The Latin dialect of the Ager Faliscus : 150 years of scholarship

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Chapter 14
The inscriptions from Civita Castellana (Falerii Veteres) II

14.1. The inscriptions from the temples

14.1.1. The dedications. The inscriptions from the temples of Civita Castellana stand apart from the other Faliscan inscriptions, which are virtually all sepulchral. Some can be identified as dedications (apolonos EF 10 (§13.3), the Titus Mercus-dedications MF 113-126, and perhaps also MF 109); dedicatory, too, is sacra MF 127 and anae lauvcies Etr XXIX (§19.3). Others are Besitzerinschriften rather than dedications (MF 110, 112, MF? 128-131, and 133-134): apart from their provenance, there are no indications that these objects were dedications. Unfortunately illegible is MF 132, from the frieze of the temple of Contrada Celle.

14.1.2. The temples of Colle di Vignale. Colle di Vignale lies to the north-east of the site of Civita Castellana. Like the latter, it is part of the tuff plateau surrounded by the gorges of the Treia to the south and the Rio Maggiore to the north-west, the north, and the east. Vignale is the site of the earliest settlement at Civita Castellana, which goes back to the archaic period. Two temples, known as the Tempio Maggiore and Tempio Minore, were built here in the sixth century. Although the habitation was abandoned in the third century, probably as a result of the war of 241, a few second-century votives indicate that the temples remained in use for some time afterwards (Moscati 1983:79). The site was excavated in 1895-1896 under the auspices of Pasqui and Mengarelli. The results of these excavations remain largely unpublished except for discussions by Moscati (1983, 1990) and Carlucci (1995); see also FI II.1 p.381 with fig.121 p.191. At least some of the epigraphical material belongs to the finds from the Tempio Maggiore, as appears from a manuscript Catalogo degli oggetti scavati nello scavo di un tempio sull'altura di Vignale, nella proprietà del nobile Sig. Cav. Rocco Trocchi (1896?) quoted by Moscati (1983:81-7), which mentions EF 10 (§12.4), MF 109 and 110 (below), and Etr XXIX (§19.3).

109. Painted in red on the fragmentary bottom of a patera (letters 14-17 mm high).

[/---jaltaij/]

Sinistroverse. The quadruple interpunct may point to an early date. Of the first letter, only two downward-slanting sidebars remain, but it is doubtlessly the same sign as the
fourth letter. This is $\AA$, probably an $a$ of the cursive type described in §11.2.4.2, although some editors regard it as a carelessly written $\AA$: Thulin (in Herbig CIE 8031) read $u|\ell|\ell|e|\ell$ or $e|\ell|\ell|e$, comparing the curious $e$’s in MF 146, $\AA$ (§11.2.4.2); Herbig read $y|l|t|v|i$. Colonna and Rix both regarded the inscription as Etruscan, reading $v|e|\ell|t|v|i$ and $?|\ell|t|v|i$ respectively. If the inscription is a Faliscan votive inscription, the form may be a first-declension dative singular of a deity’s name or epithet.

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE 8031 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:292 (261); G. Giacomelli 1963:59 (32); Moscati 1985:87; Comella 1986:172-3 (33) (autopsy); Colonna 1993:299; Rix ET Fa 2.19. **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.70c. **Drawing:** Herbig CIE 8031.

110. Scratched under a brown-varnished patera ($\odot$ 9.5 cm, letters 7-8 mm high).

*aie*

Sinistroverse. The last letter can be an $a$ ($\textit{aieq}$ Herbig) or a squarish $o$, but Nogara’s apograph (in CIE 8032) shows $\AA|\ddot{A}$: an $\textit{aieq}$ or $\textit{aieq}$ could (with some difficulty) be interpreted as a name (cf. Stolte 1928:289, Hirata 1967:32-3). Colonna’s photograph and Pandolfini’s drawing point rather to a $v$: Colonna, Pandolfini, and Rix in fact read $acev$ and place the text among the alphabetaries. The second letter is an $i$ rather than a $c$, however, and an $a$ or $o$ not unlike the last letter occurs in Cap 375 and 388.

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE 8032 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:292 (263); G. Giacomelli 1963:60 (34); Moscati 1985:87; Comella 1986:172 (32) (autopsy); Colonna 1990:136 (autopsy); Pandolfini & Prosdocimi 1990:94 (III.35); Rix ET Fa 9.3. **Photograph:** Colonna 1990 tav.1b. **Drawings:** Herbig CIE 8032; Comella 1986 tav.78,R89; Pandolfini & Prosdocimi 1990:94.

111. Stamped inside a small black-varnished saucer ($\odot$ 6 cm, letters 7 mm high).

*ac*

Sinistroverse. The $a$ is $\AA$, a rounded variant of $A$ (see §11.2.4.2): a similar $a$ appears in MF 79. The name is stamped, and is probably the name of the potter.

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE 8033 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:292; G. Giacomelli 1963:60 (35); Comella 1986:172 (31) (autopsy). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.66c. **Drawings:** Herbig CIE 8033; Comella 1986 tav.77,R76.

112. Scratched on a small vase (letters 8-13 mm high). Third to first century (Herbig).

*iunai*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The $a$ has the form $\AA$, which is normally used for $r$, but in several later inscriptions also for $a$ (§11.2.4.2). Either genitive (Pisani) or dative, see §4.2.3 and §8.8.1. As $i\textit{una}$ is a man’s name, not a god’s, both interpretations are incompatible with a dedicatory inscription.\footnote{Andrén (1940:87), erroneously assuming that $i\textit{unai}$ could “represent the name of Iuno”, uses the inscription to substruct his theory that the Tempio Maggiore was the famous Faliscan temple of Iuno. This theory is adopted by Riis (1981:55), without reference to this inscription.}

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14.1.3. The temple ruins ‘ai Sassi Caduti’. The temple ruins ‘ai Sassi Caduti’ lie at the bottom of the gorge of the Rio Maggiore, between Contrada Le Colonette to the west and the Colle di Vignale to the east. A private excavation conducted between August 1901 and February 1902 yielded a large quantity of architectural terracottas as well as a number of votives, including several inscribed vessels. Although few of the excavation results have been published (cf. Mengarelli 1911, Della Seta 1917:166-77, Andrén 1940:104-21), the finds indicate that the temple went back to the fifth century and remained in use until the Roman period, surviving, like other temples at Civita Castellana, the war of 241. The theonym Titus Mercus in the votive inscriptions from the stips and the discovery of part of a terracotta statue of a wing-footed youth have led to the conclusion that the temple was dedicated to Mercury or a similar deity.

113-126 (the ‘Titus Mercus-dedications’). The following inscriptions are attributed to a third-century stips by Mengarelli (in Thulin 1907:297). This date has been adopted by all later editors except Dohnn, who dated the inscriptions to the fourth century. Most of these inscriptions, MF 113-124, are executed in a uniform style, painted in identical black-varnished Etrusco-Campanian cups (height c.12 cm), as titoi | mercui | efiles (MF 113-117), titoi : mercui (MF 118-122), or mercui (MF 123-124). They may have been produced in series as ready-made ex-votos to be sold to visitors to the temple, or perhaps even as dedications imposed by the aediles as a sanction (see below). The different shapes of the s, $s$ in MF 113 and 115, but $s$ in MF 118, suggest that at least two people were employed in their production.

113. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

/ titoi  /
/ mercui  /
/ efiles  /

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The s is $s$.


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244 The statue is not the cult-statue, but may well have occupied a prominent position, possibly as the central acroterion (see Mengarelli in Thulin 1907:297, 1911:66, Herbig 1914a:241-2, Della Seta 1918:166, Andrén 1940:116-7 with pl.44 nr.143, and Melis in Sant p.113).
114. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
tito \\
mercui \\
efile
\end{array}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The space after *tito* is too large for Jacobsohn’s *tito[i]*. The occurrence of *tito* side by side with *titoi* has been interpreted as an attestation of a change towards a dative in -o (Thulin 1907:303), but it may be no more than a graphical error (§4.3.3). *Efile* shows a very rare omission of -s after a long vowel, which may likewise be an error (§3.5.7d).


115. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
tito[i] \\
mercui[i] \\
efile\end{array}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Only the left shaft of the *m* is preserved. The *s* is ȝ.


\[
\begin{array}{c}
titoi \\
mercui \\
efile\end{array}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the *u*, only the top left-hand corner remains.


117. Painted in yellow a fragment of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
titoi \\
mercui \\
efile\end{array}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. Thulin took this shard and 123 together as *titoi | merc[ui | efile]*, but they have rightly been separated by all later editors.

*Drawings:* Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (39) (reproduced in CIE 8047); Comella 1986 tav.79,R105.

118. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
titoi;mercui\end{array}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the *u*, only the top half remains.

119. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

[titoi:mercui]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

*From autopsy* in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 12549). *Drawings:* Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (44) (reproduced in CIE 8041); Comella 1986 tav.79,R97.

120. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

[titoi:mercui]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

*From autopsy* in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 12550). *Drawings:* Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (44) (reproduced in CIE 8042); Comella 1986 tav.79,R98.

121. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

[titoi:mercui]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.


122. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

[titoi:mercui]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the *m*, only the top left-hand corner remains.


123. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

[---?]merc[ui]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. There is a small space between the *e* and the edge of the lacuna (*merc* Herbig and Vetter), but in view of the standardized form of these inscriptions, *merc[ui* or [titoi:merc[ui* is not impossible. The space under the line is empty: it is impossible to read [titoi] | merc[ui | efil/es (Thulin, adding 117).

*From autopsy* in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 12555). I saw only the second shard, with the letters *erc*. *Drawings:* Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (39) (reproduced in CIE 8046); Comella 1986 tav.77,R70.

124. Painted in yellow on the bottom of a black-varnished ‘Etrusco-Campanian’ cup.

[m]ercui

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the *e*, only the top right corner remains.

125. Scratched (not painted) on a fragment of a black-varnished cup.

\[\text{mercui}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the \textit{m}, only part of the left shaft remains.  

126. Scratched on the handle of a vessel.

\[\text{me\-[cui]}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. On the edge of the lacuna a vertical shaft is just visible, and \textit{me\-[cui]} is therefore preferable to Herbig’s \textit{me\-[er\[cui]} (which has been adopted by all later editors).  

Thulin proposed to take \textit{titoi mercui} as a dative of a deity. \textit{Ef\[es]}, at first regarded as the name of the dedicant (thus still Buonamici) was equated by Erman with Latin \textit{aedilis} (§6.2.1), and the interpretation, adopted by most authors, has since become ‘the aediles, to Titus Mercus’. The word \textit{ef\[es]} has been regarded as a calque on Latin \textit{aediles} by G. Giacomelli and later authors, but I doubt if this is necessary. If the functions of the Faliscan \textit{aediles} were similar to those of their Roman counterparts, Vetter and Combet Farnoux (1980:137-142) may be right in taking the inscribed vessels as dedications by trespassers of aedile regulations or as by the aediles themselves \textit{aere multatico}. This would explain the connection with Mercus or Mercury, the fact that the names of the aediles are not mentioned, and that the majority of the vessels were apparently produced as a series of ready-made dedications. The interpretation is not without problems, however. Although \textit{mercui} can be the name of a god connected, like \textit{Mercurius}, to Latin \textit{merx} etc. and to Oscan \textit{mirikui} Cm 12, \textit{amirikum} Cm 13, and \textit{amiricatud} TB 22, the human praenomen of the god is surprising.  

\[\text{245}\] Most editors therefore tried to infer the existence of a god \textit{Titus} from the \textit{sodales Titii} (and the \textit{aues titiae} from which Varro (L 5.85) derived their name), or connected \textit{Titus} with \textit{Mutinus Titinus}. Solmsen took \textit{Titos Mercus} as the Italic equivalent of ithyphallic Hermes. A discussion of the various theories is given by Combet Farnoux, who himself plausibly posits an adjective */tito-/ ‘propitious, prosperous’, which could be used both as a human praenomen and as an epithet of Mercury. G. Giacomelli suggested that the dedications were made by the aediles on behalf of a member of their college who was called \textit{Titus Mercu}.

A second problem is that interpreting \textit{mercui} as a fourth-declension dative involves quite large morphophonological problems, for which see §4.6.2. It is especially this second problem that has lead to the proposal of alternative interpretations.

\[\text{245}\] The \textit{Aius} in \textit{Aius Locutius} adduced by Vetter is not convincing as a human name. The evidence for a \textit{Titus Sanquus} (Radke 1965b:215, 280) is dubious (Prosdocimi 1965:586).
Herbig, who doubted Thulin’s interpretation already in the CIE, took *titoi mercui as an Etruscan feminine ‘Tita Merconia’, with *efiles first (1914) as the genitive of the husband’s name, and later (1923), following Erman, as ‘aedilis’. This was not adopted afterwards, especially on account of the occurrence of a female aedile. Others interpret mercui as a form of a *Mercuuius. As there are no Faliscan attestations of /u/ being written as u, or of a drop of intervocalic /v/, this is difficult, although not impossible. Jacobsohn interpreted *titoi mercui as an abbreviated nominative, but neither ‘Titoius Mercuvius. Epillius’ nor ‘Titoius. Mercuvius Epillius’ (name of the god + name of the dedican, both in the nominative) is convincing.

*Mercui has also been taken as a genitive of *Mercuuius. In that case, if *titoi is a dative, it can only be a common noun, as Altheim interpreted it (‘to the *efitos of Mercuuius’): Jacobsohn’s ‘to Titus of Mercuuius’ is probably impossible, as such a syntagma would require an adjective, not a genitive (cf. e.g. names like *Picus Martius). Although Altheim’s interpretation of *efitos as ‘phallus’ was adopted by Koch, Kroll, Vahlert, and Andérén, his further expansion of the meaning to ‘Genius’ has been doubted by many and has been rejected at some length by Combet Farnoux (1980:118-133). New evidence in support of his interpretation seems to be provided by the use of */tito-/ in the South Picene inscriptions, *titů|i AP.1, *titiúi TE.5 (also *titüui CH.2, and perhaps *titőnom TE.3?). If *itos or *titos could have a meaning like ‘genius’, this need not necessarily be derived from an original meaning ‘phallus’, however: Combet Farnoux’s */tito- ‘propitious, prosperous’ might well constitute a better basis (cf. the Latin (di) manes : manis or manus = bonus).

*Titoi and mercui have also both been taken as genitives. The first to do so was Jacobsohn, who interpreted ‘Titoii Mercu(v)i’ as the name of the god in the genitive (followed by the dedican in the nominative, which, as he himself admits, is awkward). Pisani interpreted also *efile(s) as a genitive, interpreting ‘Titi Mercuvi aedilis’. Although I agree that a genitive *titoi for the o-stem /tito-/ is not impossible (§4.4.4), the side-by-side occurrence of an ending -oi for the o-stem genitive *titoi and an ending -i for the io-stem genitive mercui is implausible. (It would be even more remarkable in Pisani’s view, where -oi and -i are different stages of a phonological development of one and the same morpheme.).

In my view, none of these interpretations offers an attractive alternative for taking mercui as a dative, problematic though the morphology may be. *Efile(s) is then probably a nominative plural rather than singular; an indication for this is the fact that the omission of word-final -s, which is almost universal after short vowels but virtually absent after long vowels, is attested here only once, in 114, which probably contains an error also in *tito.

**Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:296-303 (36-48) (autopsy); Nogara 1907:156 n.1; Bartholomae 1910:9 n.1; Jacobsohn 1910:3 (4-5); Jacobsohn 1911:464-5; Mengarelli 1911 (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8036-49 (autopsy); Solmsen 1912:9-10; Buonamici 1913:55-6 (7); Herbig 1914a:240-6; Erman 1918; Della Seta

127-131. The following inscribed vessels were also found in the temple precinct. Some may also have belonged to the stips, as was suggested by Thulin (1907:303).

127. Scratched on the bottom of a black-varnished cup (letters 5 mm high).

/ sacra /

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. G. Giacomelli suggested that the name of the god may have stood in the lacuna, but sacra is followed by a space of at least one letter. (In Thulin’s drawing the space is smaller than it is in reality.) In a text like this, placed in a temple precinct, it would of course be clear which god was meant, and its name could therefore be omitted.


128. Scratched inside a black-varnished cup (letters 17-19 mm high) is

/ sta[?---]/

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Thulin interpreted this inscription, together with sta MF 28 and statuo MF 29 as instances of stare used in a sacral sense, ‘to stand (as a dedication)’. This interpretation was adopted by Vetter, who compared Volscian statom VM 2, and by G. Giacomelli. The only valid parallel for Thulin’s interpretation is Umbrian sacre · stahu Um 10, however, where the ‘sacral sense’ depends not on stahu, but on sacre. Sta is rather the abbreviation of Statius (cf. Vetter on MF 28-29).

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 12565). Bibliography: Thulin 1907:304 (52) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8052; Vetter 1953:293 (266c); G. Giacomelli 1963:56 (19); Comella 1986:196 (17) (autopsy). Drawings: Herbig CIE 8052; Comella 1986 tav.78,R83.

129. Scratched inside a black-varnished cup (letters 5 mm high).

[---]*[5-7]: cua /

Dextroverse, but the spelling cu rather than qu points to the Faliscan rather than the Latin alphabet. The traces consist of the lower halves of three shafts placed close together, perhaps an m. Cua is apparently an abbreviation, perhaps, as Thulin, thought, of a name like Quaelius or Quartus. The latter possibility is considered also by Herbig. G. Giacomelli rejected these proposals, but apparently for no other reason than that she thought that they were proposed, not as solutions of an abbreviation, but as restorations.
(which is certainly impossible). It should be noted that names derived from the numerals 1-4 were very rare at this time, and that the letters cua do not stand in the position where a praenomen might be expected.


