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Chapter 14

The inscriptions from Civita Castellana (Falerii Veteres) II

14.1. The inscriptions from the temples

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

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 The results of these excavations remain largely unpublished except for discussions by Moscati (1983, 1990) and Carlucci (1995); see also *FI* II.1 p.381 with fig.121 p.191.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

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

[---]q̄ltai! [

Sinistoverse. The quadruple interpunct may point to an early date. Of the first letter, only two downward-slanting sidebars remain, but it is doubtlessly the same sign as the

fourth letter. This is \mathfrak{A} , probably an *a* of the cursive type described in §11.2.4.2, although some editors regard it as a carelessly written \mathfrak{A} : Thulin (in Herbig *CIE* 8031) read *u]el̄tei*, comparing the curious *e*'s in MF 146, \mathfrak{A} (§11.2.4.2); Herbig read *yl̄tvi*. Colonna and Rix both regarded the inscription as Etruscan, reading *ven]el̄tvi* and *?]el̄tvi* respectively. If the inscription is a Faliscan votive inscription, the form may be a first-declension dative singular of a deity's name or epithet.

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

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

*aie**

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

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

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

ac

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

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

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

iunai

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *a* has the form \mathfrak{A} , which is normally used for *r*, but in several later inscriptions also for *a* (§11.2.4.2). Either genitive (Pisani) or dative, see §4.2.3 and §8.8.1. As *iuna* is a man's name, not a god's, both interpretations are incompatible with a dedicatory inscription.²⁴³

²⁴³ Andrén (1940:87), erroneously assuming that *iunai* could "represent the name of Iuno", uses the inscription to substruct his theory that the Tempio Maggiore was the famous Faliscan temple of Iuno. This theory is adopted by Riis (1981:55), without reference to this inscription.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8548; Vetter 1953:292 (262); G. Giacomelli 1963:59-60 (33); Pisani 1964:344 (146Gd); Moscati 1985:66; Comella 1986:172 (30) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.67b. **Drawings:** Nogara in *CIE* 8548; Comella 1986 tav.77,R76.

14.1.3. The temple ruins ‘ai Sassi Caduti’. The temple ruins ‘ai Sassi Caduti’ lie at the bottom of the gorge of the Rio Maggiore, between Contrada Le Colonette to the west and the Colle di Vignale to the east. A private excavation conducted between August 1901 and February 1902 yielded a large quantity of architectural terracottas as well as a number of votives, including several inscribed vessels. Although few of the excavation results have been published (cf. Mengarelli 1911, Della Seta 1917:166-77, Andrén 1940:104-21), the finds indicate that the temple went back to the fifth century and remained in use until the Roman period, surviving, like other temples at Civita Castellana, the war of 241. The theonym *Titus Mercurus* in the votive inscriptions from the *stips* and the discovery of part of a terracotta statue of a wing-footed youth²⁴⁴ have led to the conclusion that the temple was dedicated to Mercury or a similar deity.

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

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

] *titoi* [
] *mercui* [
] *efiles* [

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *s* is ξ .

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12544). **Photographs:** Torelli 1981:224 fig.97; Morandi 1982 tav.IX.2; Comella 1986 tav.66d. **Drawings:** Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (36) (reproduced in *CIE* 8036); Morandi 1982:59; Comella 1986 tav.77,R77.

²⁴⁴ The statue is not the cult-statue, but may well have occupied a prominent position, possibly as the central acroterion (see Mengarelli in Thulin 1907:297, 1911:66, Herbig 1914a:241-2, Della Seta 1918:166, Andrén 1940:116-7 with pl.44 nr.143, and Melis in *Sant* p.113).

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

] *tito* [
] *mercui* [
] *efile* [

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12545). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.68*d*.
Drawings: Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (40) (reproduced in *CIE* 8037); Comella 1986 tav.79,R96.

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

] *tjito*[*i*]
] *mercu*[*i*]
] *efiles*[

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12548). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.68*b*.
Drawings: Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (37) (reproduced in *CIE* 8038); Comella 1986 tav.79,R94.

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

] *titoi* [
] *mercu*[*i*]
] *efi*[*les*]

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12547). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.67*a*.
Drawings: Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (38) (reproduced in *CIE* 8039); Comella 1986 tav.77,R78.

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

] *titoi*
] *mercui*
] *efi*[*les* [

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

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

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

] *titoi:mercu*[*i*]

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12547). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.68*a*.
Drawings: Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (41) (reproduced in *CIE* 8040); Comella 1986 tav.79,R93.

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

[t]itoi:mercu[i]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

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

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

[t]i]toi:mercu[i]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

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

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

[t]i]toi:mercui [

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12551+12553). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.67c. **Drawings:** Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (44) (reproduced in *CIE* 8043); Comella 1986 tav.78,R90.

