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 cannot 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: paquis 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. Gabrici 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).

[iu]na:umre\[ciano

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The p is a heavily splayed and tilted \(\text{\texttt{p}}\), as it is in 364 from the same tomb; the r is \(\text{\texttt{R}}\) rather than \(\text{\texttt{R}}\) (§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 gentilicum occurs also in MLF 364: cf. also umrie XLIII from the same tomb, and umpricius Lat 219 from S. Maria di Falleri.

Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8430; Gabrici 1912b:75-6 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:80-1 (51); [Della Seta 1918:104 (autopsy)]; Vetter 1953:324 (343b); G. Giacomelli 1963:107-8 (145,1) (autopsy). Drawing: Nogara in CIE 8430; Gabrici 1912b:76 fig.2.

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

[---]umre\[ciano

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

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

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

[---]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 titulus prior with a layer of plaster (which is apparently unique, see §11.1.4.1c), was the titulus posterior (letters 12-15 cm high), also in red (“rubro colore melius conservato”, Herbig CIE 8429).

[---]uinu[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Gabrici read 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 uinu[---] is a gentilicum uinu[ci]o ‘Vinucius’?

Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8429a-b; Gabrici 1912b:75-6 (autopsy); [Della Seta 1918:104 (autopsy)]; Vetter 1953:324 (343d); G. Giacomelli 1963:107-8 (145,IVa-b) (autopsy). Drawing: Nogara CIE 8429a-b; Gabrici 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, Ø 10 cm, letters 4-5 mm high; (368) height 65 mm, Ø 108 mm, letters 6-9 mm high; (369) height 57 mm, Ø 133 mm, let. 8-15 mm high; (370) height 60 mm, Ø 140 mm, letters 7-8 mm high. The first is reminiscent of fifth-century ware (Gabrici 1912a:78-9).

uo\tl\ta\n\tl\ta\n\tl\ta\n\tl\ta\n
Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Genitive (thus Pisani) or dative: see §8.8.1.


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

lar\ise\ uic\ina

lar\ise

uic\ina

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. In 372, the first a is squarish. The e is upside down and (♯) in 371 and upside down and reversed (♯) in 372. Rix erroneously gives both texts as lar\ise \ uic\ina. The -e in lar\ise (also in lar\ise 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 lar\ise(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,I-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, Ø 17 cm, letters 18 mm high; height 5.5 cm, Ø 14.5 cm, letters 10 mm high; height 6 cm, Ø 15.5 cm, letters 10 mm high respectively):

la

la

la

Sinistroverse. In 373, a is À, in 374 a is ₿ (but not, it would appear, a ν); 375 is uο\t\tå(uo Gabrici, uo? 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).

\textit{statiocalio}

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The \( l \) is \( \checkmark \). The gentilicium recurs in MF 90-97 from what was apparently a family tomb of the \textit{gens Caelia} at Civita Castellana.


17.4. Ponzano Romano

377. Cut on a tuff base \((18.5 \times 38 \times 8.5 \text{ cm})\), damaged at the top, from Contrada Il Brecceto near Ponzano,\(^{288}\) in the area between Mount Soracte and the Tiber.

\textit{munio\textsc{recena}}

\textit{numesio-\textsc{mart}\textsc{e}}

\textit{d \ d \ l \ m}

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive \( e \) (ll). Of the initial \( m \), only a trace of the right-hand shaft remains; of the letters \textsc{numier}, only the lower halves are preserved. The \( o \) in the second line is diamond-shaped and open on the lower side. Gatti’s \textit{Numesio M[art][i]\textsc{e}} (adopted by Wachter), for which cf. the dedication \textit{mar \cdot popi st \cdot f \cdot n \cdot mart \cdot d \cdot d \cdot me} Cap 420, is preferable to such deities as \textit{Munibregenai} (Kretschmer), \textit{Munio Recena} (Dessau), \{\textit{se}\textsc{munib}\textsc{(us)}\} (Egger in CIL I\textsuperscript{2}.2436), or \{\textit{ter}\textsc{munib}\textsc{(us)} \textit{regenat\textsc{(ibus)}}\} (Vetter; doubted by Prosdocimi). \textit{Munio} is the deditant rather than the deity: the gentilicium \textit{Munius} occurs also in CIL XI.3941 from Capena. Restoring \textit{m[art][i]\textsc{e}}, 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 \textit{m[arte]i}, I read \textit{m[art]\textsc{e}}, 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?) \textit{recema}.\(^{289}\)

\textit{Bibliography:} Gatti 1906 (autopsy); Kretschmer 1917:137-9; Bormann CIL XI.7762; Dessau 1916:3\textsuperscript{2}.C \( \langle 9231 \rangle \); Diehl 1911:14 \( \langle 138 \rangle \); Lommatzsch CIL I\textsuperscript{2}.2436; Diehl 1930:17 \( \langle 160 \rangle \); Vetter 1953:330-1 \( \langle 361 \rangle \); Degrassi ILLRP 290; Prosdocimi 1962:758 n.4; Briquel 1972:823 n.7; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I\textsuperscript{2}.2436 \textit{add.}; Wachter 1987:440. \textit{Drawing:} Gatti 1906:61.

