

File ID 123795
Filename Chapter 16. Corchiano and the northern ager Faliscus

SOURCE (OR PART OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCE):

Type Dissertation
Title The Latin dialect of the Ager Faliscus : 150 years of scholarship
Author G.C.L.M. Bakkum
Faculty Faculty of Humanities
Year 2009
Pages LII, 678 (2 delen)
ISBN 9789056295622

FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS:

<http://dare.uva.nl/record/292896>

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Chapter 16

Corchiano and the northern ager Faliscus

16.1. The sites of the northern ager Faliscus

Of the sites in the northern ager Faliscus, Corchiano is the largest. In spite of its obvious local importance, its history or indeed its ancient name is unknown (see §2.1.2). The site at Corchiano seems to have been abandoned in the third century, in all likelihood as a result of the war of 241 (Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:116). The inscriptions from Corchiano (§16.2, **253-301**) are therefore categorically classed as Middle Faliscan unless there is evidence pointing to a different period. A substantial number of inscriptions are from the smaller settlements of the northern ager Faliscus, at Vignanello (§16.3, **302-323**), Fabbrica di Roma (§16.4, **324-328**), Carbognano-Vallerano (§16.5, **329-337**), the site at Grotta Porciosa (§16.6, **338-356**), and the area near Gallese and Borghetto (§16.7, **356-359**). Contrary to the sites at Civita Castellana and Corchiano, there are clear archaeological and epigraphical data that point to a continued habitation after the war of 241-240. The inscriptions from the late tombs of the *gens Velminaea* at Vignanello (MLF **305-323**) and of *gens Folcosia* at Carbognano-Vallerano (LF **329-337**), and the presence of inscriptions in Latin alphabet at Fabbrica di Roma (LtF **325-328**) and the Grotta Porciosa site (LtF **340-345**) imply that these sites survived into period after 240. Vetter (1953:278) regarded most of the inscriptions from the smaller sites as belonging to this later period: in my view, this is true of at least 19 out of the 61 inscriptions from the northern ager Faliscus (LF **328-337**, and LtF **325-327** and **340-345**). The ceding to Rome of half the ager Faliscus after the war of 241 BC will certainly have had considerable effect on the language of the surviving sites in that area. It cannot be established with which of the smaller sites was included in the area ceded to Rome: it is likely that this comprised the Grotta Porciosa site with its strategic location near the crossing of the Tiber, but perhaps not the sites at Vignanello and Carbognano-Vallerano (§2.6.2).

16.2. Corchiano and surroundings

16.2.1. Corchiano. Corchiano is the largest site of the ager Faliscus after Civita Castellana, and the main site of the north-western ager Faliscus. It has been named as a possible candidate for Fescennium (§2.1.2). Like many South Etrurian sites, it is located

on a plateau surrounded on three sides by steep gorges, in the case of Corchiano those of the Rio Ritello and Rio delle Pastine to the north and the Rio Fratta to the south, meeting on the east side of the town. On the western side the resulting plateau, known as ‘Il Vallone’, was fortified with a trench and a wall (see Buglione di Monale 1887a with map tav.III, Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:111-8, and *FI* II.2 pp.214-9 with map II.1 p.53). It seems to have been abandoned in the third century, probably a result of the war of 241 (Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:116). Most of the inscriptions from the town itself were discovered during the excavations of the necropoles on the Il Vallone plateau in the 1880s and 1890s; others have been discovered at various dates in the environments of the town (cf. Bazzichelli 1885, Cozza 1886, Buglione di Monale 1887a, and *FI* II.2 pp.214-321). The inscriptions from Corchiano show a relatively large number of Etruscan features (Cristofani 1988, Peruzzi 1964c, 1990: see §9.2.3).

16.2.2. The necropoles of the Il Vallone plateau. The tombs at Corchiano are spread out over the Il Vallone plateau to the west of the site of the Faliscan town. The various parts of what is in fact one large necropolis are usually referred to as the *first* necropolis of Il Vallone, excavated in 1886 (*FI* II.2 pp.245-56), the *second* necropolis of Il Vallone or Fondo Piergentili necropolis, excavated in 1887 (*FI* II.2 pp.257-71), part of which, referred to as the *third* necropolis of Il Vallone, was excavated in 1893 or 1894 (*FI* II.2 pp.272-81), the *first* necropolis of S. Antonio or Fondo Marcucci necropolis, excavated in 1886-1888 (*FI* II.2 pp.283-96), and the *second* necropolis of S. Antonio or ‘scavi Perez’, excavated in 1892-1893 (*FI* II.2 pp.297-304).

253-255. Scratched on vessels from tomb 14 of the first necropolis of Il Vallone.

ae

an

ni

Sinistroverse, with cursive *a* (Λ) and *e* (ll).

Bibliography: Cozza 1886:155 (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8383c-d.g; *FI* II.2 p.253 (*autopsy*). **Transcription:** Cozza 1886:155 (reproduced in *CIE* 8383c-d.g).

256. Stamped, together with a running horse, on a terracotta strigilis apparently from tomb 18 of the first necropolis of Il Vallone (cf. *FI*).

vce

Dextroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The *v* is 𐌆.

Bibliography: [Weege in Helbig 1913:379 (*autopsy*)]; twice in *FI* II.2 pp.254-5 (*autopsy*). **Transcriptions:** *FI* II.2 p.254 (twice).

257-258. From tomb 11 of the second necropolis of Il Vallone.

257. Scratched along the length of a damaged tile (max. 46×42 cm; letters 2.5-3 cm high).

aruz:cesjē:aruto

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. *Aruz* with *-z* represents [arrū:s] rather than [arrū:¹s]: for the use of *-z*, cf. §3.5.3. In *cesjē*, the first *e* is shown as . The reading of the penultimate letter of this word,  in Nogara's drawing, is debated: Herbig, Jacobsohn, and G. Giacomelli, with some hesitation, read *cesve*, but Vetter and Cristofani rightly doubt the likelihood of a *v* in an inscription otherwise in Faliscan alphabet. Vetter, assuming that the lower sidebar of this letter was accidental, proposed *cespe* (i.e.,  instead of ); assuming that both sidebars are accidental ( instead of ) would give *cesjē*, for which cf. *cesies* or *ceises* MF 265 and *ceises* Etr XXXIV, both from Corchiano. Herbig and Vetter considered joining this tile to MF 258. See §9.2.3a.

Bibliography: Herbig 1904b:518-9 (60) (*autopsy*); Herbig 1910:90-1 (10); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (42); Herbig *CIE* 8392; Vetter 1953:318 (332); G. Giacomelli 1963:103 (138); Peruzzi 1964c; *FI* II.2 p.264 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:18-9; Peruzzi 1990. **Drawings:** Nogara in Herbig 1904b Taf.IV (reproduced in *CIE* 8392); *FI* II.2 p.264.

258. Scratched along the length of a tile²⁷¹ (66×48 cm; letters only 3-4 cm high).

^[1][---] *ueneljēs:sapnonia*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. The drawings show the *e* as  (cf. the similar *e* in MF/Etr 64 and MLF 285), perhaps a slip. The last two letters are written under the line in boustrophedon. According to Herbig (1904), the *t*, a  with a very slight sidebar, could also be an *i*; all editors have read *ueneljēs*, however, usually regarding this as a gentilicium derived from the Etruscan praenomen *Venel*. Vetter (1953:443) hesitatingly interpreted this *ueneljēs* as a patronymic adjective, which may not be impossible, although in that case the formation is non-Faliscan (§7.5.2). Reading *ueneljēs* on the other hand gives a form that could very well be a Faliscan patronymic adjective or a gentilicium derived from *Venel* with the 'Etruscoid' ending *-ies* (§9.2.2). *Sapnonia* is a clearly a woman's gentilicium, although the name itself is not attested elsewhere: Peruzzi suggests that it may be connected to *Sabin-*. See also §9.2.3a.

A tile is certainly missing at the beginning of the text. Herbig, Nogara (in Herbig *CIE*), and Vetter considered the possibility that this might be MF 257, but in view of the different shapes of the *e*, I hesitate to adopt this view; neither is it clear how the text resulting from joining the two should be interpreted ('Arruns Caesies son of Arruns Veneltes/Venelies'? 'Arruns Caesies son of Arruns son of Venel'?).

Bibliography: Herbig 1904b:519 (61) (*autopsy*); Herbig 1910:195 (36); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (45); Herbig *CIE* 8393; Buonamici 1935:344; Vetter 1953:318 (333); G. Giacomelli 1963:103 (139); Peruzzi 1964c; *FI* II.2 p.264 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:18-9; Peruzzi 1990. **Drawing:** Nogara in Herbig 1904b Taf. IV (reproduced in *CIE* 8393).

²⁷¹ The *FI* author erroneously refers to the object as an 'embrace'.

259-260. Scratched inside²⁷² two Campano-Etruscan cups (height 8 cm, Ø 12 cm; letters 3-4 mm high) from tomb 12 of the second necropolis of Il Vallone.

licinio

licinio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. In **259** *l* is **J**, in **260** it is **J**.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8395-8396 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.8124,18; Lommatzsch *CIL* I².2657; Vetter 1953:324 (346); Safarewicz 1955:185; G. Giacomelli 1963:64 (49,I-II); *FI* II.2 p.266 (*autopsy*).

Drawing: Herbig *CIE* 8395-8396.

261-262. Scratched inside a plate (height 55 mm, Ø 125 mm; letters 2.5 mm high) and a black-varnished saucer (height 7 mm, Ø 123 mm; letters 2 mm high) ascribed to the second necropolis of Il Vallone by Herbig, but not mentioned in *FI*.

uli

uli

Sinistroverse, Faliscan (?) alphabet. Herbig read the text as *u(e)li*, which G. Giacomelli interpreted as the genitive of **Velus*, a thematized form of the Etruscan praenomen *Vel* (cf. *uelos* in EF 4?): a genitive **u(e)li(s)* is unlikely, as the consonant-stem genitive ending is *-o(s)* (§4.5.2). Perhaps *uli* is a genitive or abbreviation of *Vollius* (*uollia* MF 47, *uoll[---]* MF 86) or *Ullius* (cf. Schulze 1904:426).

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8394 and 8587 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:324 (345a-b); G. Giacomelli 1963:64 (48,I-II). **Drawings:** Nogara in *CIE* 8394 and 8587.

263-264. The following inscriptions are from tomb 22 (Benedetti's tomb 3) of the 'third necropolis of Il Vallone'. From the same tomb is a mirror with *axle aivas* Etr **XXXIII**.



Fig.16.1. Herbig's tracing of MLF 263.

(From *CIE* 8415.)

263. Scratched in a small cup or saucer with a high, decorated rim (height 4 cm, Ø rim 7 cm; letters 5-8 mm high).

çesit:fere

²⁷² Thus Herbig, from autopsy; Bormann and Lommatzsch place the inscription under the foot.

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The second letter is either an *e* (Herbig *CIE*) or an *a* (Thulin, Herbig 1910): it cannot be taken together with the *s* as an *r* (as does Danielsson in Herbig *CIE*). The fifth letter is certainly a *t* (Thulin, Herbig 1910), not an *f* (Herbig *CIE*). This renders impossible Herbig's *çesif*: *fere* = *fere cesif(ileo)*: (*CIE*, adopted by Vetter and G. Giacomelli), a reading which is in any case improbable, as the words are arranged in two-thirds of a circle with the empty one-third between *fere* and *cesit*. I wonder whether *çesit* could not be a verb, cf. *keset* LF 242, *keseft* LF 243, but I am at a loss how this would make a coherent text.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 6395). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:270 (*autopsy*); Herbig 1910:193 (33) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8399; Vetter 1953:325 (348); G. Giacomelli 1963:62 (42); *FI* II.2 p.275 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8399.

264. Scratched under a black-varnished saucer (height 4 cm, Ø 12.8 cm; letters 6 mm high) from a woman's grave (Cristofani). First half of the fourth century.

hermana

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The *h* is (reversed?) \mathfrak{H} ; the *a*'s are \mathfrak{A} . The text is generally regarded as Etruscan on account of the Etruscan *r*, \mathfrak{R} ; morphologically, it could as well be Faliscan.