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

[t]itoi:m[e]rcui [

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

From autopsy, one part in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv.12552), the other in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12554). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.66a. **Drawings:** Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (45) (reproduced in *CIE* 8044); Comella 1986 tav.76,R62.

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

[---?]merc[ui]

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

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

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

[m]e]rcui [

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12556). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.67d. **Drawings:** Thulin 1907 between pp.298-9 (46) (reproduced in *CIE* 8045); Comella 1986 tav.78,R91.

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

]mercui [

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the *m*, only part of the left shaft remains.

From autopsys in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12561). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.69c.
Drawings: Thulin 1907:299 (reproduced in *CIE* 8048).

126. Scratched on the handle of a vessel.

mer[cui]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. On the edge of the lacuna a vertical shaft is just visible, and *mer[cui]* is therefore preferable to Herbig's *me[rcui]* (which has been adopted by all later editors).

From autopsys in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12566). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.69b.
Drawings: Thulin 1907:299 (reproduced in *CIE* 8049).

Thulin proposed to take *titoi mercui* as a dative of a deity. *Efiles*, at first regarded as the name of the dedicant (thus still Buonamici) was equated by Erman with Latin *aedilis* (§6.2.1), and the interpretation, adopted by most authors, has since become 'the aediles, to Titus Mercus'. The word *efiles* has been regarded as a calque on Latin *aediles* by G. Giacomelli and later authors, but I doubt if this is necessary. If the functions of the Faliscan *aediles* were similar to those of their Roman counterparts, Vetter and Combet Farnoux (1980:137-142) may be right in taking the inscribed vessels as dedications by trespassers of aedile regulations or as by the aediles themselves *aere multatico*. This would explain the connection with Mercus or Mercury, the fact that the names of the aediles are not mentioned, and that the majority of the vessels were apparently produced as a series of ready-made dedications. The interpretation is not without problems, however. Although *mercui* can be the name of a god connected, like *Mercurius*, to Latin *merx* etc. and to Oscan *mirikui* Cm 12, *amirikum* Cm 13, and *amiricatud* TB 22, the human praenomen of the god is surprising.²⁴⁵ Most editors therefore tried to infer the existence of a god *Titus* from the *sodales Titii* (and the *aves titiae* from which Varro (*L* 5.85) derived their name), or connected *Titus* with *Mutinus Titinus*. Solmsen took *Titos Mercus* as the Italic equivalent of ithyphallic Hermes. A discussion of the various theories is given by Combet Farnoux, who himself plausibly posits an adjective */tito-/ 'propitious, prosperous', which could be used both as a human praenomen and as an epithet of Mercury. G. Giacomelli suggested that the dedications were made by the aediles on behalf of a member of their college who was called *Titus Mercu*.

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

²⁴⁵ The *Aius* in *Aius Locutius* adduced by Vetter is not convincing as a human name. The evidence for a *Titus Sanquus* (Radke 1965b:215, 280) is dubious (Prosdocimi 1965:586).

Herbig, who doubted Thulin's interpretation already in the *CIE*, took *titoi mercui* as an Etruscan feminine 'Tita Merconia', with *efiles* first (1914) as the genitive of the husband's name, and later (1923), following Erman, as 'aedilis'. This was not adopted afterwards, especially on account of the occurrence of a *female* aedile. Others interpret *mercui* as a form of a *Mercuius*. As there are no Faliscan attestations of /u \bar{u} / being written as *u*, or of a drop of intervocalic / \bar{u} /, this is difficult, although not impossible. Jacobsohn interpreted *titoi mercui* as an abbreviated nominative, but neither 'Titoius Mercuius. Epillius' nor 'Titoius. Mercuius Epillius' (name of the god + name of the dedicant, both in the nominative) is convincing.

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

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

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

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

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1918:176-7 (*autopsy*); Herbig 1923:234; Stolte 1926:51, 53; Altheim 1930:44-71; Kroll 1931:975-82; Pisani 1933:624 n.1; Vahlert 1933:982; Koch 1934:429-30; Andr n 1940:104-5; Lejeune 1952b:125; Vetter 1953:292-3 (264a-m, 265a-b); Pisani 1955:322; Camporeale 1956:#; Campanile 1961:7; G. Giacomelli 1963:54-5 (15,I-XII, 16,I-II) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:343 (146F,a-c); Radke 1965b:213; Dohrn in Helbig/Speier 1969:726-7 (2820) (*autopsy*); Devine 1970:17-8; G. Giacomelli 1978:530 (6,I-XII); G. Giacomelli 1978:75-8 (4,I-XII); Combet Farnoux 1980:113-69; Morandi 1982:59 (12); Moscati *Sant* p.113; Comella 1986:165-9 (1-14) (*autopsy*).