\(^{287}\) 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 \( \textit{orticese} \), (cf. \textit{orticese} MLF \textsuperscript{339} and \textit{urtesnas} Etr \textit{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, ∅ 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, OWNERNOM ego only for Faliscan inscriptions: see §8.9.2.


379. Scratched on the bottom of a reddish-brown varnished saucer (height 2.7 cm, ∅ 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 Scæua was a female praenomen, corresponding in sense to the male praenomen Laeuius: see §7.7.1. Scetiuai 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, ∅ rim 11.7 cm, foot 4.1 cm; letters 7-12 mm high).

   seralia


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

   iun

Sinistroverse.

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

**cauio**s

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The \( a \) is \( \aleph \); 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, \( \varnothing \) rim 12.3 cm, foot 7 cm; letters 10 mm high).

**ecotulie**

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first \( e \) is \( \varepsilon \), the \( o \) \( \epsilon \). *Tulie* is either an a-stem genitive, with \( -e \) representing \( /\varepsilon/ \) (thus Torelli, but cf. §3.7.6), or an Etrusco nominative or genitive *tulie(s)* (see §9.2.2.2d). In the former case, the formula is *ego OWNER\textsubscript{GEN} as attested for the Latin inscriptions, in the latter, it could also be *ego OWNER\textsubscript{NOM} 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’ 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, \( \varnothing \) rim 12 cm, foot 5.1 cm). Letters 8 mm high.

**[fel]cinatui**

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the first \( i \), only the lower half is legible. The \( a \) is \( \breve{a} \), the \( t \) \( \breve{t} \). The integration is Torelli’s, after *felicinate* 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 Besitzerin-

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 Ʉ. *Tulas* is written as *tulas* 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 *tollo* 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’Ollo 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*
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Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Herbig considered reading ëu. Scratched inside the cup is

c-pscni

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

Bibliography: Henzen 1864:147 (autopsy); Fabretti CII 2453bis,a; Garrucci SIL 816 (autopsy); Zvetaieff IIM p.66 (e); Deecke 1888:203-4 (69); Bormann CIL XI.6706,4 (autopsy); Lommatzsch CIL I.476.4; Herbig CIE 8449 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:89 (56); Vetter 1953:327 (356a); G. Giacomelli 1963:266 (XXIV); Briquel 1972:822-3; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.476.6 addl.; Wachter 1987:440 n.999. Drawing: Palmieri in Fabretti CII tab.XLIII; Garrucci SIL tab.II.3; [e prioribus Deecke 1888 Taf.III]; Herbig CIE 8450 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:822 fig.8).

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

k-uomanio

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. A is Λ; 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 å or o in MLF 375. The first letter, , was read as t. c., and interpreted either as two praenomina followed by a singular (or a very unlikely dual!) gentilicium 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 p[,], Lommatzsch and Herbig k ., which has been adopted by all later editors. The gentilicium Vomanius has been connected to the potamonym Vomanius (cf. §7.8.1.182, §6.5.4).

Bibliography: Henzen 1864:147-8 (autopsy); Fabretti CII 2453bis,c; Garrucci SIL 815 (autopsy); Zvetaieff IIM p.65 (d); Deecke 1888:200 (65); Bormann CIL XI.6706,5; Conway 1897:384 (347); Schulze 1904:117; Herbig CIE 8450 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:89-90 (57); Meister 1916:99-100; Lommatzsch CIL I.476.5; Vetter 1953:327 (356b); G. Giacomelli 1963:266 (XXV); Briquel 1972:824; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.476.5 addl. Drawings: Henzen 1864:147; Palmieri in Fabretti CII tab. XLIII; Garrucci SIL tav. II.5; [e prioribus Deecke 1888 Taf. III]; Herbig CIE 8450 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:824 fig.9).