Bibliography: Herbig 1910:189 (28) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8400; Vetter 1953:325 (348a); G. Giacomelli 1963:62 (43); *FI* II.2 p.275 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:17,23 (12); Rix *ET* Fa 2.13. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8400.

265-266. The following inscriptions are from tomb 7 (Benedetti's tomb IX) of the first necropolis of S. Antonio.

265. Painted on two tiles. Known only through apographs by Helbig and Manzielli, and Nogara's copy of the apograph in the Museo di Villa Giulia inventories.

poplia:calitenes

aronto:cesies

lartio:uxor

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Helbig's apograph has *popia* (thus Lignana, Conway, Bormann, and Pisani) and *cesies* (thus Lignana); most editors read *poplia* and *cesies* on the strength of the apographs by Manzielli and Nogara (*cesies* Conway). According to Helbig's apograph, the first *t* is \mathfrak{T} , but the others \mathfrak{T} ; in Nogara's, they are all \mathfrak{T} . The syntax of this text is awkward. The simplest solution is to take *lartio* as a unique instance of a patronymic adjective within the formula HUSBAND_{GEN} WIFE (thus Gamurrini in Lignana, Deecke, Bormann, Vetter, G. Giacomelli, and Peruzzi): see §7.4.2 and §9.2.2.4. Buonamici's alternative, in which *Publia* is the *daughter* of Arruns Calitenes and *wife* of Lars or Lartio Caesius, requires two instances of postponed praenomina, for which there are only one Faliscan parallel, *fasies*: *caisia* MF 41.²⁷³ The problem,

²⁷³ Entirely improbable is Lignana's 'Poplia di Calitene, Arunzio di Cesio, Lartio e la moglie'.

however, is that *lartio* is a nominative where a genitive would be expected: I very much doubt that *lartio* is a genitive *lartio(s)* from a nominative *larti*, as Herbig, Vetter, and G. Giacomelli interpreted it. Although it is not impossible, an Etruscan or Etruscoid nominative *larti* would be expected to be declined as an i-stem, taking a genitive *larte(s)* (§4.5.2) just like *feliçinate(s)* MF 42. Perhaps the nominative *lartio* was used by mistake because the *cesies* that precedes it could be used both as nominative and as genitive (Peruzzi 1964c:337, §9.2.2.4). Pisani's idea that the patronymic adjective *lartio* was used here instead of the genitive because it is an alternative to the genitive in FILIATION is very perhaps possible, but not attractive: if *cesies* | *lartio* : *uxor* is to mean 'the wife of Lars Caesius', one would of course expect *lartia* and not *lartio*.

Bibliography: Lignana 1887a:199-201; Deecke 1888:185-7 (56); Conway 1897:383 (345); Herbig 1910:91-101 (12); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (39); Herbig *CIE* 8387; Buonamici 1913:75 (43); Bormann *CIL* XI.7513; Ribezzo 1930:98-9; Vetter 1953:318 (334); G. Giacomelli 1963:101 (132); Pisani 1964:337 (143F); Peruzzi 1964c:229-32; *FI* II.2 p.288 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:17-8; Peruzzi 1990:282. **Transcriptions:** Herbig in Lignana 1887:199 (reproduced in Deecke 1888 Taf. III, *CIE* 8387);²⁷⁴ Nogara in *CIE* 8387.

266. Scratched on a tile. Known only through apographs by Helbig and Manzielli.

ueltur-tetena
aruto

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. In Helbig's apograph the *t* is **T**; in the others, it is **T**. *A* is given as **A**. *Tetena* may be the same name as *Tettius* in MF 41: see §7.8.1.12-153 and §9.2.3b.f.

Bibliography: Lignana 1887a:201; Deecke 1888:188 (57); Conway 1897:527 (28*); Herbig 1910:91 (11); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (38); Herbig *CIE* 8388; Buonamici 1913:76 (44); Vetter 1953:318 (335); G. Giacomelli 1963:101-2 (133); Pisani 1964:336 (143C); *FI* II.2 pp.288-9 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:17-8; Peruzzi 1990:282. **Transcriptions:** Herbig in Lignana 1887:201; Manzielli in Deecke 1888 Taf. III (reproduced in *CIE* 8388).

267. Stamped on the handle of a bronze strigilis (length 23 cm) from tomb 13 of the second necropolis of S. Antonio.

arθ[3-5]rę

Sinistroverse, Etruscan alphabet. The last letter, **ę**, is very reminiscent of the hitherto unique *e* in Etr **XXXIV**, **ę**, from tomb 7 of the first necropolis of S. Antonio: see §11.2.4. I wonder whether this inscription might be related to *arnθial ur[4-5?]* Etr **LI**, also purported to be from Corchiano. If so, the text could be read as *arθ[ial u]rę* (and Etr **LI** perhaps as *arnθial ur[es mi?]*). The text may therefore be Etruscan rather than Faliscan.

Bibliography: *FI* II.2 p.300 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** *FI* II.2 p.300.

²⁷⁴ Deecke's edition is based on Manzielli's apography, but his drawing on Lignana's transcript.

268. Engraved on the handle of a bronze strigilis (length *c.* 21 cm) from tomb 22 of the second necropolis of S. Antonio. Fourth century.

med-loucilios-feced

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The unparalleled placing of *med* is probably due to influence from the Etruscan model *mini zinace* ... (see §8.9.2, §9.4.1): *med* is certainly not an abbreviated praenomen (as Lommatzsch and Bormann took it). The use of the Latin alphabet at this date points to an import, as does the presence of *-s* (§3.5.7*d*) and perhaps the use of *ou* (§3.7.2), although the position of *med* makes me doubt whether Wachter (1987:369) is right in stating that “die Inschrift [könnte] hinsichtlich der sprachlichen Merkmale ohne weiteres aus Rom stammen”. This is now confirmed by *oufilo : clipeaio : letei : fileo : met : facet* MF 470* (mid- or late fourth century) and *cavios frenaios faced* MF 471* (late fourth or early third century), which show that in contemporary Middle Faliscan *faced* was used rather than *feced*.

Bibliography: Kretschmer 1912 (*autopsy*); Meister 1916:96-7; Dessau 1916:3².CXLV (9444); Della Seta 1918:86 (*autopsy*); Lommatzsch *CIL* I².2437; Bormann *CIL* XI.8130,1; Diehl 1930:77 (721); Lommatzsch *CIL* I².2437 add.; Safarewicz 1955:186; Vetter 1953:327; Degrassi 1963:357 (1251); G. Giacomelli 1963:265-6 (XIX); Coarelli in *RMR* p.311 (464) (*autopsy*); *FI* II.2 p.302 (*autopsy*); Agostiniani 1982:151 (594); Wachter 1987:369. **Photographs:** Kretschmer 1912 Taf. between pp.104-5 (reproduced in *CIL* I².2437); *RMR* tav.LXXV. **Drawing:** *FI* II.2 p.302.

269-271. The following inscriptions are from tomb 28 of the second necropolis of S. Antonio.²⁷⁵

269. Scratched crudely across the front of a tile (57.5 × 50.5 cm; letters 5-12 cm high).

*arutemacena
morenez*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first six letters are written notably larger, with the line swerving upwards: the remaining letters were written smaller, as realization dawned on the maker that he or she was not going to succeed in fitting all the letters of *macena* onto the first line; the last *a* of *macena* is in fact written above the line. The first *m* (𐌆) and both *n*'s (𐌆) are reversed. For the nominative *arute*, probably rather an accusative *arute(m)* used as a nominative than a form with an ‘epenthetic *e*’, see §9.2.2.1.4. *Macena* is ‘Ma(r)cena’ (Cristofani and Peruzzi), cf. *mar||cna* in 270. For the use of *-z* in *morenez*, see §11.2.4, §9.2.2.1; for the feminine *morenez*, see §9.2.2.2*c*.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 9551); a small piece containing the top part of the *z* is missing. **Bibliography:** Herbig 1910:89-90 (9) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (40); Herbig *CIE* 8384 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:75 (42); Vetter 1953:316 (329); G. Giacomelli 1963:100 (129) (*autopsy*); *FI* II.2 p.303 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:18; Peruzzi 1990:280-1; Rix *ET* Fa 1.1. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8384.

²⁷⁵ Dohrn gave the provenance of MF 271 erroneously as Falerii Veteres.

270. Scratched across the front of a tile (58 × 57 cm; letters 7-14 cm high).

cna:citiai
larise:mar

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The interpuncts are odd: whereas the rest of the text is scratched in sometimes rather jagged strokes, they appear to have been *drilled* into the surface, resulting in neatly rounded holes. The *s* is very long and thin. The *r* at the end of the second line, smaller than most of the letters of the first line, is raised and tilted backwards, which Herbig and Vetter took as an indication that the first line should be read after the second, which gives *larise : mar|cna : citiai*, a much better reading than *cna : citiai | larise : mar*. Why the lines should be so arranged is entirely unclear: not only is the arrangement unique in the Faliscan sepulchral inscriptions on tiles, but there is more than enough room to write the letters *cna : citiai* underneath *larise : mar* rather than above them. The resulting *mar|cna* would then be ‘Marc(e)na’ (Cristofani, Peruzzi), cf. *macena* ‘Ma(r)cena’ in MF 269. *Larise* is in my view an accusative *larise(m)* used as a nominative, rather than a form with an ‘epenthetic -e’ marking an /s#/ that was realized more strongly than in Faliscan (Vetter, Peruzzi): see §9.2.2.4. *Citiai* is either a dative (thus Herbig, Vetter, and G. Giacomelli) or a genitive: see §8.10.2. It is not necessary to assume that it is an Etruscan feminine nominative (as do Cristofani and Peruzzi): see §9.2.3c.²⁷⁶

From autopsy in the Museo dell’Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 9553). **Bibliography:** Herbig 1910:193-4 (34) (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8386; Vetter 1953:317 (331); G. Giacomelli 1963:101 (131); *FI* II.2 p.303 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:18; Peruzzi 1990:278-81; Rix *ET Fa* 1.2. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8386.

271. Scratched along the length of the front of a tile (64.5×47.5; letters 7-11 cm high).

poplia
zuconia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. *Zuconia* is an adaptation of Etruscan *zuxu*, attested at Corchiano in *zuxus* Etr XXXI and perhaps in *zu[con]leo* MF 56 from Civita Castellana.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 9552). **Bibliography:** Herbig 1910:185-6 (23) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (43); Herbig *CIE* 8385; Vetter 1953:317 (330); G. Giacomelli 1963:100 (130) (*autopsy*); [Dohrn in Helbig/Speier 1969:674-5 (2752)]; *FI* II.2 p.303 (*autopsy*); Cristofani 1988:18; Peruzzi 1990:278-9. **Photograph:** G. Giacomelli 1963 tav.VII. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8385.

16.2.3. The Rio Fratta necropolis. The third-century Rio Fratta necropolis lies to the east of Corchiano; it was excavated in 1911 (see Gabrici 1912c).

272. Scratched across the front of tile (68 × 47 cm; let. 3-8 cm) found in 1894 on the site of the Rio Fratta necropolis.

²⁷⁶ Cristofani erroneously gives the praenomen as *Cauie*.

cauio:nomes
ina:maxomo
zeruatronia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. *Zeruatronia* has a parallel in *Se-ruatronia* in *CIL* X.8230 from Capua. For the use of *z-*, see §11.2.4. See §9.2.3*c*.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 12356). *Bibliography*: Herbig 1910:189-90 (29) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:5 (44); Herbig *CIE* 8378 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:73 (38); Bormann *CIL* XI.7515; Vetter 1953:316 (328); G. Giacomelli 1963:98 (127); Cristofani 1988:19. *Drawing*: Herbig *CIE* 8378.

273-274. Scratched, 273 to the left and 274 to the right of a graffito of a human profile inside a red-varnished plate (height 5 cm, Ø 14 cm; letters 10 mm) from tomb 3.

caui:turi
ct

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. In 273, *t* is **†**; in 274, it is **‡**. *Caui : turi* is genitive (Vetter, G. Giacomelli) or abbreviated nominative (§8.8.1). The gentilicium occurs also at Civita Castellana (*turia* MF 22-27, and probably also *tur* MF 44).

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8592; Gabrici 1912c:82-3 (*autopsy*); Buffa *NRIE* 992; Vetter 1953:325 (349); G. Giacomelli 1963:64 (50). *Drawings*: Nogara in *CIE* 8592; Gabrici 1912c:83.