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

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

] sacra [

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12562). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:303 (49) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8050 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:293 (266a); G. Giacomelli 1963:55 (17); Comella 1986:169 (15) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.66b. **Drawings:** Thulin 1907:303 (reproduced in *CIE* 8050); Comella 1986 tav.77,R68.

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

] sta[?---]

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

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

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

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

Dextrouerse, but the spelling *cu* rather than *qu* points to the Faliscan rather than the Latin alphabet. The traces consist of the lower halves of three shafts placed close together, perhaps an *m*. *Cua* is apparently an abbreviation, perhaps, as Thulin, thought, of a name like *Quaelius* or *Quartus*. The latter possibility is considered also by Herbig. G. Giacomelli rejected these proposals, but apparently for no other reason than that she thought that they were proposed, not as solutions of an abbreviation, but as restorations

(which is certainly impossible). It should be noted that names derived from the numerals 1-4 were very rare at this time, and that the letters *cua* do not stand in the position where a praenomen might be expected.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12564). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:305 (53) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8053 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:293 (267); G. Giacomelli 1963:56 (20a-b) (*autopsy*); Comella 1986:169-70 (18) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.69a. **Drawings:** Thulin 1907:305 (reproduced in *CIE* 8053); Comella 1986 tav.79,R104.

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

] poe[?---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12563). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8054 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:293 (268); G. Giacomelli 1963:56 (21) (*autopsy*); Comella 1986:170 (19) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.69d. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8054.

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

] sa [

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

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 12559). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:303 (50) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8051 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:293 (266b); G. Giacomelli 1963:55 (18) (*autopsy*); Comella 1986:169 (16) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Comella 1986 tav.68c; **Drawings:** Thulin 1907:303 (reproduced in *CIE* 8051); Comella 1986 tav.79,R95.

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

132. From the cella of the temple of Celle are three shards²⁴⁶ of a terracotta decorative revetment, perhaps a frieze circling the cella. The shards show a boy's or a woman's head, above which, in a bare strip, the inscription is painted in red paint.

[---]l[---]*

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

²⁴⁶ Andrén's drawing contains a fourth fragment showing more of the hair.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 3790). **Bibliography:** [Pasqui 1887:95-6 (*autopsy*)]; [Weege in Helbig 1913:346 (1785,k) (*autopsy*)]; [Della Seta 1918:205 (*autopsy*)]; [Andrén 1940:91 (II.8) (*autopsy*)]; [(Sprenger &) Bartoloni 1977:72]; [Corsini in *PrItal* pp.193-4 (123) (*autopsy*)]; Fortunati in *Sant.* p.112 (*autopsy*); [De Lucia Brolli 1991a:37]. **Photograph:** *PrItal* p.193 fig.123 = *Sant* p.112 fig.5.2B,1 = De Lucia Brolli 1991a:38 fig.26. **Drawing:** Andrén 1940:91 fig.24.

14.1.5. The temple of Lo Scasato. The temple ruins of Lo Scasato may date to the Late Faliscan period: unfortunately, they have yielded only a few inscriptions.

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

ca

Sinistroverse, but apparently with reversed *a* (𐌆).

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8564. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8564.

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

se

Sinistroverse, with reversed *s*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8565. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8565.

14.2. Civita Castellana, origin unknown

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

The inscriptions that are ascribed to Civita Castellana but not to any specific location within or around the town fall into three groups. The most numerous are the sepulchral inscriptions on tiles, subdivided into: (1) tiles on which a gentilicium can be identified (§14.2.1, MF 135-139 and 141-157, and LtF 140), (2) tiles containing

comprehensible parts of text but without identifiable gentilicia (§14.2.2, MF **158-170**), with a subgroup of (3) tiles written in the Latin alphabet (§14.2.3, LtF **171-174**) and (4) the fragmentary texts (§14.2.4, MF **175-194**).²⁴⁷ They are followed by other two groups, the detached loculus-inscriptions (§14.2.5, MF **195-198**) and the inscriptions on pottery (§14.2.6, MF/Etr **199** and MF **200-201**, MF? **202-204**).

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

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

Bibliography: Colonna 1972a:446; Renzetti Marra 1974:351.

