

THE SOUTH ETRUSCAN
CIPPUS INSCRIPTIONS
(*SECI*)

by
JORMA KAIMIO



ROMA 2017

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Introduction

How can the study of cippus inscriptions be rewarding?

I must start this introduction with a personal confession. The beginning of my scholarly activities was with the cippus inscriptions of Caere, the theme of my licentiate thesis in 1969.¹ For my doctoral dissertation, I widened my perspective to the language shift process from Etruscan to Latin. I defended my dissertation in 1972 with Helmut Rix as my opponent.² As I understood that Etruscology is not the best choice for an academic career in Finland, I moved to more central themes of ancient sociolinguistics and wrote my *opus magnum* on the Roman attitude towards the Greek language and on the position of Greek in the Roman Empire (1979).³ But no academic career came from it, and in 1980 I went over to business, to the book trade and publishing.

And now comes the confession: after twenty-seven years in business, I was able to retire and come back to scholarly work. But however I had tried to follow the scholarly world, I had to admit that I could not close up the gap. So my only chance was to concentrate on very narrow subjects, and my choice was to return to the beginning (in addition to the Greek carbonized papyri of Petra⁴). With encouragement and support from Mario Torelli, I published the cippus inscriptions of the Museo Nazionale di Tarquinia in 2010,⁵ and have since then worked with the entire corpus of the south Etruscan cippi. In my situation – working alone, without financial pressure or academic endeavours – I had the rare opportunity to choose the most useless theme ever. But naturally my scholarly mind was constantly wondering what profit my work could be to other scholars. Here are my answers.

They are modest. The funeral cippi are not spectacular monuments. They are only seldom exhibited in museum halls – the *Sala quarta* of the Museo Gregoriano of the Vatican is in this respect an exception. More often they are preserved in the storerooms or cellars of museums, sometimes even outdoors – no harm done, this being how they were originally displayed.

They have not been the hottest focus of scholars. They have been published in the corpora, but after that most of them have not drawn any attention, with the exception of some onomastic studies. In addition to my own work, followed by the extensive paper of M. Torelli,⁶ the dissertation of M. Blumhofer on the cippi

¹ Unpublished, in Finnish, University of Helsinki 1969.

² KAIMIO 1975.

³ J. KAIMIO, *The Romans and the Greek language*, Soc.Sc.Fenn., Comm.Hum.Litt. 64, Tammisaari 1979.

⁴ *The Petra Papyri I-IV*, Amman 2002-13; the fifth and last volume is to be expected in 2017.

⁵ KAIMIO 2010.

⁶ TORELLI 2014.

of Caere is the only cippologic monograph;⁷ to this, one may add the paper of P. Tamburini on Volsinian cippi⁸ and some papers by M. Cristofani. Actually, even their publication has not been completely finished. During my work, I have been able to find some seventy unpublished cippus inscriptions in the storerooms of the museums, and I am sure many others are still waiting to be found.

The cippi are not only modest, their inscriptions are also quite difficult to read and interpret. The name of the deceased was often only scratched on the front or upper side of the cippus. While there are also fine and well-finished monuments and inscriptions, sometimes it is quite impossible to tell if there was an inscription at all, or whether the cippus was uninscribed as many of them were. The stone is porous and the text field often unsmoothed. These factors have caused many uncertainties in the reading of the texts. One additional problem for the editors – and scholars – is that, in rough figures, one half of the texts are in Etruscan, the other half in Latin. The editorial guidelines in Etruscan and Latin epigraphy are not uniform (one could ask why not). As some corpora include only Etruscan (e.g., *Etruskische Texte* of H. Rix), others only Latin inscriptions (*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*), texts from one and the same grave must be sought from several sources. But above all, my experience is that the publication of the cippus inscriptions has not always been on the highest level. Also, the drawing of the facsimiles and the photography is quite tricky – oh, I know this so well. I cannot say that my eyes might be better, but my advantage is in being familiar with the entire material – in knowing what is possible and what is likely. I think I have been able to improve the reading of some two hundred inscriptions, perhaps not always to the original form, but at least evoking questions.

They are numerous. I have collected to this book rather exactly one thousand cippus inscriptions.⁹ The last number is **1004**, but fourteen numbers of Tarquinia are empty, as inscriptions from KAIMIO 2010 have been moved to other sections or excluded without changing the other numbers. The size of the group of cippus inscriptions does not stand comparison with the Hellenistic inscriptions of Clusium or Perugia, but after these, it is the largest rather coherent text group in all the languages of Italy before the beginning of the Roman Empire. The 482 Latin inscriptions, of which only a few are later than 44 B.C., would, if all published in *CIL* I, form quite a large portion of the Republican Latin inscriptions.

The size of the group does not naturally compensate for its poor contents, consisting almost exclusively of personal names. The size, however, allows comparisons within the group or its subgroups. The type of the monuments, the letter forms, the linguistic features, the name forms and the names themselves can be studied on another level than in the case of working with separate texts. This possibility also gives a better basis for dating the inscriptions, one of my main endeavours in this study.

I admit that my expectations in this respect were higher than what my results are. In palaeography, for instance, there have been too many hands, and too many different levels of finishing the text. Instead of being able to build a new scheme of the development of Etruscan writing in the Hellenistic period, I have possibly created more problems by showing that variants have lived alongside each other for long periods and only seldom afford clear relative datings.

⁷ BLUMHOFER 1993.

⁸ TAMBURINI 1987a.

⁹ Two additional cippus inscriptions have come to attention since the completion of this study: the Caeretan BRIQUEL 2016, 99-100, No. **40**: *cae · tuxf. Jus · larθal · lavtne*, earlier published among the Clusian inscriptions (*CIE* 1855 = *ET* Cl 1.2677 = *SE* LXV-LXVIII, 458-59, No. **137**), and the Volsinian *SE* LXXVII, 2014, 331, No. **44** *raṇuθu : vipia* .:

They cover the last bloom and the extinction of the Etruscan culture. The three-century-long period of the cippi, from the second half of the fourth to the second half of the first century B.C., may not be the most important age of Etruscan history, but its ties with the rise of Rome, ending in Romanized Italy, add to its relevance for historiography.¹⁰ Naturally, we should not exaggerate the value of the cippus inscriptions as historical source.

The general view is that after the Etruscan cities had lost their prosperity deriving from Mediterranean commerce in the fifth century, their economy turned in the fourth century to the agriculture. This meant, on the one hand, resettlement of the rural areas, visible in the new centres in the Tarquinian and Volsinian areas (but not so much around Caere), and on the other, the rise of a new aristocracy, visible in the construction of magnificent new family graves. This regained prosperity was also reflected in public building activities.

Decisive, however, for the development in this period was the progress of Roman rule in Etruria. The southern cities had in this progress different fates. After the defeat and destruction of Veii in 396 B.C., the Philoroman Caere built its relations with Rome without military actions. It received the Roman *civitas sine suffragio*, but in 273 B.C. became a Roman *praefectura*,¹¹ lost half of its area, and the colonies *Castrum Novum* (264), *Alsium* (247), *Freginae* (245), and *Pyrgi* (191) were established in *ager Caeretanus*.¹² Tarquinia fought against Rome and made a treaty for forty years in 353 B.C., which was renewed in 308 B.C. The colony of *Graviscae* was established in 181 B.C., and the city itself possibly received a Gracchan colony.¹³ The conflicts between Volsinii and Rome were constant in the fourth and early third century. In 264 B.C. the nobility of Volsinii asked Rome to assist in subduing social struggles in the city. As a result, the unconquerable city was captured and destroyed and its inhabitants were moved to the plains site of the new Volsinii.¹⁴ The historical sources do not tell much about conflicts between Vulci and Rome before the triumph of Tiberius Coruncanius over Vulci in 280 B.C. This may have been the end of the struggles: in 273 B.C., the Latin colony of *Cosa* was annexed, and probably to the same time belong the *praefecturae* of *Saturnia* and *Statonia*, possibly also one for Vulci itself.¹⁵

The Roman presence was strengthened in the third century B.C. by the building of roads traversing Etruria: the *Via Aurelia*, *Via Cassia* and *Via Clodia*.¹⁶ In addition to colonists, there was mobility of people in both directions. Many Etruscans joined the Roman army, and many aristocrats found favourable positions in Roman politics, but the old prosperous Etruscan cities also attracted people from Rome and other parts of Italy. After the Samnite wars, Rome had become an Italic power. However, it was more focused on rule than on the Romanization of the conquered areas.

After the troops of Hannibal had swept over Etruria, the second century B.C. was a quieter period before the turmoil of the first century. The Social War, 90-88 B.C., brought the Roman citizenship to Etruscans, but evidently changed Roman policy towards a more intentional Romanization of the peninsula. In the case of the Etruscans, this process was accelerated by internal Roman political conflicts, which too often found their place in Etruria, and in which the Etruscans too often chose the losing side.

