The Latin dialect of the Ager Faliscus: 150 years of scholarship
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Chapter 19

The Etruscan inscriptions

19.1. The presentation of the Etruscan inscriptions

Although the Etruscan inscriptions from the agri Faliscus and Capenas fall outside the primary scope of this investigation, they cannot be omitted, as Etruscan was one of the languages spoken and written in the area (cf. §9.2). This chapter contains the forty-four Etruscan inscriptions from the ager Faliscus and Capenas (Etr I-XLIV), together with seven inscriptions that are originis incertae vel ignotae (Etr XV-LI). Inscriptions that I regard as Faliscan or as possibly Faliscan are not presented here, but in the corresponding sections of chapters 12-18: references to these inscriptions are given in the introductions to the relevant sections of this chapter. The Etruscan inscriptions are presented in the same way as the Faliscan, except that epigraphic and interpretational discussions have been kept to a minimum, as the material is presented as an addition to the corpus presented in chapters 12-18.

19.2. Narce and the south-western ager Faliscus

The south-western ager Faliscus, with its centre at Narce (near Calcata), yields the largest number of Etruscan inscriptions (Etr I-XXIV) from any single area within the area of the ager Faliscus (24 out of a total of 44-51). Virtually all these inscriptions are from the archaic period: at the same time, the area yields no Faliscan inscriptions at all. This is of course understandable in the light, first, of the role of Narce as the dominant Etruscan town of the area until the sixth century, closely connected to Veii, and, second, of the early Latinization of the area after the founding of a colony at Nepete (modern Nepi) in the early fourth century (see §2.5.2 and Cristofani 1988:16-7). For the excavations at Narce, see Barnabei 1894a:21-6, Cozza 1894, and Potter 1976:7-16).

I-II. Scratched under the body of an impasto cup (height 11 cm, ⌀ rim 13.1 cm; letters 5-14 mm high) from tomb 7/LVIII of the necropolis at Contrada Morgi, Narce (Pasqui 1894:516 with plans fig. 204 and Barnabei 1894a fig. 3,0). Mid-seventh century.

    abcdевхθικ
    ara
Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The $h$ is $\mathbb{H}$ (cf. Rix 1992:25), while the $\theta$ is $\Theta$. For the $b$ and the order of the letters, which occurs also in Etr XLIV from Capena, see Bundgård and especially Pandolfini & Prosdocimi.

**Bibliography:** [Pasqui 1894:521 (autopsy)]; Gamurrini 1894:321-2, 327-41 (1) (autopsy); Lattes 1895: 498-501; †Lattes 1908:310 (9); Herbig CIE 8414 (autopsy); [Weege in Helbig 1913:377 (autopsy)]; Della Seta 1918:96 (autopsy); Neppi Mòdona 1926:502-3; Buonamici 1932:111-2; G. Giacomelli 1963:270 (XLV); Bundgård 1965:27-29 (2); Cristofani 1988:21 (1); Pandolfini & Prosdocimi 1990:21-2 (1.2); Rix ET Fa X.3=Fa 9.1+0.1; Rix 1992:251. **Photographs:** Montelius 1904 pl.328,5 (reproduced in Buonamici 1932 tav.IV fig.7); Neppi Mòdona 1926:502 fig.6; Bundgård 1965:27,29 figs.13-15; Cristofani 1988 pl.1a-b; Pandolfini & Prosdocimi 1990 tav.II-III; **Drawings:** Gamurrini 1894:321 fig.165 (reproduced in CIE 8414), 322 fig.165a; Herbig CIE 8414; Pandolfini & Prosdocimi 1990:22.

III-VII. The following inscriptions are from tomb 2/LX of the third necropolis south of Pizzo Piede, Narce (Pasqui 1894:474-5 with plans fig.196 and Barnabei 1894a fig.3,J).

**III-IV.** Scratched, III on the neck, IV on the body of an impasto oenochoe (height 21 cm, $\varnothing$ body 12.3 cm; letters 3-8 mm high). Third quarter of the seventh century.

\[\text{migutunlemausnasranazuzinace} \]
\[\text{erunaletasuepnnaitale\textsuperscript{(*)}upesitatu\textsuperscript{(*)}acetu[5-6]\textsuperscript{(*)}taine[?---]} \]

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The $s$ is $\mathfrak{s}$: in IV, it is reversed in erunaletas (but not in \textsuperscript{(*)}upes). The $a$ and the $u$ of lemausnas (lemnesnas Gamurrini and Lattes; lemnas-\textsuperscript{(*)}nas Torp) are written very close together and have been treated by some editors as a ligature. In IV, Herbig, G. Giacomelli, and Pallottino read epninartale after Nagora’s drawing, instead of epninaitale. Following this is the damaged part reproduced in fig.19.2. The first three letters are probably \textsuperscript{(*)}tam; what follows has been read as \textsuperscript{(*)}u (Gamurrini, Rix), \textsuperscript{(*)}eu (Torp, Pallottino), \textsuperscript{(*)}ein (Cristofani), or \textsuperscript{(*)}ju (Herbig and G. Giacomelli). Nogara’s drawing shows a trace on the edge of the first lacuna in IV, shaped like the top of a $t$, or perhaps a $z$. For the word qutun, cf. the discussion on Early Faliscan quto in EF 3 (§6.2.30, §12.3).

**Bibliography:** [Pasqui 1894:476 (autopsy)]; Gamurrini 1894:322, 342-3 (3) (autopsy); [Karo 1896:5]; Lattes 1896:33-38 (7-8); Torp 1906:8-10 (2); Cortsen 1908:84, 86-7; †Lattes 1909:64 (4); Bugge/Torp 1909:24; Danielsson 1910:98-101; Herbig CIE 8415a-b (autopsy); [Weege in Helbig 1913:377]
V. Scratched under the foot of a plate (Ø rim 27 cm, foot 7.6 cm; letters 16-26 mm high). Second half of the seventh century.

misaza

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet with reversed s. For z = [s] or [ʃ] (Agostiniani), cf. lazì
Etr XI-XV = larti and lazìa Etr XVII = lartìa.