130. Scratched inside a black-varnished cup (letters 8-10 mm high).

/ poe[?---]/

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet? O and e are written as a ligature ☞. A similar ligature oe has been read in LtF/Lat 171. The form is apparently an abbreviation of a name.


131. Painted on the bottom of a black-varnished cup (letters 18-25 mm high).

/ sa /

Dextroverse. The dextroverse ductus may indicate that the inscription belongs to the dedications from the period after 241. The form is clearly an abbreviation, either of sa(cra) (cf. sacra MF 128), or of the name of a dedicant.


14.1.4. The temple in Contrada Celle. The temple of Contrada Celle, the ruins of which are visible even today, may have been the famous Faliscan temple of Juno described by Ovid (Am. 3.13, where he describes a visit to the deity’s festival and the procession): see Le Bonniec 1980. For literature on the temple complex and its excavations, see the literature named in the bibliography to 132.

132. From the cella of the temple of Celle are three shards of a terracotta decorative revetment, perhaps a frieze circling the cella. The shards show a boy’s or a woman’s head, above which, in a bare strip, the inscription is painted in red paint.

/---[/L²[---]/

Sinistroverse. Only the lower half of the l remains. It is impossible to make any conjecture as to the contents of the inscription; it may have been the name of the figure, or it may have been part of a much larger (dedicatory?) inscription.

246 Andrén’s drawing contains a fourth fragment showing more of the hair.
14.1.5. The temple of Lo Scasato. The temple ruins of Lo Scasato may date to the Late Faliscan period: unfortunately, they have yielded only a few inscriptions.

133. Scratched on one of the sides of a 10 cm high pyramid-shaped loomweight

\textit{ca}

Sinistroverse, but apparently with reversed \textit{a} (R).

\textit{Bibliography:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8564. \textit{Drawing:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8564.

134. Scratched on an “oggetto a forma cilindrica di tubo, di uso incerto, con molti fori nelle pareti, forse per sostegno di vasi mentre si dovevano cuocere” (Nogara in Herbig \textit{CIE} 8565).

\textit{se}

Sinistroverse, with reversed \textit{s}.

\textit{Bibliography:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8565. \textit{Drawing:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8565.

14.2. Civita Castellana, origin unknown

A great number of inscriptions has been ascribed to Civita Castellana without further specification or identification of their site of origin. The majority of these inscriptions will probably have been found at or near Civita Castellana, either as chance finds or in clandestine or badly documented (semi)private excavations, but the possibility that inscriptions from other locations were later erroneously ascribed to Civita Castellana as the central site of the area cannot be excluded (cf. §1.4.5). This is of some importance for the dating of the material, for the criterion on which the inscriptions from Civita Castellana are dated to the Middle Faliscan period, namely the fact that this site was (largely) abandoned after 241, does not hold for other sites. Tiles from other locations (and perhaps from Civita Castellana itself, cf. §14.1) may therefore date from the Late rather than the Middle Faliscan period. Candidates for this are e.g. the inscriptions in Latin alphabet (LtF 171-174).

The inscriptions that are ascribed to Civita Castellana but not to any specific location within or around the town fall into three groups. The most numerous are the sepulchral inscriptions on tiles, subdivided into: (1) tiles on which a gentiliciurn can be identified (§14.2.1, MF 135-139 and 141-157, and LtF 140), (2) tiles containing
comprehensible parts of text but without identifiable gentilicia (§14.2.2, MF 158-170),
with a subgroup of (3) tiles written in the Latin alphabet (§14.2.3, LtF 171-174) and
(4) the fragmentary texts (§14.2.4, MF 175-194). They are followed by other two
groups, the detached loculus-inscriptions (§14.2.5, MF 195-198) and the inscriptions on
pottery (§14.2.6, MF/Etr 199 and MF 200-201, MF? 202-204).

14.2.1. Inscriptions on tiles containing identifiable gentilicia. The following tiles
contain more or less identifiable gentilicia.

135 (Cincius). Colonna mentions an unpublished tile from Civita Castellana with the
text cincia. As far as I have been able to ascertain, this tile has remained unpublished to
this day: neither can I say if cincia is the whole text, or only a part.


136-139 (Fafar-). Two inscriptions containing a gentilicium in Fafar-, perhaps
connected to the potamonym Farfarus, see §6.5.1.

136-137. The titulus prior is painted in red across the front of a damaged tile (max.
32×48 cm; letters 10-11 cm high).

\begin{verbatim}
poplia
fafarn
\end{verbatim}

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The interpuncts before poplia read by Herbig and Pauli
jr. (in Herbig CIE 8237a-b) but not by Thulin (in Herbig CIE 8237a-b) are invisible and
may well never have existed. The second line ends in I, with the left shaft written
against the inside of the tile’s flange. This is read as iu written upside down in boustro-
phedon by Herbig (fafariu = fafari u(xor) or fafariu(), Lejeune (poplia fafariu, with an
Etruscan ending), Vetter (…:poplia/iu/fafarn ‘Publia, Iu(na), Farfarus’?), and G. Gia-
comelli. None of their interpretations is really attractive, however, and there seems to be
no objection against taking it as n (I), with the left shaft detached as it had to be painted
‘around the corner’. This would give a gentilicum Fa(r)farn..., either comparable to
Etruscan gentilicia of the type Perperna or connected with the potamonym Farfarus
(§6.5.1). The inscription may have continued in a third line on the missing part of the
tile.

\footnote{It could be argued that these should have been included among the inscriptions from
the necropoles in chapter 13, but as there are no clear data on their provenance, there is a possibility
is that they are in fact from other locations: MLF 347-355, for instance, ascribed by Herbig (CIE
8196-8204) to the Valsiarosa necropolis at Civita Castellana, have since been shown to belong
to the site at Grotta Porciosa.}
The *titulus posterior* is painted on plaster across the back of the tile (letters 12-14 cm high).

[---][lio:*[?---]
[---][so*[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The contents of the first line, now badly legible, may consist of the end of a man’s name. At the end of the second line there appear to be some traces (possibly a *u* or an *m*?).

*From autopsy* in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8208). *Bibliography:* Herbig *CIE* 8237a-b (*autopsy*); Lejeune 1952b:20 n.1; Vetter 1953:304 (293); G. Giacomelli 1963:86 (94a-b).

*Drawings:* Herbig *CIE* 8237; Thulin in *CIE* 8237 (mirrored).

138-139. Known only from apographs by Pauli jr. The *titulus prior* is painted in red across the front of a tile fragment.

.ucro[---]/
**[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The text starts at the edge of the tile, and a tile may be missing in front. The second line contains only three shafts (*i.* --- Herbig). *Ucro* is regarded as a gentilicium by G. Giacomelli and Calzecchi-Onesti.

The *titulus posterior* is painted in black across the back of the tile fragment.

.faf[---]/

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *f*’s are both damaged at the top and could be read as *t*’s. *Faf[---]* could be the beginning of the same gentilicium as in 137 (Herbig).


140 (*Folcosius*). Painted in black across the front of a damaged tile (47×27-30 cm, letters 6-9 cm high). The letters are so slender that they give the impression of having been written with a reed-pen and look similar to those of MLF 337, from the tomb of the *gens Folcosia* at Carbognano-Vallerano (whence MLF 329-337).

.ce[s/i]/
.holc[osio]/
.ar[p/...]

Sinistroverse, although the alphabet appears to be Latin, with *H* for *h*, and cursive *a* (*A*) and *e* (*l*). The first line is .*J*D, probably *ce* (*J*D), followed by vague traces of vertical lines. The last letter of the third line is *T* (*arp[ineo* Herbig, disregarding the interpunct), an *ar* (*ar,f* Vetter) is impossible. The inscription apparently occupied only one tile, in which case there is not enough room to restore *holc[osio]* or *holc[osia]*: the gentilicium may have been abbreviated to *holc[osi]*, or the last letter may have been written underneath the line in what is now the missing part of the third line.
THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM CIVITÀ CASTELLANA (FALERII VETERES) II


141-143 (Graecius?). The following tiles appear to contain the same gentilicium. The variation between "cr[---]" 141 and "cre[---]" 142 would point to a name with an original diphthong /ai/ ("cr[i---]") → /ey/ ("cre[---]"), cf. §3.7.6. In that case, Thulin’s Graecius is not impossible (cf. the praenomen kreco MF 147 and lo : cr MF 33): see §7.8.1.71 for this name.

141. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (37×30 cm, letters 10-11 cm high).

[--]cr[i---]
[iu?]ngeo

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. All that is left of the last letter of the first line is the shaft, which could be read as a or e. What remains of the penultimate letter of the second line are the upper halves of two shafts standing close together, probably a cursive e (---eo Herbig) rather than an i (...io Thulin).


142. Painted in red along the length of the back of a damaged tile (max. 45×45 cm, letters 8-10 cm high).

[--]io:cre[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig read cr---, but Thulin’s cre.. is beyond all doubt: the e is clearly visible.