¹⁰ See, in general, TORELLI 1995 (1976), 17-22.

¹¹ TORELLI 2000, 153, 173.

¹² See SORDI 1960, 123-34; HARRIS 1971, 147-52; HUMBERT 1972, 231-68.

¹³ See, now, TORELLI 2014.

¹⁴ See BLOCH 1950, 53-123.

¹⁵ See REGOLI 1985, 49-52.

¹⁶ See HARRIS 1971, 161-69.

They are in two languages. I have described some editorial problems due to the bilingual nature of the material. Its benefits are, however, much greater. We can follow the language shift, the Latinization process, inside the same necropoleis, the same communities, the same families. This process in the south was different compared with north Etruria. There is, for instance, not a single bilingual text, and the interference phenomena in general are minimal¹⁷ in spite of the fact that in many cities, not only the burials, but also the cippi remain unchanged over the period of the language shift.

The proportion of Latin cippi at Caere, Tarquinia and Tuscania clearly differs from that in Volsinii and Vulci. Is the reason chronological or mainly sociological? From where come the freedmen, so numerous in the Latin inscriptions of Caere, Tarquinia and Tuscania, but absent in the Etruscan texts of all the cities? What exactly is happening to the name of an Etruscan when he adapts it to the Roman form? Who are the municipal magistrates appearing in the inscriptions? These are some of the questions connected with the two languages.

Names are far from uninteresting. Every ancient epitaph is a piece of microhistory. Behind it is always an individual, or actually several individuals: the deceased him- or herself, his or her relative who ordered the monument and provided its text, and the stonecutter who produced the monument and gave his hand to the text. Of these individuals, the stonecutter remains unknown – in the best case, we can recognize the same style or hand in several monuments. The relative also remains in the concise cippus inscriptions nearly always unknown. But for the deceased, we have his or her name, and in the Tarquinian area mostly also the age at death.

The cippus inscriptions do not do much to increase the Etruscan vocabulary known to us, but, in a way, the names tell a scholar more than the formulaic epithets often adjoined to epitaphs. First, they give the sex of the deceased, and in a material of this size, we can draw some conclusions about the position of women in their societies. Second, the name form was a controlled mark of citizenship, not only in the Roman state, but also in the Etruscan cities. As the Etruscan and Roman “citizen name forms” were somewhat different, the transition period is especially interesting. Third, the name often testifies to the ethnic origin of the person. Fourth, it mostly testifies to his social status: freeborn, freedman or slave. Fifth, it may give evidence about membership in leading or humble families – in best cases even genealogical data. Sixth, the names also include interesting linguistic phenomena. And finally, as the development of the name forms is rather well known, the names are an aid in dating the inscriptions.

What do I mean by “cippus”? As a principle, I restrict the sphere of the word to funeral cippi alone, excluding, for instance, boundary stones and mile-stones, which are sometimes called “cippi”. A justified question from my readers is: why do I discuss the cippus inscriptions alone, why not all south Etruscan epitaphs, including the inscriptions on the walls and rocks, urns and sarcophagi? The number would have increased perhaps by half, but the material should still be treatable. An easy answer to the question is that the more extensive epitaphs on sarcophagi or on the walls of large family tombs have already been discussed; it is now the turn of the modest cippi. It is clear that I must constantly make comparisons with the other epigraphic material.

But my real point is that the funeral cippi have a clear typology; they belong to a strict tradition that adds a new dimension to their study. This is naturally no novelty: typologies, especially for the Caeretan and

¹⁷ See, in general, BENELLI 2001a, 10-11.

Volsinian cippi, have been established since the publication of the Corpora. But I believe that my study will deepen our knowledge of the cippus types.

It is just this belonging to a certain tradition of funeral monuments that is my definition of a cippus. This tradition was different at Caere, in the Tarquinian area, Volsinii and Vulci. Caere made a distinction between cippi for men and women not met elsewhere. Tarquinia shows several cippus types; Tuscania and the other *ager* know most of them, but again, these forms are not met elsewhere. Volsinii has its typical form, and it remains rather unchanged from Orvieto to Bolsena. The cippus tradition in Vulci is again different, more monumental, with several forms.

But what kind of funeral monuments can be called “cippi”? They are mobile monuments, mainly displayed outside tombs, destined to be read by passers-by. But the distinction between cippus and *stela* is somewhat problematic. Especially at Tarquinia, the definition sometimes remains vague. I have included in the typology the “Plate” type, under which later Roman *stelae* could well be placed. The reason is that quite many inscriptions on this type have been cut from the original cippi having a base and column stump in order to be nicely bricked up in the house walls of collectors. When the slabs themselves have disappeared, it is difficult to make from the descriptions a distinction between these cases and later *stelae*. I have mainly made my decision on the basis of the inscription: the age indication rather favours an original cippus, *D(is) M(anibus)* or similar a Roman *stela*. At Tarquinia, plates were also used to close a *loculus* or otherwise mark the deceased inside the grave, while the cippus was exposed outside it. I have included in my collection three such plates (182, 347, 351); in two of these cases, the cippus of the recorded person is also known (181, 263).

The other city where the distinction between cippi and other funeral monuments is not clear is Vulci. I have included in my material two round, hollow monuments from *Tomba dei Sarcofagi* bearing funeral inscriptions (1001, 1004). They do not have the round form of Tuscan column familiar from other cippi of Vulci, but the editors characterize them as “puteale” (1001), “support of a washing tube” (1004). The fact that the Vulcian cippi are not as uniform as in other cities has led me to give them a place in the corpus.

These five cases are also the clearest exceptions to the determination that a cippus was exposed outside the grave, to be read by everybody. This different nature is evident when compared with the parietal epitaphs or those on urns or sarcophagi, which were visible only to the relatives and only when the tomb was reopened. Not a few cippi have been discovered inside tombs, but most of them were placed there later, perhaps when the tomb fell into disuse, or during the first excavations. There are two cippi of Caere recording the building of the tomb (635, 662), which may have been inside from the beginning.

How were they produced? No stonemason’s shop is known from the Etruscan cities.¹⁸ Nevertheless, we have to believe that the process went on along the same lines as in Roman stone inscriptions, studied by G. Susini.¹⁹ A relative of the deceased enters the stonemason’s shop, where he finds a selection of uninscribed cippi. He chooses one of them. He may himself be alphabetic, but, with the shop keeper’s assistance, agrees on the text and places the order. The shop keeper or an employee draws or paints the text with its layout on the stone. The stonecutter himself was mostly alphabetic, his only work being to implement the specifications; he did not invent the text nor plan the layout. Susini’s view is that nine inscriptions out of ten

¹⁸ BENELLI 2012, 440, believes that such workshops arose in the Hellenistic period.

¹⁹ I have used the English translation edited by E. BADIEN, SUSINI 1973, 9-13. A good modern presentation of the process can be found in SOLIN 2015, especially 115-122.

were based on the specifications of the customer.²⁰ We do not know the situation and the practice in Etruria during our period, but this may have been the general line of production.

But the stonemason and the stonecutter also certainly made mistakes. The text fields on the cippi were very tight. The text in the specification may have been too long, or the planned layout otherwise impossible, or the cutter simply made spelling errors. What happened when the customer saw the not so successful final result, can only be guessed, but we can see on the cippi numerous efforts to correct the mistakes, as well as unnoticed errors.

The level of skill of the carving in the cippus inscriptions is rather low. One cannot avoid the impression that sometimes it was not a professional stonecutter, but the relatives themselves who produced the text.²¹

Limits in time and geography. The funeral cippi were by no means a south Etruscan invention. They were cut in Greece, in Asia Minor, in Carthage and in all parts of Italy.²² In most parts of Etruria, mainly uninscribed cippi were displayed already in archaic times, and in many towns, the tradition continued to the Hellenistic period.²³ Yet it is easy to state that in Italy, Praeneste is the only city where the tradition of inscribed cippi stands up to comparison with the south Etruscan cities.²⁴

By “south Etruscan”, I mean the area up to the northern borders of Vulci and Volsinii. I hesitated before Vulci, as its cippus tradition clearly differed from that of Caere, Tarquinia and Volsinii, but I hope Vulci offers a good object of comparison. I also hesitated over whether the Hellenistic cippi of Clusium, which have the form of a ball on a quadratic base, could be used as an object of comparison, but rejected the idea, as their portion inside the Clusian epitaphs is minimal.

The time limit “Hellenistic period” does not need much justification. Even though the cippi of our cities have predecessors before the second half of the fourth century, the start of the strong tradition is rather clear, and the unclear cases can be separately discussed. At the other end, our material continues, at least at Caere and Tarquinia, as long as people were buried in the Etruscan fashion in the old necropoleis. Some cippi belong to the Augustan age.