Bibliography: Pasqui 1894:477 (autopsy); Gamurrini 1894:343 (4) (autopsy); Lattes 1895:501-3 (2); Herbig CIE 8416 (autopsy); [Weege in Helbig 1913:377 (autopsy)]; [Della Seta 1918:96 (autopsy)]; G. Giacomelli 1963:270 (XLVII); Agostiniani 1982:68 (86); Colonna 1983b:53-4; Cristofani 1988:22 (5); Rix ET Fa 2.2. Drawings: Gamurrini 1894:327 fig. 168; Herbig CIE 8416.

VI-VII. Scratched on a fragment of the rim of a plate similar to that of V (letters 12-14 mm high).

her

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The h is ð: oed Gamurrini.

Together with this, Herbig published a second plate (height 5.8 cm, Ø 14.7 cm) with the same inscription scratched around its foot (letters 10-14 mm high).

her

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The h is ð. The provenance of this plate is not given; the inventory numbers suggest they were not found together. Cf. hermana MF 265.


VIII. Scratched c.3½ times around the foot of an impasto cup (letters 7-13 mm high) from tomb 38/LIV of the necropolis of Monte Cerrreto, Narce (Pasqui 1894:505-7 with plans fig.201 and Barnabei 1894a fig.3,M). Mid-seventh century.

mialiquaувileслаespuraðeяναλίαинпёинвмлерусиятетрмлглтаузизуэйлмла: аназинаце

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet with reversed s (男神). Of the letters between auvilesi and pura, only the tops have been preserved: they have been read as al .. i (Gamurrini), aļa Torp, alat : (Lattes), ales (Herbig, Goldmann, G. Giacomelli), : ales (Cristofani) and ales (Rix). The third letter of the*nalθia is ñ and has been read both as an a (Gamurrini, Lattes, and Torp) and as a n (Herbig, Goldmann, G. Giacomelli, and Pallottino).
IX-X. The following inscriptions are from the necropolis of Monte in Mezzo ai Prati, Narce (Pasqui 1894:540-5 with plans fig.210 and Barnabei 1894a fig.3,V).

IX. Scratched on the rim of a bucchero kylix (height 12.8 cm, $\Theta$ 27 cm; letters 6-10 mm high) from tomb 1/LXIII. Last quarter of the seventh century.

---jalikeapamaminikara

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The text starts with the bottom half of a $k$ (thus first Gamurrini).298 The letter preceding mini is $\dagger$, which Rix reads as $a$.

Bibliography: [Pasqui 1894:542 (autopsy)]; Gamurrini 1894:324-7, 344 (6) (autopsy); Lattes 1896:2-10 (4); [Ghirardini 1900:175,187,190]; Thulin 1908:258; [Grenier 1912:385]; Herbig CIE 8411 (autopsy); [Della Seta 1918:97 (autopsy)]; G. Giacomelli 1963:269 (XLII); Pallottino TLE 26; Agostiniani 1982:68 (88); Cristofani 1988:22 (6); Rix ET Fa 3.3. Drawings: Gamurrini 1894:329-30 fig.170 (reproduced in Montelius 1904 pl.328,4a, CIE 8411), fig.170a (reproduced in Ghirardini 1900:185-6 fig.60), fig.170b (reproduced in Montelius 1904 pl.328,4b); Herbig CIE 8411.

X. Scratched two times around the foot of a bucchero cup (height foot 6 cm, $\Theta$ foot 12.7 cm; letters 3-13 mm high: the words -$i$-pas-$i$-ka-$m$- are written smaller) from tomb 15/LXX. Late seventh or early sixth century.

-$i$-pas-$i$-ka-$m$

a$r$unnatursaniriaskeletakalem$\Theta$asvainiastaa$\gamma$avisu-r-$a$-$l$yuname-$a$-$\gamma$yuname $i$thavusvakai$\ddagger$-tasmelciva$\theta$eneikania

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The interpuncts are given in various ways, especially by the earlier editors. In the case of the $a$’s in ar$\text{rn}$una, a$\gamma$avisu-$r$, and a$\text{ly}$uname, the interpuncts stand underneath rather than between the letters.299 In iniasta, the $s$ is $\dagger$ (x Gamurrini, Torp; $i$ (i.e., $\ddagger$ = $i$) Herbig, G. Giacomelli).

Bibliography: [Pasqui 1894:545 (autopsy)]; Gamurrini 1894:344-6 (7) (autopsy); Lattes 1896: 25-33 (6); Torp 1906:4-8 (1); Bugge/Torp 1906:10-25 (5); Torp 1905:32-3; Torp 1906:8; Bugge/Torp 1909:24; Herbig CIE 8412 (autopsy); [Weege in Helbig 1913:378 (autopsy)]; [Della Seta 1918:98 (autopsy)]; Vetter 1926:279; Vetter 1939b:160-1; Buonamici 1942:296-8; Durantie 1953; Slaton 1955:195; G. Giacomelli 1963:269-70 (XLIII); Pallottino TLE 29; Cristofani 1988:22 (7); Colonna 1990:125 n.57; Rix ET Fa 0.4. Photographs: Montelius 1904 pl.328,2; Herbig CIE 8412 (reproduced in Buonamici 1932 tav.XLVIII fig.83); Cristofani 1988 pl.IIa-c. Drawings: Gamurrini 1894:332 fig.171 (reproduced in CIE 8412, Colonna 1990:124 fig.5), 333 fig.171a, Buonamici 1942: 296-8 figg.22-27.