143. Painted in red on white plaster along the length of the back of a tile fragment (max. 34×37 cm, letters c. 10 cm high).248

[--]jo:xf[---]
[--]jleo:xc[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the r, only the bottom part of the shaft is visible. Of the first letter of the second line, a small oblique stroke remains that can only be the sidestroke of an l. The letters jleo are probably part of a patronym; c[---] may have contained the name of a second person.


248 Herbig erroneously describes the letters as painted on the front of the tile.
144-145 (Lepuius?). The titulus prior is painted in red across the front (letters 7-8 cm high) of a fragmentary tile (max. 30×44 cm).

Fig. 14.1. Various drawings of the first line of MF 144.

left: Thulin’s drawing. (From Thulin 1907:287.)
middle: Nogara’s drawing. (From Herbig CIE 8243a.)
right: Author’s drawing (tracing from author’s slides).

lepuia
uoltilia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The main group of shards contains only the lowest parts of the letters of the first line, before which one letter may still be missing. The first two traces are almost certainly an a: the bottom part of the left-hand shaft is slightly curved, exactly like the a at the end of the second line (which is quite different from Thulin’s drawing). The next three traces were restored by Thulin as ta from a small fragment containing the upper halves of these letters; the last trace he read, with great hesitation, as i, interpreting ‘Lepuia Voltius’ daughter (made this grave) for Ianta’. This was adopted by Vetter (iatai) and G. Giacomelli (iatai). Nogara (in Herbig CIE 8243a-b) noted that Thulin’s fragment did not join onto the others and suspected that it did not belong to this inscription at all.249 The last two letters, however, are certainly not ai. The very last trace shows the same slight curvature that characterizes the a, and together with the trace preceding it forms the bottom part of an a. The shaft preceding this a, which stands quite close to it, can be an i or a t. Of the preceding letter, only the bottom half of a shaft is preserved, separated from the traces that surround it by rather more space than is suggested by the drawings by Thulin and Nogara. Possible readings are at least f, i, p, and t, perhaps also n. None of these letters seems to make sense, however. Unfortunately, I was unable to find Thulin’s fragment myself. I have tried to fit the fragment as it appears in the drawings in various positions above the first line, to see if it would fit with the last traces (giving [?]a*ta) or with the first (giving ta*ia, cf.

249 Herbig published this fragment again separately as CIE 8280, reading it as ---fe---.
THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM CIVITA CASTELLANA (FALERII VETERES) II

θania MF 81), but neither appears to be possible. The text probably consisted of a (now illegible) praenomen, followed by a gentilicium lepuiia and a patronym uoltilia. The possibility that lepuiia is to be read as le, an abbreviation of a man’s praenomen in the genitive, followed by Etruscan puia ‘wife’ was rejected already by Herbig, but revived by Vetter: see §9.2.2.3. Not only would it be a case of Etruscan interference within a formulaic phrase HUSBANDGEN WIFE where uxor was the standard word (§7.4.2), it would also be the only case where this formula precedes FILIATION (apart from the exceptional and easily explained case cauiia · uxo · a · LF 242).

The titulus posterior is painted in red on plaster across the back (letters c. 13 cm high) of the tile fragments.

[u]olt[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Only a very small part of the o is visible. Possible restorations are uol[ta], or any derivation of this name like [u]olt[io], [u]olt[ilio], etc.

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8179). Bibliography: Thulin 1907:287 (25) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8243a (part of which=CIE 8280), 8243b; Vetter 1953:305 (299A-B); G. Giacomelli 1963:87-8 (100a-b). Drawing: Thulin 1907:287 (reproduced in CIE 8243a-b); Nogara in CIE 8243a; Herbig CIE 8243b and 8280.

146-148 (Laevius, Laeuius). Three inscriptions contain gentilicia that can connected either to leuia LtF 328 and leuieis Lat 251 (probably Laeuius, §7.8.1.81) or to leueli MF 14 (probably Laeuius, §87.8.1.82).

146. Painted in red on plaster across the backs of three tiles: the first 30×33 cm (apparently part of a tile of a different size, but without doubt belonging to this inscription), the second 46×60 cm, the third 43×43 cm (“Von dem dritten ist nur ein jetzt in Kalk eingefasstes Fragment des Bewurfs erhalten”, Thulin 1907:283). The second tile seems to contain traces of an earlier inscription.

1cauf2io:le[u]elio:caui[i]
1hilio:ean[tai...lni[a]
1hec:b[cupar]t:...[ta

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The e has the rare form ⃗A (§11.2.4.2, occurring also in Lat 482†), which can still be read clearly and is beyond any doubt; h has the likewise curious form ⃗E. Herbig restored le[u]io in the first line, but as this would leave no room for the restoration of a gentilicium in the second, Thulin’s le[uelio] has been adopted by all later editors. In view of the size of the letters this might just (but only just) be possible without assuming that a tile was missing between the second and the third. as it is, there is hardly any space left for the woman’s gentilicium or patronym. (Thulin proposed ci[lni[a], and that is about as much as could be fitted into the lacuna.)
The third line may have contained the name of a third woman (e.g. a daughter ian[ta] or a son uol[ta]?). As the inscription gives every sign of being written all at one time, cupat must be read as a plural cupa(n)t.


147. Painted in red along the length of the back of a tile (69×47 cm, letters 13-15 cm high).

\[\text{kreco}[-/-]\
\text{iata\text{[uio]}leue\text{[lia]}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first letter is \(\text{[}\), which was read as \(k\) by Thulin and by Nogara (in Herbig CIE 8241), but Herbig and others after him, distrusting a \(k\) (not before \(a\)) in a Middle or Late Faliscan inscription, regarded it as a \(c\) corrected from a shaft. However, the Late Faliscan inscriptions from Pratoro (LF 242, 243, and 246) now show that \(k\) could be used to represent /g/, which is exactly the way in which it is used here: see §11.2.4.2. G. Giacomelli regarded creco as a cognomen and assumed that a tile was missing before the text, but Graecus can very well be a praenomen, as Peruzzi suggested: see §7.1.1.26. The second line probably contained the gentilicium leue\text{lia} (§7.8.1.82) although it is also possible to read leue\text{lia}’saeuili f.’ with the praenomen Laeuius (§7.7.1.33) or perhaps even leue\text{a} with the gentilicium Laeuius (§7.8.1.32). Peruzzi (1965:276-8) regarded iata : leue\text{lia} as a daughter of ca\text{[uio]} : leue\text{lia} and ian\text{[ta]} : .\text{lnia} of MF 146, in which case iata : leue\text{lia} would then apparently have been named after her mother.


148. Painted in red along the length of the back of a damaged tile (65×max. 35 cm, letters 12-15 cm high).

\[\text{i[un]ale}[-/-]\
\text{mesio}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Thulin read laf[-/-] in the first line and masio in the second, but the original supports rather the lef[-/-] and mesio read by Nogara (in Herbig CIE 8249) and Herbig. The gentilicium may have been either lef\text{uio} or lef\text{uelio} (cf. §7.8.1.81-82); mesio is either a patronym or a second gentilicium (§7.7.1.43).

149-151 (Pupellius or Pupilius). The following tiles contain a gentilicium Pupellius or Pupilius: see §7.8.1.129).

149. Painted in red on two or three fragmentary tiles (38 × c.115 cm, letters 8-9 cm high).

\[\text{[uol}\text{[a:pupelio} \text{[m]}\text{a:omlo}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The fragment containing \( ol \) cannot be joined directly onto the others, but clearly belongs to the beginning of the first line where it was placed by Herbig. The \( t \) is nearly complete: almost the entire shaft is visible. An apparently unpublished fragment, numbered 8184 like the others, contains \( \{1\} \), i.e. an \( a \) followed by part of a shaft. Although it cannot be joined onto the other shards, both the colour and structure of the tile and the lettering make clear that it belongs to this inscription. If placed at the beginning of the second line, the cognomen is \([m]\text{ano}[m]\)o, not \([m\text{ax}][a][m]\)o as it is usually restored.

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8184). The fragment with \( lio \) could not be found. Bibliography: Thulin 1907:285 (22) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8232 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:303 (289); G. Giacomelli 1963:85 (89). Drawing: Thulin 1907:285 (reproduced in CIE 8232).

150. Painted in dark red on white plaster across the back of a damaged tile (40×48 cm, letters c.11 cm high).

\[\text{[---p}\text{upelio[3]}\text{[i---}\]
\[\text{[---.}\text{ahe[c]}\text{[3]upa(t)\}]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the \( l \), only a very small trace of the lower half is preserved. The first \( p \) of \( pu[pelio \) must have stood on a tile that is now missing. The rest of this tile probably contained an (abbreviated) praenomen in the first line. At the end of the text, another tile is missing, which contained the last letters of \( hef\text{ cupa(t)\). The inscription can be read as pertaining either to a woman only, with the first line ending in the abbreviation of a father’s praenomen followed in the second line by \( file\[a\), or to a man and a woman, in which case the first line ended in the man’s affiliation and the beginning of the second line contained the name of the woman (---/a).


151. Painted in red on the back of a fragmentary tile (tot. 63×36 cm, letters 11-12 cm high). Thulin mentioned six fragments that he assumed belonged to a second tile of the inscription: three of these can in fact be joined to the end of the first line.