I asked in the title of this introduction, “How can the study of cippus inscriptions be rewarding?” A direct answer came in M. Torelli’s article “*Colonia Tarquinis lege Sempronia deducta (Lib. Col. p. 219, 1 L). Dati epigrafici e archeologici per una colonia Graccana a Tarquinia*” (TORELLI 2014), which uses my collection of the Tarquinian cippi for a social and historical study. I hope that this new study and corpus inspires scholars to further work on the last centuries of the Etruscan world.

²⁰ SUSINI 1973, 32-33.

²¹ BENELLI 2012, 440, emphasizes the palaeographic difference between professionally produced inscriptions and texts engraved on stones using ordinary writing.

²² See BLUMHOFER 1993, 162-200.

²³ See BLUMHOFER 1993, 164-82 and the map in Beilage 4b.

²⁴ FRANCHI DE BELLIS 1997, 17, knows 347 cippus inscriptions from Praeneste.

The Tarquinian cippi

I have found 336²⁵ cippi with inscriptions that probably originate from the Tarquinian necropoleis. They record 342²⁶ deceased persons. One can only guess how many cippi still lie under the earth, for instance, in the necropolis of Calvario, where 8.5% of the identified tombs have so far been excavated.²⁷

Of the cippi, eighteen are here published for the first time (**325, 326, 332-347**). In general, the documentation available on the cippus inscriptions of Tarquinia has been rather good. I have myself copied and photographed one third of the material. An exception is, however, formed by the ninety-one Latin cippi copied by Bormann in various houses or collections for *CIL* XI (**155-245**). Only for seven of these have I succeeded in finding a photograph. For the rest, we have only the typographic reproduction of *CIL*. In many cases, the description gives hints about the type of the cippus, but this cannot be verified. A palaeographic analysis is possible only for some abnormal letter forms.

Of the inscriptions, 144 (43%) are Etruscan and 192 (57%) Latin. Of the persons recorded in the Etruscan texts, eighty-five (59%) are men and fifty-nine (41%) women. The sex cannot be determined or even guessed in four inscriptions. The share of men in the Latin inscriptions is slightly higher, 120 men (62%) against seventy-three women (38%). While there is no clear person of unfree origin in the Etruscan texts, in the Latin ones, we have twenty-one freedmen, eighteen freedwomen and two apparent slaves (**15, 34**).²⁸

The typology of the cippi

The basic form of the Tarquinian cippus is a column stump on a base. In my study of the cippi of the Museo Nazionale di Tarquinia, I distinguished seven types. I briefly repeat the characteristics of each type.

In the “Shoulder type”, the base is broader than it is deep, the diameter of the column often being close to the depth of the base, which forms “shoulders” on both sides of the column. The distinction as compared with the “Quadratic type” is not great, but, in principle, the base of the latter type is of square form

²⁵ The reason why this presentation as well as the catalogue starts with Tarquinia instead of the geographically more logical Caere will be found in my earlier book on the cippus inscriptions of the Museo Nazionale di Tarquinia. In order not to create a new set of edition numbers, I have preserved the numbers for the Tarquinian cippi of KAIMIO 2010, i.e., **1-323**, and continued from **324** for the new cippi. In my earlier edition there were also seven Tuscanian, one probably Volsinian and one Caeretan cippus (**14, 75, 109-114**, and **154**) that have been moved among the cippi of the respective areas; in this new edition these numbers remain “empty”. I have also removed number **20**, belonging to the Imperial age, and number **115**, which, after further deliberation, I now consider archaic.

²⁶ In **143** (with three columns), possibly three persons are recorded, in **117, 156, 316** (two columns) and **343** (two columns), two persons are recorded.

²⁷ CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 20.

²⁸ The proportions of men and women are discussed in more detail in KAIMIO 2010, 190-91. The new material has somewhat changed the figures.



Figure 1: The cippus types of Tarquinia (KAIMIO 2010, 10).

and the column is placed in the middle of it. The “Altar type” differs from the “Quadratic type” by the more elaborate and decorated base, often resembling an altar.²⁹ The “Cornice base type” is also quite finished, with a rectangular base and a cornice all around at its upper edge. The “Round type” has a round base. The “Twin column type” has more than one column (and in most cases more than one deceased recorded). Finally, the “Plate type” may resemble a Roman stele, but quite often these inscriptions have been cut from cippi of the other types, either for reuse, or after their discovery, when the inscription was built into a wall for decorative purposes. I have also included three plates that were certainly not cippi, but closed a *loculus* or otherwise marked the deceased inside the grave while the cippus was exposed outside it. My reason for including these plates is that in two cases the cippus is also preserved, **181** (the cippus **182**) and **351** (the cippus **263**); the third case is **347**.³⁰

“Shoulder” and “Quadratic” are the two main types. The vast majority of the Tarquinian cippi belong to these two types, and, as far as we can see, they were in use during the entire period of the cippus tradition. The other five types seem to belong to certain periods and offer better criteria for dating. This is demonstrated by the table of the language distribution in the different types:

²⁹ The type is well known in other Italian areas; see STEINGRÄBER 1991, 1081.

³⁰ This plate is known only from the inventory catalogue of the Tarquinian Museum, where it is described as: “Lastrone di macco con risega nella parte superiore, probabilmente usata come chiusura.” For a more detailed description of the different types of Tarquinian cippi, with further parallels, see KAIMIO 2010, 7-14.

	<i>Etruscan</i>	<i>Latin</i>
“Twin column”	6	-
“Altar”	9	1
“Quadratic”	58	31
“Shoulder”	39	46
“Plate”	1	12
“Round”	-	26
“Cornice base”	-	3
All together	113	119

We can see that of the less popular types, “Twin column” and “Altar” clearly belong to an early phase of the cippi, while “Plate”, “Round” and “Cornice base” represent the last phase of this tradition. Even between “Quadratic” and “Shoulder”, there seems to be a small difference favouring the priority of “Quadratic”, but this is not of much use in the dating of the cippi.³¹

Of the non-classifiable cippi, we have one case of a head sculpture with the epitaph on the rectangular base used in the function of a cippus (126).³² No. 297 presents an interesting case, as it can be dated on the basis of the title *tribunus militum a populo* to the absolutely latest phase of the cippus tradition, to the end of the first century B.C. or the beginning of the first century A.D. (see below, p. 29). The form is between the “Round” and the “Quadratic” type. The base has the cubic form, and the round column rises directly from it.



Figure 2: 297.

M. Pandolfini classified the Tarquinian cippi partly on the basis of the field on which the inscription was written.³³ Many texts are written on the front side of the cippus without any special text field, while others have nicely engraved and encircled text fields. In my study, I could not find any chronological relevance for this feature. It depended more on the general degree of finishing and on the different styles of stonecutters.³⁴

The stone used for most Tarquinian cippi is *nenfro*, a grey volcanic stone. The yellowish calcareous stone, mostly called by earlier editors *macco*, was also used, as well as marble. While at Caere, *macco* belongs to early cippi and *nenfro* comes into use later, at Tarquinia *macco* and marble seem to belong to the younger stratum.³⁵

At Tarquinia, there were also numerous cippi without any (still visible) inscription. They are usually not edited and one cannot find many of them in the storerooms of the museums. In the excavations of Fondo Scataglini, one third of the cippi found were without inscription. This is the same portion as Blumhofer found in the Caeretan deposits. As this study concentrates on epigraphy, I do not pay much attention to the uninscribed stones.

³¹ The difference is clearer in the Tuscanian cippi; see below, p. 35.

³² For the anthropomorphic nature of the column cippi, see KAIMIO 2010, 7-8.

³³ In LININGTON – RIDGWAY, 166.

³⁴ KAIMIO 2010, 11.

³⁵ See KAIMIO 2010, 11. All in all, the analysis and definition of the stone types by earlier editors as well as by me has had a vague basis. A specialist could perhaps find interesting points about them, but probably not a real aid for dating. In the Catalogue, I have used the term “*macco*” for *CIL*’s “*marmor vilis*” and “*lapis calcaris*” when no other information is available.

The Etruscan palaeography

Once again, we must state that the porous stone used for the cippi makes their palaeographic analysis difficult. The letter forms are best revealed from squeezes (the taking of which is no longer allowed). Of the 145 Etruscan cippus inscriptions known to me from Tarquinia, I have squeezes (plus photographs and facsimiles) for forty-two texts, all published in my edition of the cippi of the Museo Nazionale di Tarquinia (KAIMIO 2010). The squeezes also show how the uneven surface makes the distinguishing of not only single strokes, but letters in general, difficult. For seventy further inscriptions, both photographs and facsimiles have been available. I have seen most of these cippi as well. For sixteen inscriptions, I have found only a facsimile, eleven are rendered in the editions typographically, and for eight inscriptions, I have had the text alone, with no possibility for a palaeographic study.