298 The trace is omitted altogether by Cristofani, who read [---]jalike.

299 Rix also punctuates the $i$ of $i$thavusvaka (and erroneously reads $\alpha$theneicania with a $c$).
XI-XV. Scratched under five Etrusco-Campanian plates (⌀ 18, 17.5, 13, 12.5, and 8 cm respectively) from tomb 18 of the Il Cavone necropolis at Monte Li Santi, Narce (Pasqui 1894:456 with plans fig. 192 and Barnabei 1894a fig. 3,G). Fifth century.

\textit{laziveianes·}
\textit{laziveianes·}
\textit{laziveianes·}
\textit{laziveianes·}
\textit{laziveianes·}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The second \( a \) in \textbf{XII} is \( \hat{a} \). In \textbf{XV}, the \( s \) has only one interpunct. For \( z i = [\text{’s}] \) or [\text{’]}] (Cristofani), cf. \textit{lazia Etr \textbf{XVII} = lartia, and \textit{mi saza Etr \textbf{V}.}


XVI. Scratched inside a red-varnished cup (height 6.8 cm, ⌀ 17.5 cm; letters 8-20 mm high) from Narce. Second half of the fifth century.

\textit{vel\thetaarusvelanas}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The letters are carelessly written: the first \( v \) is \( \hat{v} \), the second \( \hat{\theta} \), first \( e \), the second \( \hat{h} \). The \( \theta \) is diamond-shaped, without central point. The only parallels for the \( a \) in \textit{vel\thetaarus} are \textit{vel\thetaar[nal]} AT 1.71 and \textit{vel\thetaaruśa} Cr 1.22: in all other instances of this name, it is \textit{vel\thetaur} or \textit{veltur} (more than 125 attestations in \textit{ET}); cf. \textit{vel\thetaurusi} in Etr \textbf{XIX}.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Buonamici 1941 \textit{(autopsy)}; G. Giacomelli 1963:271 (LIV); Cristofani 1988:22 (9); Rix \textit{ET Fa} 2.12. \textbf{Drawing:} Buonamici 1941:370 fig.3.

XVII. Scratched in a black-varnished saucer (⌀ 18 cm) found in a cistern during Mengarelli’s excavations in 1933 in the habitation at Pizzo Piede, Narce. First half of the third century.

\textit{mitafinalaziavilianas}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Of the first letter, the last branch is left (\( mi \), not Pallottino’s and Cristofani’s [\text{’m}]\( i \)). The \( f \) is \( \hat{v} \), as in Etr \textbf{XXXVI}. The form \textit{tafina} occurs also in \textit{tafina Etr \textbf{XXXVI}}: elsewhere, it is always \( \hat{\theta}avhna/\hat{\theta}ahvna, \thetaafna, \) or \( \thetaapna \) (attestations are given under Etr \textbf{XXXVI}). For \textit{lazia} = [\text{’s}] or [\text{’]}] (Cristofani 1988:16), cf. \textit{lazi Etr \textbf{XI-XV} = larti, and also \textit{mi saza Etr \textbf{V}.}

XVIII. Scratched inside the rim of a bucchero oinochoe (height 20.8 cm) from Narce. C.550-520.

*micipa*i

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The reading of the *CVA* is *mi cilax*, but the drawing in Gran-Aymérich & Briquel seems to support their reading *cipax*. *Cipax* recalls the Etruscan toponymic adjectives in -αχ: Briquel, comparing *zila*: *zilat*, tentatively suggests a connection between *cipax* and *cepen/cipen*, so that *cipax* may have had a meaning ‘sacred’, ‘consecrated’.


XIX. Painted in white around the body of an ovoid crater of red impasto (h. 21 cm, Ø body 12.3 cm) from tomb 98 of the Principe Del Drago’s excavation of the necropolis on the northwest side of Monte Soriano, near Mazzano Romano (cf. Pasqui 1902b:612). Third quarter seventh century.

![Fig.19.2. Pasqui’s drawing of the damaged part of Etr XIX (enlarged).](From Pasqui 1902b:613 fig.9.)

*minulularicesip*[...]*ml*[...]*s**naiesiclinsivel*<s>urusilar</s>*sr

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. *Mulularice* is an error for *mulua*c*nice*. Pasqui read the middle as *p*[...]*mlap[i...]*svunaiesi. Other readings are *p*[(-)*m]*pl*[...]*svunaiesi (Herbig), *p*[...]*ml*[...]*s*[...]*naiesi (Pallottino), *p*[...]*m*[...]*svunaiesi (G. Giacomelli), *p*[...]*si*[...]*naiesi (Cristofani), and *p*[...]*ml*[...]*s*[...]*naiesi (Rix). The trace in *lar* as given in Pasqui’s drawing may be the bottom half of an *a*. Why Cristofani reads *c[l]nsi* and *lar*[...]*sr* I do not know: the letters *clinsi* and *lar* appear to be certain.

*Bibliography:* Pasqui 1902b:613-5 (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8426; G. Giacomelli 1963:271 (LI); Pallottino *TLE* 32; Agostiniani 1982:69 (90); Cristofani 1988:22 (3); Colonna 1990:125 n.57; Rix *ET* Fa 3.2. *Drawings:* Pasqui 1902b:613 fig.9 (reproduced in Montelius 1904 pl.330,14, *CIE* 8426), 614 fig.10 (reproduced in *CIE* 8426); Nogara in *CIE* 8426.

XX. Stamped on a tile fragment (letters 3.9-4.5 cm high) found close to a tomb near the Minchione Bridge over the Fosso dell’Isola, c.8-9 km from Nepi (cf. Polidori 1977:296).