473
Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. *Tulo* is followed by *p*, as was proposed by Herbig, not by Thulin’s *ti*: what Thulin read as a *t* is in fact an interpunct with slight drip-mark. The next letter is probably a large *u*: a trace of its top right corner is visible on the fragment that also contains the top of the *p*. This is followed by a letter of which only the middle part of a shaft is visible, perhaps *p* (cf. *pupellio MF 149*) or *t* (cf. *putellio MF 152*). After that, the text was continued on another tile (assuming the tile has the standard length of c.68 cm). Fragment 8227 may have belonged to this second tile, as Thulin proposed; fragment 8231 (*ai*), however, probably belonged to another inscription: as it consists of the upper right-hand corner of a tile, it could be placed only in the first line, but neither *pu/g185aai*--- nor *pu/g83ai*--- gives a plausible text.

*From autopsy* in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8200+8202+8224+three fragments without numbers (+8227+8231?). The fragment containing the letters un could not be found.


152 (*Putellius*?). Painted in red along the length of the front of a fragmentary tile (tot. 73× max. 42 cm, letters 7-8 cm high).

*ulo/tio/;march[2]*[---]*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. *Marc* is written against the edge of the tile: *pace* Vetter, it belongs to the same line as *uoltio/;*. The text was probably continued on a second tile: G. Giacomelli’s *marc[i]* is impossible if the text is assumed to have occupied one tile only. In the second line, Thulin and Herbig read *puellio*, but Vetter’s *putellio* is certain: part of the sidebar of the *t* is visible. *Putellio* provides a rare instance of geminated spelling (§11.2.4.3, §3.5.5.3). Vetter interpreted *putellio* as ‘infans’, related to Oscan *puklum* Cp 37 and Paelignian *puelois* Pg 5. Although adopted by G.
Giacomelli (‘filiolus’) and considered probable by Rix, I hesitate to adopt it: see §6.2.62. Vetter’s idea that the main text began with marc, with uoltio | putellio as marginal addition is implausible: the text start at the edge of the tile, not half-way down its surface. Uoltio is rather a praenomen followed by a gentilicium marc[---] (for which cf. §7.8.1.97-98.

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8182+8187+8188+8189+8991+8201+one fragment without number). Bibliography: Thulin 1907:286 (24) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8235 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:303-4 (292); G. Giacomelli 1963:85 (92); Rix 1964:448. Drawings: Thulin 1907:286 (reproduced in CIE 8235); Nogara in CIE 8235.

153-154 (Sacconius). Two tiles containing a gentilicium Sacconius.

153. Painted in red on plaster across the back of a damaged tile (49×40 cm, letters 10-12 cm high).

[1] [---] \( ^{2} \) cai\( ^{2} \)fio\]

The first line was read as car[co] by Herbig, but the original has \( ^{1} \), i.e. is, not r. The n is written under the second line, the i vertically under the n, and the o to the right and lower than the i, indicating that this was the last tile of the inscription. The interpuncts imply that one or more tiles are missing at the beginning, although the text appears to be complete: perhaps it was an addition to an already existing inscription, like MF 41.


154. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a tile (56×48 cm, letters 10 cm high).

[1] [---] \( ^{3} \) zaconiai

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The line slopes downwards, and the final i is placed slightly lower down than the other letters. As Bonfante noted from a photograph by Torelli, the word is preceded by an interpunct that does not appear in Thulin’s drawing. The interpuncts and the case, either a dative or a genitive (§8.10.2), make it probable that words are missing in front on other tiles.


155 (Tirrius). Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a tile (70 × 48 cm, let. 15-18 cm).

[1] [t[---]\( ^{2} \) tiriai\( ^{2} \)]

\( ^{1} \) [e]xa\( ^{2} \)f
Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The reading of especially the beginning of both lines is very unclear: Herbig’s drawing in particular shows little more than vague vertical traces there. Nevertheless, Thulin read the text as theiﬁalol|lea:csf and Herbig as ti|fiiialol|f(-)a:csf. The latter isolated lo as lo(ferta), as in loferta LF 221: this is rejected by Vetter and G. Giacomelli, as the freedwoman would then be named before her mistress. It is impossible, however, not to read lo as an independent word unless one either reads lo|la, assuming that the inscription pertained to two women, or assumes that a second tile is missing at the end. The latter possibility appears to be contradicted by Herbig’s drawing, where the end of the first line bends downwards slightly, indicating that this was the last tile of the inscription.

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE 8248 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:306 (304); G. Giacomelli 1963:89 (105).

**Drawing:** Thulin in CIE 8248; Herbig CIE 8248.

156-157 (ronius). Painted in red on the front of a damaged tile (59×45 cm).

\[1/\]

Ronio:uol [t---]

\[1/\]

a*ome ³

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. A tile is certainly lost at the beginning, containing the praenomen and part of the gentilicium; if uol is not an abbreviation (as Colonna assumed), another tile is missing at the end, which contained the remains of the patronym (uol[tio or uol[tilio). The second letter of the second line is T, either an x or a t (Ja*ome Renzetti Marra). Colonna reads it as a dative m]axome, interpreting ‘...ronius son of Volt... (made this grave) for ... Maxuma’. There are no certain Faliscan instances of monophthongization in the ending of the dative (§3.7.6.), nor of a woman with a cognomen (§7.9): Colonna ascribed these oddities to Latin influence. Another objection is the fact that his photograph shows a clear difference in colour between both lines, implying that they were not written at the same time. Perhaps me is an abbreviation of Maesius (cf. mesio MF 148): the space before the m seems to be wider than those between the other letters of the second line. In that case, however, it would seem to be preceded by a man’s name [---]axo or [---]ato.

The **titulus posterior** is painted in red across the back of the tile.

\[iu-uiui][---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The gentilicium was read as uili by Colonna, who interpreted it as genitive of a gentilicium Vilius which he somehow derived from uelos in EF 4. The left-hand stroke of the letter he reads as l, however, is very long and touches the upper end of the i. The reading is probably rather uiui[---] or perhaps uin[---] with a reversed n: the latter could be the beginning of a gentilicium like Vinucius.

**Bibliography:** Colonna 1972:446-7 (57-8) (autopsy); Renzetti Marra 1974:351. **Photograph:** Colonna 1972 tab.LXXX nrs.57-8. **Drawing:** Colonna 1972:446-7.
14.2.2. Inscriptions on tiles containing identifiable parts of texts. The following tiles contain no identifiable gentilicia, but the general build-up of the text can in most cases be established.

158. Painted in red on plaster across the back of two tiles (67×47 cm and max. 34×43 cm respectively; letters 10-11 cm high).

\[\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\text{uol}[/\text{t}\text{a}\text{]}\text{t}\text{a} /\text{[3]}\text{[/}]\text{[---]}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\text{itac}[/\text{c}\text{]}\text{u}\text{c}[/\text{[3]}\text{[/}]\text{[---]}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\text{hec}\text{c}[/\text{a}\text{]}\text{p}\text{a}[/\text{[3]}\text{[/}]\text{[?---]}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. In the first line, only the lower parts of the letters has been preserved. The first word is \text{uol}[/\text{t}\text{a}\text{]}\text{t}\text{a} or perhaps \text{uol}[/\text{t}\text{io}\text{]}\text{t}\text{io}, followed by the lower halves of two shafts. In the second line, only a trace of the \text{c} is left; the last letter can be either \text{r} (Thulin) or \text{u} (Herbig). The traces of the last letters of the third line read by Thulin and Herbig have now disappeared. One or two missing tiles at the end contained the gentilicia and affiliations.


159. Painted in red on two tile fragments (max. 37× 40 cm, let. 11 cm).

\[\text{[leu]}\text{elio}[/\text{[---]}\text{[---]}\]
\[\text{[---]}\text{io}[/\text{[---]}\]
\[\text{[hec]}\text{c}[/\text{up}[/\text{at}\text{]}\text{[---]}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The \text{a} is reversed (r Thulin). – Restoring [---]\text{elio} as a praenomen, [---]\text{io} as a gentilicium, and \text{ca}[/---] either as \text{ca}[wi\text{f}] or as \text{ca}[ui\text{a}] results in an inscription of one tile; restoring [---]\text{elio} as a gentilicium (\text{pup}[e]l)[\text{io} G. Giacomelli) would make the text considerably longer.

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8197 and 8219?). The right-hand shard (inv. 8219) does not resemble Thulin’s drawing, but has traces of letters on both sides, those on the back (\text{o}??) painted on plaster, which fits Herbig’s (but not Thulin’s) description; the left-hand shard (inv. 8197) is easily recognizable, but here the letters on the back are painted directly on the tile, in accordance with Thulin’s, but not with Herbig’s description. Bibliography: Thulin 1907:282 (18) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8234 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:303 (291); G. Giacomelli 1963:85 (91). Drawing: Thulin 1907:282 (reproduced in CIE 8234).