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

a-írpios-esú

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The o is polygonal and open at the bottom, as in Cap 388. The second letter is Π and has been read as ñ by most editors; Briquel convincingly read it as i, which results in a name írpios that recalls the Faliscan 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 Ψ, which was usually read as χ: as in the case of k·sares·esú Cap 404, Briquel gave this letter the value ū and read esú, which must be interpreted as ēsu(m) /e;om/ = sum (Colonna 1983b:58, independently Bakkum 1996): see §5.3.1.5. The resulting formula, OWNERNom sum, is unparalleled in Besitzerinschriften but provides few difficulties: see §8.8.2.

Bibliography: Henzen 1864:148 (autopsy); Fabretti CII 2453bis,b; Garrucci SIL 814 (autopsy); Zvetaieff IIM p.66 (f); Deecke 1888:200-1 (66); Bormann CIL XI.6706,6; Lommatzsch CIL 476,6;
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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 \lambda. 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, Zvetait, 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 = Pacion and the gentilicium Aiedius are Sabellic rather than Latin.

Bibliography: Henzen 1864:149-50 (autopsy); Fabretti CII 2453bis,g; Garrucci SIL 811 (autopsy); Zvetait IIIM 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 I.476,1; Vetter 1953:328 (358a); Cencetti 1957:196-7; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXVIII); Briquel 1972:830; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.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 I.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 \alpha. 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); Zvetait IIIM p.65 (b); Bormann CIL XI.6706,2 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:201-2 (67); Conway 1897:384 (348); Lommatzsch CIL I.476,2; Herbig CIE 8454 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:92 (61); Vetter 1953:328 (358b); Degrassi IIIILRP 1232; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXIX); Briquel 1972:824-5; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I.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, Ø 8.5 cm; letters: 7-12 mm high).

_f-pacios_

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with reversed s. The letters _ac_ are accidentally written together as .unlinked, 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 _f ofiti_ MF 58 from Civita Castellana.

_Bibliography:_ Henzen 1864:146 (autopsy); Henzen 1865:266-7; Fabretti CII 2453bis, _h_; Garrucci _SIL_ 813 (autopsy); Zvetaieff _HIM_ p.65 (c); Bormann _CIL_ XI.6706,3; Deecke 1888:202 (68); Lommatzsch _CIL_ I.2.476,3; Herbig _CIE_ 8455 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:92 (62); Vetter 1953:328 (358c); Degrassi _ILLRP_ 1233; G. Giacomelli 1963:267 (XXX); Briquel 1972:825; Degrassi & Krummrey _CIL_ I.2.476,3 _add._

_Drawings:_ Palmieri in Fabretti 1867 tab. XLIII (reproduced in Deecke 1888 Taf. III); Herbig _CIE_ 8455 (reproduced in Briquel 1972:824 fig.9).

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

 Claudia-c-f 
 a-di- iii-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.2.1987. _Transcriptions:_ Henzen 1864:145 (reproduced in CII 2453, _SIL_ 1883, _CIL_ XI. 3961a, _CIL_ I.2.1987); 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; Degrassi & Krummrey _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 _A_. _Aci_ 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-aue

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with Α; the last letter is a cursive e (II), not Paribeni’s ii.


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

c-l-anu

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The l appears to have been written within the c; the a is Α.

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


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

c-a-nu

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is Α.


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

sex
sen-ti

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The e is cursive (II). Apparently due to a confusion with sex · sen-ti 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 sendōia MLF 362 from the northern ager Faliscus, and perhaps also in [----]nōia 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 Α. 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.

si or is

Dextroverse, but it is unclear whether the graffito is to be read as sī or as ś (thus Herbig).

ha

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The a is Λ.


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

kape

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


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

k-sares-esū

Dextroverse, but with Faliscan a ᾱ and r ἱ. The k is ϒ. The last letter is Ψ, which is was usually read as ψ χ: as in the case of a ἵρπιος · esū Cap 389, Briquel gave the letter the value ǔ. The resulting esū is esū(m) /esom/ = sum (Colonna 1983b:58, independently Bakkum 1996): see §5.3.1.5. The formula, OWNERNOM sum, is unparallelled (cf. also on Cap 389), but provides few difficulties: see §8.8.2. The ending of sares is apparently a Sabellic nominative with Endsilbenkürzung, cf. aiedies in Cap 390.


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

ca

ca

ca

ca

p-an
Dextroverse. The a is ꞏ. The last text, ꞏ, has also been read as r-an (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 I.2.2496,2. **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.