Using Maggiani's typology, the Tarquinian cippus inscriptions were written in the alphabet "Tipo II regolarizzata" of southern Etruria.³⁶ Maggiani sees the *M* of five strokes, three strictly vertical and two diagonal, as the most characteristic feature of "tipo regolarizzata". The southern type differs from the northern one mainly in the descending³⁷ oblique strokes of *T*, *Z* and *A*, but in this respect, the alphabet of Caere is closer to the northern type.³⁸

We can see in the letter forms of the cippus inscriptions a considerable amount of variation. The table presenting the main types and the variants is at the end of this descriptive part:

A: This letter offers a good example of how practically all imaginable forms can be found when the material is extensive enough. The side bars can be vertical or diagonal, straight, curved, angular or crooked, the middle bar can be ascending, horizontal or descending, the top can be sharp, flat or rounded. The most common form has a vertical right bar, curved left bar and ascending middle bar (24 inscriptions), which, in principle, should represent the northern type. The same type with descending middle bar is encountered in seventeen, and with horizontal middle bar in twelve inscriptions. Also quite common is a four-bar *A* with two verticals and two parallel descending diagonals (14 inscriptions) and the type with vertical side bars and fully rounded top (11 inscriptions). The four-bar letter with middle-bar ascending to the angle appears five times. The Latin type with three bars may be found in **3** and **249**, and in **69** and **333** the left bar is vertical, the right curved and the middle bar descending.

C: The curved form prevails (18 against nine angular). The angular form usually has two, but sometimes three bars (**49**, **292**), thus approaching the curved form. There are approximately equal numbers of narrow and broad forms.

E: Somewhat surprisingly, the type with three more or less horizontal bars is more common than that with three descending oblique bars (23 against 19 cases). Maggiani's table attributes the rise of the horizontal bars to the late third century. In **343**, the lowest bar is descending, while the two upper bars are horizontal. The only clear case of a curved lowest bar, typical of Caere, appears in **142**.

³⁶ MAGGIANI 1990, 188. For its development and spread, see also BENELLI 2012, 440-45.

³⁷ I use the terms "ascending" and "descending" as related to the writing direction, in Etruscan writing from right to left.

³⁸ See MAGGIANI 1990, 188-193, but also our analysis of the palaeography of the Caeretan cippi, below, pp. 48-52

V: The form with one vertical and two parallel descending oblique bars is the most common (17 cases). The top corner is rounded in **52** and **306**. In eight inscriptions, the upper bar is horizontal (or even ascending in **301**), the lower descending, and in three others the descending lower bar is curved. Four cases offer two horizontal bars, of which the upper one may be slightly curved. Finally, we have a curious special form twice in **46**: a loop high up and a descending bar quite low. A somewhat similar *V* is met in a Volsinian vase inscription,³⁹ but there the loop and the oblique bar are connected (*ET* Vs 6.5). The same form, but with an angular loop, may be in the Volsinian cippus **910**.

Z: In four inscriptions, the descending oblique bars cut the vertical. In **126**, they are placed at the top and the bottom of the vertical, and in **143**, on its right side.

H: This letter appears in the cippi only at the beginning of words. It always has the ladder form of two verticals connected by three horizontals or, as in **152**, three descending oblique bars. In **290**, the top of the letter may be rounded, and in **125**, it looks like there could be four horizontal bars.

Θ: A round or slightly oval circle is the normal form (30 inscriptions). It may have a dot in its centre (**68**, **148**, **309**). The angular form, standing on one corner, appears four times (**116**, **149**, **270**, **311**). Five times (**46**, **57**, **269**, **306**, **345**) the letter is narrow, actually like parentheses, open at the top and/or bottom. Finally, the first *Θ* in **45** is almost quadratic, and this form may appear also in **6** if my reading is correct.

L: The normal form has an ascending oblique bar from the bottom of the vertical. In **311**, it starts somewhat above the bottom. Horizontal side bars are met in **6** and **302**.

M: The normal form consists of three verticals connected by two oblique bars starting from the top and ending in the middle of the verticals. The type where they start below the top is quite rare at Tarquinia. Two exceptional cases must be observed. In **49**, the oblique bars are replaced by one horizontal bar at top of the three verticals. We have three *M*'s in the inscription, and all seem to be of the same type, even though two of them are less clear. On the basis of the photograph, the same form seems to appear in **290**, even though the facsimile gives separate curved connecting bars.⁴⁰

N: The form where the oblique bar starts from the top of the right vertical is clearly more common than the type where it starts below the top (38 against 12 cases). The Latin form, with the oblique bar from top to bottom, appears probably four times (**66**, **51**, **126**, **139**). In **48**, the oblique bar seems to be rising, like an inverse letter. We have a curved oblique bar in **45** and **51**.

P: The variation concerns the stroke to the left from the top of the vertical. It is somewhat more often curved, up to a quarter of a circle than straight, slightly descending. A strictly horizontal hook appears in **320**.

R: The older form with full-height loop is met in six cippi (**8**, **41**, **48**, **50**, **66** and **122**, possibly also **69**). The intermediate phase, an approximately two-thirds-height loop, is in eighteen inscriptions, and the half-height loop in twenty-three inscriptions. The loop is clearly angular in four cases (**71**, **325**, **345**, **350**).

³⁹ See F.-H. MASSA PAIRAULT, *SE* LII, 1984, 281.

⁴⁰ In the Tarquinian cippi, this form belongs to *sade*, see below.

S: In the curved form of this letter, one can distinguish the sinuous (22 cases) and the narrow (13 cases) types, the latter being generally speaking older. The direction and size of the curves may differ considerably. For example, in **71**, the whole final letter of *tusnus* is slanting forwards, with larger upper curve, while the first *S* is normal, the lower curve being larger. There are eight clearly angular variants, and cases where the upper part is angular, the lower one roundish (e.g., **344**), or with a horizontal lowest bar (**301**, **316**).

Sade: A lot of variation is visible in the forms. The normal M-type is met twice with rather vertical side bars (**284**, **288**) and eight times with four oblique bars. But then we have seven examples (**55**, **60**, **136**, **141**, **253**, **276**, **302**) in which the side bars are rather vertical and the middle bars with curved upper parts meet high up and come vertically down to the line. In four cases (**73**, **137**, **138**, **301**), the left middle bar comes down to the line while the right one ends in its upper part. Finally, we have the unclear form, resembling Etruscan *M* with three verticals connected by two oblique bars, in **248** if the name is really *aloinas*.

T: All top bars of *T* are descending. They mainly cross the vertical quite low, close to its middle. We have seven cases where the oblique bar on the right side only touches the vertical without crossing it.

U: In the normal form, two straight diagonals form an angle, the width of which may vary. In **72**, the bars are slightly curved and meet above the line.

F: There are no variants to the 8-type. There is no clear example of the angular form.

Numerals: The normal sign for 5, Λ , may also have a rounded top (**52**). X for 10 shows no variation, but for 50, we have different forms. The basic form, *chi* upside down, is the most common, but instead of two short oblique bars at the top of the vertical, we may have a horizontal like T (**60**) or a short curve (**55**). In two cases, the oblique side bars come down to the line Λ (**249**, **257**).

Serifs and dots of interpunctuation: No serifs have been seen in the Etruscan cippi. One round dot between words is by far the most common interpunctuation, but there are examples of semicolon (**43**, **69**, **301**) and triple dots (**247**, **325**, possibly **343**). Some cases of triangular dots appear (**63**, **64**).

Ligature: In **125**, the facsimile of Danielsson shows a ligature of *H* and *A* in *hapena*. A ligature is also possible in **337** if the gentilicium is *cne(ves)*.

Writing direction In **288**, the facsimile gives the letters of the second line as if they were dextrorsum, possibly *l(ari)s(al)* and *$\sigma(e\theta)r(as)$* .⁴¹

⁴¹ In **308**, the photograph in *SE* LXIII, 1999, 392, No. **22**, Tav. XXVI, is probably by mistake a mirror image, as the facsimile gives the normal writing direction sinistrorsum.

	Main forms	Variants		Main forms	Variants
A	ΑΑΑΑΑ 5 65 67 43	ΑΑΑΑΑ 3 71 49 51 69	N	ΝΝΝΝ 49 60 66	Ν 48
C	ϸ ϸ 63 59	ϸ ϸ 49 62	P	Ϸ Ϸ 51 56	Ϸ 320
E	Ϻ Ϻ 47 54	Ϻ Ϻ 142 343	Sade	ΜΜ 69 60	Μ μ 284 248
V	Ϲ Ϲ 51 48	Ϲ Ϲ Ϲ Ϲ 320 301 46 306	R	Ϻ Ϻ Ϻ 41 44 45	Ϻ Ϻ 48 54
Z	Ϻ 142	Ϻ 143a	S	Ϻ Ϻ Ϻ 55 47 69	Ϻ Ϻ Ϻ 71 301 344
H	Ϻ 152	Ϻ 125	T	Ϻ Ϻ 70 69	
Θ	Ϻ Ϻ 48 311	Ϻ Ϻ Ϻ 46 68 45	U	Ϻ 69	Ϻ 72
I	Ϻ 311		Φ		
L	Ϻ 51	Ϻ 314	X	Ϻ 44	
M	Ϻ Ϻ 119 58	Ϻ Ϻ 49	F	Ϻ 73	

Table 1: the Etruscan letter forms of the Tarquinian cippi

Phonemic, graphemic and morphemic variation in Etruscan

The linguistic yield of the cippus inscriptions, containing almost exclusively names, is naturally limited. We start with some cases of graphemic variation, which probably reflect phonemic development or dialectal differences.