*micasulpuianu*l
Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The \( m \) is \( ꝑ \), the \( n ꝑ \).

**Bibliography:** Polidori 1977 (27) (*autopsy*); Rix ET Fa 1.6. **Photograph:** Polidori 1977 tav.XLV. **Drawing:** Polidori 1977:297.

**XXI-XXIII.** The following vessels were found in tomb I of a group of tombs excavated in 1889 at Vigna Pentriani (‘Villa Pentriani’ *CVA* Italia 3 p.24), località S. Paolo, Nepi.

**XXI.** Scratched under the foot of an Attic kylix, black-figured within and red-figured without (height 14 cm, \( \emptyset \) rim 32.5 cm, foot 12 cm; letters 11 mm high). C.520.

**cen\( ç \)cu**

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Of the \( e \), only the end of the lowest bar is preserved.


**XXII-XXIII.** Scratched under the foot of an Attic red-figured kylix by the Euaion Painter (height foot 0.5 cm, \( \emptyset \) foot 11 cm; letters 10 mm high). Mid-fifth century.

**umu** cacas

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Both words are probably names: Colonna rightly rejected a connection of umu with umom *EF* 3.


**XXIV.** Scratched under the foot of an Attic black-varnished skyphos (height 9.5 cm, \( \emptyset \) foot 7.5 cm; letters 7-10 mm high) from Nepi, località Fosso del Cardinale. C.475-450.

**veka**

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet.


**19.3. Civita Castellana (Falerii Veteres)**

Judging from the number of inscriptions, Etruscan does not seem to have played an important role at Civita Castellana itself. According to the most generous count, Civita Castellana yields only 17 inscriptions that can be regarded as Etruscan, against c.200 Faliscan inscriptions. Of these 17, I regard three as Faliscan ([-]\( \text{altai} / \text{MF} \, 107, \) [-]\( \text{Inthia} \, \text{MF} \, 138, \) and \( \text{titias} \, \text{MLF} \, 205) and four as at possibly Faliscan (*eitam* *EF/Etr* 5, *ar-\( n \) MF/Etr 37, *ulties* MF/Etr 64, *aie* MF/Etr 108). Three others (*u\( *a*\( l*\)onu\(* \)s* ) MF/Etr 61, *namureska* MF/Etr 66, *tuc\( o\)nu* MF 85) are incomprehensible. Of the seven that I do consider Etruscan, five (Etr XXV, XXVII-XXVIII, XXX-XXXI) were
inscribed by the craftsmen who fashioned the objects and may have been written elsewhere. This leaves the dedication Etr XXIX and possibly also the Besitzerinschrift Etr XXVI as the only certainly Etruscan inscription that were certainly written at Civita Castellana.\footnote{Etr XLVII, published by Rix (ET Fa 6.3) as from Civita Castellana, is originis incertae.} to these might be added EF/Etr 5 and MF/Etr 108, and perhaps also MF/Etr 61.

XXV. Engraved on a carneole scarab (148×106×96 mm) depicting Hercules attacking Cynus with his club, from Civita Castellana. First half of the fifth century.

\textit{herkle \ kukne}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. \textit{Herkle} is written upside down.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Babelon 1899:32-3 (85); De Simone 1968:71, 86; Zazoff 1968:40 (41); Rix ET Fa G.1a-b. \textbf{Photographs:} Babelon 1899 pl.VI,85; Zazoff 1968 Taf. 13,41.

XXVI. Scratched after firing on the inside of a small red-varnished bowl (Ø rim 16.5 cm, height 4.5 cm) allegedly from the Le Colonnette necropolis. Fifth or fourth century.

\textit{cnav**es mi}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet with reversed \textit{n} and \textit{m}. The \textit{a} is \textit{S}; Gulinelli draws attention to a similar \textit{a} in CIE 626 from Chiusi (not in \textit{ET}?). The damaged part can be read as “forse una \textit{i} o ad una doppia \textit{i} o ad una \textit{e} in seguito corretta dallo scriba”.


XXVII. Engraved on a mirror (Ø 16.5) from Civita Castellana, depicting Alcestis and Admetus embracing. Fourth century.

\textit{alcestei \ atmite}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet.


XXVIII. Engraved in the border of a mirror (Ø 19 cm), in all probability from (near) Civita Castellana (Borie 1898:51), depicting Hercules and Minos beside the slain Minotaur, with Ariadne, Iolaus, and Minerva standing by. Fourth century.

\textit{0evrumines \ hercle \ aria0a \ vile \ menrva \ mine}

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. De Simone (1968:74) erroneously read \textit{herc[le]}.

\textbf{Bibliography:} Borie 1898 (autopsy); Körte 1900; Buffa NRIE 1049; Pallottino TLE 755; De Simone 1968:24, 66, 74, 81, 95; Rix ET Fa S.2. \textbf{Drawing:} Borie 1898 pl. I-II; Körte 1900:165.
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XXIX. Cut along two sides of a small peperino base (3.5×3.5×13 cm according to Herbig) from the area of the Tempio Maggiore at Colle di Vignale, Civita Castellana (see §14.1.1). Fourth or third century.

*anaelauv|cies*

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Most editors read [l]auvcies with Herbig, but the left half of the l appears to be visible (lauvcies Rix). The ν is -caption, as in Etr XXXIV and XLI.

**Bibliography:** Herbig 1910:192 (32) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8029; G. Giacomelli 1963:66-7 (57); Moscati 1983:87; Comella 1986:171 (29) (autopsy); Cristofani 1988:13; Rix ET Fa 0.6. **Photographs:** Comella 1986 tav.58b-c. **Drawings:** Thulin in CIE 8029; Herbig CIE 8029; Comella 1986 tav.58b-c.

