactumeianus/Pactumeiana
03	Pacuvianus/Pacuviana
04	Paesentianus/Paesentiana
05	Palantinianus/Palantiniana
06	Palpellianus/Palpelliana
07	Paperianus/Paperiana
08	Papinianus/Papiniana
09	Papirianus/Papiriana
10	Papianus/Papiana
11	Passenianus/Passeniana
12	Paternianus/Paterniana
13	Pedanianus/Pedaniana
14	Pedianus/Pediana
15	Pedianus/Pedoniana
16	Peducaeanus/Peducaeaiana
17	Peltrasianus/Peltrasiana
18	Perpernianus/Perperniana
19	Pescennianus/Pescenniana
20	Pesidianus/Pesidiana
21	Petellianus/Petelliana
22	Peticianus/Peticiana
23	Petilianus/Petiliana
24	Petillianus/Petilliana
25	Petronianus/Petroniana
26	Pettillianus/Pettilliana
27	Philetianus/Philetiana
28	Philippianus/Philippiana
29	Pinarianus/Pinariana
30	Piscianus/Pisciana
31	Pisentianus/Pisentiana
32	Pisianus/Pisoniana
33	Placidianus/Placidiana
34	Plaetorianus/Plaetoriana
35	Plancianus/Planciana
36	Plancianus/Planciana
37	Platorianus/Platoriana
38	Plausurnianus/Plausurniana
39	Plautianus/Plautiana
40	Plinianus/Pliniana
41	Plotianus/Plotiana
42	Poblicianus/Pobliciana
43	Poenianus/Poeniana
44	Polemianus/Polemiana
45	Pollianus/Polliana
46	Pollutianus/Pollutiana
47	Pompeianus/Pompeiana
48	Pompilianus/Pompiliana
49	Pomponianus/Pomponiana
50	Pomptinianus/Pomptiniana

d%	Male/Female
51	Pontidianus/Pontidiana
52	Pontianus/Pontiana
53	Popidianus/Popidiana
54	Popilianus/Popiliana
55	Poppaeianus/Poppaeiana
56	Porcianus/Porciana
57	Porregianus/Porregiana
58	Portianus/Portiana
59	Postumianus/Postumiana
60	Praesentianus/Praesentiana
61	Praestinianus/Praestiniana
62	Priferianus/Priferiana
63	Priscianus/Prisciana
64	Probianus/Probiana
65	Probianus/Probiana
66	Promotianus/Promotiana
67	Prosianus/Prosiana
68	Publicianus/Publiciana
69	Publilianus/Publiliana
70	Pullienianus/Pullieniana
71	Pullianus/Pulliana
72	Pullianus/Pulliana
73	Pumidianus/Pumidiana
74	Pupienianus/Pupieniana
75	Pupinianus/Pupiniana
76	Pupianus/Pupiana
77	Quinctilianus/Quinctiliana
78	Quinctianus/Quinctiana
79	Quintilianus/Quintiliana
80	Quintianus/Quintiana
81	Quirinianus/Quiriniana
82	Quirinianus/Quiriniana
83	Rabirianus/Rabiriana
84	Racilianus/Raciliana
85	Raianus/Raiana
86	Rebilianus/Rebiliana
87	Reianus/Reiana
88	Rogonianus/Rogoniana
89	Roianus/Roiana
90	Romilianus/Romiliana
91	Romulianus/Romuliana
92	Roscianus/Rosciana
93	Rubellianus/Rubelliana
94	Rubrianus/Rubriana
95	Rufinianus/Rufiniana
96	Rufianus/Rufiana
97	Rufrianus/Rufriana
98	Rufianus/Rufiana
99	Rusonianus/Rusoniana
00	Rustianus/Rustiana

TABLE 6-G

d%	Male/Female
01	Rutilianus/Rutiliana
02	Sabatinianus/Sabatiniana
03	Sabinianus/Sabiniana
04	Sabucianus/Sabuciana
05	Saenianus/Saeniana
06	Sallustianus/Sallustiana
07	Sallvianus/Sallviana
08	Salonianus/Saloniana
09	Salvienianus/Salvieniana
10	Salvianus/Salviana
11	Samiarianus/Samiariana
12	Saturianus/Saturiana
13	Saturninianus/Saturniniana
14	Saufeianus/Saufeiana
15	Scaptianus/Scaptiana
16	Scaudianus/Scaudiana
17	Scribonianus/Scriboniana
18	Secundinianus/Secundiniana
19	Secundianus/Secundiana
20	Segonianus/Segonaciana
21	Seianus/Seiana
22	Sempronianus/Semproniana
23	Sennianus/Senniana
24	Senofilianus/Senofiliana
25	Sentianus/Sentiana
26	Septimianus/Septimiana
27	Sepullianus/Sepulliana
28	Sepunianus/Sepuniana
29	Sepurcianus/Sepurciana
30	Serenianus/Sereniana
31	Sergianus/Sergiana
32	Serianus/Seriana
33	Sertorianus/Sertoriana
34	Serveilianus/Serveiliana
35	Servilianus/Serviliana
36	Servianus/Serviana
37	Sestianus/Sestiana
38	Severianus/Severiana
39	Severianus/Severiana
40	Sextilianus/Sextiliana
41	Sextianus/Sextiana
42	Siccianus/Sicciana
43	Sidonianus/Sidoniana
44	Signianus/Signiana
45	Silanianus/Silaniiana
46	Silianus/Siliana
47	Silvianus/Silviana
48	Simplicianus/Simpliciana
49	Sittianus/Sittiana
50	Socellianus/Socelliana