16.2.4. Corchiano, specific provenance unknown. Several inscriptions have (rightly or wrongly) been ascribed to the town without further particulars of their discovery being known.

275-276. Two tiles that may to have belonged to the graves of two brothers;²⁷⁷ the gentilicium is attested also from a family tomb at Civita Castellana (MF 48-53).

275. Scratched along the front of a tile (71 × 48.5 cm; letters *c.*6 cm high).

cauio:oufilio
uolteo

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The letters are squarish; the *o*'s are **◇**.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 9550). *Bibliography*: Herbig 1910:84-8 (1) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (41a); Herbig *CIE* 8397; Vetter 1953:319 (337a); G. Giacomelli 1963:104 (140,I); Pisani 1964:336 (143D,a); [Dohrn in Helbig/Speier 1969, pp.674-5 (2752)]; R.G. Giacomelli 1978:75 (3,I). *Drawing*: Herbig *CIE* 8397.

276. Scratched along the front of a tile (64×46 cm; letters 2-6 cm high).

ceisio:oufilio
uolθeo

²⁷⁷ Dohrn gave the provenance of these tiles erroneously as Falerii Veteres.

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. The θ is almost \mathcal{C} -shaped and was in fact read as *d* by Herbig, Jacobsohn, and Pisani, but in view of the general angular shape of the letters of this inscriptions, this is not necessary: see, however, §3.5.4.

From autopsy in the Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 9549). **Bibliography:** Herbig 1910:84-8 (2) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (41b); Herbig *CIE* 8398; Vetter 1953:319 (337b); G. Giacomelli 1963:104 (140,II); Pisani 1964:336 (143D,b); [Dohm in Helbig/Speier 1969, pp.674-5 (2752)]; R.G. Giacomelli 1978:75 (3,II). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8398.

277-284. Scratched on vases in the Crescenzi collection are several inscriptions:

277. Scratched on the rim of a saucer (height 6.5 cm, \varnothing 16 cm; letters 3-4 mm high).

cau

Dextroverse. Herbig and G. Giacomelli unnecessarily considered reading *cal*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383i,a; Vetter 1953:324 (347); G. Giacomelli 1963:63 (46,1a). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383i,a.

278. Scratched in a plate (height 2 cm, \varnothing 8.5 cm).

la

Dextroverse. The *a* is Λ .

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383k. **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383k.

279-280. Scratched in plate (height 2.5 cm, \varnothing 12.5 cm) are

acre

ame

Sinistroverse. In **279**, the *r* is \mathcal{C} ; in **280**, the *e* is ϵ .

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383l,a-b; G. Giacomelli 1963:63 (46,IIa-b). **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383l, a-b.

281. Scratched under a small bucchero vase (\varnothing 5 cm).

ta

Sinistroverse. The *a* is Λ .

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383m. **Drawings:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383m.

282. Scratched a third- or second-century plate (height 5.5 cm, \varnothing 14.9 cm)

amē

Dextroverse? The *a* is \wedge , the *m* \overline{m} (a similar *m* occurs in MLF 317), the *e* ϵ .

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383p; G. Giacomelli 1963:63 (46,III). **Drawings:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383p.

283. Scratched under a small bucchero vase (\varnothing 6 cm).

ta

Dextroverse.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383q. **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383q.

284. Scratched in a plate (height 4 cm, Ø 9.8 cm) is

ue

Sinistroverse.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8383r. **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8383r.

16.2.5. The surroundings of Corchiano. From the wider surroundings of Corchiano are several inscriptions that may date either from before or after the war of 241-240, and have therefore been classed as Middle or Late Faliscan, unless there are reasons to date them otherwise.

285. About 1.5 km north of Corchiano, at an ancient crossing of the Rio della Tenuta (or Rio Merlese) known as *Puntone* (Dennis, G. Giacomelli), *Pontone* (Buglione di Monale, *FI*), or *Ponte* (Ward Perkins & Frederiksen) *del Ponte*, are the remains of a small Faliscan settlement (see Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:123-7 with map p.122 fig.20), probably a dependency of Corchiano, with which it was connected by a Faliscan predecessor of the Via Amerina. Like Corchiano, it appears to have been deserted after the war of 241 (Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:125-7). Cut in the back wall of the porticus of a tomb to the left of the Rio della Tenuta.

[---]fatecela·letezotxxiii

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The third *e* is \aleph (cf. the similar *e* in MF **64** and **258**); the *z* is \aleph . The second interpunct was read after *celale* by Buglione di Monale and Nogara, but after *cela* by G. Giacomelli. According to Nogara (in Herbig *CIE*), the four strokes at the end are shallower than the other letters and may be later additions. Herbig interpreted *[---]fate* as a genitive ‘...fatis’. Peruzzi divided *letezotxxiii* as *lete zot xxiii* ‘lecti sunt XXIII’ (for the omission of syllable-final /k/ before /t/, see §3.5.7c). His alternative for the first part, *[---]f atecela* ‘... f(ili) antecella’, however, depends on a space between *f* and *ate* that appears to be non-existent. M. Mancini, interprets *lete* as the locative of a **/loĩtā/* with a similar meaning: see, however, §8.2.1 and §3.7.6.

Bibliography: [Dennis 1848:157 (*autopsy*)]; [Dennis 1878:120]; Buglione di Monale 1887:28 (*autopsy*); [Deecke 1888:48]; Herbig 1910:192; Herbig *CIE* 8391 + *add.*; Vetter 1953:323 (342a,2); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:125]; G. Giacomelli 1963:102-3 (136) (*autopsy*); Peruzzi 1967a; M. Mancini 2002:28-33. **Photograph:** *FI* II.1 p.414 fig.263. **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8391 *add.*

286. Scratched on the bottom of a small saucer from tomb 2 of the tombs discovered and excavated in 1916 at Contrada Lista, c.2 km north of Corchiano. From the same tomb is the saucer with the Etruscan inscription *mi alsi*is mi Etr XXXVI*.

la

Sinistroverse.

Bibliography: Bendinelli 1920:29 (35) (*autopsy*); Buffa *NRIE* 979; G. Giacomelli 1963:63 (44,II). **Transcription:** Bendinelli 1920:29.

287. Scratched on the bottom of a cup from an isolated tomb on the Fosso del Ponte delle Tavole to the south of Corchiano, explored perhaps *c.* 1893, is an incomprehensible inscription: incomprehensible, in fact, that Herbig and *FI* each present it with a different side up:

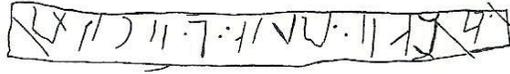


Fig.16.2. Herbig's tracing of MLF 287.

(From *CIE* 8400a.)

The ductus is apparently sinistroverso, but the letters and contents are unclear.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8400a (*autopsy*); *FI* II.2 p.318 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8400a.

288. Cut above and to the right of the entrance in the portico of a tomb in Contrada Musalè, to the left of the Fosso delle Pastine is a dextroverse inscription in Latin alphabet with cursive *e* (letters of the first line 11-13 cm high, of the second line 7-9 cm high), according to G. Giacomelli from the third or second century. The inscription was published twice, and the two very different accounts leave me at a loss as to what the text is, apart from the fact that the first letters are *m-haedia*. G. Giacomelli (1961) read *m.haedia.c.f.ga*(()*que*[.]*maçloïne*(*x*.)*c*(*x*)*a*, later (1963) changing her reading of the middle part to *ga*[*uia*]*que maçloïne*(*a*), and that of the end to *c.(f.)a* 'figlia di Caio'. Vetter's *magolneos* or *magolneo-s* (in G. Giacomelli 1963 and 1965) is impossible according to G. Giacomelli (1963). The same inscription was published again as *m.ħaediaoaoa* | *mimqnoinesao* by R. Giacomelli, who erroneously described it as unedited. He implausibly connected *haedia* to the Gallic tribe of the *Haedui*.

Bibliography: (I) G. Giacomelli 1961:325-6 (5) (*autopsy*); G. Giacomelli 1963:266 (XX); G. Giacomelli 1965:551. **Drawing:** G. Giacomelli 1961:325 fig.5. – (II) R. Giacomelli 1977:63-8 (*autopsy*).

Photographs: R. Giacomelli 1977:61-3 figs.1-3. – (III) Marinetti 1982:36.

289. Cut in the back wall of a tomb close to where the ancient road to Gallese crossed the Rio delle Pastine (cf. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:169) is an intelligible inscription given by Nogara as

Α↓>Φ↓:Μ:ΞΙΛΑΛ
ΥΞΙΞΑΛΞΞΑΛ

laris: m: rφcχa
uqieşiyşist

Sinistroverso, Etruscan alphabet? G. Giacomelli read the Φ as ϕ. Only the praenomen *laris* is clear: Rix reads the remainder of the first line as *mārcēna*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8588; Vetter 1953:323 (342a,3); G. Giacomelli 1963:103 (137); Rix *ET* Fa 1.5. **Transcription:** Nogara in *CIE* 8588.

290. Cut in the wall of the hollow road leading down to the gorge of the Rio delle Pastine near the Madonna delle Grazie (cf. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:169).²⁷⁸

*c**(*)coņeo·l***(*)·ce-pauī[ceo-ru?]so*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive *e*. Pasqui's drawing shows the first two words *c-naecomio*, but from the photograph, I am inclined to read either *cŋ-aconeo*· (cf. *aco[n]eo* LtF 329 and *acon[?]io* LtF 343) or *c-prēconeo*· (cf. *precono* in MLF 361). What follows is uncertain: Pasqui's drawing has *l.il.o.*, either a filiation (*l/filio?* *lōcilio?*) or a cognomen. The second name is largely obliterated: Pasqui's drawing gives *ce-pauī**so*, but the photograph shows that the number of missing letters was larger, probably three to five. The gentilicium was probably *pauī[ceo]*, cf. *pauiceo* MF 12; *]so* is probably a cognomen (cf. perhaps *ruso* in MLF 318?): see §7.9.1. The names are those of local magistrates, see §11.1.4.5.

Bibliography: Pasqui in *FI* II.1 p.45 (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** *FI* II.1 p.414 fig.262. **Drawing:** Pasqui in *FI* II.1 p.45.

291. Cut in the rock *c.* 1.5 km south of Corchiano along the ancient road to the settlement at the crossing of the Rio Cruè (cf. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:117 with maps p.112 fig.18 and p.119 fig.19, and *FI* II.2 p.217). Second century.

*c·egnatiūs·s[ex·]fprata
faciūnda·coirauit*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The reading *egnatiūs* goes back to Nogara (in Bormann; *ponatiūs* Gamurrini, *FI*). The lacuna can only be restored as *s[ex·]*; G. Giacomelli's *s[exti.]* is impossible (*Sp. [f.]* Di Stefano Manzella). The expression *prata facere* was something of a *terminus technicus*, cf. e.g. Varro *R 2 praef.* 4, Iustin. *dig.* 39.3.3.2.

Bibliography: Gamurrini 1887a:62 (*autopsy*); Lommatzsch *CIL* I².1992; Bormann *CIL* XI.7505; Safarewicz 1955:186 (6); Degrassi *ILLRP* 1263; G. Giacomelli 1963:266 (XXI); *FI* II.2 p.217 n.32 (*autopsy*); Degrassi & Krummrey *CIL* I².1992 *add.* **Photograph:** *FI* II.1 p.407 fig.249. **Drawing:** *FI* II.2 p.217 n.32.

292-296. Along the ancient road between Corchiano and the settlement on the Rio Cruè (Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:117 with maps p.112 fig.18 and p.119 fig.19, and *FI* II.2 pp.217, 320), a series of tombs was excavated in 1887 at Contrada La Selvotta (see *FI* II.2 pp.320-1). The stamps on some of the tiles (cf. *FI* II.2 p.321) show that the tombs were in use until the Imperial period.

292. Scratched under a plate from the first *tomba a fossa*.

ans·l·rūfi[?---]

Nogara's transcription is $\Lambda N \zeta \cdot L \cdot R I I F I \dots$, which Herbig read as '[...]ans · L · Rūfi ...'.