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

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

poplia
fafarṅ

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The interpuncts before *poplia* read by Herbig and Pauli jr. (in Herbig *CIE* 8237*a-b*) but not by Thulin (in Herbig *CIE* 8237*a-b*) are invisible and may well never have existed. The second line ends in l1, with the left shaft written against the inside of the tile's flange. This is read as *iu* written upside down in boustrophedon by Herbig (*fafariṅ* = *fafari u(xor)* or *fafariṅ(s)*), Lejeune (*poplia fafariu*, with an Etruscan ending), Vetter (...*poplia/iu/fafar* 'Publia, Iu(na), Farfarus?'), and G. Giacomelli. None of their interpretations is really attractive, however, and there seems to be no objection against taking it as *n* (N), with the left shaft detached as it had to be painted 'around the corner'. This would give a gentilicium *Fa(r)farn...*, either comparable to Etruscan gentilicia of the type *Perperna* or connected with the potamonym *Farfarus* (§6.5.1). The inscription may have continued in a third line on the missing part of the tile.

²⁴⁷ It could be argued that these should have been included among the inscriptions from the necropolises in chapter 13, but as there are no clear data on their provenance, there is a possibility is that they are in fact from other locations: MLF **347-355**, for instance, ascribed by Herbig (*CIE* 8196-8204) to the Valsiarosa necropolis at Civita Castellana, have since been shown to belong to the site at Grotta Porciosa.

The *titulus posterior* is painted on plaster across the back of the tile (letters 12-14 cm high).

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

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8208). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8237*a-b* (*autopsy*); Lejeune 1952b:120 n.1; Vetter 1953:304 (293); G. Giacomelli 1963:86 (94*a-b*). **Drawings:** Herbig *CIE* 8237; Thulin in *CIE* 8237 (mirrored).

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

ucro[---]
**[---]

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

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

fuf[---]

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

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8281*a-b*; Vetter 1953:307 (311); G. Giacomelli 1963:92 (115,I); Calzecchi-Onesti 1981:181. **Drawing:** Pauli jr. in *CIE* 8281*a-b*.

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

ceiſ[i.]
holc[osi]
arp[...]

Sinistroverse, although the alphabet appears to be Latin, with H for *h*, and cursive *a* (Λ) and *e* (ll). The first line is ·llD, probably *ce* (·llD), followed by vague traces of vertical lines. The last letter of the third line is 1· (*arp*[*ineo* Herbig, disregarding the interpunct), an ↑ (*ar:f*? Vetter) is impossible. The inscription apparently occupied only one tile, in which case there is not enough room to restore *holc[osio]* or *holc[osia]*: the gentilicium may have been abbreviated to *holc[osi]*, or the last letter may have been written underneath the line in what is now the missing part of the third line.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8171). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8256 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:306 (309); G. Giacomelli 1963:91 (112). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8256.

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

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

[---]crq[i---]
[iu?]nεo

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8213). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:282 (17) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8260 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,IV). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8260.

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

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

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8178). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:283 (19) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8261 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,V). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8261.

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

[---]o:cr[---]
[---]leo:c[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8209). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8257 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,I). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8257.

²⁴⁸ Herbig erroneously describes the letters as painted on the *front* of the tile.

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



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

left: Thulin's drawing. (From Thulin 1907:287.)

middle: Nogara's drawing. (From Herbig *CIE* 8243*a*.)

right: Author's drawing (tracing from author's slides).

[?]a*ia
 lepua
 uoltilia

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

²⁴⁹ Herbig published this fragment again separately as *CIE* 8280, reading it as ---tε---

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

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

[u]olt[---]

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

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

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

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

¹ca[u]²io:le[u]³eli]o:cau[i]

¹hi²eo:ian³[ta...]lni[a]

¹hec:²cupat³[:....]ta[

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *e* has the rare form \mathcal{A} (§11.2.4.2, occurring also in Lat 482†), which can still be read clearly and is beyond any doubt; *h* has the likewise curious form \mathcal{H} . Herbig restored *le[ui]o* in the first line, but as this would leave no room for the restoration of a gentilicium in the second, Thulin's *le[ueli]o* has been adopted by all later editors. In view of the size of the letters this might just (but only just) be possible without assuming that a tile was missing between the second and the third: as it is, there is hardly any space left for the woman's gentilicium or patronym. (Thulin proposed *ci]lni[a*, and that is about as much as could be fitted into the lacuna.)

The third line may have contained the name of a third woman (e.g. a daughter *ian]ta* or a son *uol]ta?*). As the inscription gives every sign of being written all at one time, *cupat* must be read as a plural *cupa(n)t*.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8158). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:283-4 (21) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8240 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:62-3 (20); Vetter 1953:304 (296); G. Giacomelli 1963:87 (97); Pisani 1964:340 n.1; Peruzzi 1965:276-8. **Drawing:** Thulin 1907:283 (reproduced in *CIE* 8240).

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

*kreco:[---]
iata:leue[li]a*

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

Bibliography: Thulin 1907:282 (16) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8241 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:304-5 (297); G. Giacomelli 1963:87 (98); Peruzzi 1965:276-8. **Drawing:** Thulin 1907:282 (reproduced in *CIE* 8241); Herbig *CIE* 8241.