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

**mc**

The first inscription is dextroverse, with ꞏ (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

|\NNI\NNI|

“L(uci) Ani’ ripetuto due volte” (1905:342). Bormann (in Paribeni 1905:484) suggested reading \NNI\NNI \endant 2\ni (\=an\=iani\=ni?) which was adopted by Herbig and G. Giacomelli.

Two other saucers from this tomb bear inscriptions:

**hui**

**tps**

Dextroverse. Hui may be \eui, with h for an original /f/, as in Faliscan (§3.5.2): an abbreviated praenomen f, probably Fertor (§7.7.1.23), 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 I.2.2496,7; G. Giacomelli 1963:268 (XXXV). **Transcriptions:** Paribeni 1905:342; Paribeni 1906b: 324 (reproduced in CIE 8532-8533, CIL I.2.2496,7).

416. Scratched on a saucer from tomb XLIX.

**an or na**

The text is given by Paribeni as ꞏN or ꞏA, 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.

\textit{eno}

\textit{cn}

Dextroverse.


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

\textit{c-ap}

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The \textit{a} is \textit{A}, the \textit{p} \textit{P}.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Paribeni 1905b:361; Paribeni 1906b:342; Herbig \textit{CIE} 8540; Bormann \textit{CIL} XI.8124.5; Lommatzsch \textit{CIL} I 2.2903. \textbf{Photograph:} Coarelli & Mangani \textit{RMR} tav. LXXVI. \textbf{Drawings:} Bendinelli 1920:131; Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I 2.2903a (from the photograph in \textit{RMR} tav. LXXVI).

420. Scratched on a black-varnished cup from tomb XX (height 18.5 cm, \ø 13 cm).

\textit{m-anio}

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

\textbf{Bibliography:} Bendinelli 1920:131; Coarelli & Mangani \textit{RMR} p.311 (463); Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I 2.2903a. \textbf{Photograph:} Coarelli & Mangani \textit{RMR} tav. LXXVI. \textbf{Drawings:} Bendinelli 1920:131; Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I 2.2903a (from the photograph in \textit{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 Salier. The same tomb contained an amphora with a consular dating of 160 BCE. Second half of the second century (Wachter).

\textit{mar-popis-tf-n-mart-d-d-me}

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The reading is Kretschmer’s: Della Setta (whence Stefani) read \textit{ste} ‘Ste(Latina tribu)’ instead of \textit{strf}. He interpreted \textit{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 \textit{numesio} · \textit{m[art]e}. \textit{Popi} is \textit{Popius} rather than \textit{Popilius}.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Kretschmer 1917:139; Della Setta 1918:335 (\textit{autopsy}); Lommatzsch \textit{CIL} I 2.2435; Warmington 1940:70-1 (34); Degrassi \textit{ILLRP} 249; Stefani 1958:177; Briquel 1972:826; Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I 2.2435 \textit{add}.; Wachter 1987:440 n.1000. \textbf{Drawing:} Degrassi & Krummrey \textit{CIL} I 2.2435 add.

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

\textbf{ΓYIHLILI}

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

423-430. The following inscriptions are ascribed to Capena, without further specification, 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 Iḫḫ (⚀) is to be reas as ś. Briquel, giving the sign its South Picene value ľ, hesitatingly proposed atnuįluri....

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 818 (autopsy); Deecke 1888:206-7 (74); Bormann CIL XI.6706,7; Lommatzsch CIL F.476,7; Herbig CIE 8452; Buonamici 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 F.476,6, CIE 8452).

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

c-uel
t-no

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive e (ŀl). 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 (77d); Bormann CIL XI.6706,10.3, 6706,10.7; Lommatzsch CIL F.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 F.476,10.1, 10.4, 10.6; Herbig CIE 8471, 8478-8480.
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 : uhtav[ies ?---f 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.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{R. Bloch & Foti} & \text{Torelli} \\
\hline
\text{t̥escoʃaŋal} & \text{pescoʃaŋal} \\
\text{plaria-t} & \text{plaria-t} \\
\text{feron-dono} & \text{feron-dono} \\
\text{l} & \text{m-mereto} \\
\text{libes plaria} & \text{dedet-libes} \\
\end{array}\]

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 \(t̥esko\) \(saluod\) \(Arria\) \(Plaria\) \(T(iii)\) \(liberta\) \(dedet\) \(libes\) \(Feron(eae)\) \(donom\) \(mereto\). 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 gentillicium (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. | Fero(niae) don(o) || [q]uod a[l]uc(o) | dedet libes | m(erente) 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 1a.1 etc.), in an otherwise Latin inscription: see §6.2.54, §6.3, §9.3.2.