²⁷⁸ *FI* II.1 p.414 gives the location as "in cima alla cava di Valle Spigliara"; Pasqui located Valle Spigliara on the right side of the stream and the road with the inscription on the left.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8381b; *FI* II.2 p.320 (*autopsy*). **Transcription:** Nogara in *CIE* 8381b.

293. Scratched inside a cup from the first *tomba a camera*.

lociaeimoi

Nogara had read IOY1I3AIDOI *lociae titoi*, but this would contain an *ae* that is unparalleled in the inscriptions in Faliscan alphabet, and Herbig (*CIE*) rightly read *eimoi* (cf. *aiḡiosio eqo* EF 467*). This is generally interpreted as a dative, making the inscription unique in giving the names both of the giver and the receiver (§8.8.1); if *eimoi* is a genitive (§8.8.1), the inscription would present a likewise unique instance of a filiation formula in a *Besitzerinschrift* (§7.5.1).

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8381e; Herbig 1914a:239-40; Lejeune 1952b:125; Vetter 1953:324 (344); G. Giacomelli 1963:63-4 (47); *FI* II.2 p.320 (*autopsy*). **Transcription:** Nogara in *CIE* 8381e (reproduced in Herbig 1914a:240).

294. Scratched under a black-varnished cup from the third *tomba a camera*

at

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet.

Bibliography: *FI* II.2 p.321 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** *FI* II.2 p.321.

295-296. Scratched before firing on a Megarian bowl from the second *tomba a fossa*. *FI* mentions only no.297, but Siebourg, and apparently also Baudrillart (“environs de Corchiano” 1889:288), ascribe a second bowl to this location. c.230-150 (Baudrillart).

c-popillij

c-popili meuanie

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The *l* is **l**. *FI* gives 295 as *c-popili*. In 296, Baudrillart read *popil.*, but Siebourg’s *popili* is certainly right. *Meuanie* is locative, not Siebourg’s *Mevanie((n)sis)*: cf. the ablative (?) *ocriclo* ‘Oculus’ on other bowls from this workshop (e.g. *CIL* I².421a-b). The inscriptions are clearly imports. See also Lat 478*.

Bibliography: Baudrillart 1889:288-9; Siebourg 1897:43-4 (4, 6); Bormann *CIL* XI.6704,2d, 3a; Lommatzsch *CIL* I².419d, 420a; Lommatzsch *CIL* I².420a add.; *FI* II.2 p.320 (*autopsy*); Degraasi & Krummrey *CIL* I².420a add. **Drawings:** Baudrillart 1889 pl.VII; Hülsen in Siebourg 1897:42; Siebourg 1897:42; *FI* II.2 p.320.

297-301. A series of tiles was found in 1953 at a spot called Puntone del Pero and published by G. Giacomelli among the inscriptions from Corchiano and its territory.

297-298. Painted in yellow along the length, 297 of the front, 298 of the back of a tile.

iuna

iuna

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1963:98-100 (128, Ia-b) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** G. Giacomelli 1963 tav.X.

299. Painted in white on the front of a tile.

¹*uo·nel*^[2]*[n---*

Dextroverse in Latin alphabet. The *l* is 𐤀 (§11.2.4). G. Giacomelli read *[---]uo* as the end of a gentilicium, assuming a lost preceding tile that contained the praenomen and the beginning of the gentilicium. In that case, however, *nel[n---*] would have to be filiation (in view of its position in **300** it seems impossible that it is a cognomen), which is difficult as there are no praenomina in *Nel()n-*, *Nael()n-*, or *Nil()n-*. *Neln[---*] is therefore rather a gentilicium, and *uo* is the abbreviation of *Volta*.

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1963:98-100 (128,II) (*autopsy*); Rix 1964:447 n.4; G. Giacomelli 1965:550. **Photograph:** G. Giacomelli 1963 tav.X (reproduced in G. Giacomelli 1965 tav.CXXXVa).

300. Painted in white on the front of a tile.

^[1]*[---]²a·neln f*
^[1]*[---]²uxo·ohi**[.]**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The *e* is E, the *l* 𐤀: Rix proposed to read *neronf*, but this is impossible according to G. Giacomelli (1965). The *f* is placed between both lines. In the second line, the *i* is followed by the upper part of a shaft, perhaps an *l* (G. Giacomelli). One tile is certainly missing at the beginning. *Uxo*, combined with *[---]a*, shows that the inscription contained the name of a woman. The arrangement seems to be: a praenomen *[---]a* starting on a tile missing in front followed a gentilicium *neln[---*] continued on the second line of the missing tile; then, still on the missing tile, the (probably abbreviated) name of the husband in the genitive followed *uxo* and by an affiliation *ohi**[.]** | *f*. This can perhaps be read as *ohi^l[i-]* | *f* ‘Oufili f(ilia)’ with a praenomen *Oufilus* (cf. *aufilo · aratio* MLF **348** and §7.7.1.12): the use of *h* for *f* would then be a (hypercorrect) extension of its use for original *f* in word-initial position: see §3.5.2.

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1963:98-100 (128,III) (*autopsy*); Rix 1964:447 n.4; Olzscha 1965:122-3; G. Giacomelli 1965:550. **Photograph:** G. Giacomelli 1963 tav.X (reproduced in G. Giacomelli 1965 tav. CXXXVb).

301. Painted in white on the front of a tile.

*[...]nea·*a*
*[u]xor ia·**
*ma·oşcin**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive *a* and *e*. According to G. Giacomelli, the penultimate letter of the first line looks like “una *g* stravolta e rovesciata” (1963:99). In the second line, *ia* is placed apart from and slightly higher than *[u]xor*; what follows this is completely unclear. In the last line, G. Giacomelli read *oxcinx*, but her photograph and description (“una *x* stranamente rotondeggiante nella parte sinistra”, 1963:99) seem to point to an *s* (S) rather than an *x*. It is unclear whether any tiles were missing in

front. G. Giacomelli read the text as two inscriptions, the first giving a woman's name consisting of a (missing) abbreviated praenomen and a gentilicium ending in *Jnea*, followed by the abbreviated name of her husband and *[u]xor*, and the consisting of the remainder of the text. Rix proposed to read the first of these inscriptions as *Jneron[i.] / ian[ta... / u]xor*, but according to G. Giacomelli (1965), this is impossible.

Bibliography: G. Giacomelli 1963:98-100 (128,IV) (*autopsy*); Rix 1964:447 n.4; G. Giacomelli 1965:550. **Photograph:** G. Giacomelli 1963 tav.X (reproduced in G. Giacomelli 1965 tav. CXXXVc).

16.3. Vignanello

Although excavations at this location go back to the 18th century (cf. Giglioli 1916:37-8), little is known of the Faliscan settlement at Vignanello, which was probably one of the smaller settlements of the north-western *ager Faliscus*. As said in §16.1, the third-century tomb of the *gens Velminaea* (from which come MLF 305-323) implies that the settlement was still inhabited after the war of 241 (cf. §2.5.2). The inscriptions are all from tombs at Contrada Molesino, to the west of the town, on the slope between the modern road to Vallerano and the Piano della Cupa, near the tunnel of the Roma-Viterbo railway (Giglioli 1916:37-8 with map p.39 fig.1). Most of these tombs were discovered undisturbed in 1916 and excavated in the same year: only Giglioli's tomb *a* (from which come MLF 302-303) appears to have been explored before that date.

302-303. The following inscriptions are from Giglioli's tomb *a*.

302. Cut over a *loculus*.

ia:fir-mia:titia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The traces of the first two letters are ^{***}: Vetter's *ia*, adopted by G. Giacomelli, is certainly preferable to Giglioli's [*he:?*]. Only the upper points of the interpuncts are preserved. The point in *fir-mia* is probably a chance trace. The last *a* is of the type *Ā*: see §11.2.4.2. The gentilicium *Firminus* is also attested at Civita Castellana (*hirmia* MF 18, *hirmeo* MF 19, *firmio* MF 54) and S. Maria di Falleri (*hirmio* LF 213).

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:38 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231 (1); Vetter 1953:320 (338a); G. Giacomelli 1963:105 (143,I) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:38.

303. Cut between two *loculi*.

poplia:cocelia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *p* is **𐌒**.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:38 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231 (2); Vetter 1953:320 (338b); G. Giacomelli 1963:105 (143,II) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:38.

304. Scratched on the bottom of a fourth- or third-century saucer from Giglioli's tomb 2.

pupiias

Sinistroverse, Faliscan (?) alphabet with reversed *s*. The *a* is A. Giglioli's transcript showed a lacuna of one letter between the *a* and the *s*. Vetter interpreted *pupiaf.]s* as a genitive (an interpretation adopted by all later editors), assuming that Giglioli's lacuna did not, in fact, contain any letters: the lacuna is in fact omitted by Pisani, Cristofani, and Rix, and Gulinelli's drawing now shows definitively that there is indeed no lacuna between *a* and *s*. On the other hand, she adds a new problem by reading *pupiias*, with a double *i* that is without parallel in any inscription from the ager Faliscus. I have considered reading *pupeas* with cursive *e*, but the inscription seems rather too early for this: neither is it possible to read *puplias*.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:62 (*autopsy*); Buffa *NRIE* 987; Vetter 1953a:326 (352); G. Giacomelli 1963:64 (51); Pisani 1964:344 (146G,b); Cristofani 1988:20, 24 (18); Rix *ET Fa* 2.21; Gulinelli 1995 (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Gulinelli 1995.

305-323 (the 'tomba dei Velminei'). Giglioli's tomb 3 was found intact, with the inscriptions still *in situ*: inscriptions MLF 316-319 were discovered only after the tiles had been removed and cleaned, and their location in the tomb is unknown (see Giglioli 1916:77-8). Most inscriptions contain a gentilicium *uelmineo*: as this is never written as *uelminio*, it may have ended in */-ēos/* ← */-ēios/*, or in */-ē(i)os/* ← */-āios/* rather than in */-ios/* (cf. §3.7.6, §7.8.1.165). The tomb was dated to the third century by Giglioli.

305. Painted in red across the front of a tile (c.65×c.42 cm; letters c.4 cm high).

tito:uelmineo

titoi;fecupa

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The last part of each line (the letters *ineo* and *ecupa*) is written vertically downwards. *T* is T, but the second *t* is Y. In the second line, Herbig's *tit[io]* (a patronymic adjective) has been adopted by all later editors, but Giglioli's drawing appears to have *titoi*, which, if correct, would be an unambiguous case of a genitive in *-oi* (§4.4.4). Unfortunately, according to G. Giacomelli, all that can now be read of the second line is *tit*.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:65-6 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (3); Vetter 1953:320 (339a); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,I) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:336-7 (143E). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:65 fig.20.

306-307. The *titulus prior*, 306, is painted in white across the front of a tile.

cauia

[---]

[---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Giglioli mentions traces of a second and a third line that do not appear in his drawing. The tile was later used as the first tile of **307**, painted in red across the front of two tiles.

¹*iuna*²*uelmineo*
¹*tītio*²

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *o* of *uelmineo* is written under the line.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:66 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (4); Vetter 1953:320 (339b,A-B); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,IIa-b) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:66 fig.21.

308. Painted in white across the front of a tile.

cauiouelmineo
popliaifile

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The middle parts of both lines (*elmi* and *aif*) are written vertically downwards, the last parts (*neo* and *ile*) upside down in boustrophedon. The last word is read either as *file[ai]* (Giglioli, Nogara, Herbig) or as *file(ai)* (Vetter, G. Giacomelli). According to Giglioli, the funeral gifts indicate that the deceased was a woman, which excludes *popliai file[o]* ‘son of Publia’: see §8.10.2.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:67-8 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (5); Vetter 1953:320 (339c); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,III) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:340-1 (145A). **Photograph:** Giglioli 1916:68 fig.23.

309. Painted in white on along the length of three tiles (the first max. *c.*25×*c.*42 cm, the others *c.*67×*c.*42 cm; letters 10-17 cm high).

¹*tī*²*totuel*³*mineo*
¹*nu*²*i*³*ice*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Editors generally read *tītoi*, but I regard the stroke after *tīto* rather as an interpunct: see below. The *o* of *uelmineo* is written under the line: it contains a stroke that is probably accidental. The second line, , has been read as *p...ice* (Giglioli), *nūipice* (Herbig),²⁷⁹ *nūidice* (Vetter), and *nūidice* (G. Giacomelli): comparison with **315** shows that it ended in *ipice* or *idice*, and that the preceding letters are probably an abbreviation of the father’s praenomen.

