Chapter 17
The south-eastern ager Faliscus and the ager Capenas

17.1. The inscriptions from the south-east

As said in §2.1.1, the exact borders between the ager Faliscus and the ager Capenas cannot be established. If the alphabet and the language of the inscriptions is any clue, the most significant non-Etruscan site to the west of Mount Soracte, Rignano Flaminio (§17.2, MLF 363-375 and Etr XLIII), was Faliscan rather than Capenate, and the same seems to be true for the area around Monte Soratte and the land lying between it and the Tiber, to which belong S. Oreste (§17.3, MF 376), Ponzano (§17.4, LtF 377), Civitella S. Paolo (§17.5, LF 378-384), and Fiano Romano (§17.6, EF/Etr 385). The inscriptions from these sites can not be connected to the war of 241 BCE and have therefore all been classed as Middle or Late Faliscan or Capenate (cf. §11.1.3), unless they can be dated in other ways. The ager Capenas (at least in the linguistic, but perhaps also in the geopolitical sense) would then have occupied only a relatively narrow strip along the west bank of the Tiber, from the Tiber crossing near Lucus Feroniae in the south to some unknown point southeast of Mount Soracte. A description of the ager Capenas is given in G. Jones 1962 with map pl.XLIII. Its linguistic history seems to have been defined by influences from the surrounding areas: see §9.3.3. Apart from the inscriptions presented in this chapter, three inscriptions of unknown origin may also be Capenate: paquois blaisiis Sab 468*, iunai MLF/Cap 475*, and setorio MLF/Cap 476*.

17.2. Rignano Flaminio

Rignano Flaminio lies on the western slopes of Soracte, close to the Via Flaminia and its precursors, the main connection between the ager Faliscus and the south. It is not clear whether it belonged to the ager Faliscus or the ager Capenas; the inscriptions at least are all either Faliscan (MLF 363-375; MLF 371-372 have been regarded as Etruscan) or Etruscan (Etr XLIII) The inscriptions from this site were all found in 1911 during the excavation of a group of tombs discovered that year on the south-east side of the nearby Monte Casale (cf. Gabriici 1912b:75).

363-366. The following inscriptions were found in tomb 1. As this had been filled in with debris from other tombs (Gabrici 1912b:75), not all the inscriptions found in this
tomb need necessarily have belonged there. From the same tomb is umrie XLIII. The gentilicia in this tomb, Umbrius and Umbricianus, are probably derived from the ethnonym of the Umbrians (§7.8.1.158-159, §6.5.18), which is interesting in view of the Sabellic epigraphical and linguistic features in the ager Capenas.

363. Painted in red on a fragmentary tile (letters 7.5-17 cm high).

\[\text{[iu]na:upreciano}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The \(p\) is a heavily splayed and tilted \(\mathcal{P}\), as it is in 364 from the same tomb; the \(r\) is \(\mathfrak{R}\) rather than \(\aleph\) (§11.2.4.2). The letters \(ia\) are written vertically downwards under the line and the letters \(no\) upside down in boustrophedon underneath the line for lack of space. The gentilicium occurs also in MLF 364: cf. also umrie XLIII from the same tomb, and u\[mpri\]cius Lat 219 from S. Maria di Falleri.

\textit{Bibliography:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8430; Gabrić 1912b:75-6 (\textit{autopsy}); Buonamici 1913:80 (51); [Della Seta 1918:104 (\textit{autopsy})]; Vetter 1953:324 (343b); G. Giacomelli 1963:107-8 (145,\(I\)) (\textit{autopsy}). \textit{Drawing:} Nogara in \textit{CIE} 8430; Gabrić 1912b.76 fig.2.

364. Painted in red on a fragmentary tile (letters 10-15 cm high).

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

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The \(p\) is a heavily splayed and tilted \(\mathcal{P}\), as it is in 363 from the same tomb; the \(r\) is \(\mathfrak{R}\) rather than \(\aleph\) (§11.2.4.2). The final \(o\) is written under the line for lack of space. For the gentilicium, see under 363.

\textit{Bibliography:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8431; Gabrić 1912b:75-6 (\textit{autopsy}); Buonamici 1913:80-1 (52); [Della Seta 1918:104 (\textit{autopsy})]; Vetter 1953:324 (343a); G. Giacomelli 1963:107-8 (145,\(I\)) (\textit{autopsy}). \textit{Drawing:} Nogara in \textit{CIE} 8431; Gabrić 1912b.75 fig.1.

365-366. The \textit{titulus prior} was painted in red (“rubro colore paene evanido”, Herbig \textit{CIE} 8429) on twelve tile fragments (letters 15-16 cm high).

\[\text{[---]are:*[---]}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The trace at the end is the bottom of an \(e\) or an \(a\).

Apparently painted directly over this, without covering the \textit{titulus prior} with a layer of plaster (which is apparently unique, see §11.1.4.1c), was the \textit{titulus posterior} (letters 12-15 cm high), also in red (“rubro colore melius conservato”, Herbig \textit{CIE} 8429).

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

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Gabrić read \textit{unil} (dextroverse, with reversed \(n\)). The \(i\) is thin and stands close to the \(u\). Of the last letter, only the bottom halves of two shafts are preserved: these may have belonged to separate letters. Perhaps \textit{uinu[---]} is a gentilicum \textit{uinu[cio ‘Vinucius’}?

\textit{Bibliography:} Herbig \textit{CIE} 8429a-\(b\); Gabrić 1912b:75-6 (\textit{autopsy}); [Della Seta 1918:104 (\textit{autopsy})]; Vetter 1953:324 (343d); G. Giacomelli 1963:107-8 (145,\(IVa-b\)) (\textit{autopsy}). \textit{Drawing:} Nogara \textit{CIE} 8429a-\(b\); Gabrić 1912b.76 fig.4.
367-375. The following inscriptions are from the fourth- or third-century tomb 5.

367-370. Scratched in four black-varnished saucers: (367) height 4.2 cm, \( \varnothing \) 10 cm, letters 4-5 mm high; (368) height 65 mm, \( \varnothing \) 108 mm, letters 6-9 mm high; (369) height 57 mm, \( \varnothing \) 133 mm, let. 8-15 mm high; (370) height 60 mm, \( \varnothing \) 140 mm, letters 7-8 mm high. The first is reminiscent of fifth-century ware (Gabrici 1912a:78-9).

\[\text{uoltai}\]
\[\text{uoltai}\]
\[\text{uoltai}\]
\[\text{uoltai}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Genitive (thus Pisani) or dative: see §8.8.1.

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE 8435-8438; Gabrici 1912b:79-81 (autopsy); [Della Seta 1918:104 (autopsy)]; Buonamici 1913:77-8 (48); Vetter 1953:325 (350); G. Giacomelli 1963:65 (52,1-IV); Pisani 1964:344 (146G,c). **Drawing:** Nogara CIE 8435-8438; Gabrici 1912a:79,81.