d%	Male/Female
51	Sornatianus/Sornatiana
52	Sosianus/Sosiana
53	Spedianus/Spediana
54	Spurianus/Spuriana
55	Statilianus/Statiliana
56	Statianus/Statiiana
57	Statlilianus/Statliliana
58	Statorianus/Statoriana
59	Stellatinianus/Stellatiniana
60	Sertinianus/Sertiniana
61	Suburanianus/Suburaniana
62	Suedianus/Suediana
63	Suetonianus/Suetoniana
64	Sulpicianus/Sulpiciana
65	Sutorianus/Sutoriana
66	Tabellianus/Tabelliana
67	Tacitianus/Tacitiana
68	Tadianus/Tadiana
69	Talepianus/Talepiana
70	Tancianus/Tanciana
71	Tannonianus/Tannoniana
72	Tarianus/Tariana
73	Taronianus/Taroniana
74	Tarpeianus/Tarpeiana
75	Tarquinianus/Tarquiniana
76	Tarquitianus/Tarquitiana
77	Tasgetianus/Tasgetiana
78	Tatianus/Tatiana
79	Taurianus/Tauriana
80	Taximagulianus/Taximaguliana
81	Tedianus/Tediana
82	Teiedianus/Teiediana
83	Terentianus/Terentiana
84	Terrasidianus/Terrasidiana
85	Tertinianus/Tertiniana
86	Testianus/Testiana
87	Tettidianus/Tettidiana
88	Tettienianus/Tettieniana
89	Tettianus/Tettiana
90	Teutomatianus/Teutomatiana
91	Thoranianus/Thoraniiana
92	Thorianus/Thoriana
93	Tiburtianus/Tiburtiana
94	Timasianus/Timasiana
95	Tineianus/Tineiana
96	Titiedianus/Titiediana
97	Titinianus/Titiniana
98	Titianus/Titiana
99	Titurianus/Tituriana
00	Titianus/Titiana

TABLE 6-H

d%	Male/Female
01	Tongilianus/Tongiliana
02	Tonneianus/Tonneiana
03	Tonnianus/Tonniana
04	Toranianus/Toraniana
05	Tossianus/Tossiana
06	Trebatianus/Trebatiana
07	Trebellianus/Trebelliana
08	Trebianus/Trebiana
09	Treblanianus/Treblaniana
10	Trebonianus/Treboniana
11	Tremellianus/Tremelliana
12	Triarianus/Triariana
13	Tromentinianus/Tromentiniana
14	Tuccianus/Tucciana
15	Tullianus/Tulliana
16	Turianus/Turiana
17	Tuscanianus/Tuscaniana
18	Tuscianus/Tusciana
19	Tussanianus/Tussaniana
20	Tutilianus/Tutiliana
21	Ulpianus/Ulpiana
22	Umbrenianus/Umbreniana
23	Umbrianus/Umbriana
24	Ummidianus/Ummidiana
25	Urgulanianus/Urgulanium
26	Ursianus/Ursiana
27	Uselenianus/Useleniana
28	Uulianus/Uuliana
29	Vagennianus/Vagenniana
30	Vaginianus/Vaginiana
31	Vagionianus/Vagioniana
32	Vagnianus/Vagniana
33	Valerianus/Valeriana
34	Valgianus/Valgiana
35	Valianus/Valiana
36	Varianus/Variana
37	Varianus/Variana
38	Vassenianus/Vasseniana
39	Vatinianus/Vatiniana
40	Vecilianus/Veciliana
41	Vedianus/Vediana
42	Velanianus/Velaniana
43	Velinianus/Veliniana
44	Veliternianus/Veliterniana
45	Velianus/Veliana
46	Venerianus/Veneriana
47	Venetianus/Venetiana
48	Venidianus/Venidiana
49	Vennonianus/Vennoniana
50	Ventidianus/Ventidiana