/ai/-ei/: The monophthongization of the diphthong /ai/, normally realized in spelling by <ei>, appears in most cases, both in the stems and in the feminine ending *-(n)ai*. We have it in the name stem *peinei* 61, *creic[i]al* 134, *ceisines* 146, *ceisinal* 150, *heiri* 285, 290, *sveitui* 305, and *leisce* 316, while the older spelling is probably encountered in *va[i]panes* 250. The spelling <ae> in *caenai* 3 is based on a somewhat uncertain reading. The <aei> in *saei(tiθes ?)* (346) is clear, even though the supplement remains uncertain. The writing *caenai* (3) offers the only case where the feminine ending has preserved the *-(n)ai* spelling. The writing *-(n)ei* appears in *peinei* 61, *spurinei* 135, *vilasinei* 138, *velfrei* 140, *cuslnei* 145, *aninei* 269 and 312, *vipinanei* 320 and *nunei* 340.

<u>/<v>: In the diphthongs /au/ (often a result of syncope from /av/+vowel) and /eu/ as well as in the monophthongized /ū/ from /au/, /eu/, Tarquinian inscriptions, like those of the south in general, favour the spelling <av>, <ev>, <uv>. The praenomen *avle/aule* only appears twice unabbreviated, *avle* in 143, which is also the normal spelling at Caere, but *aule* in 348.⁴² In the same way, we have *avzrinas* 41, *avtnsi* 43,

⁴² The other Tarquinian inscriptions do not offer cases of *aule*, while *av-* appears five or six times. On this basis, I supplement the praenomen *a(v)le*, and have also changed this supplement to the inscriptions published in ΚΑΙΜΙΟ 2010, where I still used *a(ule)*.

ravnθu 61, 320, 321, *savras* 323; furthermore, *cnevnas* 52, *ruvfni* 133, *luvcti* 136, *lucves* 137, *lucial* 300, *[lu]vcani* 319. Possibly from this spelling of (former) diphthongs, <v> has also taken the place of <u> in word-initial and interconsonantal positions: *vtana* 256, *vrzi* 284 (but *ursumnas* 72, *ur[* 296), *cvlsuni* 148, and the praenomen in the genitive *arvs* 55, behind which I hesitatingly see *arnθ*.

<s>/<σ>/<z>: The opposition between the two sibilants, spelled by <s> and <σ>, ⁴³ is well observed in the cippus inscriptions. The praenomen *σeθre* is consistently spelled with *sade*, as is the enclitic pronoun *-σα* annexed to genitive forms, e.g., *cisviteσα* 138, or, in the genitive, *arnθaliσα* 69. The writing *larθaliσα* in 336 would offer an exception, but there is an alternative reading *larθal · sa()*. We also encounter *sade* at the beginning of some other words, *σopus* 66, or next to liquida, *alσinas* 248, 255, 257, *puσli* 303. The letter <z> sometimes alternates with <s>, even though not as often as in the Volsinian cippi (see below, p. 87). It is possible that in late south Etruscan this letter represented a voiced sibilant rather than an affricate.⁴⁴ We find this letter mostly close to nasals or liquida: *avzrinas* 41, *cazni* 117, *ulzeni* (misspelled for *ulznei*) 126, *aznie* 143, *papazna* 151, *huzcna[s]* 152, but also between vowels: *palazus* 142.

Aspirates: Variation between aspirated and non-aspirated stops may appear, but inasmuch as most names only occur once, it is difficult to be certain. For instance, the gentilicium *laθeni* in 57 may well be connected to *latini*, but since the latter name is never attested at Tarquinia, the connection remains uncertain. The occurrence of *trutnuθ* in 45 offers an interesting case. The word is the same as *trutnvt* in the bilingual of Pesaro (TLE 697 = ET Um 1.7). My squeeze clearly shows a vertical in the middle of the θ: the stonecutter had probably first written *T*, with the same spelling as in the text of Pesaro, but then changed his mind. Furthermore, he has also carved a θ above the first *T*, possibly trying to correct that, too.

Syncopé: Many of the names quoted above show consonant clusters created by the stress of the first syllable. There may be variation between the syncopated and non-syncopated forms, as in *paparsinas* 247 ~ *paprsinas* 149 ~ *papazna* 151. But names can be conservative and resist syncopé where one would expect it: *matales* 58, *apunie* 127, *vilasinei* 138, *arniles* 332, and so on.

Very few morphemic questions can be discussed on the basis of the terse cippus inscriptions. In the feminine formation of names, we can compare the frequency of the endings *-i* and *-ia*.⁴⁵ The latter is generally considered younger, possibly under Latin or Italic interference. We have in the cippi three instances of it: *veiania* 5, *lucvia* 130 and *vipia* 132. The *-i*-ending is preserved in approximately twenty names.

The genitive forms follow the normal southern praxis. In the genitive of female gentilicia, both *-ial* and *-al* appear, but as far as one can see, the variation depends on the name formation: *ceisinie* – *ceisini* – *ceisinal* 150, but *cutna* – *cutnei* – *cutnal* 292. *-eal* in *[p]armeal* is a not uncommon variant of *-ial* in the south.

We can add the genitive *clens* of *clan* in 343. Syntactically interesting is the appearance of *lupu* and *ril* in the same age formula in 336, which also supports the reading *lu(pu) ril* in 129.⁴⁶

⁴³ For their articulation value, see WALLACE 2008, 31.

⁴⁴ The affricate has recently been defended by WALLACE 2008, 31-32.

⁴⁵ See RIX 1985, 1297-98.

⁴⁶ I doubted this reading in KAIMIO 2010, 156, before the finding of 336.

The Etruscan name forms

The Etruscan name forms of the Tarquinian cippi were studied by me in KAIMIO 2010, 20-22. I repeat here the main results and add some new data.

Sufficient text is preserved of seventy-three male and fifty-seven female name forms. Breaks and abbreviations may cause uncertainty; for instance, the filiation may be broken in inscriptions where it originally existed, and abbreviated praenomina may have been (and with them the whole epitaph) in the genitive. But taking this uncertainty into account, we can safely say that by far the most common name form of men in the cippi consists of the gentilicium in the genitive, the praenomen and the filiation, e.g., *apries ar(nθ) v(el)θ(urus)* 45. One third of all names, twenty-four of seventy-three, are of this type. By women, half of the names (28 of 57) consist of the gentilicium followed by the praenomen, e.g., *anxarui σ(eθra)* 44.

The fact that many epitaphs were in the genitive causes some difficulty for the study of the case of the gentilicium in male name forms. By women, the genitival gentilicium indicates that the whole epitaph is in the genitive, “(the monument) of NN”. This is the case in fourteen of the fifty-seven inscriptions. By men, we have only eight certain cases of an epitaph in the genitive, which requires that the praenomen or some other name part be unabbreviated and in the genitive, e.g., *larθal sapices* 62. Of the forty-six other name forms of men where the gentilicium is in the genitive, some part probably belong to genitival epitaphs, but this does not change the fact that the general practice by Tarquinian men was to have the gentilicium in the genitive. The nominative appears in seventeen male name forms.

Another common feature of the Tarquinian name forms is the inversion of the praenomen and the gentilicium.⁴⁷ For fifty-five men, the gentilicium precedes the praenomen, by seventeen the praenomen comes first. For women, the inversion appears in forty-two names, while nine have the order praenomen + gentilicium. One can see that the proportion of inverted names did not depend on the sex. The appearance of the inversion in southern inscriptions is generally dated to the early third century B.C.⁴⁸ The picture given by the name forms of the cippi is well in accordance with this dating. We should not, however, take the inversion, or rather the lack of it, as an absolute dating criterion. The order praenomen + gentilicium can be found up to the end of the tradition of the Etruscan cippi.⁴⁹

We may still study the connection of inversion and genitival gentilicium in the name forms of men. Of the forty-four names with genitival gentilicium, only four have the praenomen before the gentilicium. Of the sixteen names with the gentilicium in the nominative, eleven are inverted and five are not.⁵⁰ The non-inverted name forms are more common when the gentilicium is in the nominative, but the difference is not significant.