371-372. Scratched in two black-varnished plates (height 5.5 cm, \( \varnothing \) 13.5 and 14.5 cm respectively; letters 7-12 mm high).

\[\text{larise uicina}\]
\[\text{larise}\]
\[\text{uccina}\]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. In 372, the first \( a \) is squarish. The \( e \) is upside down and (\( \mathfrak{E} \)) in 371 and upside down and reversed (\( \mathfrak{E} \) or \( \mathfrak{E} \)) in 372. Rix erroneously gives both texts as \( \text{larise} \ | \ uicina\). The -\( e \) in \( \text{larise} \) (also in \( \text{larise MF 270} \)) has been regarded as an epenthetic [e] or [a] after an /s#/ that was pronounced more strongly than in Faliscan (§3.5.7d), but is perhaps rather an accusative \( \text{larise(m)} \) used as a nominative: see §9.2.2.

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE 8439-8440; Gabrici 1912b:80 (autopsy); [Della Seta 1918:104 (autopsy)]; Buonamici 1913:78 (49); Vetter 1953:325 (351a-b); G. Giacomelli 1963:65 (53,1-II); Cristofani 1988:21; Rix ET Fa 2.22-23. **Drawing:** Nogara in CIE 8439-8440; Gabrici 1912b:80.

373-375. Scratched under three black-varnished saucers (height 7 cm, \( \varnothing \) 17 cm, letters 18 mm high; height 5.5 cm, \( \varnothing \) 14.5 cm, letters 10 mm high; height 6 cm, \( \varnothing \) 15.5 cm, letters 10 mm high respectively):

\[\text{la}\]
\[\text{la}\]
\[\text{la}\]

Sinistroverse. In 373, \( a \) is \( \mathfrak{A} \), in 374 \( a \) is \( \mathfrak{F} \) (but not, it would appear, a \( v \)); 375 is \( \sqrt{uo} \) (uo Gabrici, \( \upsilon o \) ? Herbig), with a sign very similar to the first \( o \) in Cap 388.

17.3. S. Oreste

376. Scratched in an early to mid-fourth-century red-varnished saucer (height 5.5 cm, ∅ rim 15.8 cm, foot 9 cm; letters 10 mm high).

*statiocalio*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The I is ⅚. The gentilicium recurs in MF 90-97 from what was apparently a family tomb of the *gens Caelia* at Civita Castellana.

**Bibliography:** Colonna 1976b (*autopsy*); Marinetti 1982:36; **Photographs:** Colonna 1976b:119 figs.1-2. **Drawing:** Colonna 1976b:119 fig.3.

17.4. Ponzano Romano

377. Cut on a tuff base (18.5\*38\*8.5 cm), damaged at the top, from Contrada Il Brecceto near Ponzano, in the area between Mount Soracte and the Tiber.

*/munio*recena* 

*numsio-m[art]e 

d d l m*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive e (Il). Of the initial m, only a trace of the right-hand shaft remains; of the letters *munio*, only the lower halves are preserved. The o in the second line is diamond-shaped and open on the lower side. Gatti’s *Numesio M[art]i[a]l* (adopted by Wachter), for which cf. the dedication mar · popi st · f · n · mart · d · d · me Cap 420, is preferable to such deities as Munibregenai (Kretschmer), Munio Recena (Dessau), [se]munib(us) (Egger in *CIL* I².2436), or [te]munib(us) regenat(ibus) (Vetter; doubted by Prosdocimi). Munio is the dedicant rather than the deity; the gentilicium Munius occurs also in CIL XI.3941 from Capena. Restoring m[art]i[a], however, is impossible, unless the stone is damaged, which from Gatti’s description does not appear to be the case. As there is not enough space to restore m[arte], I read m[art]ε, taking the shaft at the end of the line as part of a cursive e. The similar shaft at the end of first line is usually read as i, but this makes no sense: perhaps it is not a letter at all, in which case we would have a cognomen (or a second gentilicium?) *recena.*

**Bibliography:** Gatti 1906 (*autopsy*); Kretschmer 1917:137-9; Bormann *CIL* XI.7762; Dessau 1916:3².C 9231; Diehl 1911:14 (138); Lommatzsch *CIL* I².2436; Diehl 1930:17 (160); Vetter 1953:330-1 (361); Degrassi *ILLRP* 290; Prosdocimi 1962:758 n.4; Briquel 1972:823 n.7; Degrassi & Krumrey *CIL* I².2436 add.; Wachter 1987:440. **Drawing:** Gatti 1906:61.

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287 Gatti (1906:61) gave the height as “m. 0,75”, probably an error for ’m. 0,175’.

288 Kretschmer erroneously gave the provenance as Capena.

289 Reading [o]rticena, (cf. orticese *MLF* 339 and urtesnas Etr XXXV) seems impossible.
17.5. Civitella S. Paolo

378-382. The following inscriptions were found in 1959 at località Monte Verde near Civitella S. Paolo. They are all from the third- or second-century tomb VI.

378. Scratched on the bottom of a red-varnished saucer (height 4 cm, Ø rim 12.7 cm, foot 7.6 cm; letters 7-9 mm high).

madicioeco

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The a is Α. Torelli divided madicio as m adicio, probably rightly. The formula OWNERNOM ego is until now only attested for Latin inscriptions, OWNERGEN ego only for Faliscan inscriptions: see §8.9.2.


379. Scratched on the bottom of a reddish-brown varnished saucer (height 2.7 cm, Ø rim 7.4 cm, foot 3.8 cm; letters 9-10 mm high).

sceiuai

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The a is Α. For the name, cf. sceua MLF 314. Torelli found it strange to find the owner designated by the cognomen alone: I rather suspect that Scaeuia was a female praenomen, corresponding in sense to the male praenomen Laeuius: see §7.7.1. Sceiuai is either genitive or dative, probably the former: see §8.8.1. The -ei- represents /εi/ ← /ai/, although the ending is still written -ai, indicating that the here the diphthong (/ai/) or the disyllabic /-ai/ developed differently: see §3.7.6.


380. Scratched on the outside of a brown-varnished plate (height 1.7 cm, Ø rim 11.7 cm, foot 4.1 cm; letters 7-12 mm high).

seralia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The a is Α.


381. Scratched inside a black-varnished saucer (height 4.9 cm, Ø rim 13.1 cm, foot 5.1 cm; letters 10 mm high).

iun

Sinistroverse.

382. Scratched in a red-varnished saucer (height 6 cm, ∅ rim 16 cm, foot 8.7 cm; letters 8-14 mm high).

cauio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The a is <*A; the o is slightly diamond-shaped. This is one of the very few Faliscan instances where word-final -s after a short vowel is written out: see §3.5.7d.