Herbig interpreted his *ipice* as an originally reduplicative perfect *i(m)pice(t)* = **impigit* ← **/in-pepag-/* from *impingo* ‘to fasten (a tile) upon (a loculus)’, with *uelmine|o* | *n* ‘N. Volminius’ as the subject and *tītoi* as a dative. Later editors rejected this, assuming the Middle and Late Faliscan outcome of **/in-pepag-/* would be **i(m)pace(t)* rather than **i(m)pice(t)* (cf. §3.6.6), although most maintained the interpretation of *i*ice* as a verb, however. Stolte took *ipice* as a perfect */in-pīgīt/* from an **impingo* ‘to paint (an inscription) upon (a tile)’ (an idea rejected by Herbig); Ribezzo and Peruzzi took

²⁷⁹ Pisani’s impossible *n... ipice* appear to be an erroneous rendering of this reading.

ipice as an Etruscan verbal form in *-ce*, the former deriving it from Latin *ibi* ('collocavit'), the latter from Etruscan *ipi* 'olla sepolcrale'. I find none of these proposals particularly attractive (cf. §6.2.38), and would rather read *tito t* (with a stroke-interpunct) *uelmineo* | *nu* 'Titus Velminaeus son of Nu.' (or *iū* 'son of Iu(na)') and interpret *i*ice* either as an intransitive verb similar in sense to *cupat*, or as a cognomen, although the latter is difficult, cf. §7.9.1.3.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:72-3 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (15); Stolte 1926:61; Ribezzo 1931b:192; Vetter 1953:320 (339d); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,IV) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:341 (145C.a). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:73 fig.30.

310. Painted in white along the length of three tiles (the first two *c.65 × c.45* cm, the third *c.35 × c.45* cm; let. 7-10 cm).

¹*cuicto² uelmin³eo*
¹*[--?]²uoxie[.]³eai*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Although the second line is unclear, the contents of the text seem to have been similar to those of **308**, with a man's name in the first line followed by a woman's name in the dative (or the genitive?) in the second. The only proposal for restoration is Herbig's *uo.x.fe[.]eai*.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:73 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (14); Vetter 1953:321 (339e); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,V) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:73 fig.31.

311. Painted along the length of the front of a tile (*c.55 × c.45* cm; letters 10-12 cm high).

sextia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:74 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (6); Vetter 1953:321 (339f); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,VI) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:74 fig.32.

312. Painted in white along the length of the front of two tiles (*c.65 × c.45* cm; letters 8-10 cm high).

¹*uoltio[:]²uelmineo*
¹*tutio:sce²ua*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The penultimate letter is X: Giglioli, Nogara, and Herbig read *sceua*, Vetter *rex a...* The latter is impossible according to G. Giacomelli, who adopted Giglioli's alternative *scexa*, noting from autopsy that the letter is now illegible. *Sceua*, however, now has a parallel in *sceiuai* LF **379**.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:75 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (7); Vetter 1953:321 (339g); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,VII) (*autopsy*); Torelli 1967:536-7. **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:75 fig.35.

313. Painted in white along the length of the front of two tiles (c.65×c.45 cm; letters c.10 cm high).

¹*uolta:u²elmineo*
¹*fuloni²acue*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:75 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (8); Vetter 1953:321 (339h); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,VIII) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:340 (144F). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:75 fig.36.

314. Painted along the length of the front of a tile (c.60×c.45 cm; letters 6-10 cm high).

cauia loriea

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The last part of the line (the letters *riea*) is written vertically downwards due to lack of space. For *loriea*, cf. *lou²ria* MF 41.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:65-85 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (9); Vetter 1953:321 (339i); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,IX) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:76 fig.37.

315. Painted in white along the length of the front of a tile.

tito:uel
mineo:iun
*aij²*ice*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The third line has been read as *iun|aluaice* (Giglioli), *iun|aij²ice* (Herbig), *iun-|(-)ali-ice* or *iun|[e]ou²dice* (Vetter), *iun|ai [ip]ice* (Pisani), and *iun|ai²(²)*ice* (G. Giacomelli). Most editors interpret this text in the same way as 309, with *tito : uel|mineo* as the subject and *iun|ai* as a dative to go with a verb *ipice*. *Iun|ai* is probably rather a filiation (§8.10.2); for interpretations of *i²*ice*, see 309.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:76 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (16); Stolte 1926:61; Ribezzo 1931:192; Vetter 1953:321 (339k); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,X) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:341 (145C,b). **Photograph:** Giglioli 1916:77 fig.39.

316. Painted in upward-slanting lines across the front of a tile (c.67×c.45 cm; letters 5-10 cm high).

popli|o|
uelmi
no

Dextroverse, but apparently in Faliscan alphabet. *P* is \wedge ; the *e* stands within the *u*; the *m* is reversed. *Uelmi|no* is clearly an error for *uelmi|n²e²o*.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:77-8 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 (11); Vetter 1953:322 (340d); G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 (144,XI) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:78 fig.41.

317. Painted across the front of a damaged tile (c.60×c.40 cm; letters 7-10 cm high).

¹*popl^[2][---]*
¹*[u]elmi^[2][ne---]*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The second line is unclear. The third legible letter was first read as *e*, but Vetter read it sideways as an *m* (a similar sign in MLF 282 was also read as *m* by Herbig), which would give *[u]el̄mi[ne-]*. This would require a second tile: Vetter's suggestion that this was 319 is implausible in view of the different shapes of the letters and of the fact that 319 is not painted across the tile, but lengthwise.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:77-8 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 <12>; Vetter 1953:322 <340a>; G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 <144,XIII>. **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:78 fig.42.

318. Painted on the front of a tile (max. *c.* 60×*c.* 50 cm; letters from *c.* 8-10 cm to *c.* 15-20 cm high).

¹*cauio*^[2][---]
¹*ruso*^[2][?---]

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. Giglioli, Nogara, and Herbig took *ruso* as a gentilicium; Vetter, and, apparently, G. Giacomelli, assumed a tile was missing at the end that contained the gentilicium in the first line, with a cognomen *ruso* as in *M. Occius Ruso* in *CIL* XI.3254 I.13 from Sutri.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:77-8 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 <13>; Vetter 1953:322 <340b>; G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 <144,XIV> (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:78 fig.43.

319. Painted on a tile (*c.* 60×*c.* 45 cm; letters *c.* 11 cm high) is

^[1][---]²*o*
^[1][---]²*no*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet? The letters are followed by an empty space; Herbig's *o... | no...* is therefore impossible. Giglioli (apparently holding the tile the other way up?) read *[---]no | [---]o* (dextroverse, with reversed *n*). At least one tile is missing in front; Vetter implausibly suggested that this was the tile of 317.

Bibliography: Giglioli 1916:77-8 (*autopsy*); Nogara 1916; Herbig 1923:231-2 <10>; Vetter 1953:322 <340c>; G. Giacomelli 1963:105-7 <144,XII> (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Giglioli 1916:78 fig.40.

320-323. From the same tomb are several small plates with abbreviations:

ce
ce
ue
ca

Sinistroverse.

320 and 323 from *autopsy* in the Museo dell' Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 26090 and 26266). **Bibliography:** Giglioli 1916:81-2 (*autopsy*). **Transcriptions:** Giglioli 1916:81-2.

16.4. Fabbrica di Roma

The Faliscan settlement at Fabbrica di Roma is another of the minor centres of the northwestern ager Faliscus of which little is known: the presence of inscriptions in Latin alphabet (LtF **325-328**) seems to indicate that it survived the war of 241 (§2.1.2). Of the inscriptions from this site, MLF **324** was found during the excavation, in 1888, of one of three tombs discovered that year at Poggio or Monte delle Monache, a height to the south of the town (Pasqui 1889, Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:158); the provenance of the others appears to be unknown. Two inscriptions of uncertain origin (MLF **360-361**), may also be from Fabbrica.

324. Scratched across the front of a tile (45×65 cm; letters only 2.5 cm high) from a late fourth-century tomb at Monte delle Monache.²⁸⁰

cauio·latrio

Sinistrouse, Faliscan alphabet. The first *o* is damaged, but it is unnecessary to consider *i*, *f*, or *p* (as does Pasqui), or to read *caui* (as does Conway).

From autopsy, Museo di Villa Giulia, Rome (inv. 8241). *Bibliography*: Pasqui 1889 (*autopsy*); Conway 1897:372 (313); Herbig *CIE* 8370 (*autopsy*); [Della Seta 1918:103 (*autopsy*)]; Bormann *CIL* XI.7514; Vetter 1953:316 (325); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:158]; G. Giacomelli 1963:98 (125). *Drawing*: Herbig *CIE* 8370.

325. Painted in red on plaster along the back of a tile (78×42 cm; letters 11-14 cm high).

m·neroni

a·fet·hlau

lea·m·f·

Dextrouse, Latin alphabet. *hl* is a ligature **HL** (*t.l* Thulin); this use of *h* is probably a hypercorrect extension of its use for (original) *f* in word-initial position before a vowel (§3.5.2), perhaps implying that the inscription may have been written by someone who was not well acquainted with Faliscan orthography. Thulin joined this tile to that of LtF **326**, but Herbig (*CIE*) rightly rejected this because of the differences in the sizes of the tiles and the letters. The gentilicium *Neronius* is attested also in LtF **328** from Fabbrica di Roma, at Civita Castellana in MF **15** and **16**, and at the Grotta Porciosa site in LtF **340**; *Flauilius* is not attested elsewhere in the area.

Bibliography: Thulin 1907:268 (*autopsy*); Herbig 1910:109 n.1 (*autopsy*); Jacobssohn 1910:6 (46b); Herbig *CIE* 8374; Buonamici 1913:72 (37); Bormann *CIL* XI.7519 (*autopsy*); Lejeune 1952b:118; Vetter 1953:316 (327d); G. Giacomelli 1963:265 (XVI). *Drawing*: Herbig *CIE* 8374.

²⁸⁰ Conway erroneously described the inscription as painted and ascribed it to the La Penna necropolis at Civita Castellana.

326. Painted in red on plaster on a tile (69×47 cm; letters 13-15 cm high).

[---] *cuba*

[---] *nte*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Thulin unconvincingly joined this tile to that of 325. The two lines are probably not to be read together, as did Thulin (*cubante* with an epenthetic [-e], cf. §9.2.2.1) and Vetter (*cuba-/nt (h)e(c)*), requiring an inversion of the usual formula (§8.10.1) and an omission of word-initial *h-*, for which see §3.5.2). The second line could be *aru]nte*, but even then the overall arrangement of the text remains unclear.

Bibliography: Thulin 1907:268 (*autopsy*); Herbig *CIE* 8375 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7520 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:316 (327e); G. Giacomelli 1963:265 (XVIII). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8375.

327. Painted in white on the front of two tiles (both 68×46 cm; letters of the first tile 12 cm high, of the second tile 14 cm high).

¹*st·aco[* ²*]**·uei*

¹*leuia[* ²*]t·f*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The traces of the first two letters on the second tile are  (**u* or **u* editors); the *i*, omitted by Bormann, is  (*t* Herbig, Vetter, and G. Giacomelli). The first tile can be read separately as ‘St. Acus *vel sim.*; Levia’, but the tiles may also be joined, as was done by Herbig, who read *st.aco[n]eo.uet(-) | leuia[.s]t.f(ilea)* ‘St. Aconius Vet...; Livia, daughter of Statius’. A similar case of *aco* or *aconio* is LtF 341 from the Grotta Porciosa site; cf. the possible reading *aconeō* in LtF 290 from near Corchiano.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8372 and 8273 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7518, 7522 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:316 (327a-b); G. Giacomelli 1963:265 (XV,i-ii). **Drawings:** Herbig *CIE* 8372-8273.

328. Painted in white on the front of a tile (65×45 cm; letters 22-25 cm high).

¹*[se]x·ne[* ²*]ro·[---]*

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The *x* was read as *t* by Herbig, but in a text in Latin alphabet this seems unlikely. The tiles were joined by Herbig (albeit with some hesitation) and all later editors, and read as *[se]x·nero·[nio]*, with a point that is probably a chance trace (cf. *ne·roni* MF 15). The gentilicium *Neronius* is also attested in LtF 325 from Fabbrica di Roma, at Civita Castellana in MF 15 and 16, and at the Grotta Porciosa site in LtF 340.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8376-8377 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7521 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:316 (327c); G. Giacomelli 1963:265 (XVIIa-b). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8376-8377.