d%	Male/Female
51	Venuleianus/Venuleiana
52	Veponianus/Veponiana
53	Veranianus/Veraniana
54	Verecundianus/Verecundiana
55	Vereianus/Vereiana
56	Vergilianus/Vergiliana
57	Verginianus/Verginiana
58	Verrianus/Verreiana
59	Verticianus/Verticiana
60	Verudoctianus/Verudoctiana
61	Vesnianus/Vesniana
62	Vestianus/Vestiana
63	Vestorianus/Vestoriana
64	Vesuccianus/Vesucciana
65	Vesuvianus/Vesuviana
66	Vetilianus/Vetiliana
67	Vettianus/Vettiana
68	Vettulianus/Vettuliana
69	Veturianus/Veturiana
70	Vibianus/Vibiana
71	Vibidianus/Vibidiana
72	Vibianus/Vibiana
73	Vibullianus/Vibulliana
74	Victricianus/Victricia
75	Viducianus/Viduciana
76	Vincianus/Vinciana
77	Vinicianus/Viniana
78	Vinianus/Viniana
79	Vippianus/Vippiana
80	Vipsanianus/Vipsaniana
81	Vipstianus/Vipstiana
82	Virginianus/Virginiana
83	Viridianus/Viridiana
84	Virianus/Viriana
85	Viscianus/Visciana
86	Visellianus/Viselliana
87	Vitellianus/Vitelliana
88	Vitruvianus/Vitruviana
89	Voconianus/Voconiana
90	Volaginianus/Volaginiana
91	Volcatianus/Volcatiana
92	Volsianus/Volsiana
93	Volteianus/Volteiana
94	Voltinianus/Voltiniana
95	Volumnianus/Volumniana
96	Volusennianus/Volusenniana
97	Volusenianus/Voluseniana
98	Volusianus/Volusiana
99	Vorenianus/Voreniana
00	Voturianus/Voturiana

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**As with all things on the internet,
"CAVEAT LECTOR" - let the reader beware.**

* The entirety of these websites are quite impressive.

** Almost 150,000 Roman Epigraphs online (site is in German). Many of these epigraphs are derived from *L'Année Épigraphique* 1970-1990. If you're willing to traverse these names, you can find more names than are contained in this document. If you chose to research epigraphs, be sure to check out <http://asgale.classics.unc.edu/abbrev/latin/> for Tom Elliott's abbreviations in Latin inscriptions.

*** Website lists Nomen and Associated Gens on Consular Coins.

Appendix B: Select Nomen Gentilicium and Cognomen pairs

This list (which is *far* from complete) shows authentic cognomens tied to Nomen Gentilicium. The goal of this list is to satisfy those people who want a reasonably authentic name (without dice having total sway over the naming scheme of their characters) for either PCs or NPCs.

Some of these names are from famous people, some are from names on epigraphs. Additionally, a few of these cognomen are obscure and do not appear in the tables.