The size of the inscription was limited on the cippi, and other name parts do not occur as often as in the sarcophagi or wall inscriptions. Filiation is encountered in forty-nine inscriptions, whereas it is missing in seventy-seven names. Here the difference between men and women is significant. The majority of men give the patronymic in their name forms (39 against 33 without), while only ten women bear it, forty-four being without. The normal patronymic has only the siglum of the father’s praenomen. The word *clan* never appears,⁵¹ while two women add *sec* to the father’s praenomen (42, 290). The enclitic pronoun *-σα* is added to the genitive in five patronymics (41, 69, 122, 314 – in the father’s cognomen – and probably 336). In 69, the whole name

⁴⁷ RIX 1985, 1296, explains the inversion syntactically by the limited number of praenomina. See, however, below, p. 89.

⁴⁸ COLONNA 1984, 4; SE LXI, 1996, 96; MORANDI, SE LXIV, 2001, 353; AGOSTINIANI 2006, 175.

⁴⁹ See KAIMIO 2010, 21.

⁵⁰ In 254, only the gentilicium *spitu* is cut on the stone.

⁵¹ For *clens* with the mother’s name in 343, see below.

is in the genitive and consequently the patronymic has the form *arnθaliola*. Also in **122**, the whole name is in the genitive, but the patronymic *[la]rθuruσα* is not inflected. We have one probable case of an avonymic (**333**).

The concise text may consist of the gentilicium alone, like *spitu* in **254** (also **3**, **5**, **300**, **312**, all women), or the gentilicium can be missing, as in **74** *σ(eθre) v(elus)*, **314** *larθ plecuσα* and **304** *larθ l(arθal)*.⁵² The female praenomen in the genitive *velas* is the whole text in **344**. In the family context, parallel cases are encountered in parietal inscriptions and in the cippi of other southern cities. In this line, the top is **273**, where only the letter *A* – rather Latin than Etruscan – is written, either for *A(ulus)* or for the family *Alsina*.

The cognomen is rare in the south.⁵³ Our material possibly offers seven instances. In **51**, *claniθi vipi θ(ana)*, it is hard to say whether *vipi* represents the “Vornamengentilicium” or the cognomen. The other cases are found with men. *ulχu* in **73**, *nasu* in **146** and *cecu* in **257** seem to be clear cognomina, *plecu* in the patronymic of **314** is probable, but *aθnu* in **117** and *axxa* in **250** remain open to suspicion.

We have six probable metronymics (**116**, **142**, **248**, **256**, **302**, **342**). In **302**, the praenomen of the mother is also given, *leθial σ(eθras)*. It is worth noting that four of the six metronymics appear with women. Two women bear a gamonymic (**138**, **349**). In **349**, *aleθnai aules puia*, the praenomen of the wife is missing, but the husband is given by the praenomen alone. Two men record their profession or office: *trutnuθ* in **45**,⁵⁴ *zilaxnu* in **72**.

We have to study separately the twin column cippus **343**. The lower inscription seems to have been written first and in bigger letters: *custavial : clens : v(elus ?)*. For some reason, the deceased boy is recorded through his mother *custavi*; the space came to an end so that only the first letter of the boy’s name could be written. Above it is scratched in uneven letters a female name, in the genitive like that of the boy, which I believe should be read *[cu]stāvial ramθas*. This means that the mother, too, died, and her death was possibly imminent, as a twin column cippus (mostly with two deceased) was reserved for the boy. One just wonders, where was the father?

The Etruscan names

Praenomina: The most common male praenomen in the Tarquinian cippi is *larθ* (24 cases). In this respect, Tarquinia does not differ from the other southern cities. But second place is taken by *σeθre* (22 cases), quite rare elsewhere in the south. Then follow *avle* (18 cases), *vel* (15 cases), *arnθ* (10 cases) and *velθur* (11 cases), all good citizen praenomina. The obsolete praenomina seldom appear: *cae* (three cases), *marce* twice in **49**, *tite* in **332**, *vipe* in **56**, the hapax *ucer* in **57**, and the diminutive *[ar]ntsus* in **122**. The male praenomen was often marked with a one-letter siglum, or a two-letter siglum when confusion was possible (*ar.*, *vθ.*), but the sigla were not totally standardized.

Among the female praenomina, *ramθa* was the most popular (14 cases plus *ravnθu* twice), followed by *θan(i)a* (10 cases) and *σeθra* (six cases). The only peculiar feature is that *θanχvil* is not attested in the cippi (but is frequent in other Tarquinian inscriptions).

In Volsinii, we can see a chronological line from fully written praenomina to abbreviated ones (see below, p. 90). My impression is that such a development is not evident in the Tarquinian cippi, and I have not used this as a dating criterion. A check of those inscriptions that I have dared to date confirms this impression. The praenomen siglum appears in fifty-two dated inscriptions, a fully written praenomen in forty-eight.

⁵² CAVAGNARO VANONI in *SE* XXXVII, 1969, 315, rather sees here a freedman and supplements *l(autni)*, but there is no parallel at Tarquinia.

⁵³ RIX 1963, 41-42, found some 20 cognomina from southern Etruria, half of them from the Tarquinian area.

⁵⁴ For the meaning of this word, see now TURFA 2012, 48-49, with further references.

In every half century, the figures are in balance, and there is no trend towards either abbreviated or fully written praenomina. For instance, in the first half of the third century, both abbreviated and fully written praenomina appear in five inscriptions, and in the first half of the second century we have abbreviated names in twenty-three, and fully written ones in twenty-four cippus inscriptions.

Gentilicia: The most common gentilicium ending in the cippus inscriptions is *-e*, in twenty-nine names, but this figure is inexact because the feminine ending *-i* can also belong to names with the ending *-ie*, which appears in fifteen names. In this group, the ending *-nie*, corresponding to the Latin *-nius*, is encountered more often in the Tarquinian cippi than in other southern areas: *nunie* 6, *Jenie* 10, *cacnie* 48, *arnie* 118, *cuclni[e]* 121, *apunie* 127, *aznie* 143, *ceisinie* 146. It is probable that some feminine formations in *-ni*, genitive *-nial*, come from names in *-nie*, as *nunie* – *nuni* 302,⁵⁵ *ceisinie* – *ceisinial* 150 show. The ending *-na* is found in twenty-six names, with the feminine in *-nei* (*-nai*). Some feminines in *-ni* may belong to this group rather than to *-nie*. The name *cvlsuni* (148) is otherwise unknown, but from Volsinii we know *cvlisna* (ET Vs 1.270), which may be the same. However, the masculine form may well have been **culsunie* at Tarquinia. Of the less frequent gentilicium endings, *-u* is met eight times, *-a* four times and *-ni* two or three times (*laθeni* 57, *cazni* 117, possibly *[lu]vcani* 319).

The “Vornamengentilicia” are common in the cippi of Tarquinia, especially as compared with Caere (see below, p. 56). Names from *tite* appear six times (8, 67, 68, 69, 70, 147), from *vipe* equally six times (11, 51, 56, 131, 132, 320)⁵⁶ and from *luvce* three or four times (31, 40, 156, 300?). Furthermore, we have *statie* (65), *ani* (46), *nuni* (302), *nunie* (6) *nunei* (340), *cnevnas* (52, 337?) and *caeinai* (3).⁵⁷

For the connections and continuity of the gentilicia of the cippus inscriptions, see below.

The age indications

A speciality of the Tarquinian inscriptions was the tendency to record the age of the deceased. If we take all Etruscan epitaphs of the Hellenistic period, not just the cippus inscriptions, two-fifths of them record the age.⁵⁸ We have the age already in the fourth-century inscriptions, e.g., in the sarcophagus of *velθur partunu* (ET Ta 1.9), but it clearly becomes more popular in the later centuries.

In the Etruscan cippi, we have the age given forty-six times while eighty-seven inscriptions are without it (I have not included in this calculation the texts where the end is broken). Of the various expressions, *ril* + numeral (fifteen cases) and *svalce avil* plus numeral (fifteen cases) are the most common. The expression *lupu* with or without *avils* + numeral is encountered five times, *lupu ril* twice (129, 336), *avils* + numeral without the verb once (249), and the numeral alone twice (122, 257).

The Latin cippi

The palaeography of the Latin cippi

For fifty-nine Latin cippus inscriptions, I have squeezes, the best aid for a palaeographic study. For eight, I have my own photographs and facsimiles, and for thirty others, I have photographs and/or facsimiles of

⁵⁵ We must also note the feminine *nunei* in 340, presumably from a masculine **nuna*.

⁵⁶ Notice also the Latin *Titius* (27, 35, 104, 105, 106), and the Latin *Vibius* (31, 40, 156).

⁵⁷ For further candidates and for the date of the generalization of “Vornamengentilicia”, see KAIMIO 2010, 22.