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

*ifun]ale[---]
mesio*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Thulin read *la[---]* in the first line and *masio* in the second, but the original supports rather the *le[---]* and *mesio* read by Nogara (in Herbig *CIE* 8249) and Herbig. The gentilicium may have been either *le[ui]o* or *le[uel]io* (cf. §7.8.1.81-82); *mesio* is either a patronym or a second gentilicium (§7.7.1.43).

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8215). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:291-2 (30) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8249 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:306 (305); G. Giacomelli 1963:89 (106). **Drawing:** Thulin 1907:292 (reproduced in *CIE* 8249); Nogara in *CIE* 8249.

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

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

¹[u]o²ta:pupelio
¹[m]an²o[m]o

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

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

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

^[1][--p²u]pe^[3][i---]
^[1][--².]ahe[c^[3]upa(t)]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8160). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:285 (23) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8233 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:303 (290); G. Giacomelli 1963:85 (90). **Drawing:** Thulin 1907:285 (reproduced in *CIE* 8233).

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



Fig. 14.2. Thulin's and my own drawings of MF 151.

left: Thulin's drawing. (From Thulin 1907:291.)

right: Author's drawing from author's slides and drawings.

¹*tulo-pup* ^[2]*[elio ?---]*
¹*iuneo*

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8200+8202+8224+three fragments without numbers (+8227+8231?)). The fragment containing the letters *un* could not be found. *Bibliography*: Thulin 1907:291 (29a-b) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8250 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:306 (306); G. Giacomelli 1963:89-90 (107a-b). *Drawing*: Thulin 1907:291 (reproduced in *CIE* 8250).

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

¹*uolti[o:]marc* ^[2]*[---]*
¹*putellio* ^[2]*[*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. *Marc* is written against the edge of the tile: *pace* Vetter, it belongs to the same line as *uolti[o:]*. The text was probably continued on an second tile: G. Giacomelli's *marc[i]* is impossible if the text is assumed to have occupied one tile only. In the second line, Thulin and Herbig read *puiellio*, but Vetter's *putellio* is certain: part of the sidebar of the *t* is visible. *Putellio* provides a rare instance of geminated spelling (§11.2.4.3, §3.5.5.3). Vetter interpreted *putellio* as 'infans', related to Oscan *puklum* Cp 37 and Paelignian *puclouis* Pg 5. Although adopted by G.

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

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

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

^[1] [---]²ronio:uol³[t---]
^[1] [---]²a*ome³]

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

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

iu-iiij[---]

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

Bibliography: Colonna 1972:446-7 (57-8) (*autopsy*); Renzetti Marra 1974:351. **Photograph:** Colonna 1972 tab.LXXX nrs.57-8. **Drawing:** Colonna 1972:446-7.

14.2.2. Inscriptions on tiles containing identifiable parts of texts. The following tiles contain no identifiable gentilicia, but the general build-up of the text can in most cases be established.

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

¹uol[ta:]²*³[---]

¹iataç²ue!³[---]

¹hec:cu²pa!³[?---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8173+ 8212+8224). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:287-8 (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8242 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:305 (298); G. Giacomelli 1963:87 (99). **Drawing:** Thulin 1907:287 (reproduced in *CIE* 8242); Nogara in *CIE* 8242.

159. Painted in red on two tile fragments (max. 37× 40 cm, let. 1.1 cm).

[leu]elio[---]

[---]io:ca[---]

[he:c]up[at]

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

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

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

[p]oqliq

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Of the *o*, only the lower half remains, which could be read as a *u*. After this, the line bends downwards, showing that this was the last tile of

the inscription. Traces of paint are visible after the *i*, but it is not clear whether they were part of an *a* or of an *o*; being the last (or perhaps only) word of the text, *[p]opliā* is perhaps more likely than *[p]opliō*.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8238). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8238 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:304 (294); G. Giacomelli 1963:86 (95). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8238.

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

[po]plia[:--]
[hec]:cup[a]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8170). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8239 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:304 (295); G. Giacomelli 1963:87 (96). **Drawing:** Thulin in *CIE* 8239.

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

^[1]*[--ma]²xomottulio*

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

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

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

¹*[u]ol[.i]²---[3?]---*
¹*[u]ol[.i]²[i]²---[3?]---*

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8203+numberless fragment). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8245 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:88 (102). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8245.

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

[---u]oltio:

[---]o:

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8218). *Bibliography*: Thulin 1907:283 (20) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8246 (*autopsy*); Herbig 1914:239 (5); Vetter 1953:305 (301); G. Giacomelli 1963:88 (103). *Drawings*: Thulin in *CIE* 8246; Herbig *CIE* 8246.