Nomen Gentilicium: Cognomen

- **Accius:** Crescens, Florus, Iullus, Lucius, Mahes, Mascel, Modestus, Reburus, Severus.
- **Aemilius:** Alcima, Ampliatus, Aristides, Capito, Carus, Crispinus, Deciminius, Eros, Eutyclus, Felix, Florus, Fortunatus, Heracla, Macer, Paulus, Philetus, Scaurus, Sulla, Urbanus.
- **Aelius:** Amandus, Aurelius, Bassus, Benedictus, Celsus, Cupitus, Dionysius, Felix, Fronto, Hilarus, Lamia, Peregrinus, Sacerdos, Severus.
- **Aescionius:** Oriens.
- **Alfidius:** Antigonus, Apolaustus, Caius, Crescens, Eros, Fortunatus, Menophilus, Musicus, Philogenes, Strabo, Titus, Urbanus.
- **Amazonius -ious:** Eutycheti, Maritus.
- **Aniensis:** Burrus, Cremona, Macrinus, Priscus, Rufus, Sabinus, Vercellis, Verus.
- **Annius:** Antiochus, Corus, Crispinus, Falernus, Felix, Honoratus, Iulius, Primitius, Rufus, Vitalis.
- **Antonius:** Albus, Bassus, Carpus, Dracontius, Gemellus, Longus, Ripanus, Saturninus, Valens.
- **Aponius:** Abascantus, Aprilis, Blastus, Libycus, Proculus, Rufinus, Saturninus, Secundus, Vitalis.
- **Arnensis:** Caecilius, Felix, Florus, Ianuarius, Maurus, Pius, Valens, Victor.
- **Arruntius:** Aggripinus, Camilus, Catellius, Cicero, Cinnamus, Faustus, Felix, Graecae, Hedys, Phillipus, Phylax, Stachyus, Timagoras.
- **Asinius:** Bassus, Chrestus, Coniscus, Epicurus, Hermes, Hierax, Marcellus, Nicephorus, Nymphius, Onesimus, Phainus, Stephanus.
- **Ateius:** Bassus, Capito, Epaphroditus, Eros, Ialysus, Phlegon, Regillus.
- **Atilius:** Acceptus, Bradua, Brincaius, Hermes, Marullus, Regulus, Restutus, Saranus, Tacitus.
- **Aurelius:** Amazonius, Antoninus, Capito, Commodus, Diocles, Domittius, Epicinus, Heraclides, Maximus, Probus, Scaurus, Secundinus, Severus, Valerius, Victorinus.
- **Baebius:** Antiochus, Asclepiades, Bato, Cupitus, Hebrus, Hilarus, Isidorus, Rusticus, Silvan, Speratus, Suetrius, Tampilus, Venustus.
- **Baenius:** Ingenuus. *Note:* this may be a deviant spelling of Baebius.
- **Caecilius:** Abascantus, Chryseros, Chrysodorus, Crescens, Dionysius, Florus, Kalendinus, Laetus, Phoebus, Rufus, Simplex, Strabo, Verna.
- **Caelius:** Aphrodisius, Aprilis, Calvinus, Cerialis, Cleanthus, Donatus, Epicurus, Faustus, Iovinus, Maximus, Matutinus, Optatus, Onoratus, Restutus, Saturninus, Urbanus, Verna.
- **Caesius:** Athictus, Battus, Crescens, Daphnus, Dulcitus, Eutyclus, Flavius, Fronto, Macrinus, Marcellus, Symphorus, Syntrophus, Thallus.
- **Calpurnius:** Asper, Chius, Clemens, Clusinus, Domitius, Gallio, Hartus, Hilarus, Irenaeus, Piso, Repentinus, Seneca, Trygetus, Valens, Zena.
- **Camillius:** Faustus, Philogenes, Restitutus, Retaria, Severus, Surdinus.
- **Cannutius:** Auctus.
- **Caristicus:** Redemtus.
- **Casius:** Fidelis, Firmus, Hermes, Innocens, Lesbus, Longinus.
- **Cassius:** Calyx, Candidus, Celer, Domitius, Firminus, Iemonius, Longinus, Modestus, Myron, Niger, Optionis, Orion, Severus, Valens.
- **Cattius:** Faustinus, Ianuarius, Pistus, Secundus, Soterichus, Victor.
- **Cincius:** Abascantus, Alimentus, Epictetus, Naso, Porphyrius, Priscus, Salvius, Trophimus.
- **Claudius:** Agrippa, Appiadum, Caesar, Dionysius, Faustus, Frontinus, Habitus, Mansuetus, Marcellus, Maximus, Mucadius, Nero, Nessus, Priscus, Silvanus, Tacitus, Zotius.
- **Clitius:** Annia, Epaprodius, Felix, Iustus.
- **Cocceius:** Adiutor, Ambrosius, Craterus, Cupitus, Dasius, Derisor, Erotillus, Eumellus, Gemellus, Hilarus, Iulianus, Nigrinus, Litos, Patrunius, Pudens, Rogatus, Sorex, Stratocles.
- **Comagius:** Germanus, Severinus.
- **Cornelius:** Anteros, Balbus, Carpus, Cato, Cerdo, Cinna, Crispus, Dolabella, Fabia, Felix, Fortunatus, Fuscus, Gallus, Iucundus, Lentulus, Paternus, Pollia, Restitutus, Saloninus, Scipio, Successus, Sulla, Theophilus, Trupo, Voturia.
- **Cupitus:** Atedunae, Dicus, Maritus, Tolosani.
- **Decius:** Albinus, Bitus, Eulymenus, Ianuarius, Marius, Murina, Pius, Subulo, Valens, Vindex.
- **Dipponius:** Icco.
- **Domitius:** Ahenobarbus, Alcimus, Asper, Calvinus, Corbulo, Fabia, Nuneches, Zmaragdus.
- **Ecutilus:** Passer.
- **Elvius:** Classicus, Clemens, Domno, Flavinus, Fortunatus, Fuscus, Helvius, Pertinax, Probus, Resspetus, Salinator, Titus.
- **Enesius:** Moderatus.
- **Epidius:** Bassus, Chrestus, Diochares, Dioscorus, Eros, Felix, Festus, Ianuarius, Philargurus.

- **Euhemerus:** Caes, Cupitus, Dulciss, Hilarus, Pius, Publilius, Tryphosa.
- **Fabius:** Ambustus, Baritio, Bassus, Corbo, Fabullus, Fregellanus, Honoratus, Ianuarius, Labeo, Maximus, Paulinus, Persicus, Xanthus.
- **Fabricius:** Apuleus, Dexter, Festus, Iucundus, Longus, Luscinus, Onesimus, Zannulus.
- **Favonius:** Callistus, Eupolis, Eutrapelus, Lucanus, Onesimus, Oufentius, Philemo, Varus.
- **Flaminius:** Amarantus, Encolpus, Felix, Fortunatus, Hister, Macer, Maximus, Menophilus, Telesphor, Trophimus.
- **Flavius:** Amazonius*, Aper, Asclepiades, Daphnus, Fortunatus, Heliodorus, Iulianus, Iulius, Memor, Numisius, Proculus, Scapula, Successus, Surus, Urbanus, Valerius, Zmaragdus.
- **Fonteius:** Bassus, Capito, Cerdo, Cerialis, Cydimus, Eutyches, Felix, Herma, Litorius, Philargyrus, Pretiosus, Rufus, Thalamus, Viator.
- **Fortesius:** Saturninus.
- **Fufius:** Calenus, Eutyclus, Fileros, Fortunatus, Germanus, Helius, Paullus, Politicus, Rufus.
- **Fulvius:** Carpus, Faustus, Felix, Fuscus, Gillo, Nobilior, Phoebus, Pius, Stasimus, Verecundus.
- **Furius:** Camillus, Carpus, Castor, Crescens, Epaphroditus, Fructus, Maximus, Optatus, Plaetorius, Sarapio, Statutus, Terminalis.
- **Gabinus:** Calebus, Coeto, Duccennus, Eitor, Hermes, Quirina, Secundus, Vettius, Victor.