XXX. Scratched on a ceramic applique (height 18.5 cm, letters 9 mm high) found in tomb CXXXIII of the Le Colonnette necropolis. Dated to *c.*325-250 by Michetti.

*evrs·ci*

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The interpretation is unclear: Maras suggests a possible connection with Greek names in Eων-.


XXXI (falsum?). Engraved on a mirror (Ø 10 cm) with handle, depicting Mercury and Jupiter standing beside a seated Apollo, reputedly found in 1910 in a tomb at Civita Castellana. Noll regarded the mirror as a bad copy of a silver mirror described by Ducati (1927:448, with photograph tav.213 fig.524). Late fourth or early third century.

*turmṣ tinia apulu*

Sinistroverse, but *apulu* dextroverse; Etruscan alphabet. *Turmṣ* is apparently badly engraved: Deonna (1915:321 n.3) read TUrVt Turuns.

**Bibliography:** Deonna 1915:321 (autopsy); [Deonna 1919:137]; Noll 1932:159-60; De Simone 1968:21. **Photograph:** Deonna 1915:322 fig.14 (reproduced in Deonna 1923 pl.43, Noll 1932:160-1 figs.101-102).

19.4. Corchiano and the northern ager Faliscus

Most Etruscan inscriptions from the Middle Faliscan period originate from the north-western ager Faliscus, especially its centre at Corchiano. Apart from those given here, possibly Etruscan are *hermana* MF 265 and the largely illegible MF/Etr 289; sometimes included, too, but in my view rather Faliscan with Etruscan features (§9.2.2-3), are *arute macena | morenez* MF 269 and *larise : marc|na : citia* MF 270 from Corchiano, as well as the purely Faliscan inscription *pupiias* MLF 304 from Vignanello. Significantly, the Etruscan inscriptions from Corchiano include several sepulcral inscriptions.
(Etr XXXIV-XXXV) and roadside inscriptions (Etr XXXVIII-XXXIX) that are unlikely to have been written anywhere else. The roadside inscriptions are particularly interesting, as they show that Etruscan could be used in what were apparently inscriptions on public works (§11.1.4.5). On the whole, Corchiano not only yields a relatively large number of Etruscan inscriptions, but also, quite frequently, Etruscan features within Faliscan inscriptions. This material has been the subject of studies by Cristofani (1988) and Peruzzi (1990): see §9.2.3.

XXXII. Scratched on the outside of a fragmentary bucchero vessel (“a forma di scodello” Cozza 1886:155; “[tazza] a calice” FI II.2 p.252), from tomb 11 of the first necropolis of Il Vallone, Corchiano. Late sixth century (Colonna).

larisazuzus

Sinistroverse. The gentilicium zu/zus occurs in its Faliscan adaptation in zu/conia MF 271, also from Corchiano, and perhaps in zu/con|eo MF 56 (from Civita Castellana.

Bibliography: Cozza 1886:155 (autopsy); Herbig 1910:185 (22) (autopsy); Herbig CIE 8382; G. Giacomelli 1963:63 (45); Peruzzi 1964c:227; FI II.2 p.252 (autopsy); Cristofani 1988:23 (11); Colonna 1990:120; Peruzzi 1990:278; Rix ET Fa 2.15. Transcription: Cozza 1886:155 (reproduced in CIE 8382).

XXXIII. Engraved on a bronze mirror (Ø 16.6 cm), depicting Aias and Achilles, from tomb 22 (Benedetti’s tomb C or 3) of the ‘third necropolis of Il Vallone’ at Corchiano. From the same tomb are cesit : fere MF 264 and hermena MF 265. Fourth century.

a/y/e  aiv/as

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. A/y/e is written upside down.

Bibliography: [Weege in Helbig 1913 :379 (autopsy)]; Della Seta 1918:84 (autopsy); Mansuelli 1943:501-3 (6) (autopsy); Mansuelli 1947:50; De Simone 1968:12,34 (autopsy); FI II.2 p.276 (autopsy); Rix ET Fa S.3. Photograph: Mansuelli 1943 tav. XXXV. Drawing: Mansuelli 1943:502 fig.4.

XXXIV. Scratched on a tile from tomb 7 (Benedetti’s tomb IX) of the first necropolis of S. Antonio at Corchiano. Known only through apographs by Helbig and Manzielli, and Nogara’s copy of the apograph in the Museo di Villa Giulia inventory. From the same tomb are poplia : calitenes | aronto : cesies | larto : uxor MF 265 and ueltur : teta | aruto MF 266.

lar/0 : cesie/s

velusa

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The s’s are reversed (✝). In Manzielli’s apograph the e has the form , which also occurs in ar/0[3-5]r|e MF 268 from Corchiano: see §11.2.5. The first letter of the second line is in Manzielli’s apograph and in Helbig’s and Nogara’s: editors used to read as celusa (interpreted as a cognomen by Herbig, who
compared the Latin cognomen *Gelussa*, and Buonamici), but *velusa*, first suggested by Gamurrini (in Lignana 1887a:201), has become the accepted reading since Rix (1963:162 n.32). A similar *v* occurs in Etr **XXIX** and XLI.

**Bibliography:** Lignana 1887a:201; Deecke 1888:188-9 (58); Conway 1897:527 (29*); Herbig *CIE* 8389; Buonamici 1913:74-5 (41); Vetter 1953:319 (336); G. Giacomelli 1963:102 (134); Rix 1963:162 n.32; Peruzzi 1964c:229-30; *FI* II.2 p.288 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:23 (15); Peruzzi 1990:280,282; Rix *ET* Fa 1.3. **Drawing:** Deecke jr. (from Manzielli) in Deecke 1888 Taf. III (reproduced in *CIE* 8389).