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

l-calpurnius

[fe]ronea-dono-merite

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The p is Π, the n N, and the l l. 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: R. Bloch 1952a:625 (autopsy); R. Bloch & Foti 1953:71-2 (autopsy); AÈ 1953 p.60 (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
[---]afluc
[---]mere

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

Bibliography: R. Bloch 1952a:625 (autopsy); R. Bloch & Foti 1953:72-3 (autopsy); AÈ 1953 p.60 (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.

571
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 antevocalic *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 antevocalic *i* beside *feroneai* with antevocalic *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. 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 luciae’, 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. 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. 5×11 cm). Third century.

[--]e [ea] [--]

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

**Bibliography:** Moretti 1975:152 (154); Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².2910a.

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

\[ \begin{align*}
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
m r \\
\text{cm} \\
l m a \text{ or } l n a \\
l m a \text{ or } l n a \\
m p \\
de
\end{align*} \]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. In 452 and 453, the last letters are /\&, 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 (ll).

**Bibliography:** Moretti 1975:156-60 (7-22); Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².2910b.1-17.

456. Cut on a stone base (19×112×27.5 cm; letters first line 5-6 cm, second line 4-4.5 cm, third line 3.5-4 cm high) and coloured in with red. Early first century (Fraschetti).

\[ \begin{align*}
c-d\text{-}d\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}d\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}s\text{-}t\text{-}f\text{-}m\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}s\text{-}m\text{-}f\text{-}d\text{-}u\text{om}u\text{i}r\text{i} \\
qu\text{-}i\text{n}g\text{-}s\text{-}t\text{a}t\text{u}a\text{s\text{-}}f\text{orn}i\text{c}e\text{s}q\text{ue\text{-}}d\text{-}d \\
f\text{ac}i\text{i}u\text{n}d\text{um\text{-}co}er\text{-}i\text{d}e\text{m}qu\text{e\text{-}prob}\text{auerun[?]}\text{t}/
\end{align*} \]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet.

**Bibliography:** Moretti 1975:104-5 (141); Fraschetti 1977:317 n.1; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I².3338b.

**Photograph:** Moretti 1975 tav.28; Degrassi & Krummrey CIL I² 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 A.

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,ii); 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 ΠΑ:Ε:ΙΒ:Ο:Α:; the first letter is probably a reversed c, perhaps indicating a woman’s name (cf. §11.2.5.3); Deecke read it as a f. The second word is unclear (e/z/jpsa Deecke, e/x/sa 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) = Πανοροσς, 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,ii). 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 Tifilus ‘Διφήλος’ (Deecke and Briquel), but may represent *Tiff(eri-) or *Tiff(erili-), the Faliscan equivalent of Latin Tiberius or Tiberilius (cf. tiferilia 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 (XXXVIII,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.

dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The-e is cursive (II). Tr is probably Trebius, pe perhaps Pe(scenni-), cf. pscni Cap 387.

Bibliography: Garrucci SIL 827 (autopsy); Gamurrini 1880 (829); Deecke 1888:206 (73); Bormann CIL XI.6706,10.8; Lommatzsch CIL I 476,10.8; Herbig CIE 8459 (autopsy); G. Giacomelli 1963:268-9 (XXXVII,iii); Briquel 1972:825. Transcriptions: Garrucci SIL 827 (reproduced in Deecke 1888 Taf. III, CIL XI p.1165, CIL I 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).

piunio

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet (?) with N. The-o is ♂ (iuniia? Herbig).


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

ueiutia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The-a is Α. Most editors adopt Herbig’s interpretation ‘Veius Vatia’. Buffà 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); Buffà 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, ∅ 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.

ueiuto

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The-t is Π. Herbig regarded the text as a transcription of an Etruscan *uei uttu ‘Veius Vettonius’.


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, \( \varnothing \) 9 cm) similar to the one of 466.

aciuaiomesú

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The \( a \) is cursive \( \Lambda \); the \( e \) could also be read an \( l \). The \( û \) is \( \downarrow \). The name is a gentilicium derived either from Accius (cf. aci Cap 395) or from Allius or Alius, by means of a suffix /-uāio/- that also appears in early Latin karkavaios CIL I².2917a. The form is genitive plural, as in [fe]l[jicinat]iu LF 384 and probably in tulom MF 72. For \( esû = esù(m) \) ‘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, \( \varnothing \) 9 cm) similar to the one of 465.

stasediu

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The \( a \) is \( \Lambda \); 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 /-ō/: see §9.3.2. 