16.5. Carbognano-Vallerano

329-337 (the ‘tomba dei Folcosii’). Late in 1880 or early in 1881, a tomb was discovered at Contrada I Quarti, c.3 km north of Carbognano (cf. Dressel 1881, Bazzichelli 1881, and Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:158). Dressel dated the tomb and its contents to the second half of the second century,²⁸¹ which if correct would be interesting from a linguistic point of view, as none of the inscriptions show traces of Latin influence; Bazzichelli dated it more generally to the period after 241. The contents of the tomb were transported to the newly-founded Museo Civico at Viterbo shortly afterwards, where they have been part of the collection since 1886 (Emiliozzi 1986:131). Most of the inscriptions from this tomb pertain to members of a *gens Folcosia*, a gentilicium found also at Civita Castellana (*cei[s]i.* | *holc[osi.]* | *ar f [...]* LtF 140). The two descriptions of the tomb vary with regard to the number of inscribed tiles. Dressel published nine inscriptions; Bazzichelli on the other hand describes the tiles both as “ventisette grandi tegole, *otto* [my italics] delle quali scritte in caratteri etruschi con color nero: una di questi è in frantumi, ed altre pure sono state spezzate” and as “le tegole scritte, che sono *dieci* [my italics], quattro delle quali ben conservate e con iscrizioni. In altre tre si notano resti di scrittura, in una veggonsi appena tre lettere, due hanno appena tracce di scrittura” (1881:136).

329. Painted in black across the front of a tile (68×48 cm; letters 5-7 cm high).

*sesto*¹
fulczeo

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *s* is , an *ʒ* with a small accidental stroke at the top, not the *ʒ* read by Dressel (who thence regarded this inscription as the oldest). A small stroke after *sesto* in Dressel’s drawing, now invisible, is a ‘stroke-interpunct’ (§11.2.4) rather than an *i* (*sestoi* Conway). Only the lower half of the *u* is preserved: comparison with the *o*’s shows that it is a *u* (Deecke, Conway, and Herbig), not an *o* (Vetter and G. Giacomelli). The *z* is ; the second *e* is . The deceased is either the father or the son of the Voltius Folcosius of 330, depending on the interpretation of *zextoi* in that text. For the use of *z*, see §11.2.4. For *sesto* vs. *zextoi* 330, see §3.5.7c.

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 92/93). *Bibliography*: Dressel 1881 (5) (*autopsy*); Zvetaieff *IIM* 76; Schneider 1886:106 (14); Zvetaieff *III* 78; Danielsson in Pauli 1887:123 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.3162b,6; Deecke 1888:178-9 (47); Conway 1897:382 (337); Herbig *CIE* 8357 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:69 (31); Vetter 1953:314 (324a); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,1) (*autopsy*); Devine 1970:17-8. *Drawing*: Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in *IIM* tab.XI.5, Deecke 1888 Taf.II); Herbig *CIE* 8357.

²⁸¹ “L’ipogeo [...] spetta alla prima meta incirca del settimo secolo di Roma” (Dressel 1881:159), i.e. approximately 150-100 BCE. Pisani (1964:341) quotes this as “(VII sec.? così Dressel)”.

330. Painted in black on the front of a tile (66×47.5 cm; letters 4-7.5 cm high).

uoltio
folcozeo
zextoi
fī

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with cursive *e* (ll). The *z* is reversed, 𐤆. The early editors adopted Jordan's interpretation of *zextoi* as a genitive, which I find not unattractive; since Schmidt, it has generally been interpreted as a dative: see §4.4.4 and §8.10.2. For the use of *z-*, see §11.2.4.

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 87). **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (1) (*autopsy*); Jordan 1881:510-1; Deecke 1881:237; Zvetaieff *IIM* 71; Schneider 1886:105 (9); Zvetaieff *III* 73; Bormann *CIL* XI.3162*b*,1; Deecke 1888:180 (48); Von Planta 1897:588 (321); Conway 1897:382 (338); Schmidt 1905:31; Herbig 1910:194; Jacobsohn 1910:5 (34); Herbig *CIE* 8358 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:70 (32); Herbig 1914a:237; Lejeune 1952b:125; Vetter 1953:314 (324*b*); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,II) (*autopsy*); Pisani 1964:341 (145B); Devine 1970:17-8. **Drawings:** Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in *IIM* tab. XI.1, Deecke 1888 Taf.II); Herbig *CIE* 8358.

331. Painted in black along the front of a tile (68×47 cm; letters 3-5 cm high).

cesiofolcuso

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s* and cursive *e* (ll). The third letter was read as *p* by Dressel (whence all early editors), but Herbig's *s*, adopted by Vetter and G. Giacomelli, is fully justified. The penultimate letter is 𐤆, which has been read as *s* (Vetter, G. Giacomelli, whose reading, from autopsy, I adopt) and as *i*: in both readings the result is an error for **folcuso*. Dressel's *folcno* (?) and Deecke's (1888) *folcuso* are impossible. It is unclear whether the traces above the line belong to a lost first line (Dressel, whence all editors until Conway).

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 89). **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (6) (*autopsy*); Zvetaieff *IIM* 77; Schneider 1886:106 (15); Zvetaieff *III* 79; Danielsson in Pauli 1887:124; Bormann *CIL* XI.3162*b*,7; Deecke 1888:181-2 (50); Conway 1897:382 (340); Herbig *CIE* 8360 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:71 (34); Vetter 1953:314 (324*d*); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,IV) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in *IIM* tab.XI.6, Deecke 1888 Taf.III); Herbig *CIE* 8360.

332. Painted in black along the front of a tile (63.5×41 cm; letters 3-10 cm).

*ceļio*olcuzeo*
****io*
poplia e
uelceļ f

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Only a few traces near the left edge of the tile now remain. In the first line, all editors read *caio* or *caio*, but Herbig's drawing (𐤆𐤆𐤆𐤆) indicates *ceļio* (with reversed *l* as in the fourth line). Of the first letter of the gentilicium, only a small trace remains; the penultimate seems to be *e* (*i* Danielsson, Herbig, Vetter,

G. Giacomelli). The second line, given as  by Dressel and as  by Herbig, has been read as *caio* (Bormann), *çqio* (Deecke 1888), or *çqio* (Buonamici), or as ...*çtio* (Danielsson), *ççtio* (Herbig), *ççtio* (G. Giacomelli), but these forms can neither be patronymic adjectives nor cognomina: perhaps it is possible to read *şçxtio*: the traces would appear to allow at least *şçxtio*. The *e* against the edge of the tile at the end of the fourth line is a continuation of the fourth line (*f|e*): there is no reason to adopt Lejeune's read *poplia[cu]e*. The last two letters of the name in the fourth line are given as  by Herbig, whose *uelçei* (with reversed *l*), adopted by G. Giacomelli, is attractive. The other proposals (*uelçia* Danielsson, *uolc...f* Dressel, Zvetaieff; *valci...f* Schneider, *u?je??f* Deecke 1888, *uezcia* Vetter) appear to be impossible.

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 93bis). **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (*autopsy*); Zvetaieff *IIM* 75; Schneider 1886:106 (13); Zvetaieff *III* 77; Danielsson in Pauli 1887:123 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.3162b,5; Deecke 1888:180-1 (49); Conway 1897:382 (339); Herbig *CIE* 8359 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:70-1 (33); Lejeune 1952b:119; Vetter 1953:314 (324c); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,III) (*autopsy*). **Drawings:** Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in *IIM* tab. XI.4, Deecke 1888 Taf. II, *CIE* 8359); Herbig *CIE* 8359.

333. Painted in black along the front of a tile (68 × 47.5 cm; let. 3.5-7 cm). Dressel was uncertain as to which side of the tile was the upper or the lower, eventually deciding by a deposit of mud on the inside of one of the flanges. This may be wrong: I have therefore included my drawing (fig. 16.4) either way up

[..]folcosio or *****oi
*****oi *[..]folcosio*

If the tile is held as Dressel proposed, the inscription is sinistrouse: if it is held the other way up, dextrouse. In either case, the alphabet is Faliscan, but in the second case the letters of *folcosio* appear more normal:

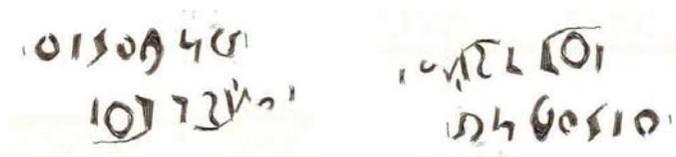


Fig.16.3. Author's drawings of MLF 334.

left: Tracing of the inscription in the orientation proposed by Dressel.

right: Tracing of the inscription read the other way up.

Nothing remains of the praenomen preceding *folcosio*, read as *anc...* (Schneider), *u* (Deecke 1888), *çç* (Herbig, G. Giacomelli), and *çç* (Vetter). The gentilicium seems to have been written with *f* (Deecke 1888, Vetter) rather than *h* (Herbig, G. Giacomelli).

The line ending in *-oi* is incomprehensible (*uo uictoi* Schneider; *lou titoi* Herbig, whence Buonamici and Vetter, *lou titoi* G. Giacomelli). Because of this *-oi*, the text is usually interpreted as ‘... Folcosius (made this grave) for ...’ (§8.10.2): if the forms in *-oi* can be genitive, as I assume (§4.4.4), it may be a filiation. In both interpretations this line would be the second, implying that Dressel’s orientation of the tile is correct.

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 90). **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (*autopsy*); Deecke 1881; Zvetaieff *IIM* 78; Schneider 1886:106 (16); Zvetaieff *III* 80; Bormann *CIL X sub* 3162b; Deecke 1888:182-3 (52); Conway 1897:383 (342); Herbig *CIE* 8361 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:71 (35); Herbig 1914a:239; Lejeune 1952b:125; Vetter 1953:314-5 (324e); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,V) (*autopsy*); **Drawing:** Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in *IIM* tab.XI.7, Deecke 1888 Taf.III, *CIE* 8351); Herbig *CIE* 8361.

334. Painted in black along the front of a tile (66.5×45 cm; letters 7-10.5 cm high).

cauia
uetulia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Cf. 335.

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 91). **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (2) (*autopsy*); Deecke 1881:237; Zvetaieff *IIM* 72; Schneider 1886:105 (10); Zvetaieff *III* 74; Bormann *CIL* XI.3162b,2; Deecke 1888:184 (54); Conway 1897:383 (344); Jacobsohn 1910:5 (36); Herbig *CIE* 8363; Vetter 1953:315 (324g); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,VII) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in *IIM* tab.XI.2, Deecke 1888 Taf.III); Herbig *CIE* 8363.

335. “Un tegolone oggi perito, poichè rotto in più pezzi fu dallo scopritore gettato via come inutile, avea, secondo la copia fattane dallo stesso colono, la seguente iscrizione:

OIV∅D
OIVIV∅V

Non è difficile emendare la trascrizione in

OIV∅D
OIVVr∅V

ed avremmo quindi uno stretto congiunto della sopra” (Dressel 1881:157). I find this story strange. Is it likely that Jannoni would have discarded a broken inscription when according to Bazzichelli he preserved a number of broken tiles, both inscribed and plain? And if he found the tile already broken, why would he puzzle it together to make the apograph, only to discard the original? And if the tile was not broken when he found it, why would he have made an apograph?²⁸² Maybe an inaccurate sketch of 334 was mistaken (by whom?) for an apograph of another, presumably ‘lost’, inscription.

Bibliography: Dressel 1881; Zvetaieff *IIM* 73; Schneider 1886:105 (11); Zvetaieff *III* 75; Bormann *CIL* XI.3162b,3; Deecke 1888:183 (53); Conway 1897:383 (343); Jacobsohn 1910:5 (35); Herbig *CIE* 8364; Vetter 1953:315 (324h); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,VIII). **Transcription:** Jannoni in Dressel 1881:157 (reproduced in *IIM* p.63, Deecke 1888 Taf. III, *CIE* 8364).