**XXXV.** Scratched on a tile found *in situ* in tomb 11 of the first necropolis of S. Antonio, Corchiano. Known only through apographs by Manzielli and the author of the *FI* description, and Nogara’s copy of the apograph in the Museo di Villa Giulia inventory.

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larθ
turcsnas
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Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The θ is O. Herbig’s *urzosna*, after Deecke jr.’s copy of Manzielli’s apography, has been adopted by most editors (still *urzosnas* in *ET*). Cristofani and Colonna rightly read *urcsnas* with *FI*: cf. Nogara’s *urtssnas*. For the name, cf. *ortecese* MLF 339 (thus Colonna, probably rightly); the name may be derived from a toponym *Ortica* or *Otricum* (see §7.8.1.108 and §6.5.11).

**Bibliography:** Deecke 1888:189 (59); Pauli 1891:105-6; Conway 1897:527 (30*); Herbig *CIE* 8389; Buonamici 1913:74 (40); Vetter 1953:323 (342a,1); G. Giacomelli 1963:102 (135); *FI* II.2 p.290 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:23 (14); Colonna 1990:135-6; Rix *ET* Fa 1.4. **Drawings:** Deecke jr. (from Manzielli) in Deecke 1888 Taf.III; *FI* II.2 p.290 (reproduced in Colonna 1990:136 fig.15).

**XXXVI.** Scratched inside a black-varnished saucer (height 6.5 cm, Ø 18.3 cm; letters 14-20 mm high) from tomb 19 of the first necropolis of S. Antonio. C.350-310.

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tafina
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Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The θ is O, as in Etr **XVII**. Also scratched inside the cup are *t v, t f*, and a cross (*FI* mentions only the cross, placing it under the foot). *Tafina* occurs only here and in Etr **XVII:** elsewhere, it is *θavnna* (Cr 2.5), *θavnna* (Cr 2.6, 2.20, 2.29), *θafina* (Cr 2.51, Vs 2.7, AV 2.5, Cl 2.26) or *θapna* (Vc 2.52, Po 2.21, Co 3.1).

**Bibliography:** [*FI* II.2 p.295 (*autopsy*)]; Colonna 1990:118-20 (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Colonna 1990 after p.140 tav.1a. **Drawing:** Colonna 1990:119 fig.2.

**XXXVII.** Scratched after firing on a shard of the bottom of a black-varnished cup purported to have been found at Corchiano (Fondo Crescenzi). Third or second century.

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arnθialur[4-5]
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Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The θ is O. Of the gentilicium, only a *u* and the lower
part of an $r$ are preserved, followed by a lacuna that contained 4 or 5 letters. Gulinelli compares North-Etruscan *urinate*; I would rather point to *larθ | urtcnas* Etr XXXV from Corchiano. Perhaps this inscription is connected with *arθ[3-5]r[ɛ] MF 267*, also from Corchiano, in which case the text could be *arnθial ur[ɛ] +3?] (arnθial ur[ɛ]es mi?*).


**XXXVIII.** Cut, c. 4 m above the ground, c.24 m past the church of S. Egidio, on the left-hand side of the Via di S. Egidio, a cutting leading down to the ancient crossing of the Rio Fratta near Corchiano (cf. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:116-7 with fig.17, Quilici 1990:208-19 with figs.3-4). Dini *et al.* give the length as 1.80 m, but as they describe only the last five letters, it may be up to twice as long. Fourth or third century.

*uelturθanae*

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Cristofani’s and Rix’s [---]θ anae is based on the incomplete edition by Dini *et al.*; Quilici reads *****turθanae, and his photograph appears to show also the $l$ and the $e$. A gentilicium θanae is not attested elsewhere.

**Bibliography:** Dini *et al.* 1985:69; Cristofani 1988:23 (16); [Colonna 1990:120 n.40]; Quilici 1990:212 (*autopsy*); Rix ET Fa 0.8. **Photograph:** Quilici 1990 tav.V. **Photograph:** Dini *et al.* 1985:69 fig.48.

**XXXIX.** Cut, about halfway up the road (letters 33-36 cm high according to Dennis and Ward Perkins & Frederiksen, but 42 cm high according to Buglione di Monale), on the right-hand side of the Via della Cannara, a cutting leading up from the ancient crossing of the Rio Fratta near Corchiano (see Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:116-7 with map fig.17, Quilici 1990:208-19 with map fig.4). Fourth or third century.

*lartθvelarnies*

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. This inscription is assumed to have been the model for the falsum CIE 8380, *larθ velarnies* (with an $r$ of the shape ⼿, apparently based on the Faliscan Ρ?), on a kantharos reputedly from Civita Castellana. Colonna (1997) has now published an inscription of unknown origin that appears to be contemporary with Etr XXXIX and also reads *larθ velarnies*, but has the normal Etruscan ⼿.

**Bibliography:** Dennis 1848:155-6 (*autopsy*); Dennis 1878:119; Buglione di Monale 1887a:27 (*autopsy*); Buglione di Monale 1887b; Deecke 1887; [Deecke 1888:156]; Herbig CIE 8379 + add.; Buonamici 1913:73 (39); Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:116-7 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:72 (64); Peruzzi 1964c:228; Moscati 1980:93; FI II.2 p.217 n.32 (*autopsy*); Dini e.a. 1985:69-71; Cristofani 1988:23 (17); Quilici 1990:208-9,217-9 (*autopsy*); Rix ET Fa 0.7. **Photographs:** Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957 pl. XXXIb; Moscati 1980 p.112 fig.78; **Drawings:** Dennis 1848:156 (reproduced in Dennis 1878:119); Nogara in CIE 8379 add.