383-384. The following inscriptions are from the third- or second-century tomb XV.

383. Scratched in a red-varnished saucer (height 3.9 cm, ∅ rim 12.3 cm, foot 7 cm; letters 10 mm high).

ecotulie

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first e is , the o . Tulie is either an a-stem genitive, with -e representing /ei/ (thus Torelli, but cf. §3.7.6), or an Etrusco-Italic nominative or genitive tulie(s) (see §9.2.2.2d). In the former case, the formula is ego OWNERGEN as attested for the Latin inscriptions, in the latter, it could also be ego OWNERNOM attested for the Faliscan inscriptions (§8.9.2). In view of the preservation of the diphthong in the ending of sceiuai MF 379, I prefer to take tulie as an ‘Etrusco-Italic’ form. Torelli’s alternative, to take tulie as a nominative plural, is impossible in view of eco.


384. Scratched in a brown-varnished saucer (height 6 cm, ∅ rim 12 cm, foot 5.1 cm). Letters 8 mm high.

[fel]cinatu

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the first i, only the lower half is legible. The a is , the t . The integration is Torelli’s, after felicinatae in MF 42. The editors regard the ending as Etruscan, but it is rather the regular i-stem genitive plural ending with an early, but not impossible, closing of the vowel (§36.6.1). A parallel for a Besitzerinschrift consisting of the genitive plural may be provided by tulom MF 72, if this is interpreted as ‘Tullum = Tullorum’.

17.6. Fiano Romano

385. Scratched on the shoulder of a small impasto amphora. Sixth or fifth century according to Paribeni, but first half of the seventh century according to Briquel.

*tulate tulas urate*

Sinistroverse, Etruscan (?) alphabet with reversed s. The r is Ʌ. *Tulas* is written as *tul as* on both sides of the handle, but is certainly one word. The text, which appears to be some kind of word-play, is regarded as Etruscan by most editors, but is not included in *ET*. An interpretation based on the Italic languages has been proposed by Pisani, who connected *tulate* and *tulas* with Latin *toll* and *urate* with Oscan *urust* ‘dixerit’ *TB* 14, 16, taking the text as an injunction to drink and chatter (“‘sopportate - sopporta! chiacchierate’”). Although this interpretation is not without its problems, it is certainly possible: see §5.3.2.20-21, 23.


17.7. Civitucola (ancient Capena)

The site of ancient Capena is the Colle di Civitucola or Colle del Castellaccio, c.4 km to the north of modern Capena (called Leprignano until the 1930s, and occurring under that name in the older literature on the subject). Like many South Etrurian sites, ancient Capena lies on a spur of land enclosed between river gorges, in this case those of the Fosso di Vallelunga or Fosso dell’Olio to the north and that of a smaller stream to the south, which meet on the east of the town (see Paribeni 1905, 1906a-b, Stefani 1953 with map p.3, and G. Jones 1962:134-5 with maps pp.130-1). The early finds (Cap 386-393) are from Contrada S. Martino, to the north of Civitucola; most of the other inscriptions were found during the excavations in 1905 and 1906 at Contrada le Saliere, to the west of Civitucola on the same ridge (Cap 395-420 and Cap 421), and at Monte Cornazzano, to the south of Civitucola (Cap 422). The provenance of the other inscriptions (Cap 394 and 423-430) is undocumented. An Etruscan inscription from the area is the alphabetary Etr XLIV.

386-393. The following inscriptions were found at Contrada S. Martino (Henzen).

386-387. Repeated four times on a black-varnished cup (height 6 cm, Ø 13.5 cm) is a decorative stamp showing a dolphin and the inscription (letters c.1 mm high).

*cel*
Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Herbig considered reading \textit{ley}. Scratched inside the cup is\
\textit{c-pscni}\

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with reversed \textit{s}. \textit{Pscni} = \textit{p(e)sc(e)mi}, a genitive or perhaps an abbreviated nominative (§8.8.1) of \textit{Pescennius}.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Henzen 1864:147 (autopsy); Fabretti \textit{CIL} 2453bis.a; Garrucci \textit{SIL} 816 (autopsy); Zvetaieff \textit{IIM} p.66 (e); Deecke 1888:203-4 (69); Bormann \textit{CIL} XL6706,4 (autopsy); Lommatzsch \textit{CIL} I².476,4; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8449 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:89 (56); Vetter 1953:327 (356a); G. Giacomelli 1963:266 (XXIV); Briquel 1972:822-3; Degrasse & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I².476,4 addl.; Wachter 1987:440 n.999. \textbf{Drawing:} Palmieri in Fabretti \textit{CIL} tab.XLIII; Garrucci \textit{SIL} tab.II.3; \textit{[e prioribus} Deecke 1888 Taf.III]; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8450 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:822 fig.8).

388. Scratched in a black-varnished cup (h. 6 cm, \(\Theta\) 15 cm; let. 6-11 mm).

\textit{k-uomanio}\

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. \(A\) is \(\Lambda\); the \(o\)'s are polygonal and open at the bottom (cf. Cap 389, and LtF 377 from nearby Ponzano Romano). The first \(o\) looks very similar to the \(a\) or \(o\) in MLF 375. The first letter, \(\mathbb{c}\), was read as \(t\ .\ c\ .\), and interpreted either as two praenomina followed by a singular (or a very unlikely dual!) gentilicium \textit{uomanio} (Henzen, Garrucci, Deecke, Schulze), or as a praenomen \(t\) followed by a paternal praenomen \(c\), with an affiliation between the praenomen and the gentilicium, as in Umbrian and Volscian (Garrucci, Deecke). Buonamici read \(pf\), Lommatzsch and Herbig \(k\ .\), which has been adopted by all later editors. The gentilicium \textit{Vomanus} has been connected to the potamonym \textit{Vomanus} (cf. §7.8.1.182, §6.5.4).

\textbf{Bibliography:} Henzen 1864:147-8 (autopsy); Fabretti \textit{CIL} 2453bis.c; Garrucci \textit{SIL} 815 (autopsy); Zvetaieff \textit{IIM} p.65 (d); Deecke 1888:200 (65); Bormann \textit{CIL} XL6706,5; Conway 1897:384 (347); Schulze 1904:117; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8450 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:89-90 (57); Meister 1916:99-100; Lommatzsch \textit{CIL} I².476,5; Vetter 1953:327 (356b); G. Giacomelli 1963:266 (XXV); Briquel 1972:824; Degrasse & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I².476,5 addl. \textbf{Drawings:} Henzen 1864:147; Palmieri in Fabretti \textit{CIL} tab. XLIII; Garrucci \textit{SIL} tav. I.I; \textit{[e prioribus} Deecke 1888 Taf. III]; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8450 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:824 fig.9).