- **Galerius:** Aster, Aurelius, Castus, Datus, Fortunatus, Iolaus, Stephanus, Valerius.

- **Gargilius:** Africanus, Caprarius, Esuchius, Felix, Festus, Haemon, Hilarus, Lucanus, Monnius, Mustiolus, Quadratus, Rufus, Silvanus, Syrus.

- **Gavius:** Charinus, Cornelius, Familiaris, Felix, Firmus, Hymetus, Martialis, Maximus, Sabinus, Severus, Spedo, Theodorus, Zosimus.

- **Helvius **:** Agrippa,

- Clemens, Extricatus, Fuscus, Logismus, Modestus, Pertinax, Potus, Priscus, Rufus, Rusticus, Speratus, Victorinus.
- **Hirti:** Bubalus, Felix, Lollius, Pulcher, Rufus.
- **Horatius:** Balbus, Cresces, Cocles, Felix, Flaccus, Holitor, Protus, Utica, Vitalio.
- **Hortensius:** Cerdo, Dionysius, Euhelpistus, Fortunatas, Hymnus, Macarius, Paulinus, Prepo, Priamus, Saturninus, Teres, Tyrranus, Zoilus.
- **Hostilius:** Agathopus, Fortunatus, Hypatus, Mancinus, Optatus, Philadelphus, Philargurus.
- **Iulius:** Agricola, Antiochus, Caesar, Festus, Glaphyr, Iuvenalis, Maternus, Niger, Nymphius, Philippus, Plancius, Scapula, Tyrranus, Verus.
- **Iunius:** Amerimnus, Asmenus, Auctinus, Brutus, Caesonius, Frontinus, Iuvenalis, Lyco, Mauricus, Mercurius, Philetus, Rufinus, Rufus, Sabinus, Silanus, Solutorius, Tadius, Verus.
- **Iuventius:** Celsus, Citteus, Maesius, Profuturus, Restutus, Sextus, Titus, Urbanus.
- **Lartius:** Eutyches, Maximus, Proxumus, Thallus.
- **Lepidius:** Agrippa, Felix, Hermes, Iustus, Montanus, Philemo, Politicus, Probus, Veter.
- **Licinius:** Crassus, Egnatius, Hymnus, Lucullus, Murena, Nigrinus, Pusillio, Successus, Trosius.
- **Ligarius:** Liberalis, Lucius, Sabinus, Securus.
- **Livius:** Amandus, Augustae, Carpus, Donax, Drusus, Eros, Felix, Hilarus, Isidorus, Larensis, Ligus, Macer, Marcellus, Proculus, Strato, Verus.
- **Lollius:** Amaranthus, Arphocras, Cinnamus, Epinicus, Esychus, Faustus, Felix, Fidus, Marinus, Phoebus, Synthetus, Urbicus, Victor.
- **Lucilius:** Atheneus, Charinus, Crispus, Croesus, Domesticus, Festus, Gamala, Glyco, Hirrus, Hispanus, Ichimenus, Messor, Pelusius, Proculus.
- **Lucretius:** Bassus, Carus, Clemens, Eros, Firmus, Martialis, Mnester, Rufus, Traex, Vespillo.
- **Lurius:** Anicetus, Clemens, Felix, Fortunatus, Lucullus, Martialis, Mustulus, Numas, Pius, Rufus, Saturninus, Successus, Treptus, Triarius.
- **Maecius:** Athictus, Celer, Clarus, Constans, Libertus, Maximus, Postumus, Probus, Sabanus.
- **Maecilius:** Celer, Crestus, Dionysius, Myrtilu, Niger, Sab, Scrupus.
- **Manilius:** Alexander, Facundus, Felix, Fuscus, Gallus, Hilarus, Lucius, Martialis, Proclus, Quietus.
- **Manlius:** Egnatius, Epaphroditus, Felix, Inventus, Philomenus, Pollio, Torquatus, Victor, Zmaragdus.
- **Marcus:** Blastus, Chrestus, Crescens, Ferox, Gamus, Glenus, Hermes, Natalis, Philomusus, Rabbaeus, Rufinus, Stephanus, Tithasus, Trupho.