**XL.** Scratched under the foot of a yellow saucer (height 6 cm, ⌀ 16.5. cm) from tomb 2 at Contrada Lista, c.2 km north of Corchiano. Fourth century. From the same tomb is la MLF/Etr 286.
mialsi*ismi

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The unidentified letter is $\sim$, probably a $t$, perhaps a $p$ or an $n$. The name alsitiis could be toponymic and connected to Alsilium.

**Bibliography:** Bendinelli 1920:30 (autopsy); Diehl 1930:78 (737); Buonomici 1932:83; Buffa NRIE 980; Vetter 1953:326-7 (355); G. Giacomelli 1963:63 (44,1); Pallottino TLE 31; Agostonianii 1982:69 (91); Cristofani 1988:23 (13); Rix ET Fa 2.16. **Drawing:** Bendinelli 1920:30.

**XLI.** Engraved on a badly corroded bronze mirror ($\Theta$ 17 cm), depicting Aphrodite and a bearded man embracing, with Hephaestus and a naked youth standing by, found probably in tomb 6 of a group of tombs to the southeast of Corchiano, explored in 1893 by Benedetti (cf. FI II.2 pp.313, 318). Fourth or third century.

usl*es turan acavisier setlans

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The name of the youth is almost illegible in Mansuelli’s drawing: he compared him to the assistant of Hephaestus on the mirror in Gerhard/Klugmann & Körte (1897, Ta.f.49), who is there called tretu (Ta.S.8). Ambrosini suggests reading usletes or uslethes: her drawing also shows that acavisier (with $v$ of the shape $\gamma$, as in Etr XXIX and XXXIV), not agviser (ET), is the correct reading

**Bibliography:** Herbig CIE sub 8412 (autopsy); Buffa NRIE 971; Mansuelli 1943:504-6 (7) (autopsy, erroneously describing it as unpublished); FI II.2 p.318; Rix ET Fa S.4; Ambrosini 1995 (autopsy); Maras 2002 (autopsy). **Drawings:** Mansuelli 1943:505 fig.5 (reproduced in Ambrosini 1995:182 fig.1); Ambrosini 1995:183 fig.2; Maras 2002:468.

**XLII.** Scratched in large letters on the bottom of a red-varnished cup from a well in the habitation at Vignanello (Giglioli’s pozzo 1). Fifth to third century.

vultasi

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Vulta-, occurring only here, is the Etruscan rendering of the Faliscan name Volta (§7.7.1.84). The form vultasi may provide an argument in favour of interpreting the Faliscan forms in -ai and -oi as datives: see §§8.7.1. **Bibliography:** Giglioli 1924:249 (autopsy); Cristofani 1988:24 (19); Rix ET Fa 3.4. **Drawing:** Giglioli 1924:249.

**19.5. The southeastern ager Faliscus and the ager Capenas**

The Etruscan inscriptions from the south-eastern ager Faliscus and the ager Capenas are very few in number. To those published here, some editors add tulate tulas urate EF/Etr 385 from Fiano Romano, which may be Etruscan, and larise uicina MLF 371 and larise | uicina MLF 372 from Rignano Flaminio, [fel]icinatiu LF 384 from Civitella S. Paolo, all of which I regard rather as Faliscan, as well as apa Cap 459, reputedly from the ager Capenas, which may equally well be Faliscan or Latin. The only certainly Etruscan inscription from the ager Capenas dating from after its colonization early in
the fourth century (cf. §2.5.2) is Etr XLV, which appears to show Sabellic influences.

XLIII. Painted in red on a fragmentary tile (letters 12-17 cm high) from tomb 1 of the group of tombs excavated in 1912 on the south-east side of Monte Casale, near Rignano Flaminio. Fourth or third century. From the same tomb are [iui]na : upreciano MLF 363, [---] upreciano MLF 364, [---]are.*[---] MLF 365, and [---]iumu[---] MLF 366.

umrie

Sinistronverse, Faliscan alphabet. I regard this inscription as Etruscan because of the non-Faliscan mr: forms in -ies also occur as in otherwise Faliscan inscriptions (§9.2.2.2).

Bibliography: Herbig CIE 8432; Gabrici 1912b:75-6 (autopsy); Buonamici 1913:80-1 (52); [Della Seta 1918:104 (autopsy)]; Vetter 1953:324 (343c); G. Giacomelli 1963:107-8 (145,III) (autopsy); Rix ET Fa 1.7. Drawings: Nogara in CIE 8432; Gabrici 1912b:76 fig.3.

XLIV. Scratched on the body of a small amphora (height 35 cm, Ø body 7.5 cm; letters 9-25 mm high) found in 1907 at Monte Laceto, near modern Capena. Seventh century.

abcdefhijklmnpqrstuvwxyzfu

Dextroverse, with reversed s. The u is placed under the end of the line. Several of the letters have unusual forms: see fig.19.4. Pandolfini regards the alphabet not as Etruscan, but rather as comparable to that of several other early inscriptions such as Sab 480† and the inscription of Poggio Sommavilla. She notes that the shape of the f and of the u also occur in the Early Faliscan, but not in the contemporary Etruscan inscriptions. Although this is undoubtedly correct, the alphabet is certainly not Faliscan because of the presence of b, v, θ, and χ; also, the shape of the d and of the h are certainly not those of the Faliscan alphabet. The alphabet may be representative of the time when the alphabets of the Lower Tiber basin were still developing: see §11.2.2.


XLV. Scratched inside a small black-varnished cup from the votive depot discovered in 1952 at the temple of Lucus Feroniae. Third century.

cavies:uhtav[---]

Uhtav[---] (not Moretti’s VHTAV[ies]) shows a Sabellic ht ← */kt/: Colonna pointed to the occurrence of the name at Perugia (uhtave Pe 1.638, 1.639, 1.891, uhtaves Pe 1.817, 1.1267, uhtavial Pe 1.115; uhtavi Pe 1.756, uhtavis 1.1264).