389. Scratched in a black-varnished cup (h. 6 cm, \(\Theta\) 15 cm; let. 9-14 cm.)

\textit{a-irpios-esú}\

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The \(o\) is polygonal and open at the bottom, as in Cap 388. The second letter is \(\Xi\) and has been read as \(\hat{s}\) by most editors; Briquel convincingly read it as \(i\), which results in a name \textit{irpios} that recalls the Faliscan \textit{Hirpi Sorani} (§2.3.4): see §7.8.1.74, §9.3.2. The word-final -\(s\) is written out, which is very rare in the Faliscan, but not in the Capenate inscriptions (§3.5.7.d). The last letter is \(\psi\), which was usually read as \(\chi\); as in the case of \(k\ .\ \textit{sares}\ .\ \textit{esú} Cap 404, Briquel gave this letter the value \(\textit{u}\) and read \textit{esú}, which must be interpreted as \textit{esú(m)} / esom/ = \textit{sum} (Colonna 1983b:58, independently Bakkum 1996): see §5.3.1.5. The resulting formula, \textbf{OWNER\textit{Nom} \textit{sum}}, is unparalleled in \textit{Besitzerinschriften} but provides few difficulties: see §8.8.2.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Henzen 1864:148 (autopsy); Fabretti \textit{CIL} 2453bis.b; Garrucci \textit{SIL} 814 (autopsy); Zvetaieff \textit{IIM} p.66 (f); Deecke 1888:200-1 (66); Bormann \textit{CIL} XL6706,6; Lommatzsch \textit{CIL} 476,6;
390. Scratched, before firing according to Henzen, under the foot of a black-varnished cup (height 6.5 cm, Ø 15.5 cm; letter 3-7 mm high).

**k-pa-aiedies**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The first a is ⬇, the second ⌈. The e’s are ⬆. Some editors have read the text as referring to two brothers K. and Pa. Aiedius (Schulze, Vetter, Degrassi, G. Giacomelli) or to three brothers K., P., and A. Aiedius (Henzen). Aiedies would then be an instance of the second-declension nominative plural in -es, which is especially frequent at the end of lists (including those consisting of multiple praenomina, cf. Bakkum 1994), but for this it is too early. Others have assumed that the text refers to only one person ‘A. Aiedies K. f.’ (Garrucci, Zvetaijeff, Bormann), ‘K(aeso) Pa(quii filius) Aiedius’ (Deecke, Wachter), or ‘pa . aiedies . k.’ (Herbig). In this interpretation, aiedies is a Sabellic nominative singular in -ies (cf. sares in Cap 404) with the filiation between the praenomen and the gentilicium, as in Umbrian and Volscian (Briquel). Both the praenomen pa = Pacius and the gentilicium Aiedius are Sabellic rather than Latin.

**Bibliography:** Henzen 1864:149-50 (autopsy); Fabretti CII 2453bis,g; Garrucci SIL 811 (autopsy); Zvetaijeff IIM p.65 (a); Deecke 1888:199-200 (64); Bormann CIL XI.6706,1; Conway 1897:383 (346); Von Planta 1897:588 (323); Schulze 1904:116-7; Herbig CIE 8453 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:91-92 (60); Lommatzsch CIL 1.476,1; Vetter 1953:328 (358a); Cencetti 1957:196-7; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXVIII); Briquel 1972:830; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL 1.476,1 add.; Wachter 1987:440 n.999; Bakkum 1994:20-2. **Drawings:** Henzen 1864:149 (reproduced in CII tab.XLIII); Garrucci SIL tab.II.4 (reproduced in CIL XI.6706,1, CIL 1.476,1, Cencetti 1957:196 fig.15; [e prioribus Deecke 1888 Taf.III]; Herbig CIE 8453 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:832 fig.10).

391. Scratched in a black-varnished cup.

**at-fertrio**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is ⌈. At may be Attus. Fertrio is probably to be read as fert(o)rio = Fertorius, derived from the praenomen Fertor, which may occur in the area in the abbreviated form f (e.g. in Cap 392, see further §7.7.1.23). There appear to be no attestations of the gentilicium Feretrius suggested by Deecke.

**Bibliography:** Henzen 1864:147 (autopsy); Fabretti CII 2453bis,i; Garrucci SIL 812 (autopsy); Zvetaijeff IIM p.65 (b); Bormann CIL XI.6706,2 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:201-2 (67); Conway 1897:384 (348); Lommatzsch CIL 1.476,2; Herbig CIE 8454 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:92 (61); Vetter 1953:328 (358b); Degrassi ILLRP 1232; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXIX); Briquel 1972:824-5; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL 1.476,2 add. **Drawing:** Herbig CIE 8454 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:824 fig.9).290

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290 The drawing in Deecke 1888 (Taf.III) reproduces Henzen’s transcription.
392. Scratched around the foot of a black-varnished cup (height 3 cm, Φ 8.5 cm; letters: 7-12 mm high).

**f** pacios

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with reversed s. The letters *ac* are accidentally written together as †, hardly the *pakios* suggested by Briquel. Henzen’s *f. paci* is a misreading. The *f* probably stands for *Fertor*, as was proposed by Garrucci (see §7.7.1), not for the *Faustus* proposed by Henzen. It occurs also in *f aino* MLF 352 from the Grotta Porciosa site and perhaps in *fofiti* or *fofifi* MF 58 from Civita Castellana.

**Bibliography:** Henzen 1864:146 (autopsy); Henzen 1865:266-7; Fabretti *CII* 2453bis,h; Garrucci *SIL* 813 (autopsy); Zvetaieff *IM* p.65 (c); Bormann *CIL* XI.6706,3; De Peeke 1888:202 (68); Lommatzsch *CIL* I.476,3; Herbig *CIE* 8455 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:92 (62); Vetter 1953:328 (358c); Degrazia *ILLRP* 1233; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXX); Briquel 1972:825; Degrazia & Krumrey *CIL* I.476,3

393. Scratched on a small urn (height 7.5 cm).

**claudia-c**

*a-d-ilii-eidus-sext*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The language is the Latin of the inscriptions of the second century BCE.

**Bibliography:** Henzen 1864:145-6 (autopsy); Fabretti *CII* 2453bis,k; Garrucci *SIL* 1883; Bormann *CIL* XI.3961a; Herbig *CIE* 8456 (autopsy); Lommatzsch *CIL* I.1,187. **Transcriptions:** Henzen 1864:145 (reproduced in *CII* 2453, *SIL* 1883, *CIL* XI. 3961a, *CIL* I.1,187); Herbig *CIE* 8456.

394. Briquel mentions an inscription from ‘S. Marino’ (given the context, probably an error for ‘S. Martino’) that would shortly be published by Di Giuseppe:

**st-clanidio**

There are no other attestations of a gentilicium *Clanidius*.

**Bibliography:** Briquel 1972:825; Degrazia & Krumrey *CIL* I.2.2903c.

395-419. The following inscriptions were found during excavations at Contrada Le Saliere in 1905 and 1906 (cf. Paribeni 1905, 1906b).