²⁸² The similarity of the names is not suspect: cf. *cauio · uecineo* LF 224 and LF 225 and *caufia · Juecin[e]a* LF 222 = *cauia · uecinea* LF 223, all from one tomb near S. Maria di Falleri.

336. Painted in black on the front of a tile (67×45 cm; letters 10-14 cm high).

tito-marhio
uoltilio·

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. *H* is \mathfrak{H} ; the letters *io* are written vertically downwards under the line: the point after *uoltilio* serves to separate the word from these letters. The early editors read the *h* as \mathfrak{H} , an *e* combined with a ‘vertical hyphen’ (*mare|io* Dressel, Danielsson, Schneider) or an *i* (*mareiio* Jordan, Deecke 1881, Zvetaieff, Bormann); *marh|io* was first read by Deecke (1888). *Marh|io* may perhaps stand for *Marcus* (Herbig, Hirata 1967:60-1), but cf. Campano-Etruscan *mar·hie·s·* Cm 6.1 (G. Giacomelli): see §7.8.1.99.

From autopsy in the Museo Civico, Viterbo (inv. 88). **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (*autopsy*); Jordan 1881:511-2; Deecke 1881:237; Zvetaieff *IIM* 74; Schneider 1886:106 (12); Zvetaieff *III* 76; Danielsson in Pauli 1887:123; Bormann *CIL* XI.3.162b,4; Deecke 1888:182 (51); Conway 1897:382 (341); Herbig *CIE* 8362 (*autopsy*); Buonamici 1913:72 (36); Vetter 1953:315 (324f); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,VI) (*autopsy*); Stuart-Smith 2004:60-1. **Drawing:** Dressel 1881 between pp.156-7 (reproduced in Jordan 1881:511, *IIM* tab.XI.3, Deecke 1888 Taf.III); Herbig *CIE* 8362.

337. Painted in black on a tile (68.7×47 cm; letters 9.8-10.7 cm high).²⁸³

$[^1][---?]{}^2p\cdot ol[^3][---]$

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Possibly an abbreviation *p* (or $[po]p$, which would require a missing tile that contained the letters $[po]$) followed by a gentilicium $ol[---]$ (cf. perhaps *olna* MF 82); hardly $ol[cosi---]$, as there are no certain instances of omission of word-initial *h-* in Faliscan (§3.5.2). Deecke’s $f]ol[cozeo$ is impossible.

Frustra quaesivi²⁸⁴ in the Museo Civico, Viterbo, on two occasions in 1990. **Bibliography:** Dressel 1881 (8) (*autopsy*); Zvetaieff *IIM* 79; Zvetaieff *III* 80; Bormann *CIL* X sub 3162b; Deecke 1888:184 (55); Conway 1897:383; Herbig *CIE* 8365 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:315 (324i); G. Giacomelli 1963:96-7 (123,IX) (*autopsy*). **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8365.

16.6. The site at Grotta Porciosa

The Grotta Porciosa site lies *c.*3 km to the south-east of Gallese and *c.*2 km to the north-west of Borghetto, between the Fosso delle Rote and Rio Fratta to the north and the Fosso di S. Silvestro to the south. The remains were first described by Dennis (1878:120-2) as the probable site of Fescennium (but cf. §2.1.2); other surveys have appeared in *FI* II.1 p.48-52 with map p.53 (‘pagus del Comunale o di Lucciano’) and in Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171-6 with map p.175 fig.28. The site seems to have

²⁸³ In Herbig’s drawing, the letters are thin and reminiscent of those of *ceis[i.] | holc[osi.] | ar .f [---]* MF 140 from Civita Castellana.

²⁸⁴ The tile was seen by Herbig in the Museo Civico in 1903. G. Giacomelli, who also saw these tiles, does not mention that it was missing, while noting that she failed to find 329 and 332.

been a major settlement of the north-eastern ager Faliscus, owing its importance perhaps to the proximity of the Tiber crossing. The inscriptions in Latin alphabet imply that it continued to exist after the war of 241, perhaps because the Tiber crossing was then connected to the Via Flaminia (§2.5.2), cf. Cifani 2002. Of the inscriptions from this location, MLF **338-345**, attributed to tombs discovered “ad oppidulum *Gallese* in regione quae *S^a Lucia* vocatur, secundum viam” (Herbig *CIE* p.88), are in all probability from the tombs along the ancient road running through the S. Lucia estate directly to the north of the Grotta Porciosa site (Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171). From the tombs on the north side of the Rio Fratta is a rock-cut sepulchral inscription MLF **346**. Another group of inscriptions (MLF **347-355**) was discovered, according to Magliulo (in Herbig *CIE* p.35), during an excavation in 1890 by a ‘sign. Kamelli’ at ‘Grotta Pulciosa’. Although placed among the inscriptions from the Valsiarosa necropolis at Civita Castellana by Herbig (*CIE* 8196-8204), the rediscovery of some of the inscriptions in or shortly before 1974 shows that they indeed belonged to the site at Grotta Porciosa.

338. Scratched across on the back of a tile (69×48 cm; letters 6-9 cm high).

tana
lartia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first *t*, of which the top half is preserved, was 𐌛, the second 𐌛. *Lartia* is perhaps a gentilicium rather than a patronym.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8401 (*autopsy*); [Della Seta 1918:105 (*autopsy*)]; Vetter 1953:322 (341a); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]; G. Giacomelli 1963:104 (141); Cristofani 1988:20. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8401.

339. Painted in red on the back of a tile (69×48 cm; letters 5.5-9 cm high).

ueltur
ortecese

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The last *e* is written under the line upside down in boustrophedon; Cristofani’s *Orteces* appears to be impossible. Herbig interpreted *ortecese* as **Horticensis*; Vetter connected it with *Horta*, modern Orte, to the northeast of the ager Faliscus. G. Giacomelli (1963:209) rejects these derivations, among other reasons because in Faliscan word-initial *h-* is never omitted (§3.5.2). The name may well be connected to *urtesnas* Etr **XXXV** from Corchiano (Colonna): both names point to a toponym **Hortica/*Horticum*, perhaps the original name of Corchiano, the oldest attested form of which is *Orclanum* (from **Horticulturalum?*): see §6.5.11, §7.8.1.108.

Bibliography: Herbig 1910:191-2 (31) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (47); Herbig *CIE* 8402; Buonamici 1913:76-7 (46); [Della Seta 1918:105 (*autopsy*)]; Vetter 1953:322 (341b); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]; G. Giacomelli 1963:104 (142); Cristofani 1988:20; Colonna 1990:136. **Drawing:** Nogara in *CIE* 8402.

340. Painted in red along the length of the back of a tile (68×47 cm; letters 7.5-11 cm high).

c-nero ni

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive *e* (ll). The last two letters (erroneously read together as *m* by Bormann) are written slightly apart, near the edge of the tile. The gentilicium *Neronius* is also attested in LtF 325 and 328 from Fabbrica di Roma and in MF 15 and 16 from Civita Castellana.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 9558). **Bibliography:** Herbig *CIE* 8404 (*autopsy*); [Della Seta 1918:105 (*autopsy*)]; Bormann *CIL* XI.7524 (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:323 <341e>; [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]; G. Giacomelli 1963:266 <XXIII>. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* p.89.

341. Two tiles, the first (68×46 cm; letters 9-14.5 cm high) painted in red on plaster lengthwise along the front, the other (68×45 cm; letters 11.5-16 cm high) painted in red lengthwise directly onto the front of the tile.

¹ *m·acol* ^{2?} *ḡnio·ia·**
¹ *rutil·ceḡ* ^{2?} *ḡilia·cḡ**

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet with cursive *a* (Λ) and *e* (ll). The *o* in the second line of the second tile, omitted by Bormann and Safarewicz, is . Both lines end in vague traces. The first tile could be read by itself as ‘M. Acus Rutil(us), Cae(sii f.)’, but despite the differences in the ways in which they are painted and in the size of the letters, the tiles are usually read together as ‘M. Aconius Ia(anti) f(ilius) Rutil(us); Caelia co(niunx)’. *Co* = ‘co(niunx)’ (Herbig) is unexpected, however, since both in the Faliscan and in the Latin inscriptions, the normal or formulaic word is *uxor* (§7.4.2). In Vetter’s *ce* ‘Cae. (f.)’ the *e* would have a different form than the cursive *e* of the first tile. A similar case of *aco* or *aco[n]eo* occurs in LtF 327 from Fabbrica di Roma, cf. also the possible reading *acoḡeo* in LtF 290.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8403a-b (*autopsy*); [Della Seta 1918:105 (*autopsy*)]; Bormann *CIL* XI.7523a-b (*autopsy*); Vetter 1953:322-3 (341c-d); Safarewicz 1955:186 <9>; [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]; G. Giacomelli 1963:266 <XXII,i-ii>. **Drawing:** Herbig *CIE* 8403a-b.

342. Painted in white across the back of a tile (70×50 cm; letters 15-21 cm high) “con avanzi di una riquadratura a colore giallo” (Museo di Villa Giulia inventories, quoted by Herbig).

[---]ln[---]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Herbig read *l()* *n(eroni)* or, apparently holding the tile the other way up, *p()* *n(eroni)*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8405 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7526c (*autopsy*); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]. **Transcription:** Herbig *CIE* 8405.

343. Painted in red across the back of a tile (68×48 cm).

[---]roç[---]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet; ROÇ  Herbig. The *c* could perhaps be an *o*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8406 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7526a (*autopsy*); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]. **Transcription:** Nogara in *CIE* 8406.

344. Painted in white on a tile fragment (letters 17 cm high).

[---]·er[---]

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. Bormann read *ero*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8407 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7525 (*autopsy*); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]. **Transcription:** Herbig *CIE* 8407.

345. Painted in red on plaster across the back of a tile (67×45 cm).

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

Dextroverse, Latin alphabet. The trace is shown as ⁶; the *f*, *F*, could also be an *e*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8408 (*autopsy*); Bormann *CIL* XI.7526b (*autopsy*); [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:171]. **Transcription:** Herbig *CIE* 8408.

346. Pasqui's description of the location of this inscription is unclear: it apparently belongs to one of the tombs in the north side of the gorge of the Rio Fratta, opposite the Grotta Porciosa site (cf. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:176). "Una tomba tuttora aperta e in balia delle intemperie che presto le danneggeranno ancora di più. Trovasi essa molto più a valle delle precedenti in luogo detto il Pontone di Costanzo. E' incavata sul masso, con entrata in piano, stretta e poco regolare. La porticella arcuata mette as una camera rettangolare larga m. 5,45 lunga m. 2,20 entro il quale furono deposti i cadaveri entro ventiquattro loculi chiusi da tegoli e dentro a piccolo loculo che doveva contenere un ossario. Sopra al loculo a destra della fila più alta nelle pareti di fronte è incisa a lettere regolari alte mm. 55:" (*FI* II.1, p.68)

m·tito·tulio·uoltilio·hescuna

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Colonna finds the *m* problematic: the most obvious interpretation seems to be to take both *m* and *tito* as praenomina, followed by a gentilicium, a patronym, and a second gentilicium in the singular,²⁸⁵ possibly because the *m* was added later (as in *m·t·u·genucilio* Cap 435). Such second gentilica belong to the onomastic formula of freedmen: see §7.6. *Hescuna* may be a derivation from the same root as the Faliscan toponym *Fescennium*, as Colonna suggested (§6.5.10).

Bibliography: Pasqui in *FI* II.1 p.67-8 (*autopsy*); Colonna 1990:123 n.52. **Drawing:** Pasqui in *FI* II.1 p.68 (reproduced upside down in Colonna 1990:124 fig.4).

²⁸⁵ Also in *m·c·pompilio* *CIL* I².30, *q·k·cestio* *CIL* I².61, and *q·a·aidicio* *CIL* I².2442.

347-353 ('tomba degli Arati'). The following inscriptions were painted between the loculi of a tomb excavated in 1890 by a 'sig. Kamelli' and Magliulo, and were known for more than 80 years only through Magliulo's apographs. These were emended by most editors because of their peculiar letterforms. In 1974, however, the tomb and six of the inscriptions were rediscovered during an excavation of the Centro Cattolico Archeologico Romano near the Grotta Porciosa site. The photographs published by Renzetti Marra (1974) show that Magliulo's apographs were quite accurate, his main mistake being the rendering of the peculiar *t*, **𐤔**, as *S*, which had been read as *c*.