*Perhaps the origin of the blond-haired amazon myth? (Flavius means golden haired.) Refer to CIL 06, 01667.

**Helvius and Elvius could be the same nomen. Both share the cognomina of Clemens, Fuscus and Pertinax.

- **Marius:** Auctus, Doryphoros, Marcellus, Maximus, Niger, Paulus, Pupinea, Serotinus, Severus, Valens.
- **Menenius:** Adiutor, Antiochus, Demetrius, Hypolytus.
- **Mollius:** Secundinus (*inscribed as Mollio Secundino - AE 1979:141*).
- **Mucius:** Augustalis, Frontinus, Maius, Scaevola.
- **Mummius:** Achaiacus, Caius, Lucius, Marinus, Marus, Niger, Pressus, Tusculanus, Verinus.
- **Munius:** Cittinus, Earinus, Priscus, Zosimus.
- **Naevius:** Asclepiades, Balbus, Campanus, Carpus, Fastus, Propincus, Prudens, Rufus, Verus.
- **Neratius:** Candidus, Cerealis, Marcellus, Palmatus, Priscus.
- **Ninnius:** Dravsonis, Felix, Hermes, Philetus, Protarcus, Tergeste, Tertius.
- **Nonius:** Esperatas, Fabius, Gallus, Gordus, Gorgonius, Iuvenalis, Marcellus, Pansa, Rufus, Severus, Silvanus, Stephanio, Treptus, Verus.
- **Norbanus:** Balbus, Celer, Demetrius, Felix, Flaccus, Macedo, Niger, Novatus, Quadratus, Quietus, Rufus, Sinisser, Sorex, Suffectus.
- **Numisius:** Agathopus, Castor, Diadumenus, Donatus, Eusemus, Florus, Gemelus, Iucundus, Liberalis, Maritimus, Optatus, Primus, Pyrrhus, Rogatus, Safinius, Tacitus, Theseus.
- **Nunnius:** Apollonius, Epictetus, Hedys, Montanus, Primitibus, Telephus, Verecundus.
- **Octavius:** Appius, Celsus, Elaites, Libertus, Ligus, Modestus, Rufus, Sabinus, Speratus, Titinius, Vitalis.
- **Orcivius:** Fronto, Martialis, Pusincinus.
- **Ovidius:** Cupitus, Naso.
- **Papinius:** Allienus, Apollonius, Diadum, Hermes, Martialis, Probus, Proculus, Tyrranus, Ursulus, Verus.
- **Papirius:** Aelianus, Aqueos, Athenainis, Cluniensis, Felix, Festus, Maso, Pupiena, Vitalis.
- **Petronius:** Niger, Pollio, Taurus, Zmaragdus.
- **Plinius:** Burrus, Caecilius, Faustus, Hermes, Rufus, Secundus, Sextus.
- **Pompeius:** Eutrapelius, Sosius, Zmaragdus.
- **Pompilius:** Andronicus, Cerialis, Laenas.
- **Pomponius:** Cupitus, Donatus, Noetus, Proculus, Rufus.
- **Ponpeius:** Iulianus, Taurinus (likely a variant of Pompeius).
- **Pontius:** Daduchus, Maximus, Pilatus, Veranus.
- **Popillius:** Alexander, Amomus, Anthus, Bitus, Chrestius, Erastus, Eros, Faustus, Ianuarius, Latinus, Philargurus, Philodespotus, Prudens.
- **Pullius:** Antiochus, Avitus, Bassus, Clarus, Comatus, Eutyches, Festus, Hermia, Laetus, Maxsimus, Primus.
- **Quinctius:** Cincinnatus, Flamininus, Flaminius.
- **Quinctilius:** Aesperus, Diogenes, Onesimus, Optatus, Pamphilus, Secundus, Spaerus, Varus.
- **Quintilius:** Asinus, Cresces, Pollia, Valens.
- **Rabirius:** Faustus, Hymnus, Postumus.
- **Roscius:** Agathopus, Antiochus, Celsus, Charito, Crescens, Daphnus, Encolpius, Eubulus, Gallus, Hamus, Lydus, Omulus, Otho, Trophimus.
- **Sabinus:** Crattius, Emeritus, Patricius, Primigenius, Rufus, Saturninus, Superior.
- **Sallvius:** Syneros.
- **Scaevius:** Curiatius, Hospes, Maximus.
- **Sempronius:** Celer, Chryseros, Gracchus, Felix.
- **Sentius:** Anicetus, Bantius, Carpus, Cittus, Clemens, Diadumenus, Euplastus, Fortunatus, Ianuarius, Lucilius, Melantha, Phheius, Portesis, Rogatus, Rufus, Saturninus, Severus, Surus.
- **Sergius:** Catilina, Ocella, Plancus, Silus.
- **Servilius:** Auctus, Blaesus, Candidus, Celer, Inventus, Iustus, Philetus, Rogatus, Silanus, Vatia.
- **Severus:** Alexander, Concordius, Macrinus, Maximus, Pertinax, Pius, Puer, Veteranus.
- **Silius:** Carpus, Hospes, Italicus, Nerva, Quietus.
- **Splatorius:** Tiro.
- **Stertinius:** Avitus, Bassus, Carpus, Donatus, Epigonus, Epitynchanus, Felix, Gelus, Magnus, Quartus, Rufinus, Rufus, Varus.
- **Tarquitius:** Catullus, Fronto, Rufus, Sabinus, Saturninus, Trophimus.
- **Terentius:** Afer, Lucanus, Lukanus, Varro.
- **Thorius:** Antiochus, Auctus, Primus, Syntrophus.
- **Titinius:** Africanus, Asclepiades, Euhodus, Eutyches, Felix, Fuscus, Glaucus, Gratus, Hilarus, Iucundus, Lupus, Rufus, Scymnus, Vitalis.
- **Titus:** Mestrius (*see AE 1978: 557*).
- **Tullius:** Afer, Assius, Cicero, Communis, Crescens, Hesper, Iustus, Lupus, Paapus, Pacatus, Priscus, Tiro, Varo, Vetter, Zoticus.
- **Turpilius:** Dexter, Pomilio, Priscus, Stadius, Trophimus, Verecundus, Verus, Vetidius, Victorinis.
- **Ulpius:** Emeritus, Honoratus, Marcellus, Martialis, Panno, Sabinus, Telesphorus, Zosimus.
- **Valerius:** Celer, Falernus, Galeria, Messalla.
- **Varius:** Achilleus, Agrippinus, Capito, Clemens, Epitynchanus, Eutichus, Felix, Halconius, Hermes, Karus, Optatus, Pius, Rufinus, Salutaris, Stabilio, Tenax, Theogito, Vicanus, Vitalis.
- **Vestius:** Anteros.
- **Vettius:** Cupitus, Hospes, Marcellus, Rufus.
- **Vibius:** Cerinthus, Dorus, Firmus, Fronto, Gallus, Habitus, Hermes, Marcellus, Martialis, Maximus, Onesimus, Phylades, Polycarpus, Priscus, Rufus, Severus, Thallus, Varus.