395. Scratched inside a black-varnished etrusco-campanian saucer from tomb VI.

**c-aci**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with Α. *Ac* is a genitive or abbreviated nominative of a gentilicium *Accius* or *Acilius*. The latter occurs in *CIL* XI.7531 from Falerii Novi and *CIL* XI.7768 from Fiano Romano.

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:304; Paribeni 1906b:288, 482; Herbig *CIE* 8495; Bormann *CIL* XI.8124,2; Lommatzsch *CIL* I.2.2496,1; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXXI). **Transcriptions:** Paribeni 1905:304; Paribeni 1906b:288, 482 (reproduced in Herbig *CIE* 8495).
396. Scratched, near the foot, on a black-varnished vessel from tomb VI.

c-au
dextroverse, Latin alphabet with $\Lambda$; the last letter is a cursive $e$ (II), not Paribeni’s $ii$.


397. Scratched in a black-varnished cup from tomb VII.

cl-anu
dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The l appears to have been written within the c; the a is $\Lambda$.

G. Giacomelli read clanu: cf. perhaps clanidio Cap 394?


398. Scratched on a black-varnished vessel from tomb VII.

cau
dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is $\Lambda$.


399. Scratched on the body of an olla without handles, from tomb VII.

sex

senti
dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The e is cursive (II). Apparently due to a confusion with sex - senti Cap 429, Paribeni read sex. senti: G. Giacomelli and Briquel made the same error. The form is a genitive or abbreviated nominative (§8.8.1). The gentilicium occurs also in sentiia MLF 362 from the northern ager Faliscus, and perhaps also in [-]n0ia MLF 212 from the surroundings of Civita Castellana.


400. Scratched on the neck of an urceus from tomb XXX.

c-sab
dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is $\Lambda$. The name is obviously Sab(in-), reflecting the Latin form: the Faliscan form would have been *Saf(in-), see §6.5.17.

401-402. Scratched on two Etrusco-Campanian vases from tomb XXXIII.

\textit{si} or \textit{is}

Dextroverse, but it is unclear whether the graffito is to be read as \textit{si} or as \textit{is} (thus Herbig).

\textit{ha}

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The \textit{a} is \textit{a}.  

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:327-8; Paribeni 1906b:312; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8511 and 8514; Bormann \textit{CIL XI} 8124,11.  

**Transcription:** Paribeni 1905:327-8 (reproduced in Paribeni 1906b:312, \textit{CIE} 8511, and 8514).

403. Scratched on a late terracotta cup from tomb XXXV.

\textit{kape}

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The \textit{a} is \textit{a}. The third letter is \textit{a}: editors have usually read \textit{kale} (‘Gallus’? Herbig, G. Giacomelli), apparently with an upside-down \textit{l}; Vetter read \textit{kauae}, apparently with an upside-down \textit{u}.

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:329; Paribeni 1906b:313, 481; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8515; Buonamici 1913:93 (65); Bormann \textit{CIL XI} sub 8124; Lommatzsch \textit{CIL I} 2496,9; Vetter 1953:329 (359c); G. Giacomelli 1963:268 (XXXIV,i); Briquel 1972:832-3.  


404. Scratched on an Etrusco-Campanian cup from tomb XXXV.

\textit{k-sares-esù}

Dextroverse, but with Faliscan \textit{a} and \textit{r}. The \textit{k} is \textit{u}. The last letter is \textit{u}, which is was usually read as \textit{u}: as in the case of \textit{a-irpios-esù} Cap 389, Briquel gave the letter the value \textit{u}. The resulting \textit{esù} is \textit{esù(m)/esom/} = \textit{sum} (Colonna 1983b:58, independently Bakkum 1996): see §5.3.1.5. The formula, \textit{OWNER}_{NOM} \textit{sum}, is unparal-  

leled (cf. also on Cap 389), but provides few difficulties: see §8.8.2. The ending of \textit{sares} is apparently a Sabellic nominative with \textit{Endsilbenkürzung}, cf. \textit{aiedies} in Cap 390.  


405-409. Scratched on five black-varnished cups from tomb XXXVIII.

\textit{ca}  

\textit{ca}  

\textit{ca}  

\textit{ca}  

\textit{p-an}
Dextroverse. The α is Α. The last text, Ἂ ἄ, has also been read as ran (Paribeni 1905:335, Lommatzsch): the first letter in fact looks more like r than like p: for a praenomen R- see Salomies 1987:87 n.233.

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:335; Paribeni 1906b:318; Herbig CIE 8518-8521, 8523; Bormann CIL XI.8124,3,12-14; Lommatzsch CIL I².2496,2. **Drawing of 409:** Paribeni 1905:335 (reproduced in Paribeni 1906b:318, CIE 8523). **Transcriptions of 405-408:**

410. Scratched on a saucer from tomb XLI.

\[ cn \]

Dextroverse.

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:338; Paribeni 1906b:320; Herbig CIE 8524; Bormann CIL XI.8124,9. **tr:** Paribeni 1905:338 (reproduced in Paribeni 1906b:320, CIE 8524).

411-412. Scratched on a black-varnished saucer and a cup from tomb XLIV.

\[ ua \]

\[ mc \]

The first inscription is dextroverse, with Α (read upside down by Paribeni and Herbig); the second sinistroverse.


413-415. Scratched on a saucer from tomb XLV is an inscription that Paribeni gave as ΛΝΙΙ\ΛΝΙΙ

“L(uci) Ani’ ripetuto due volte” (1905:342). Bormann (in Paribeni 1905:484) suggested reading ΛΝΙΙ\ΛΝΙΙ annianini (=annian śmierci?) which was adopted by Herbig and G. Giacomelli.

Two other saucers from this tomb bear inscriptions:

\[ hui \]

\[ tps \]

Dextroverse. Hui may be h ui, with h for an original /f/-, as in Faliscan (§3.5.2): an abbreviated praenomen f, probably Fertor (§7.1.23), occurs in Cap 392, MLF 352, perhaps in MF 58. Ps is probably P(e)s(cenni-), cf. pscni Cap 387.

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:342; Paribeni 1906b:324; Herbig CIE 8532-8533; Lommatzsch CIL I².2496,7; G. Giacomelli 1963:268 (XXXV). **Transcriptions:** Paribeni 1905:342; Paribeni 1906b: 324 (reproduced in CIE 8532-8533, CIL I².2496,7).

416. Scratched on a saucer from tomb XLIX.

\[ an \] or \[ na \]

The text is given by Paribeni as ΛΙ or ΝΛ, probably rather the latter.

**Bibliography:** Paribeni 1905:343; Paribeni 1906b:326; Herbig CIE 8535. **Transcription:** Paribeni 1906b: 326 (reproduced in CIE 8535).
417-418. Scratched on two black-varnished saucers from tomb LVIII.

eno
cn

Dextroverse.