347. Painted in white between two loculi (length 170 cm; letters 15-17 cm high).

tanncuil-aratia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. *A* is **𐤀**, *t* is **𐤔**. *Tanncuil* is an error for *tan<a>cuil*.

Bibliography: (I) Jacobsohn 1910:4 <20>; Herbig *CIE* 8198; Vetter 1953:298 <278a>; G. Giacomelli 1963:78 <76,I>. **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8198. – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 <1> (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Renzetti Marra 1974 tav.LVIII,a.

348. Painted in white between two loculi (length 130 cm; letters 10-12 cm high).

aufilo-aratio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *t* is **𐤔**.

Bibliography: (I) Jacobsohn 1910:4 <20>; Herbig *CIE* 8199; Vetter 1953:298 <278b>; G. Giacomelli 1963:78 <76,II>. **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8199. – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 <2> (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Renzetti Marra 1974 tav.LVIII,b.

349. Painted in white between two loculi (length 90 cm).

cauio-aratio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The *t* is **𐤔**.

Bibliography: (I) Jacobsohn 1910:4 <20>; Herbig *CIE* 8201; Vetter 1953:298 <278d>; G. Giacomelli 1963:78 <76,IV>. **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8201. – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 <4> (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Renzetti Marra 1974 tav. LIX,a.

350. Painted in white between two loculi (length 90 cm; letters 15 cm high).

tito-artio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first *t* is **𐤔**, the second and third are **𐤔**. *Artio* is an error for *ar<a>tio*.

Bibliography: (I) Jacobsohn 1910:4 <20>; Herbig *CIE* 8203; Vetter 1953:298 <278f>; G. Giacomelli 1963:78 <76,VI>. **Drawing:** Magliulo in 8203. – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 <6> (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Renzetti Marra 1974 tav. LIX,c.

351. Painted in white between two loculi (length 100 cm; letters 8-14 cm high).

caisio-tirio

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet with reversed *s*. For the gentilicium, cf. MLF 358.

Bibliography: (I) Herbig *CIE* 8202; Vetter 1953:298 <278e>; G. Giacomelli 1963:78 <76,V>. **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8202. – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 <5> (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Renzetti Marra 1974 tav.LIX,b.

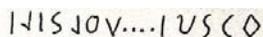
352. Painted in white between two loculi (length 70 cm; letters 15 cm high).

f aino

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The distance between the *f* and *ainio* is usually disregarded, and the whole read as one word connected with Latin *Faenius*. The photograph clearly shows a space after the *f*, and Renzetti Marra rightly reads *f aino*: cf. *f · pacios* LtC 392. In Magliulo's apograph, the first letter of the second word is ¶ (*a* Vetter), but Renzetti Marra's photograph shows that Herbig's *a* is definitely correct.

Bibliography: (I) Herbig *CIE* 8200; Vetter 1953:298 (278c); G. Giacomelli 1963:78 (76,III). **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8200. – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 (3) (*autopsy*). **Photograph:** Renzetti Marra 1974 tav.LVIII,c.

353. This inscription was ascribed by Magliulo to the same tomb, but was not found when this was re-excavated.



16.4. Magliulo's apograph of MF 353.

(From *CIE* 8204.)

*oct*if...juoltili*

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet? Similar letters are found in MLF 333. Like Latin names in *Oct-*, the praenomen, probably abbreviated to *oct*, is derived from *octo* (Herbig in fact read *oçto* 'Octo') or *octauus* (*oct(a)ui?*). *Uoltili* is probably a patronymic adjective rather than a gentilicium, in which case the gentilicium can only be very short (e.g. [*aino*], cf. *aino* in MLF 352 from the same tomb?). *Uoltili* is an abbreviated nominative or a genitive: it is not necessary to restore *uoltili[o]* (thus Herbig). I fail to see how Vetter's *ucsor* [*caui*] *uoltili* can be derived from Magliulo's apograph; also, there are no Faliscan examples of a woman being described as 'the wife of ...' without her own name being mentioned (§7.4.2), or of *cs* for *x*.

Bibliography: (I) Herbig *CIE* 8204; Vetter 1953:29 (278g); G. Giacomelli 1963:78 (76,VII). **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8204 – (II) Renzetti Marra 1974:355-7 (7) (*autopsy*).

354. Scratched on a tile found in 1890 during the excavation by Kamelli and Magliulo. Known only through Magliulo's apograph.

titopolafio

Magliulo's apograph gives the *p* as ¶. Herbig doubted the likelihood of a gentilicium *polafio* (*CIE*) and (1914) read *tito pola fio* 'Titus Pola filius' (= 'Titus Pola jr.') with *fio* "wohl sicher über *fijius aus *fil'ius" (1914b:251). This was adopted by G. Giacomelli

with *pola* as a genitive *pola(s)* (cf. §4.2.2, §3.5.7c) and by G. Giacomelli. The palatalisation of /li/ on which these interpretations are based appears to have no parallels in the Faliscan material, however (§3.5.5.3): spellings such as *hileo* MF 161 and *filea* MF 14 show that the word was /filios/ and not /filjos/: see §3.6.2. It is therefore better either to adopt Magliulo's *tito polafio* (cf. the *Masofius* and *Patrufius* adduced by G. Giacomelli) or to emend to *polfavio*, a derivation of names in *Pulf-* (Hirata): see §7.8.1.123.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8196; Herbig 1914b:251; Herbig 1923:231; Vetter 1953:298 (277a); G. Giacomelli 1963:77 (74); Hirata 1967:68; G. Giacomelli 2006:92. **Drawing:** Magliulo in *CIE* 8196.

355. Scratched on a tile found in 1890 during the excavation by Kamelli and Magliulo. Known only through Magliulo's apograph.

manileo

Sinistrouse: Magliulo's apograph gave the *m* as M and the *n* as N, and the *l* reversed as L. Either *manileo* 'Manilius' or *m anileo* 'M. Annilius' *vel sim.*

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8197; Vetter 1953:298 (277b); G. Giacomelli 1963:77-8 (75). **Drawing:** Magliulo in Herbig *CIE* p.35.

16.7. The area around Gallese and Borghetto

356-357. In a 'tenuta Paciano' between Gallese and Borghetto, Nogara found two inscriptions ("alter m. 0,69 a. × 0,52 l., alter 0,45 a. × 0,88 l." Herbig *CIE* 8598-8599) cut in the right-hand wall of a *cuniculus* leading to the bottom of the gorge of the Rio delle Rote. Ward Perkins & Frederiksen (1957:173-4) identified the spot with a tomb c.350 m to the north of Casale Paciano, 2 km to the west of the Grotta Porciosa site, but refer to the inscriptions as 'inscribed tiles'. In Nogara's transcriptions the texts are:

ⲀⲚⲓⲓⲚ	<i>ueiila</i>	ⲀⲚⲚⲚⲚ	<i>mef.Juela</i>
ⲓⲚⲓⲚ	<i>ioiti</i>	ⲚⲚⲚⲚⲚⲚ	<i>uf.Jsuae:rfa</i>
ⲀⲚⲓⲓ	<i>pima</i>	ⲀⲚⲚⲚⲚⲚ	<i>zeuoc*na</i>

The second inscription is read as *mef Juela | uf Jsuae : dfa | *evoc*na* by G. Giacomelli. Both are incomprehensible; the latter may end in an Etruscan gentilicium in *-na*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8598-8599; [Ward Perkins & Frederiksen 1957:173-4, 176]; G. Giacomelli 1963:72 (65a-b). **Transcriptions:** Nogara in *CIE* 8598-8599.

358-359. Two inscriptions that are described as "dipinti, se ho ben interpretato, su tegoli sepolcrali" (G. Giacomelli 1977:68). Apart from the text, and the fact that they were found near Borghetto (cf. the anonymous reference in *SE* 41 (1973), pp.541-2), no data are given.

cailio-tirio

tito-batio

If the alphabet is Faliscan, the use of *b* is indeed surprising (§11.2.2-4) and would probably point to Latin or Sabellic influence. The gentilicium *tirio* occurs also in *caisio · tirio* MLF **351** from the nearby Grotta Porciosa site; G. Giacomelli for some reason regarded it as a patronym. He compared *batio* to *Battius* in *CIL* VI.6740 and 6757 from Rome.

Bibliography: R.G. Giacomelli 1977:68-9; Marinetti 1982:36.

16.8. Northern ager Faliscus, exact provenance unknown

360. Painted in red across the back of a tile (67×48 cm; letters 7-8 cm high). The tile is broken in two: Thulin reports that according to the Museo di Villa Giulia inventories one half was found at Fabbrica and the other at Gallese (i.e., near the site at Grotta Porciosa).²⁸⁶

cauia
hadenia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. There is no trace of the interpunct read by Herbig (whence all later editors) before *hadenia*: as the inscription is very well preserved, it is more likely that it never existed than that it has disappeared since Herbig saw it in 1903.

From autopsy in the Museo dell'Agro Falisco, Civita Castellana (inv. 8249). **Bibliography:** Thulin 1907:294-5 (33) (*autopsy*); Jacobsohn 1910:6 (46a); Herbig *CIE* 8371 (*autopsy*); [Della Seta 1918:103 (*autopsy*)]; Vetter 1953:316 (326); G. Giacomelli 1963:98 (126). **Drawings:** Thulin 1907:295 (reproduced in *CIE* 8371); Herbig *CIE* 8371.

361. Scratched along the length of the back of a damaged tile. Perhaps from the area of Fabbrica di Roma (Renzetti Marra).

] preconof
] cuitenetf
] let |

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. The first line ends in the lower half of a shaft, placed lower than the rest of the line. It is probably a *t*, to be read with *tene* in the following line. The third line is followed by a vacant space of seven or eight letters; why Renzetti Marra reads *letf* is not explained. *Tenet* would appear to be 'tenet', *let* an abbreviation the same word that occurs in the plural as *lete* in MLF **285**: *pace* Mancini, this is in all probability the same word as Latin *lectu* in Lat **251** (see §6.3.39). It is tempting to interpret *cui* as relative a pronoun (§4.9), but this presupposes a merger of /ē/ (← */oī ei/) with */ī/ that is not attested even in the Late Faliscan inscriptions (§3.7.5) and

²⁸⁶ "Wenn diese Angabe richtig ist, hat wohl eins von beiden im Packsattel eines Esels als Ballast die Reise von einen Ort zu dem anderen gemacht" (Thulin 1907:295).

would have been very surprising even in a Latin inscription until *c.* 150 BCE. If *cui* is a relative pronoun at all, it is probably a nominative (e.g. “Preconio il quale occupa il letto”, Renzetti Marra 1990:337). I cannot adopt Renzetti Marra’s suggestion that it is a locative (“Preconio qui/dove occupa il letto”, 1990:338): in Faliscan, ‘here’ is *he(c)* or *fe(c)*, and relative ‘where’ will hardly have been *cui* in view of Latin *ubi*, Oscan *puf* Po 34-37, and Umbrian *pufe* *TI* Ib.33, VIa.8, VIb.50, VIIa.43. The third possibility given by Renzetti Marra, taking *cui* as a dative ‘cui’ (“Preconio cui (al quale) tocca il letto”, 1990:388), requires an unparalleled construction for *tenet*.

Bibliography: Renzetti Marra 1990:336-7 (B,1) (*autopsy*); Rix 1993a; M. Mancini 2002:28-33.

Drawing: Renzetti Marra 1990:336.

362. Scratched on a tile seen in 1907 by Bormann in the Veroli collection, Caprarola (letters 8-10 cm high). Vetter gave the vicinity of Corchiano, Vignanello, or Carbognano as a likely provenance, as other pieces in the Veroli collection were from that area.

iata:senθia

Sinistroverse, Faliscan alphabet. Veroli’s drawing shows the *s* as an Σ that appears to be a slip for the normal Σ . The θ is shown as O, which in the ager Faliscus is very rare: cf. §11.2.4. Cf. [---]nθia MLF 212. Note the omission of syllable-final /n/ in *iata*, but not in *senθia*.

Bibliography: Herbig *CIE* 8586; Vetter 1953:323 (342); G. Giacomelli 1963:97-8 (124). **Drawing:** Veroli in *CIE* 8586.