⁵⁸ I made this calculation from RIX, *Etruskische Texte*: 73 with age indication, 112 without; see KAIMIO 2010, 18.

earlier editors. But for ninety-eight inscriptions, I have only the typographical rendering of *CIL* XI or the text alone. In these cases, we get rather reliable information about cursive letter forms, ligatures and the double-bar numeral *L*, but nothing about the general ductus or other individual letter forms. Hence, we must be aware that many parts of this study are based on less than half of the known cippus inscriptions. Furthermore, it should once more be repeated that while the porous stone material was not easily carved by the stonecutter, it is not more easily read and interpreted by a scholar two thousand years later. At least the stonecutter knew what he meant to write

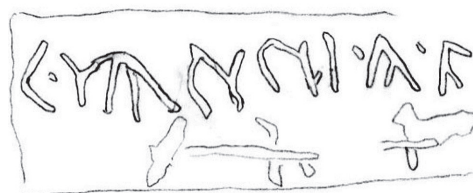


Figure 3: 338 facsimile



Figure 4: 338

I take one example from an unpublished inscription of Calvario. In **338**, the second line is so badly worn that a reading is not possible; there was probably the age, [*vixit*] *q(nnos)* +++. From the first line, one discerns the praenomen *C(aius)* at the beginning and the filiation *A(uli) f(ilius)*, with cursive *A*, at the end. Between, all the strokes of the gentilicium are visible, but the distinguishing of letters from them is not easy. I first read *Vinucii*, but a genitive *-ii* is not likely. The second letter could well be a cursive *A*.⁵⁹ If so, the following letter must be an *N* of the Etruscan type with strangely curved verticals. If the letter before the final *I* is not another *I*, it could be *L*, *Vancli*, but an *N* rather similar to the preceding letter was finally my choice: *C. Vanni A.f.*⁶⁰ My point is that inasmuch as there are so many alternatives for reading, palaeographic conclusions must remain speculative.

The stone types partly explain the great variation in the elegance of the text. We have regular, neat letters in the late marble cippi, while corrosion has made many inscriptions on *nenfro* cippi almost unreadable. But the variation may depend even more on the skill and ambition level of the stonecutter – or his customer. We cannot consider the unevenness of the letters as a criterion of the age of the inscription – the more irregular, the elder.

The general picture of the Latin letter forms is that of the second and first centuries B.C., confirming the results of the other dating criteria. The letters have reached the forms that were used in the late Roman Republic. The different stonecutters clearly have an idea of the forms of each letter,⁶¹ even though the execution may lead to many variants. I take one example from the kindred letters *M* and *N*. In the Etruscan palaeography of the Hellenistic period, the only difference between these letters was that *M* had a third vertical and a second oblique bar. But in Latin, all five bars of *M* are oblique (unlike the typography of this book), but *N* had two vertical and one oblique bar. This difference makes *M* much broader than *N*. In our material, I could not find more than one inscription with an *M* close to the “modern” form, with two rather vertical and two oblique bars (**107**), and not more than two “slanting” *N*’s, with three oblique bars (**25**, **84**).

Cursive letter forms: Cursive letter forms for *A* (oblique or angular middle bar), *E* (two vertical bars) and *F* (one and a half vertical bars) appear in Latin stone inscriptions from the fourth century to the Augustan

⁵⁹ See CENCETTI 1957, 186.

⁶⁰ Cf. *vani[al]* ET Ta 1.161.

⁶¹ In general, the Etruscan and Latin letter forms were kept well apart even during the years of the language shift; see HADAS-LEBEL 1998, 300.

age.⁶² We encounter such forms in seventeen cippus inscriptions (six of these only rendered in typography by *CIL*), i.e., in 6-10% of all texts. Cursive *A* appears thirteen times (**31**, **81?**, **92**, **183**, **208**, **261**, **262**, **273**, **279**, **326**, **335**, and **338**), cursive *E* six times (**89**, **177**, **181**, **201**, **262**, and **264**), and cursive *F* twice (**31** and **264**). *R*, where the loop continues to the tail without touching the vertical bar may also be considered a cursive form. We have examples of it on cippi (**76**, **295**, **310**), but remarkably less often than in the cippus inscriptions of Caere (see below, p. 60).

***P* with open loop:** The loop of *P* sometimes remains only a half or continues straight downwards in a number of cippi (**24**, **85**, **88**, **94**, **265**, **282**, **339**). In many others, it remains slightly open (e.g., **22**, **23**, **79**, **82**, **83**, **99**, **103** – these are the cases from inscriptions of which I have a squeeze).

***L* with oblique side bar:** *L* with ascending bar is an archaic Latin form, which disappeared in the second century B.C.⁶³ In Etruria, we must, however, take the Etruscan influence into account. We have four instances of this form (**93**, **98**, **258**, **299**). Only the letter in **98** is clear enough, but all four inscriptions belong to the elder strata of the Tarquinian texts. In two inscriptions, the side bar is descending and starts slightly above the bottom of the vertical (**181**, **262**). The forms might be called cursive, as there are other cursive letters in both texts. No. **262** *L. Timele vixit anis XXX* is absolutely one of the earliest Latin inscriptions on the Tarquinian cippi.

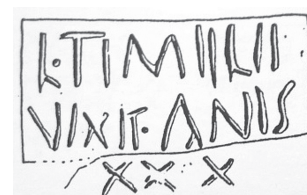


Figure 5: 262 facsimile

Narrow letter forms: Narrow, only slightly curved or angular forms of *C* and *S* can generally be considered earlier than the more sinuous forms. The limited space naturally favoured narrower forms, but as, for instance, *M* is normally quite broad, however tight the space was, the stonecutter probably tried to render forms which he saw as correct. The examples of narrow *C* are numerous (e.g., from my squeezes, **18**, **84**, **86**, **89**, **90**, **102**, and the rather angular three-bar letter in **85**), as are those of narrow *S* (e.g., **18**, **25**, **26**, **91**, **100**, **102**, **106**). In the forms of *S*, there is greater variation in other respects as well. We have an angular, but not very narrow letter in **259**. In **260** and **261**, the letter starts with a straight bar while the lower part is curved. Sometimes the middle part is rather vertical, with a hook to the right at the top and to the left at the bottom (**84**, **90**, **265**, **310**). Finally, we have nice forms with the so called B-effect, i.e., the upper loop is smaller than the lower one (e.g., **76**, **79**). The same effect is also apparent in *B* (e.g., **76**, **77**, **88**, **277**).

Other special forms: In **25** and **93**, *A* has a broad form with evened top. The side bars of *F* are not always horizontal and parallel, but at least the upper bar is ascending in **79**, **101**, **265**, **294**, and **296**. In the early **246**, the upper bar starts below the top of the vertical, and in **338** (facsimile above), both side bars are descending, as in the Etruscan letter *V*. The same inscription also seems to offer two cases of the Etruscan *N*. The top bar of *T* is not horizontal, but ascending in **107**, descending in **91**. There are cases of the so-called *I longa*, where this letter clearly rises higher than the other letters. In some cases, this form may indicate a long vowel, as in *Prima* in **16**, but especially in the typographical reproductions of *CIL*, it is marked for letters where the vowel is short, like *Vibia* in **156**.

⁶² CENCETTI 1957, 193-94, also presents some earlier examples.

⁶³ See COARELLI 1992, 257; WACHTER 1987, 184; FRANCHI DE BELLIS 1997, 17.

Serifs: Serifs at the bar ends appear in Latin inscriptions in the second half of the second century B.C. and become regular from approximately 50 B.C. onwards.⁶⁴ Of those inscriptions where I dare to judge their appearance, thirty-two have serifs and forty-one are without. Even in those with serifs, their use is not necessarily regular, but many letters may be without.

Interpunctuation: Most inscriptions have round dots between words or sigla. Triangular dots appear in some twenty inscriptions, which means that many inscriptions with serifs have round dots. The semicolon is met at least three times (**101, 180, 260**), possibly under Etruscan influence.

Ligatures: We have connections of two letters in **194, 295** and **327**, possibly also in **326** and **339**.

The sigla for the numeral 50: The normal Latin *L* is mostly used for this numeral, but quite often (at least 14 times), it is written with a double (to the left and to the right) horizontal bar. Furthermore, in two inscriptions, these side bars are rising, resembling the Etruscan letter *chi* (**234, 267**). Finally, in **86**, we have the fully Etruscan siglum for this numeral, with a curved bar at the top of the vertical.

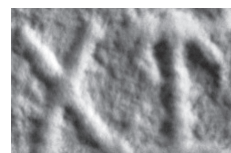


Figure 6: 86 squeeze, detail

Phonemic, graphemic and morphemic variation in the Latin texts

The written Latin of the inscriptions follows well the phonology and orthography of the late Republic, and Etruscan interference phenomena are rare.