419. Scratched on a black-varnished skyphos from tomb LXVIII (tomb LXIX Herbig)
c-ap

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is A, the p P.

Bibliography: Paribeni 1905b:361; Paribeni 1906b:342; Herbig CIE 8540; Bormann CIL XI.8124.5; Lommatzsch CIL I².2496.4. Transcription: Paribeni 1905:361 (reproduced in Paribeni 1906b:342, CIE 8540, CIL XI.8124.5, CIL I².2496.4).

420. Scratched on a black-varnished cup from tomb XX (height 18.5 cm, Ø 13 cm).
m-anio

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with reversed n. The i appears to have a very small bar at the top, which led Bandinelli to read anto = Anto(nius).

Bibliography: Bendinelli 1920:131; Coarelli & Mangani RMR p.311 (463); Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².2903a. Photograph: Coarelli & Mangani RMR tav. LXXVI. Drawings: Bendinelli 1920:131; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².2903a (from the photograph in RMR tav. LXXVI).

421. Incised on a bronze oinochoe (h. 18.5 cm) found between 1909 and 1912 in tomb 180 (215) at Contrada Le Saliere. The same tomb contained an amphora with a consular dating of 160 BCE. Second half of the second century (Wachter).

mar-popi-st-f-n-mart-d-d-me

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The reading is Kretschmer’s: Della Seta (whence Stefani) read ste ‘Ste(Latina tribu)’ instead of sr.f. He interpreted n.mart as ‘N(onis) Mart(iis)’, but it is probably rather an abbreviation of the name of the same deity that appears in LtF 377 from Ponzano as numesio · m[art]e. Popi is Popius rather than Popilius.

Bibliography: Kretschmer 1917:139; Della Seta 1918:335 (autopsy); Lommatzsch CIL I².2435; Warmington 1940:70-1 (34); Degrassi ILLRP 249; Stefani 1958:177; Briquel 1972:826; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².2435 add.; Wachter 1987:440 n.1000. Drawing: Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².2435 add.

422. Scratched on a vase from tomb LXXI at Monte Cornazzano’

ΓΨΙΗΛΙΙΗ

Dextroverse. The reading is Paribeni’s. No interpretation has been proposed for this unintelligible graffito. “Quid subsit, non video.” (Herbig CIE 8541).

423-430. The following inscriptions are ascribed to Capena, without further specifica-
tion, and without a reason being given for the attribution. Several of these inscriptions
were described only by Garrucci and have unfortunately vanished since.

423. Scratched around the foot of black(-varnished?) cup.

Fig.17.1. Garrucci’s drawing of Cap 423.
(From CIE 8452.)

Garrucci hesitatingly read M. Spauri(os) …i, Deecke …? ſnušpaurn… Later editors
adopted Bormann’s atnušpauri. All these readings assume that IXI (镱) is to be reas as
š. Briquel, giving the sign its South Picene value ī, hesitatingly proposed atnuipluri…

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 818 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:206-7 (74); Bormann CIL XI.6706,7; Lom-
matzsch CIL I.476,7; Herbig CIE 8452; Buonomici 1913:90-1 (59); Vetter 1953:327-8 (357); G.
Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXVII); Briquel 1972:833 n.2. Drawing: Garrucci SIL tab.II.6 (reproduced in
CIL XI.6706,7, CIL I.476,6, CIE 8452).

424-425. Scratched on two black-varnished cups.

 c–uel
t–no

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive e (Il). Uel is perhaps Vel(min-), cf. Velminaeus
in MLF 305, 307-310, 312-313, 315-317 from Vignanello.

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 822, 826 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:208, 208-9 (76,77d); Bormann CIL
XI.6706,10.3, 6706,10.7; Lommatzsch CIL I.476,10.3, 476,10.7; Herbig CIE 8466-8467 (autopsy).

Drawing: Herbig CIE 8466-8467.

426-429. Scratched on four small cups.

 an
 c–ca
 l–ca
 c–uo

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is Α.

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 820, 823, 825 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:208-9 (77a-c); Bormann CIL
XI.6706,10.1, 10.6, 10.4; Lommatzsch CIL I.476,10.1, 10.4, 10.6; Herbig CIE 8471, 8478-8480.
CHAPTER 17

**Drawing of 425:** Herbig CIE 8471. **Transcriptions of 426-428:** Garrucci SIL 820, 823, 825 (reproduced in CIL XI.6706,10.1, 10.6, 10.4, CIL I.476,10.1, 10.4, 10.6, CIE 8478-8480).


**sex-sen-ti**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive *e*. Genitive, or perhaps an abbreviated nominative: see §8.8.1. For other instances of the gentilicium *Sentius*, see the identical text Cap 399.

**Bibliography:** Ballheimer 1909:29-30 (autopsy); Lommatzsch CIL I.2.476,10.1, 10.4, CIE 8478-8480. **Drawing:** Ballheimer 1909:29.

17.8. The shrine of Lucus Feroniae

The sanctuary of Feronia was discovered in 1952 in the southern ager Capenas, near Scorano (see Taylor 1920, Foti 1953, Andreae 1957, and G.Jones 1962:191-201). Most of the dedications (Cap 431, Lat 432, Cap 433, Lat 434, Cap 435, Lat 436, Cap 437-438) are written in a Latin that shows very few dialectal features, except for the consistent spelling of the name of the deity as *Feronea* instead of *Feronia* in Lat 432, Lat 434, Cap 435, Lat 436, and perhaps Cap 438. This may well have been a mannerism going back to an older local spelling with *e*: cf. §3.6.2. One dedication, *cavies : uht Alexis ?---/ Etr XLV*, is written in Etruscan but shows a Sabellic (?) spelling *ht* in the name. With the exception of the building inscription Lat 456, all inscriptions appear to predate the destruction of the shrine by Hannibal in 211 BCE (cf. Liv. 26.11).