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

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

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

Bibliography: Thulin 1907:290-1 (28) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8247; Vetter 1953:305 (302); G. Giacomelli 1963:88-9 (104). *Drawings*: Thulin 1907:290 (reproduced in *CIE* 8247); Nogara in *CIE* 8247.

166. Painted in red on plaster on a tile fragment (max. 23×30 cm, letters *c.* 1.1 cm high).

[---]cēla[---]

[---] iun[---]

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

²⁵⁰ G. Giacomelli dismisses this as absurd, but her alternative, taking *uoltiai* as an adjectively used gentilicium ('a Voltian freedwoman?') is at least equally unattractive.

other letters and very close together. They could well be a badly painted *i*. Apart from that, the text is fragmentary, and several letters may be missing before *cela*.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8181). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8251 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:90 (108). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8251.

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

[---]io:uolti[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig read ---]i ρ uolo[---, but the original shows an interpunct, and *ti* where Herbig read ρ . The second word is therefore in all probability a patronym *uolti[o* or *uolti[l]io*.

Painted in red (letters 10 cm high) on the other side of the fragment (30×32 cm).

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

[---]ar[---]

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

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *r* in the first line can also be read as *a*; the second line may also be read as [---]rap[---]. Of the third line, only vague traces are preserved.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8163). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8258a-b (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,IIa-b). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8258.

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

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

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The interpunct read by Herbig between the *o* and the *r* is not visible. The restoration is Vetter's. Another possibility may be *s]uto r[* or *s]utor[* (cf. *suto* Lat **250**).

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8204). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8267 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:306 (310); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,VIII). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8267.

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

^[1][---]²***

^[1][---]²ocue

^[1][---]²i ρ

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The traces of the first line seen by Thulin and Herbig cannot be read any more. The second line was read as ...*ocua*... by Thulin, with a name in *Cua*- as he had read also in MF **129**. Herbig read ---]ocue, assuming a coordination of two names by *-cue*, but this would be the only instance in which the second name

would also be a man's. The third line was read as *i* by Herbig, but the traces to point to two letters ($[---]i\phi$ or $[---]i\alpha$).

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8166). *Bibliography*: Thulin 1907:296 (35) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8268; G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,IX). *Drawings*: Thulin 1907:296 (reproduced in *CIE* 8268); Herbig *CIE* 8268.

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

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

$[---]^2\phi ce^t f$

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8222/8168). *Bibliography*: Thulin 1907:290 (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8236 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:86 (93). *Drawing*: Herbig *CIE* 8236.

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

$^{[1]}[---]^2 c f m o^{[3]} [---]$
 $^{[1]}[---]^2 m o s o t^{[3]} [---]$

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

Bibliography: Thulin 1907:295-6 (34) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8266 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:92 (114). *Drawing*: Thulin 1907:295 (reproduced in *CIE* 8266).

²⁵¹ "In calce superiniecta, sed ubique detrita et deleta alterius inscriptionis item rubro colore pictae incertissima vestigia aegre cernuntur" (Herbig *CIE* 8236). Nothing now remains of these traces, or indeed of the plaster on which they were painted.

173. Painted in red on plaster²⁵² along the length of the back of a tile (69×46 cm, letters c.15 cm high).

^[1]*mino·s*^[2]*[---]*
^[1]*c·muru*^[2]*[?---]*

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

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

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

] decon
]a.f [

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

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

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

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

²⁵² Thulin (1907:292) described both this inscription and MF **174** as "unmittelbar auf der rauhen Aussenseite aufgemalt": according to Herbig and Vetter both were painted on plaster, which is certainly wrong in the case of MF **174**.

upper end and in the lower left-hand corner, measures 47 cm (length, incomplete) by 45 cm (width). Painted in red on plaster across the back is:

^[1?][---]² /
^[1?][---]² /
^[1?][---]²ro: /

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

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

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

^[1?][---]^{2?} la[---]
^[1?][---]^{2?} ma[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell' Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8161). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8259 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,III). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8259.

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

[---]:*[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell' Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8198). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8262 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8262.

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

[.]ro:c[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell' Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8220). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8263 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,VI). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8263.

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

[---]el[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8151). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8263^a. **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8263^a.

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

[---]ia·ue[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8214). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8264 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,VII). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8264.

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

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

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8230+8211). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8265 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8265.

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

[---]o[---]

[---]ups[---]

It is not possible to read *c]upa[t* in the second line.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8169). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8269 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,X). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8269.

183. Painted in red on plaster across the back of a tile fragment (max. 61×39 cm, letters *c.* 17 cm high)²⁵³.

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

[---]nia[?---]

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

²⁵³ Herbig described it as "a dextra parte fracta" (*CIE* 8270), but the damage is on the *left* side.

THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM CIVITA CASTELLANA (FALERII VETERES) II

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8177). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8270 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,XI). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8270.

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

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

Sinistroverse.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8226). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8271 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:91-2 (113,XII). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8271.

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

[---]io[---]

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8206). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8272 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8272.

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

[---]a[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8210). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8273 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8273.

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

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

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8234). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8274 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8274.

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

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

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

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8217). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8277 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8277.

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

[---]n[---]

Sinistroverse.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8221). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8278 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8278.

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

[---]p[---]

Sinistroverse.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8225). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8279 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8279.

191. Painted in red on a tile fragment.

^[1][ue?]lsu[co]^[2?]neo

^[1][---]*ia [

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Herbig hesitatingly restored the first line as a praenomen *ue]lsu*, comparing his *uelzu* in MF 56: I would rather restore *ue]l su[coneo* as in MF 56, where I would read *uel zu[con]|eo*. The second line is given as  in Pauli's drawing.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8282; G. Giacomelli 1963:92 <115,II>. **Drawing:** Pauli jr. in Herbig *CIE* 8282.

192. Painted in red on a tile fragment.

[---]i[---]

[---]ia[---]

Sinistroverse.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8283; G. Giacomelli 1963:92 <115,III>. **Drawing:** Pauli jr. in Herbig *CIE* 8283.

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

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

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

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

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

ϕ*ε

Sinistroverse. The reading is Herbig's.

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

14.2.5. Loculus-inscriptions. The following inscriptions were originally cut in the ledges between the loculi, like e.g. MF 40, 47, 79, 82, and 86: see also §11.1.4.1b. These ledges were detached and moved to the Museo di Villa Giulia (probably somewhere during the 1880s or 1890s) where they were seen by Nogara in 1903.

195. Cut in a strip of tuff (102×22 cm, letters 10-12 cm high).

cauio:arutlo

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

Bibliography: Herbig 1910:183-4 (20); Herbig *CIE* 8285; Buonamici 1913:63 (21); Vetter 1953:307 (313); G. Giacomelli 1963:92 (116). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8285.

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

uoltaia

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

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8287; Vetter 1953:307 (315); G. Giacomelli 1962; G. Giacomelli 1963:93 (118,I). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8287.

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

cauios[--]*

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

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8286; Vetter 1953:307 (314); G. Giacomelli 1963:93 (117). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8286.

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

iuna

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8288; Vetter 1953:307 (316); G. Giacomelli 1963:93 (118,II). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8288.

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

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

199. Stamped on the bottom of a black-varnished saucer (∅ 15 cm, letters 3 mm high).

pleina

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

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8289; Vetter 1953:326 (353a); G. Giacomelli 1963:60 (36,I). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8289.

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

çcutri

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

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8290; Vetter 1953:326 (353b); G. Giacomelli 1963:60 (36,II). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8290.

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

titias

Dextroverse. Della Seta's apograph as published by Herbig (*CIE* 8585) reads TITIAΞ: if correct, the co-occurrence of Ξ with dextroverse ductus might point to an early date. *Titias* is clearly a genitive. Herbig curiously stated: "Titulus graeci quendam speciem praebet, sed heros Τῑτίας, Τῑτίης [...] hic nihil habet, quod agat" (*CIE* 8585).

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

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

nuikuę

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

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8291; G. Giacomelli 1963:60-1 (37). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8291.

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

iun

The *u* is *Y*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8292a; G. Giacomelli 1963:61 (38,1a,II). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8292a.

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

cs

Sinistroverse, with reversed *s*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8295; G. Giacomelli 1963:61 (38, Ia, II). *Drawing:* Herbig *CIE* 8295.

14.3. Inscriptions from the surroundings of Civita Castellana

205-210.²⁵⁵ The following texts were cut in the sides of an ancient hollow road descending towards the Rio Calello just above where it flows into the Rio Maggiore, to the west of Civita Castellana (see Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:141-2, G. Giacomelli 1961:321-5 with map p.322, Quilici 1990:197-208 with map fig.2 between pp.200-1).