Appendix C: Select Gens - Tribu And Tribu - Gens Pairs

The following list (also far from complete) matches tribes of Rome to some of their associated gens. Of interest is that some gens (nomen gentilicium) belong to multiple tribus. As with Appendix B, this section is for those individuals who wish to recreate history as accurately as possible.

Gens - Tribu

Aelius	Sabatina
Aemilius	Aniensi
Aemilius	Sergia
Aescionius	Aemilia
Aponius	Quirina
Arruntius	Teretina
Arruntius	Velina
Asinius	Arnensi
Ateius	Aniensi
Atilius	Voturia
Baebius	Clustumina
Baenius	Pupinia
Caecilius	Galeria
Caesius	Aniensi
Cannutius	Aniensi
Caristicus	Arnensi
Casius	Camilia
Cattius	Aniensi
Claudius	Quirina
Comagius	Arnensi
Comagius	Voltinia
Dipponius	Claudia
Ecutius	Sabatina
Enesius	Stellatina
Epidius	Menenia
Fabius	Galeria

Fabricius	Aniensi
Flaminius	Voltinia
Flavius	Claudia
Flavius	Galeria
Flavius	Tromentina
Fortesius	Pomptina
Fulvius	Quirina
Gabinus	Romilia
Gargilius	Arnensi
Gavius	Poblilia
Iulius	Aniensi
Iulius	Claudia
Iulius	Galeria
Iunius	Aniensi
Iuventius	Velina
Lartius	Lemonia
Licinius	Fabia
Licinius	Papiria
Licinius	Claudia
Lollius	Aniensi
Lurius	Arnensi
Marcus	Sergia
Mollius	Tromentina
Neratius	Voltinia
Ninnius	Pupinia
Norbanus	Aniensi

Numisius	Velina
Nunnius	Cornelia
Octavius	Stellatina
Ponpeius	Voltinia
Popillius	Maecia
Pullius	Aniensi
Quinctilius	Aniensi
Quintilius	Polia
Roscius	Publilia
Sabinus	Aniensi
Sallvius	Equilinia
Sentius	Sergia
Severus	Cornelia
Splatorius	Lemonia
Stertinius	Horatia
Titus	Maecia
Valerius	Galeria
Valerius	Lemonia
Valerius	Palatina
Valerius	Quirina
Valerius	Sabatina
Varenius	Crustumina
Varius	Pupinia
Vibius	Ouvfentina