431. Cut in two contiguous sides of a small sandstone basis (6.5×3 cm; letters 5-10 mm high). Second half of the third century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R. Bloch &amp; Foti</th>
<th>Torelli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ţescošal</td>
<td>uod-a[rria]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaria-tl</td>
<td>dedet-libes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feron-dono</td>
<td>m-mereto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The *a* is *A*. The first *r* is *P*, the second *R*. Of the first and the sixth letters, only the lower halves are preserved. The text has been read in two entirely different ways. R. Bloch & Foti assumed that the lines continue round the corner of the block, reading *ţesco saluod Arria Plaria T(itii) l(iberta) dedet libe(nis) Feron(eae) donom mereto*. This, however, presents two major problems: (a) since *Arria* is nowhere attested as a praenomen, the name *Arria Plaria* would have to be a double gentilicum (cf. §7.6), but apparently without any praenomen; (b) the formula *donum dedit libens merito* is split in two. Both these problems are solved by Torelli’s
(1974:741-6) very different reading. Reading each side separately, he gave the text as
*Pesco. Sal(uia) | Plaria T. l. | Fer(o(niae) don(o) || quod a[...]l(o) | dedet libes |
mereto. This keeps the formula *donum dedit libens merito* more or less intact,
and instead of *Arria* has a more common female praenomen *Saluia*, which according to
Kajava (1995:69 n.88) is especially common as a name of slaves (and therefore of
freedwomen, as in this inscription). Although Torelli’s reading is clearly preferable and
is adopted by Wachter, it is not without problems, especially the occurrence of an
apparently Sabellic word *pesco(m)*, for which cf. Marsian *pesco* VM 5 (and Umbrian
*persklum TI* etc.), in an otherwise Latin inscription: see §6.2.54, §6.3, §9.3.2.

**Bibliography:**
(*autopsy*); *AÉ* 1953 p.60 (195); Andreae 1957:273 (1); Degrassi *ILLRP* 93a; Jones 1962:193 n.91;
(141); Poccetti *NDI* 225; Degrassi & Krummrey *CIL* I.2.2867; Wachter 1987:440-1. *Photographs:*
R. Bloch 1952 fig.2a-c; R. Bloch & Foti 1953 before p.65, figs.1-3; Degrassi *ILLRP* tab. 42a-b;
Torelli 1974 tav.CXXX. *Drawings:* R. Bloch & Foti 1953:66 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:824 fig.9);
Torelli 1974 tav. CXXX (reproduced in *CIL* I.2.2867).

432. Cut in the front of the pediment of an *aediculum* (9×38 cm). Third century.

*Calpurnius*

*[fe]'ronea-dono-merite*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The *p* is Π, the *n* *N*, and the *l* Λ. The gentilicium
*Calpurnius* occurs also in *CIL XI*.3943 from Capena. For the antevocalic *e* in *[fe]'ronea,*
see above *ad init.* Poccetti’s *NDI* gives the lines in reversed order.

**Bibliography:**
(196); Foti 1953:16; Andreae 1957:274 (2); Degrassi *ILLRP* 93b; Briquel 1972:822-3; Coarelli *RMR*
p.334 (483) (*autopsy*); Moretti 1975:173 (39); Poccetti *NDI* 226; Degrassi & Krummrey *CIL* I.2.2868;
Wachter 1987:441. *Photographs:* R. Bloch 1952a:625 fig.2d; R. Bloch & Foti 1953 before p.65 fig.4;
Degrassi 1965:31 tab. 41; Coarelli *RMR* tav. LXXXV; *Drawing:* Briquel 1972:823 fig.8.

433. Cut in a stone base (8.5×7.5×13.2 cm; letters c.22 mm high) damaged at the left.
Late third century.

*---[no]*

*---[a]luc*

*---[m]ere*

Dextroverse in Latin alphabet; the last *e* is cursive (ll). Degrassi & Krummrey integrated
*[---]no(s) | [Feronea] af luc(o) | [dedet] mere(to); Torelli proposed [Fer(o(niae) do]no | [dedet] af luc(o) | [libes] mere(to), apparently without the name of a dedicant. It is
unclear what *af luc(o)* would have meant.

**Bibliography:**
(197); Andreae 1957:274 (3); Torelli 1974:745 n.10; Moretti 1975:175 (43); Degrassi & Krummrey
*CIL* I.2.2869. *Photographs:* R. Bloch 1952a:625 fig.2e; R. Bloch & Foti 1953 before p.65 fig.5 (reproduced
in *CIL* I.2 tab.11 fig.1); Moretti 1975 tav.39.
434. Cut on a stone base (4.9×7.6×3.8 cm; letters c.0.8 cm high) damaged at the top. Third century.

[------------------]
feronea dono[?]
lubens-merto[?]
dedit

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The l is l. The first line, which stood on the missing part of the base, contained the name of the dedicant. Merto is a graphical contraction mer(e)to. For the antepalabic e in feronea, see above. For the dative in -a, see §3.7.6.

Bibliography: Moretti 1975:175 (44); Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.2.2869b. Photographs: Moretti 1975 tav. 38; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I. tab.143 fig.5.

435. Cut in a round stone base (height 10.5 cm, ø 10 cm; letters 2.5 cm high) found in 1970. Late third century.

m-t-u-genucilio-sen-l
feroneai-dedit

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The l is l. The first two initials are larger (3.5 cm) and were added later (hence the muddled syntax, with the singular genucilio and dedit). Moretti suggested that sen is perhaps a cognomen rather than a praenomen. Note genucilio with antepalabic i beside feroneai with antepalabic e: see above ad init.

Bibliography: Moretti 1975:173-4 (40); Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.2.2869a. Photographs: Moretti 1975 tav.38; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.1 tab.143 fig.4.

436. Cut in a round stone base (h. 9 cm, ø 13.5 cm; let. 1.3 cm). Late third century?

[--]rcius-l-l
[fer]oneae
[l] m

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The l is l. The first l is reversed: Moretti interpreted it as ‘l libertae’, Degrassi & Krummrey as ‘L uciae’, which I prefer. As the lines appear to have been centred, the last line was probably [l] m rather than [d d l] m. Note [--]rcius with i beside [fer]oneae with e: see above ad init.

Bibliography: Moretti 1975:152 (156); Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.2.2869c. Photograph: Moretti 1975 tav.36; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.1 tab.143 fig.6.

437. Scratched on a shard of a vase (38×9×20 mm R. Bloch & Foti; 9×8 cm AÉ).

fe

Probably the abbreviation of the name Feronia.

Bibliography: R. Bloch 1952:625 (autopsy); R. Bloch & Foti 1953:73; Foti 1953:16; AÉ 1953 p.60 (198); Andreae 1957:274; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.2.2910.
438. Scratched on an impasto fragment (max. $5 \times 11$ cm). Third century.

\[---]*ea**[---]

Since in the other dedications antevocalic \( e \) for \( i \) appears only in the name of Feronia (see above \textit{ad init.}), \[---]*ea* is probably [fero]nea or [fero]neai.

\textit{Bibliography:} Moretti 1975:152 (154); Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I.2.2910a.

439-455. Scratched on a number of fragments of various vessels found in a building destroyed in the late third century.

\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[m \quad r\]
\[c\quad m\]
\[lma \text{ or } lna\]
\[l\quad ma \text{ or } l\quad na\]
\[m \quad p\]
\[d\quad e]\n
Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. In 452 and 453, the last letters are \( \Lambda\Lambda \), which can be read as \( ma \) or as \( na \). In 454, only the shaft of the last letter is left. In 455, the \( e \) is cursive (II).

\textit{Bibliography:} Moretti 1975:156-60 (7-22); Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I.2.2910b.1-17.