Bibliography: Moretti 1975:145-7 (142); Colonna 1976c; Cristofani 1988:13; Rix ET Fa 2.25. Photographs: Moretti 1975 tav. 36.
19.6. Etruscan inscriptions incertae uel ignotae originis

The attribution to the ager Faliscus of the following inscriptions is probable only in the case of Etr L-LI, part of the painted decoration of a vase of Faliscan workmanship, and possible in the case of Etr XLVIII. The provenance of XLVII is uncertain. There appears to be no reason why Etr XLVI and XLIX should be ascribed to the ager Faliscus.

XLVI. Scratched on the shoulder of a bucchero aryballos (height 5.8 cm, \(\emptyset\) 4.5 cm according to Buonamici, but height 5 cm, \(\emptyset\) 4 cm according to Buffa in Buonamici 1935:356, 1938:319). Third quarter of the seventh century.

\(\text{mlakas}\text{-se}\cdot\text{la}\cdot\text{askame}\text{-leivana}\)

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The \(s\) is \(\emptyset\) in mlakas and aska, but \(\emptyset\) in se\(-\)la, a variation occurring also in EF I and Etr IV (cf. §11.2.2).

Bibliography: Fabretti CII 2614 quater (autopsy); Bugge/Torp 1909:134; Cortsen 1935:152; Buonamici 1935:356-7; Buonamici 1938; Poupé 1963:245-7 (32); Pallottino TLE 762; De Simone 1968:27; Maggiani 1972; Agostiniani 1982:140 (32); Rix ET Fa 2.3. Photographs: Buonamici 1938 tav. LXI,1-4; Poupé 1963 pl.XXV,3; Drawing: Buffa in Buonamici 1935:356.301

XLVII. Scratched on a bucchero aryballos (height 6.5 cm). The provenance is unclear: “genannt werden die Umgebung (wohl im weiteren Sinn) von Civita Castellana und von Bagnoreia; nach einer Notiz von Nogara stammt es aus Grotte S. Stefano (Station an der Eisenbahlinie Viterbo-Attigliano, 10 km von der Station Montefiascone)” (Herbig 1913a:165). Maggiani (1980:404) quoted a letter of 21.X.1908 in the archives of the Soprintendenza Archeologica per la Toscana, where the provenance is given as “Fidene, sul territorio di Fiano romano o meglio Leprignano”. C.630-620.

\(\text{miara}\text{-thialezjuze}\)

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The \(\theta\) is \(\emptyset\).


XLVIII. Scratched on the handle belonging to a bucchero kantharos or kyathos, now in a private collection in Rome, reputedly found near Mazzano Romano. C.570-560?

\(\text{le}\text{-thaiemulvamicimı-nehvulves}\)

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. Naso reads hvulve\(-\)s, but his drawing clearly shows a

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301 Buonamici 1938:318 fig.4 only reproduces Fabretti’s transcription.
second point following this letter. For *hvułve’s* (Latin *Fulvus*), cf. *hvułves* Ve 3.9 and *hvułveś* Ve 3.30, and also *vhulvenas* Vs 1.100. *Leðaīe* is probably the same name as the Faliscan genitive *leeti* in MF 470*: on this name, see also Vetter 1948:67-8.

**Bibliography:** Naso 1993. **Photograph:** Naso 1993 tav.XLVI. **Drawing:** Naso 1993:263.

**XLIX.** Scratched on a loomweight. Known only through apographies by Pfister (see Garrucci 1860:243, Buonamici 1940:397-8). The only reason for including the inscription among those of Faliscan origin (as do G. Giacomelli and Rix in *ET*) is that Garrucci quoted it as a parallel for the reversed *s’s* in Faliscan inscriptions. Sixth century (?).

*velelas* Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The *s’s* are reversed (♀). Most editors read *velenas*, with ἃ read as *n*, but as the *m* is ἄ, the use of ἃ for *n* is unexpected, and Rix is probably right in reading *li* instead. The *v* at the end may have been a monogram.

**Bibliography:** Garrucci 1860:243; Buonamici 1940:397-9; G. Giacomelli 1963:271 (LIII); Rix 1963:39, 257; Pallottino *TLE* 33; Agostiniani 1982.70 (93); Rix *ET* Fa 2.5. **Drawing:** Conestabile (?) in Buonamici 1940:398 fig.1.

**L-LI.** Painted in white on a Faliscan stamnos (height 31.6 cm, ∅ rim 20 cm), *L* on the front near a running Perseus, *LI* on the back between two Gorgons. Mid-fourth century.

*φerse*

c[e]r[u]: *pur/ioanuas*

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. *LI* is badly damaged. Pfiffig read *c*τ[u]r: *pur/ioanuas* ‘*cerur* [‘Werke, Gebilde’] des Purphiuna’ (*cer[u]r: *pur*φ--*n*s Rix). The use of *cerur* in this formula is apparently unique: the usual word is *acil*.

**Bibliography:** WeltGr p.50 (3) (autopsy); [Brommer 1956:159 (A.3)]; Schauenburg 1960:49-50; *CVA* Heidelberg 2 pp.29-30 (autopsy); [Brommer 1980:282]; Pfiffig 1965; Rix *ET* Fa 7.1a-b. **Photographs:** Schauenburg 1960 Taf. 22,1-2; *CVA* Heidelberg 2 Taf. 67,2-3. **Drawing:** *CVA* Heidelberg 2 p.29 (reproduced in Pfiffig 1965: 102 fig.54a, 103 fig.52b).

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302 From the data given by Brommer I am not certain that this is indeed the same vase.