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

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

furc·tp·c·efi·uei·

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

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

²⁵⁶ Deecke (1888:156), Herbig (*CIE* 8333), Vetter (1953:310), and G. Giacomelli (1963:69) ascribed the apograph to Suarez. Bormann (*CIL* XI p.477, p.1323) described it as ‘ignota manu’, noting that another apograph in the codex (‘f.76=92’) was made by Ciampino. G. Giacomelli later ascribed the apograph to Dell’Arena (1965b, 1978:534), noting that it was not in Suarez’ hand.

or ‘Fur(culae) T(itos) P(---) coiravit ef(fodiendum)/ ef(ficiendum) i(ter) ve(h)i(culis)’, elaborating Cristofani’s suggestion that *furc* is a noun and *ef* a verb, probably *effodio*. Although possible, this depends on whether or not *furca* or *furcula* can mean ‘gola’, ‘passaggio’, which in turn depends on the exact meaning of the toponym *Furcae Caudinae*. A major point is why the text should have been abbreviated: although abbreviating the more formulaic elements of building-inscriptions is of course commonplace, it is unexpected in what is apparently a unique phrase. Here, even the names are irreducibly abbreviated, which is strange: although Di Stefano Manzella (1995:224) rejects G. Giacomelli’s suggestion that these inscriptions were electoral propaganda, being named in a building-inscription may well have had an added propaganda value for the magistrate in question, as Cristofani noted. The alternative is that the inscription consists of names: cf. e.g. *Furcilia* in *CIL* XI.3855 from Saxa Rubra, and *Veianius* in *CIL* XI.3805 from Veii, and the “fratres Veianii ex agro Falisco” (Varro *R* 3.16.10). G. Giacomelli compared *ef* to the *efiles* in MF 113 etc.

Bibliography: Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:141 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:69-71 (62,I) (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1965b; G. Giacomelli 1978:533-4 (11,I); †Moscati 1985a:128-9 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:20; †Gasparini 1989:69-71; Quilici 1990:205-7 (*autopsy*); Di Stefano Manzella 1996. **Photographs:** Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957 pl.XLIb; †Moscati 1985a; Quilici 1990 tav.IIc. **Drawing:** G. Giacomelli 1965b:155; Quilici 1990:199 fig.1,D.

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

a[.]osenauerionio

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

Bibliography: Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:141-2 (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:69-71 (62,II) (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1965b; G. Giacomelli 1978:533-4 (11,II); †Moscati 1985:# (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:20 (*autopsy*); Quilici 1990:205-7; Di Stefano Manzella 1995:224. **Photographs:** Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957 pl.XLIa; †Moscati 1985:#; Quilici 1990 tav.IIa. **Drawings:** Reynolds & Meiggs in Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:142; G. Giacomelli 1965b:155; Quilici 1990:199 fig.1,G.

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

cauio lullio

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

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1961:323 (2) (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:69-71 (62,III); Olzscha 1965:123; G. Giacomelli 1965b; G. Giacomelli 1978:533-4 (11,III); Quilici 1990:205-7 (*autopsy*); Di Stefano Manzella 1995:224. **Drawing:** G. Giacomelli 1961:323 fig.2; G. Giacomelli 1965b:155.

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

puiatu

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

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

*n**

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

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1961:323-4 (3*a-b*) (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:69-71 (62,IV-V); Olzscha 1965:123; G. Giacomelli 1965b; G. Giacomelli 1978:533-4 (11,IV-V); Di Stefano Manzella 1995:224. **Drawings:** G. Giacomelli 1961:323 fig. 3*a*, 324 fig.3*b*; G. Giacomelli 1965b:155; Quilici 1990:199 fig.1,G.

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

cauio latinaio

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

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1961:324-5 (4) (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1962 :363-367; G. Giacomelli 1963:69-71 (63); Quilici 1990:205-7 (*autopsy*); Di Stefano Manzella 1995:224. **Photograph:** Quilici 1990 tav.V*a*. **Drawings:** G. Giacomelli 1961:324 fig.4; Quilici 1990:199 fig.1,C.

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

cmecio:a[---]

cesilia

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

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

⟨315⟩; Herbig *CIE* 8332; Vetter 1953:309-10 ⟨321⟩; G. Giacomelli 1963:93 ⟨119⟩. **Drawing:** Mariani in Garrucci 1864 tav.IV.2 (reproduced in *CH* tab.XLIII, *III* tab.VIII.9, Deecke 1888 Taf.I, *CIE* 8332).

212. An inscription, presumably on a tile, from the Piani di Castello near Castel S. Elia, lying on the ancient road between Civita Castellana and Nepi (cf. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:136-40). Known only through an apograph by Manzielli.

[---]nθia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The θ is shown as O in Manzielli's apograph: it may have been \odot in the original, or this may be one of few instances from the ager Faliscus where the central point was omitted (§11.2.4.2). In any case, Deecke's *noia* can be disregarded: cf. *iata* : *senθia* MFL **362**. For the use of θ , see §11.2.4 and §3.5.4. There is no reason to read *[ar]nθia[l]*, as does Rix.

Bibliography: Deecke 1888:156 ⟨35⟩; Herbig *CIE* 8428; G. Giacomelli 1963:271 ⟨LII⟩; Rix *ET* Fa 0.9.
Drawing: Manzielli in Deecke 1888 Taf.II (reproduced in *CIE* 8428).