160. Painted in red on plaster on the back of a tile fragment (40 × 32 cm, letters c.7 cm high).

\[
\text{[p]\text{opli\text{a}}}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the \text{o}, only the lower half remains, which could be read as a \text{u}. After this, the line bends downwards, showing that this was the last tile of
the inscription. Traces of paint are visible after the i, but it is not clear whether they were part of an a or of an o; being the last (or perhaps only) word of the text, [p]oplía is perhaps more likely than [p]oplío.


161. Painted in red on plaster across the back of a damaged tile (43×33 cm, letters c.8 cm high).

[p]olp[ia:—]\n[hec]:cu[p[a]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Reading cup[at] instead of cup[a] assumes that the text ran over two tiles, in which case the second tile probably contained the woman’s gentilicium or affiliation in the first line.


162. Painted in red on the back of a fragmentary tile (17×40 cm, letters 5-7 cm high).

1[maj]xomo|luoltilio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The traces of the first letters, ξ, point to xo rather than to no (man]omo Herbig, who also considered max]omo) or p (Thulin). The vertical strokes after ma]xomo, read by Thulin as ii or e, were interpreted by Herbig as interpuncts: this seems to be correct, a double stroke-interpunct is unique (§11.2.4.3). Of the t, only the shaft is preserved. The last three letters are written under the line in boustrophedon. A preceding tile will have contained the praenomen and the gentilicium.

Bibliography: Thulin 1907:290 (27) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8244 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:305 (300); G. Giacomelli 1963:88 (101). Drawings: Thulin 1907:290 (reproduced in CIE 8244); Nogara in CIE 8244.

163. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (max. 43×43 cm, letters 12-13 cm).

1[u]ol[l][i]—\n\n1[u]ol[li][i]—\n
Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the t in the first line, only a part of the shaft is left. Of the last letters of the second line, only the upper parts are preserved. The fragment is the upper right-hand corner of the tile and therefore gives the beginning of the text: the first letter of each line can be restored on the same fragment, where the plaster has crumbled away. The inscription occupied probably three tiles, containing part of the gentilicium in the first line.

164. Painted in red along the length of the back of a damaged tile (max. 52×26 cm, letters 6-7 cm high).

[---u]oltio:
[---]o:

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The lines end in the interpuncts read by Thulin, not in the i’s read by Herbig. [U]oltio may be a praenomen or a patronym.


165. Painted in red on the front of a tile of which three fragments are preserved (24×13 cm and 39×19 cm, with a loose fragment of 16×9 cm; letters 5-9 cm high).

[---*i:u[o]ltialo

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. A small trace seems to be visible before the first i. – Thulin read u[o]ltialo, which he regarded as a hypercorrective form for uoltielo, but there is no parallel for ai used in this way; Herbig isolated lo as an abbreviation of lo-ferta. Reading [---*i as ---ai, which is far from certain, he arrived at three possible interpretations. The first, taking both forms in -ai as datives, with uoltiai as a patronym (‘for ...a, daughter of Volta, freedwoman’), assumes that freedwomen could have a patronym.250 The second, taking the forms as dative and genitive respectively (‘for ...a, freedwoman of Voltia’), is certainly better: G. Giacomelli’s objection that women are never designated by a patronym alone carries little weight in view of the possibility that uoltia is also a praenomen (§7.7.1.86). The third possibility is to take both forms in -ai as genitives (‘of ...a, freedwoman of Voltia’): for the genitive in -ai, see §4.2.2.


166. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (max. 23×30 cm, letters c.11 cm high).

[---cela[---]
[---]ium[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig read the first line as cela, which he interpreted as a cognomen, followed by a patronym iunfeo. If the first line is indeed cela, this is rather a noun (cela / iun( ) ‘cella Iunae’ G. Giacomelli); note, however, that cela always refers to the tomb, not to the loculus (§6.3.8). In any case, cela cannot be considered certain. The two strokes that Herbig read as e are thinner than those of the

250 G. Giacomelli dismisses this as absurd, but her alternative, taking uoltiai as an adjectively used gentilicium (‘a Voltian freedwoman’) is at least equally unattractive.
other letters and very close together. They could well be a badly painted i. Apart from that, the text is fragmentary, and several letters may be missing before cela. From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8181). Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8251 (autopsy); G. Giacomelli 1963:90 (108). Drawing: Herbig CIE 8251.

167-168. Painted in red (letters 10 cm high) on a tile fragment (max. 30×32 cm).

[---jio:uolti[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig read ---jio uolto[---], but the original shows an interpunct, and ti where Herbig read o. The second word is therefore in all probability a patronym uolti[o or uolti[lio. Painted in red (letters 10 cm high) on the other side of the fragment (30×32 cm).

[---]*r[---]
[---]*pp[---]
[---]*[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The r in the first line can also be read as a; the second line may also be read as [---]rapt[---]. Of the third line, only vague traces are preserved. From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8163). Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8258a-b (autopsy); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,Ha-b). Drawing: Herbig CIE 8258.

169. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a damaged tile (max. 37×32 cm, letters 10 cm high).

[---ar]utor[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The interpunct read by Herbig between the o and the r is not visible. The restoration is Vetter’s. Another possibility may be s]uto r[ or s]utor[ (cf. suto Lat 250). From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8204). Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8267 (autopsy); Vetter 1953:306 (310); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,VIII). Drawing: Herbig CIE 8267.

170. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a damaged tile (max. 41×41 cm, letters 8-10 cm high).

[1] [---]2***
[1] [---]focue
[1] [---]2to

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The traces of the first line seen by Thulin and Herbig cannot be read any more. The second line was read as ...ocua... by Thulin, with a name in Cua- as he had read also in MF 129. Herbig read ---jocue, assuming a coordination of two names by –cue, but this would be the only instance in which the second name
would also be a man’s. The third line was read as $i$ by Herbig, but the traces to point to two letters (/---$ji$ or /---$ig$).


14.2.3. Tiles inscribed in the Latin alphabet. The following tiles are inscribed in the Latin alphabet. It is unclear whether this points to a date after c.240. Another tile that may be inscribed in the Latin rather than the Faliscan alphabet is MF 140.

171. Painted in red on the back of a damaged tile (40×47 cm, letters 13 cm high). 251

/---$j^o$ce$e^f$

Sinistroverse, but Latin alphabet. The interpunct consists of a small vertical line (§11.2.4.3). The first three letters are $Dj$. Herbig, comparing poe[?---] MF 130, written in a similar way, read this as an abbreviated name poe (adopted by Vetter and G. Giacomelli). The second and third letter, however, are rather $ce$ (Thulin, Pauli in Herbig CIE 8236), which makes a preceding /---$j$ difficult, as this can hardly be the end of a gentilicium or praenomen. It seems better to read the first letter with Pauli as /---$j$; a similar $o$ occurs in MF 88 (where it was probably due to the fact that the painter was writing a vertically placed line).


172. Painted in red along the length of the back of a tile (58.5×44 cm; letters 10-15 cm high).

/---$f^i$ce$mo^3$/---

/---$f^i$mosot$/---$

The first line is written dextroverse in Latin alphabet. The second line was read by Thulin as mosox (sinistroverse), which he considered restoring also in the first line (mo$[sox]$), assuming a Latin-Faliscan bilingue. Nogara (in Herbig CIE 8266) and Herbig read the second line upside down as ---losom (sinistroverse). G. Giacomelli’s mosot (sinistroverse) is probably correct, but unclear: is sot the same as zot ‘sunt’ MLF 285? The difference between both lines is due to ancient re-use of the tile (§11.1.4.1c).


251 “In calce superinieicta, sed ubique detrita et deleta alterius inscriptionis item rubro colore pictae incertissima vestigia aegre cernuntur” (Herbig CIE 8236). Nothing now remains of these traces, or indeed of the plaster on which they were painted.
173. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a tile (69×46 cm, letters c.15 cm high).

\[\text{[1]} \text{mino}\text{[2]} /\ldots\text{[1]} \text{c.muru}\text{[2]} /\ldots\]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Thulin’s drawing shows a rounded \(u\) followed by a vague \(s\) at the end of the second line (\(\text{mino.sa | c.muru.(s)}\)), but Herbig’s drawing shows only two vague vertical lines, which he read as \(u\). Mino is clearly \(\text{mino(r)}\), perhaps a woman’s name: see also §3.5.7b for the spelling \(\text{Mino(r)}\). A tile is probably missing at the end: Pauli and Thulin assumed that this was LtF 174.

**Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:292-4 (31) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8254; Bormann CIL XI.7517; Vetter 1953:307 (312a) (autopsy); G. Giacomelli 1963:91 (111a). **Drawings:** Thulin 1907:292 (reproduced in CIE 8254); Herbig CIE 8254.

174. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a tile (69×46 cm, letters c.15 cm high).

\[\text{/ decon/} \]
\[\text{ /a.f /} \]

Dextroverse in Latin alphabet with cursive \(e\) (\(\text{Ⅱ}\)) and \(a\) (\(\text{Α}\)). The text is doubtlessly incomplete; the extant letters could perhaps be read as \(D.\text{Econ[...]}\) or \(\text{Dec. On[...]}\), or possibly \(\text{De. con[iunx]}\), followed in the second line by a less doubtful \(\text{A(uli) f(ilius)}\). The tile was joined to LtF 173 by Pauli (in Herbig CIE 8254-8255), Thulin, and Bormann. I doubt whether this is possible, but it does not in any case yield a better text. Thulin, the only editor of those who joined the tiles to give an interpretation, read \(\text{mino.sa decon | c.muru.(s)a.f.}\), an epitaph of two brothers Mino Deconius and C. Murronius, sons of \text{Sa- mino}, however, is a woman’s name.

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8157). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:292-4 (31) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8255 (autopsy); Bormann CIL XI.7517; Vetter 1953:307 (312a) (autopsy); G. Giacomelli 1963:90-1 (111b). **Drawing:** Thulin 1907:292 (reproduced in CIE 8255); Herbig CIE 8255.

14.2.4. Tiles containing only fragments of texts. The following tiles are clearly inscribed, but the preserved fragments of the texts are too short to establish either their contents or the structure of the text.

175. Apparently unpublished is the inscription on a tile without number in the depot of the Museo Archeologico dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana. The tile, damaged at the

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\(^{252}\) Thulin (1907:292) described both this inscription and MF 174 as “unmittelbar auf der rauhen Aussenseite aufgemahlt”: according to Herbig and Vetter both were painted on plaster, which is certainly wrong in the case of MF 174.
upper end and in the lower left-hand corner, measures 47 cm (length, incomplete) by 45 cm (width). Painted in red on plaster across the back is:

\[
\begin{align*}
[1] & \quad [-] \quad 2
\end{align*}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The height of the \( r \) is 9 cm, that of the \( o \) 7 cm. There are no traces of lines preceding this (although there is room for two lines), nor of any letters following the text, so that at least one tile is missing at the beginning. Cf. \( \quad [-] \quad \text{ro :} \quad [-] \) MF 178.

176-194. The following fragments were first published by in the CIE. Except in the last four cases, I republish them from autopsy, and I have been able to improve upon the readings of Herbig and Nogara here and there.

176. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a damaged tile (max. 31×46 cm, letters c. 10 cm high).

\[
\begin{align*}
[1] & \quad [-] \quad 27 \quad \text{la} \quad [-] \\
[1] & \quad [-] \quad 27 \quad \text{ma} \quad [-]
\end{align*}
\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first letter of the first line, of which the bottom part has been preserved, is certainly an \( l \), not the \( c \) read by Herbig; the second letter of the second line is in all probability an \( a \). The text starts near the edge of the tile, and another tile may be missing in front.


177. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (20×23 cm, letters 11 cm high).

\[\quad [-] \quad \ast \quad [-]\]

Sinistroverse. Only the right half of the letter is preserved: it can be read as either \( o \quad [-] \) or \( c \quad [-] \). If the fragment is held the other way up, the reading is \( \quad [-] \quad o \quad [:] \quad [-] \).


178. Painted in red on plaster on the back of a tile fragment (16-22×34 cm, letters 10-12 cm high).

\[\quad [-] \quad \text{ro} \quad \chi \quad [-] \]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The letters are squarish, with a diamond-shaped \( o \). Of the \( c \), only the right half is preserved: it could also be read as \( o \).

179. Painted in red on plaster along the length of the back of a tile (60×45 cm; letters 9 cm high).

[--]elf[---]

Sinistroverse. Herbig read vl, but this is doubtful. The letters are on the lower right-hand corner of the tile, and other lines as well as another tile may have preceded the text.


180. Painted in red on plaster on the back of a tile fragment (33×37 cm, letters c.10 cm high).

[--]ia-ue[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The letters [--]ia are part of a woman’s name, and ue[---] (the u can no more be read) a gentilicum, a patronym, or the genitive of a man’s name followed by filia or uxor.


181. Painted in red on plaster on a damaged tile (max. 35×40 cm, letters c.9 cm high).

[--]io-o[---]

Sinistroverse. Herbig found only one fragment of this tile, which he read as ---o.o--, but a second (inv. 8230), containing part of a shaft, can be joined to this on the right-hand side.


182. Painted in red on plaster on a damaged tile (max. 47×47 cm, letters c.10 cm high).

[--]o[---]

[--]ups[---]

It is not possible to read c/upa/t in the second line.


183. Painted in red on plaster across the back of a tile fragment (max. 61×39 cm, letters c.17 cm high).

[--]**o[---]

[--]nia[?---]

Sinistroverse. The first line, read by Herbig, has now disappeared. The second line may contain the end of a woman’s name.

---

253 Herbig described it as “a dextra parte fracta” (CIE 8270), but the damage is on the left side.
THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM CIVITÀ CASTELLANA (FALERII VETERES) II


184. Painted in red on a tile fragment (max. 28×20 cm, letters c.7 cm high).

[---]lio[?---]

Sinistroverse.


185. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (max. 25×22 cm, letters 7 cm high).

[---]io[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The i, read by Herbig, has largely disappeared.


186. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (max. 29×28 cm, letters 13 cm high)

[---]a[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.


187. Painted in red on plaster across the front of a tile fragment (max. 39×15-25 cm, letters 12 cm high).

[---]i*[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The trace stands noticeably lower than the i.


188. Painted in red on plaster across the back of a tile fragment (max. 33×12-28 cm, letters 8 cm high) is

[---]a*[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig read ru, but the first letter, r, might also be an a or an n. The second letter is now illegible.


189. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (max. 11×19 cm, letters 8 cm high)

[---]n[---]

Sinistroverse.

190. Painted in red on plaster on the back of a tile fragment (max. 47×16 cm, letters 12 cm high).

[---][p][---]

Sinistroverse.


191. Painted in red on a tile fragment.

([1]ue?lsu[coe] [2]neo

[1][---][*q*][---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig hesitatingly restored the first line as a praenomen *uel*/*lsu*, comparing his *uelzu* in MF 56: I would rather restore *u* *e* *l*/*su*[co]ne* as in MF 56, where I would read *u* *e* *l* *zu*[co]ne*o. The second line is given as *[r]* in Pauli’s drawing.


192. Painted in red on a tile fragment.

[---][i][---]

[---][ia][---]

Sinistroverse.


193. Painted in red on plaster on the back of a tile (65×43 cm, letters c.11 cm high).

[---] oc[---] or [---]so [---]

Sinistroverse. The tile can also be held the other way up, in which case the text can be read as [---]so.

*Bibliography:* Herbig CIE 8275 (*autopsy*). *Drawing:* Nogara in Herbig CIE 8275.

194. Painted on plaster on the back of a tile fragment (max. 26×41 cm).

φ*€*

Sinistroverse. The reading is Herbig’s.

*Bibliography:* Herbig CIE 8276 (*autopsy*). *Drawing:* Herbig CIE 8276.

14.2.5. **Loculus-inscriptions.** The following inscriptions were originally cut in the ledges between the loculi, like e.g. MF 40, 47, 79, 82, and 86: see also §11.1.4.1b. These ledges were detached and moved to the Museo di Villa Giulia (probably somewhere during the 1880s or 1890s) where they were seen by Nogara in 1903.
195. Cut in a strip of tuff (102×22 cm, letters 10-12 cm high).

cauio/arutlo

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. For the unusual syncope in *arutlo*, see §3.6.6.2, but cf. also Etruscan *arutlēa* AS 1.227.


196. Cut in a strip of tuff (17×78 cm, letters 12 cm high).

uoltaia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The usual reading is *uoltaia* ‘Voltaea’ (cf. Lejeune 1952b:118-9), but *volta ia* ‘Volta I(a)nti f.’ is not impossible. For the spelling *ai* before a vowel, as in *latinaio* MLF 210 and perhaps in *frenaios* MF 471*, see §3.7.6.


197. Cut in a strip of tuff (54×12 cm, letters 10 cm high).

cauio*/[-]*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Nogara’s drawing shows a shaft after the *o*, on the edge of the lacuna. Herbig suggested *cauio*ʃ, but a Middle Faliscan genitive in -osio is implausible (cf. §4.4.2): the letters after *cauio* are rather the beginning of a gentilicium.


198. Cut in a strip of tuff (20?×47 cm, letters 12-13 cm high).254

iuna

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.


14.2.6. Inscriptions on pottery. The following inscriptions were stamped or scratched under various pieces of pottery: beside their attribution to Civita Castellana, no information is given with regard to their discovery.

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254 Herbig (*CIE* 8288) gives the size of the block as as “m. 0,10 a. x 0,47 l.” and that of the letters as “m. 0,12-0,13 a.”: either one of these statements must be an error. His drawing, from a squeeze by Nogara, shows the proportion of height : length of the block as c. 1 : 2.5; if the height of the block is assumed to be 20 cm, this would fit both the height : length proportion and the size of the letters as given by Herbig.
199. Stamped on the bottom of a black-varnished saucer (⌀ 15 cm, letters 3 mm high).

pleina

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The n is reversed. As the name is stamped, it is perhaps the name of the potter rather than of the owner.