Tribu - Gens

Aemilia	Aescionius
Aniensi	Aemilius
Aniensi	Ateius
Aniensi	Caesius
Aniensi	Cannutius
Aniensi	Cattius
Aniensi	Fabricius
Aniensi	Iulius
Aniensi	Iunius
Aniensi	Lollius
Aniensi	Norbanus
Aniensi	Pullius
Aniensi	Quinctilius
Aniensi	Sabinus
Arnensi	Asinius
Arnensi	Caristicus
Arnensi	Comagius
Arnensi	Gargilius
Arnensi	Lurius
Camilia	Casius
Claudia	Dipponius
Claudia	Flavius
Claudia	Iulius
Claudia	Licinius
Clustumina	Baebius
Cornelia	Nunnius

Cornelia	Severus
Crustumina	Varenius
Equilinia	Sallvius
Fabia	Licinius
Galeria	Caecilius
Galeria	Fabius
Galeria	Flavius
Galeria	Iulius
Galeria	Valerius
Horatia	Stertinius
Lemonia	Lartius
Lemonia	Splatorius
Lemonia	Valerius
Maecia	Popillius
Maecia	Titus
Menenia	Epidius
Ouvfentina	Vibius
Palatina	Valerius
Papiria	Licinius
Poblilia	Gavius
Polia	Quintilius
Pomptina	Fortesius
Publilia	Roscius
Pupinia	Baenius
Pupinia	Ninnius
Pupinia	Varius

Quirina	Aponius
Quirina	Claudius
Quirina	Fulvius
Quirina	Valerius
Romilia	Gabinus
Sabatina	Aelius
Sabatina	Ecutius
Sabatina	Valerius
Sergia	Aemilius
Sergia	Marcus
Sergia	Sentius
Stellatina	Enesius
Stellatina	Octavius
Teretina	Arruntius
Tromentina	Flavius
Tromentina	Mollius
Velina	Arruntius
Velina	Iuventius
Velina	Numisius
Voltinia	Comagius
Voltinia	Flaminius
Voltinia	Neratius
Voltinia	Ponpeius
Voturia	Atilius

Appendix D: Mythical Beings

Most people who want an authentic Roman campaign will shy away from the high fantasy beings in most role playing games (i.e. elves, dwarves, etc.). An all human campaign is most likely to make the most sense, but then the fantasy aspect is somewhat diminished.

Option 1: Greco-Roman Nonhumans

Many Greco-Roman mythological beings would certainly be ideal nonhuman companions: centaur, cyclops, harpy, minotaur, nymph, and satyr (if your game system allows such creatures to be used by players during game play). Any of these beings could be named with Greek, Roman or fantasy names (or a combination of Roman and Fantasy, using Roman praenomen and nomen gentilicium with a fantasy cognomen).

Option 2: Normal Nonhumans

That being said, elves and dwarves are found in Germanic, Scandinavian and Celtic folklore and might be running around a Roman world. *If* the Romans encountered a kingdom of elves, then elves had the possibility of becoming Roman citizens and their culture and deities would be interwoven into Rome's cosmopolitan society.

If you choose this option, the Game Master will need to make a decision if either of the following conditions is true:

- A) Some or all of the nonhumans have been incorporated as complete provinces (such as was done with Gaul) or if the nonhuman state has some degree of separation (such as Pannonia or Armenia had). In this case, the standard fantasy fare of human to nonhuman relations can be assumed.
- B) The nonhumans hide away from humans and are oddities. That is, the nonhumans have hidden from Rome or a Roman-like empire. In this case, nonhumans may not trust humans and there could be tension and secrecy between the humans and nonhumans. Most nonhumans would be loathe to reveal their homeland's hidden location, unless they had a personal vendetta against their nonhuman rulers (or some other reason to betray their own people to a human empire).

Mythical beings with Roman names would be imperial citizens, and would have had a citizen sponsor. Roll for praenomen and gens and use the following terms for cognomen.

Dwarves: The Latin word for dwarf is nanus, and Nanus and Nana are found on defaced epigraphs. These folk with Nanus/Nana were small humans, not mythical dwarves, so the alternate Latin term Pumilio/Pumilionis might be more desirable.

Dragons: Draco/Draconis, then a nice descriptor or two. Latin allows you to build dragon names with speed: Draco Magnis (great dragon), Draco Tyrranis (tyrrant dragon), Draco Garumnis (the Dragon of Garonne), etc.

Elves: gens Alfidia or gens Elvia seem most appropriate. Nemoralis/Nemorale is a descriptor meaning "from the woods".

Giants/Ogres/Trolls: Consider Gigas/Gigae as cognomen.

Gnomes: Gnomus/Gnome, Gnomon and/or Gnomonis were nomina used in Roman names, but probably meant nothing close to what we think of. "Gnome" attached to a female name was the most prevalent of these. The only Gnomus was an agnomen on Mo(destus?) Sillius Gnomus (refer to *CIL VIII 10829*).

Goblins and Orcs: gens Orcivia. Or, a cognomen of Turpiculus/Turpicula (deformed) also seems appropriate.

All Others: use a combination of Roman and Fantasy, using a Roman praenomen and nomen gentilicium with a fantasy cognomen.