456. Cut on a stone base (19\times112\times27.5 \text{ cm}; letters first line 5-6 \text{ cm}, second line 4-4.5 \text{ cm}, third line 3.5-4 \text{ cm high}) and coloured in with red. Early first century (Fraschetti).

\[c\quad didius\quad t\quad f\quad m\quad uettius\quad m\quad f\quad duomuiri\]
\[quinq\quad statuas\quad forniceque\quad d\quad d\]
\[faciundum\quad coer\quad idemque\quad probauerun[?]\]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet.

\textit{Bibliography:} Moretti 1975:104-5 (141); Fraschetti 1977:317 n.1; Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I.2.3338b.

\textit{Photograph:} Moretti 1975 tav.28; Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I.2 tab.144 fig.3.
17.9. Ager Capenas, provenance unknown

457-462. These inscriptions were published by Garrucci as Capenate, but without data with regard to the circumstances of their discovery. Most have not been seen since.

457. Scratched in a small vase is

apa

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive \( \Lambda \).

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 819 (autopsy); Gamurrini 1880 (829); Deecke 1888:205-6 (72); Bormann CIL XI.6706,9; Lommatsch CIL I.476,9; Herbig CIE 8458; Vetter 1953:330 (360e); G. Giacomelli 1963:268-9 (XXXVII,i); Rix ET Fa 2.24. Transcription: Garrucci SIL 819 (reproduced in Deecke 1888 Taf. III, CIL XI.6706,9, CIL I.476,9, CIE 8458).

458. Scratched on a small vase.

ca-\( e**sa\)

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet (?). The text is given as \( \Upsilon \alpha-\varepsilon \upsilon \beta Σ \alpha \); the first letter is probably a reversed c, perhaps indicating a woman’s name (cf. §11.2.5.3); Deecke read it as a t. The second word is unclear (\( e[z]psa \) Deecke, \( εξ[θ]σα \) Herbig).

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 821 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:208 (75); Bormann CIL XI.6706,10.2; Lommatsch CIL I.476,10.2; Herbig CIE 8460; G. Giacomelli 1963:269 (XXXVIII,i). Transcription: Garrucci SIL 821 (reproduced in CIE 8460).

459. Scratched on a small vase.

\( au cau \)

\( panur \)

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. \( au \) and \( cau \) are praenomina; Deecke suggested that \( panur \) is a slave-name \( panur(co) = Πανοξήφος \), cf. N. Munitor Panurcus in CIL XI.3166 from Falerii Novi.

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 1882 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:217 (103); Bormann CIL XI.6706,8; Lommatsch CIL I.476,8; Herbig CIE 8461; G. Giacomelli 1963:268 (XXXVIII,i). Transcription: Garrucci SIL 1882 (reproduced in CIL XI.6706,8, CIL I.476,8, CIE 8461).

460. Scratched in a small vase.

\( tif \)

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. \( Tif \) is often connected with Etruscan \( Tifile \), Latin \( Tifilius ‘Διφηλιος’ \) (Deecke and Briquel), but may represent *\( Tif(eri-) \) or *\( Tif(erili-) \), the Faliscan equivalent of Latin Tiberius or Tiberilius (cf. tiperilia LF 229).

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 824 (autopsy); Zvetaieff IIM p.66 (g); Deecke 1888:205 (71); Bormann CIL XI.6706,10.5; Conway 1897:384; Lommatsch CIL I.476,10.5; Herbig CIE 8457; Vetter 1953:330 (360f); G. Giacomelli 1963:268 (XXXVII,i); Briquel 1972:820,823. Transcription: Garrucci SIL 824 (reproduced in IIM p.66, Deecke 1888 Taf.III, CIL XI.6706,10.5, CIL I.476,10.5, CIE 8457, Briquel 1972:820 fig.7).
461. Scratched in a small vase.

tr-pe

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The e is cursive (II). Tr is probably Trebius, pe perhaps Pe(scenni)-, cf. psce(nni-). Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 827 (autopsy); Gamurrini 1880 (829); Deecke 1888:206 (73); Bormann CIL XI 6706, 10.8; Lommatzsch CIL I 1.476, 10.8; Herbig CIE 8459 (autopsy); G. Giacomelli 1963:268-9 (XXXVII.i.iii); Briquel 1972:825. Transcriptions: Garrucci SIL 827 (reproduced in Deecke 1888 Taf. III, CIL XI p.1165, CIL I p.422); Herbig CIE p.105.

462-464. Published by Herbig in the CIE as “tituli inediti, qui quo anno et quibus territorii locis inventi sint nescio” (CIE p.105).

462. Scratched before firing on the neck of an urceolus (height 21 cm; letters 3-6 mm high).

p-iunio


463. Scratched under a saucer (height 2 cm, Ø 12.2 cm; letters 6-7 mm high).

ueiuatia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The a is Α. Most editors adopt Herbig’s interpretation ‘Veius Vatia’. Buffa hesitatingly identified NRIE 991 (not in ET) which he read as tei ur tin, with this inscription. Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8464 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:93 (64); Buffa NRIE 991; Vetter 1953:330 (360c); G. Giacomelli 1963:269 (XLI); Briquel 1972:820, 822. Drawing: Herbig CIE 8464 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:820 fig.7).

464 (falsum?). Scratched under the foot of a red-varnished saucer (h. 3 cm, Ø 7.5 cm; letters 7 mm high). According to Herbig, the saucer wore a label saying ‘L’iscrizione è evidentemente falsificata dal Mancinelli che l’ha malamente ricopiata dall’altra vera no.9290’ (= Cap 463) when he saw it in 1903.

uei(u)eto


465-466. Two inscriptions that were first published among a number of other finds from the necropoles of ancient Capena. Further documentation on the date and location of their discovery appears to be lacking. As Colonna notes, the writing is similar to that of the Latin pocula deorum, which would point to a date of c.300 or slightly later.
465. Scratched on a black-varnished saucer (height 5 cm, Ø 9 cm) similar to the one of 466.

 concussion

 Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is cursive Λ; the c could also be read an l. The ú is . The name is a gentilicium derived either from Accius (cf. aci Cap 395) or from Allius or Alius, by means of a suffix -ʊ/ŋ-) that also appears in early Latin karkavaioi CIL 17.2917a. The form is genitive plural, as in [fel]ecinatius LF 384 and probably in tulom MF 72. For esú = esú(m) ‘I am’, which occurs also in Cap 389 and 404, see §5.3.1.5.


466. Scratched on a black-varnished saucer (height 5 cm, Ø 9 cm) similar to the one of 465.

 stasediu

 Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is Λ; the e and the u are written upside-down: the u could perhaps also be a cursive o (with an open bottom). Probably Sta. Sediu: if this is a woman’s name, the -u may well represent the Sabellic first-declension nominative singular /-ʊ/; see §9.3.2.