200. Stamped on the bottom of a black-varnished saucer (⌀ 11.5 cm, letters 4 mm high).

çcutri

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first c is shown as $. The text gives the name of the potter, either as an abbreviated nominative or as a a genitive (§8.9.1).


201. Scratched vertically downwards on the neck of an amphora (height 17 cm, ⌀ rim 7.5 cm). Known only through an apograph by Della Seta.

titias

Dextroverse. Della Seta’s apograph as published by Herbig (CIE 8585) reads ΤΤΙΑΞ: if correct, the co-occurrence of Ε with dextroverse ductus might point to an early date. Titias is a clearly a genitive. Herbig curiously stated: “Titulus graeci quandam speciem praebet, sed heros Ττιαξ, Ττιοζ […] hic nihil habet, quod agat” (CIE 8585).

Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8585; Vetter 1953:326 (354); G. Giacomelli 1963:61 (39); Pisani 1964:344 (146Ga); Rix ET Fa 2.27. Transcription: Della Seta in CIE 8585.

202. Scratched under the foot of a red-figure amphora (height 36 cm, letters 13-16 mm high) is

nuikuq

Dextroverse. The last letter, ll, is either a cursive e (thus G. Giacomelli) or ii. The occurrence of k is unexpected, especially before u; assuming that it represents /g/ (§11.2.4.3) does not make the text any clearer. Herbig regarded the letters as non-Faliscan, and doubted whether they might not in fact be numerals.


203. Scratched on the bottom of a saucer (⌀ 11.2 cm, letters 16-22 mm high) is

iun

The u is Y.

204. Scratched on the bottom of a small plate (Ø 18 cm, letters 6-7 mm high).

\textit{cs}

Sinistroverse, with reversed s.


14.3. Inscriptions from the surroundings of Civita Castellana

205-210.\textsuperscript{255} The following texts were cut in the sides of an ancient hollow road descending towards the Rio Calello just above where it flows into the Rio Maggiore, to the west of Civita Castellana (see Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:141-2, G. Giacomelli 1961:321-5 with map p.322, Quilici 1990:197-208 with map fig.2 between pp.200-1).

The early editions (Deecke 1888:156, Herbig \textit{CIE} 8333, and Vetter 1953:310) were all based on an incomprehensible apograph in a letter by Suarez of 16.IV.1676 in the MS Vaticanus Latinus 9140 f.328r (reproduced in \textit{CIE} 8333 and G. Giacomelli 1965b:155).\textsuperscript{256} The interpretations given by these earlier scholars are not discussed here: for a discussion, see Di Stefano Manzella 1995:219-21. The inscriptions were rediscovered in the 1950s during the survey of the British School and subsequently republished by G. Giacomelli (1961, 1963:69-71), who also devoted an article to the apograph (G. Giacomelli 1965b). Hollow roads such as these were constantly recut, deepened, or widened (cf. Quilici 1990), and 206, 207, and 209 in all probability contain the names of magistrates that had such reconstructions carried out. Other instances of such inscriptions are MLF/Etr 289, LtF 290, and Lat 291: §11.1.4.5.

205. Deeply cut in the rock on the left side of the road, c.2 m above the level of the original road (length 4.26 m, letters 28-36 cm high). “Nel 1987 la scritta è stata malemente rubricata di bianco da un amatore, assieme alla terza oltre ricordata [= 206]” (Quilici 1990:205 n.19).

\textit{furc\textsuperscript{-}tp\textsuperscript{-}cef\textsuperscript{-}i\textsuperscript{-}uei}

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Di Stefano Manzella, the only author to propose an interpretation, suggests ‘Furc(ulam) T(itos) P(---) c(ensor) ef(fodi) i(ussit) ve(h) i(culis)’

\textsuperscript{255} These were the first Faliscan inscriptions to be recorded (in 1676), although they were not the first to appear in print: that honour was reserved for MF 79 (in 1726).

\textsuperscript{256} Deecke (1888:156), Herbig \textit{CIE} 8333, Vetter (1953:310), and G. Giacomelli (1963:69) ascribed the apograph to Suarez. Bornmann (\textit{CIL} XI p.477, p.1323) described it as ‘ignota manu’, noting that another apograph in the codex (‘f.76=92’) was made by Ciampino. G. Giacomelli later ascribed the apograph to Dell’Arena (1965b, 1978:534), noting that it was not in Suarez’ hand.
or ‘Fur(culae) T(itos) P(---) coiravit ef(fodiendum)/ ef(ficiendum) i(ter) ve(h)i(culis)’, elaborating Cristofani’s suggestion that furc is a noun and ef a verb, probably effodio. Although possible, this depends on whether or not furca or furcula can mean ‘gola’, ‘passaggio’, which in turn depends on the exact meaning of the toponym Furcae Caudinae. A major point is why the text should have been abbreviated: although abbreviating the more formulaic elements of building-inscriptions is of course commonplace, it is unexpected in what is apparently a unique phrase. Here, even the names are irrecognizably abbreviated, which is strange: although Di Stefano Manzella (1995:224) rejects G. Giacomelli’s suggestion that these inscriptions were electoral propaganda, being named in a building-inscription may well have had an added propaganda value for the magistrate in question, as Cristofani noted. The alternative is that the inscription consists of names: cf. e.g. Furcilia in CIL XI.3855 from Saxa Rubra, and Veianius in CIL XI.3805 from Veii, and the “fratres Veianii ex agro Falisco” (Varro R 3.16.10). G. Giacomelli compared ef to the efiles in MF 113 etc.


206. Cut in the rock on the left-hand side of the road, c.40 m past 205, at c.1.5 m above the original road-level (length 3.54 m, letters 28 cm high). In 1987 the letters were painted in (see 205).

a[l]osenaugenarionio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The photographs show that letters could be missing at the beginning of the text (l[la] or [mla]?) and appear to show that the ninth letter is o rather than e. If ue is correct, this is an abbreviation (perhaps of the praenomen Venel) rather than Vel with (unparalleled) omission of -l. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen’s provisory reading ...mac ena u[l]nerionio can be disregarded, as can Pallottino’s ...macenavenerionio (in Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:141-2, based on their photographs). Di Stefano Manzella reads ++ Nosena.


207. Cut in the rock, 70 cm from 206, at 120-150 cm above the actual road-level (length 86 cm, letters 6-10 cm high).

cauio lullio
Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. There seem to be traces in the space between the two words. Of the third l, only the left-hand shaft is preserved. The spelling with a double consonant is very rare (#): Di Stefano Manzella proposes to read *lulio* or *iulio*.


208-209. Cut in the rock on the right side of the road near 206-207, but higher above the actual road-level (length. 43 cm, letters 8-13 cm high).

**puiatu**

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. G. Giacomelli (1963) and Olzscha compared Etruscan names like *Puina*.

Cut in the rock, 40 cm from 208 (length 28 cm, letters 7-10 cm high).

**n**

Sinistroverse, with reversed n. The second letter is illegible. Di Stefano Manzella, apparently reading *ptu*, regards it as a contracted form *p(uia)tu*.


210. Cut in the rock, 54 m past 208-209, at c. 5 m above the actual road-level.

**cauio latinaio**

For the preservation of /ai/ before a vowel, see §3.7.6.


211. Painted (“painted on plaster”), Conway 1897:373) over two tiles found in situ in a tomb 3 km outside Civita Castellana in the direction of S. Maria di Falleri, presumably along the ancient road connecting both sites. Known only through an apography by Mariani, the discoverer of the tomb.

**cmecio:a[---]cesilia**

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The a in the first line is the beginning of a longer word, not an abbreviation (as Vetter and G. Giacomelli took it): Garrucci, the only editor to have seen the apography, calls the inscription a “monca leggenda” (1864:62) and read *C Mecio . A... Cesilia*.

**Bibliography:** Garrucci 1864:62; Fabretti *CIL* 2441bis.g; Garrucci *SIL* 797; Zvetaieff *IIIM* 55; Zvetaieff *III* 57; Schneider 1886:105 (5); Bormann *CIL* XI.3162a; Deecke 1888:140-2 (9); Conway 1897:373

\[\text{[--]}\]

\textit{Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The \(\theta\) is shown as \(\Omega\) in Manzielli’s apograph: it may have been \(\Omega\) in the original, or this may be one of few instances from the ager Faliscus where the central point was omitted (§11.2.4.2). In any case, Deecke’s \textit{noia} can be disregarded: cf. iata : senti\(\alpha\) MFL \textbf{362}. For the use of \(\theta\), see §11.2.4 and §3.5.4. There is no reason to read \([ar]\textit{n}\omega i\alpha\text{[l]}\), as does Rix.}

\textbf{Bibliography:} Deecke 1888:156 (35); Herbig \textit{CIE} 8428; G. Giacomelli 1963:271 (LII); Rix \textit{ET} Fa 0.9. \textbf{Drawing:} Manzielli in Deecke 1888 Taf.II (reproduced in \textit{CIE} 8428).