

APPENDIX

I.

ROMAN NAMES.

1. A Roman citizen generally had three names, as *Publius Vergilius Maro*, *Quintus Horatius Flaccus*. The first (*praenomen*) of the three corresponds to our Christian name, and distinguishes a person from other members of the same family; the third (*cognomen*) is the family name; and the middle, generally ending in *ius* (*nomen gentilicium* or simply *nomen*), describes the *gens* or *clan* to which a person belongs.

2. In addition to these a person might have a fourth name or *agnomen* as an honorary distinction on account of some military exploit or conquest, as *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, who destroyed Carthage, and added its territory to the dominions of Rome under the name of Africa.

3. When a person was adopted into another family of a different *gens*, he took the full name of his adoptive father, adding to it that of his former *gens* with the adjective termination *anus*. Thus a son of *L. Aemilius Paulus*, when adopted by *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, became *Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus*, to which again an honorary *agnomen* might be added. Such an *agnomen* was transmitted by inheritance.

4. Women were designated simply by the feminine form of the gentile name, such as *Julia*, *Terentia*, *Fulvia*, *Sempronia*, *Cornelia*.

NOTE 1.—Sometimes a Roman, especially when he belonged to an obscure family, had only two names, as *Caius Marius*.

NOTE 2.—When a slave was manumitted, he generally took the *praenomen* and the *nomen* of his former master, to which the name he had