Diphthongs: The only case of the spelling <ai> appears in *Cais(enni)* **335**, and the only one of <ei> in *veixit* **23**. A middle phase in the process of monophthongization may be in *Naiei f.* for *Gnaei* in **82**, as well as in *Saienus* **36**. At the other end, we have the spelling *Grecula* in **195**.

Syncope: Some remains of the Etruscan syncope are visible: *Orclnia* **93** (cf. *Orculnia* in the Caeretan cippus **654**), *Scornia* **294** (Etr. *scurnal* **129**). One may also note *Umricia* **28** and *Umricius* **29** if from Etr. *umrce* (ET AS 1.129) and not from *Umbricius*. In Latin words, we have *femna* **95**, *Felicla* **183**, and *Luclius* **202**.

/y/: The letter <y> was needed in the transcription of Greek loan words and was introduced into Latin texts in the first century B.C.⁶⁵ The only name where the old spelling <u> is preserved is *Eutucus* **260**. <y> appears in *Tityrus* **90**, *Thyrsi* **183**, *Tyche* **197** and *Cyrene* **315**. The phoneme is rendered by <i> in *Dionisia* **84**.

<c>/<k>/<q>: The old distinction between the three letters for guttural stops is preserved in *Kameri* **238** and *Qurtius* **97**.

Voiced stops: The scribes had no problems in the use of the voiced stops, which were missing in Etruscan. We meet once *Craecinia* (**190**). The spellings *opstetrix* (**164**), *obtuma* (**223**) are also common elsewhere in Latin. An interesting case is *Colgius* (**155**), which I consider connected to Etr. *cuclnie* (**121**). The Latinization

⁶⁴ GORDON – GORDON 1957, 128.

⁶⁵ LEUMANN 1928, 75.

of the gentilicium has opened the consonant cluster by changing the order and voicing the stop. *Cudili* in **328** may reproduce the Etruscan *cutl*-stem.⁶⁶

/ks/: The spelling <xs> is met in *Sxs.f.* (**19**) and *vixsit* (**190, 310**), *vixs(it)* (**329**), <cx> in *vicxit* (**172**).

Gemination: The marking of geminates was introduced into Latin spelling at the end of the second century B.C.⁶⁷ The cippus inscriptions offer some variation: *Posila* (**219**) – *Posilla* (**22, 103**), *Avilia* (**176**) – *Avillia* (**280**), *Ani* (**19**) – *Annius* (**265**), and especially in the word *annus*, which is spelled with one *N* rather often. An interesting case is in **80**, where the carver first wrote the gentilicium *Alia*, but reconsidered that *Allia* was correct. He added a new *I* between *I* and *A*, but did not correct the original *I* to *L*, as the guide line in a way offered the side bar for *L*. We may also observe the Etruscan praenomen *θan(i)a*, written in Tarquinian Latin with a geminate [*T*]anna (**30**), *Thannia* (**227**).

Aspirates: The aspirates of Greek (and Etruscan) loan words were marked in Latin starting from the beginning of the first century B.C.⁶⁸ In our texts, the aspirate is marked somewhat more often than it is unmarked: *Eleutheros* (**15**), *Achoristus* (**77**), *Philetus* (**79**), *Amphio* (**107**), *Thyrsi* (**183**), *Tyche* (**197**), but *Creste* (**17, 201**), *Antus* (**92**), *Eutucus* (**260**), *Celido* (**268**). An interesting case, perhaps reflecting a late development in Etruscan phonology, is the sibilization of /θ/ in the spelling *Ramsa* (**310**) of the praenomen *ramθa*.

-i for -ius: The nominative ending *-i* of masculine gentilicia⁶⁹ is almost regular in the Caeretan cippus inscriptions (see below, pp. 63-64), but at Tarquinia, we have not more than eight instances of it (**25, 27, 76, 107, 238, 239, 334, 338**). The stonecutter may have been uncertain of the ending: in **339**, *Licini* was probably first written, but then the cutter tried to make it *Licinius* in spite of the tight space. The nominative ending *-io* is not encountered, and *-iu* in **206** and **331** is probably an abbreviation.

Obsolete gentilicium endings: The ending *-e*, possibly of Etruscan origin, appears twice: *State* **101** and *Timele* **262**. The ending *-na* is found in *Spurinna* **26**; *Corona* **86, 187**; *Alina* **168, 169, 170**, and **171**; and *-] nna* **235**. The ending *-o* is not common: *Fullo* **246**⁷⁰ and probably *Laronis* **216**, *Venn[o]* **264**. Finally, there are some gentilicia with the ending *-us* instead of *-ius*: *Saienus* **36**,⁷¹ *Satrenus* **98** and *Albus* **277**. *Septimus* in **326** is problematic: it is the only name in the inscription of a 17-year-old youth, and it could be either the praenomen or cognomen. The form of *M*, however, with vertical right bar, may include a ligature *MI* and give a gentilicium. In that case, the lack of a praenomen would be strange.

An interesting formation is the feminine ending *-tta*. It is rather uncommon in Latin names, but appears twice in the Tarquinian cippi: in the cognomen *Pollitta* (**205**) and in the hapax pet name *Navitta* (**242**). The origin of the ending is unknown; Etruscan *-θa* has been suggested as one possibility,⁷² but in these Tarquinian examples, the stems seem to be Latin.

⁶⁶ See SCHULZE 1904, 159.

⁶⁷ LEUMANN 1928, 14-15.

⁶⁸ LEUMANN 1928, 159-62.

⁶⁹ For this phenomenon, see KAIMIO 1970, 23-27.

⁷⁰ BREYER 1993, 349, suggests that Lat. *fullo* could be an Etruscan loan word.

⁷¹ For a connection with the toponym of Saena, see HARRIS 1971, 323-24.

⁷² See KAJANTO 1965, 129.

The Latin name forms

Sufficient text is preserved for an analysis of the name forms of eighty-three freeborn men, forty-seven freeborn women, nineteen freedmen, twenty freedwomen and two slaves. In cases where no patronymic or patron's name is recorded, I have defined the social status on the basis of the cognomen. If the deceased is only recorded by praenomen and gentilicium, I have taken him or her as freeborn, as, with only one exception, all freedmen bear the cognomen.

The most common name form for freeborn men consists of the praenomen, the gentilicium and the filiation (thirty-nine cases) and for freeborn women similarly of the gentilicium and the filiation (nineteen cases). Without the filiation, this form is found with seventeen men (praenomen + gentilicium) and with five women (gentilicium alone).

The cognomen is found with twenty-six freeborn men (32%), fifteen times in a name form with the filiation and eleven times without it. *L. Oppius Veratius Gallus* (327) seems to bear two gentilicia and a cognomen,⁷³ but the interpretation of this name form is unclear.⁷⁴ In 252, only the cognomen *Iucundus* is recorded.⁷⁵ Fourteen freeborn women bear the cognomen (30%), three of them in name forms without filiation. Thus, the appearance of the cognomen with freeborn people reflects the Roman nomenclature of the early first century B.C.,⁷⁶ if we take the Latin cippus inscriptions as a bulk. It is, however, clear that the time span of these inscriptions is longer.

Five women have a praenomen as their individual name. In two cases, the old Etruscan praenomen is preserved in the Latin name: [*T*]anna *Valeria Sex. f.* 30 and *Ramsa Veiania* 310. *Secunda*⁷⁷ appears as praenomen twice (89, 240) and *Posila* once (219). *Salvia Hortensia* in 243 remains uncertain, *Salvia* could also be the gentilicium (cf. 113) and *Hortensi* the gamonymic, in which case the final *A* should be supplemented *a(nnorum)*.⁷⁸ We observe a different case of individual name in 242 *Navitta M. f.*, where the pet name (< *navus* "lively") of this four-year-old girl was probably used.

The metronymic never appears in the Latin cippi of Tarquinia. Instead, some cases of the gamonymic are encountered. In 156 a-b, a married couple is recorded, and the gentilicium of the husband is repeated in the wife's name form: *Vibia C. f. Quarta Cossuti*. In 225, the deceased has only the gentilicium, but the name of the husband, known also from 224, is given in a fuller form: *Allia Q. Sicini Leonis*. In the difficult 19 *Geracia Sxs. f. Ani*, I prefer to see in *Ani* a gamonymic. *Salvia Hortensi* or *Hortensia* in 243 is discussed above. Finally, we have in 216 *Pompeia Laronis*, where a gamonymic for *Laronis* is probably the best alternative.⁷⁹

While only one-third of the freeborn people bear the cognomen, with freedmen and freedwomen it is regular. The only freedman without the cognomen is *S. Corona Cn. l.* in 86. This early Latin cippus is also the only one where the praenomen of the freedman differs from that of his patron.⁸⁰ I have taken six men and five women as *liberti* on the basis of their cognomina, even though the patron's name with *l(ibertus/a)* is not given. Three women (16, 21, 185) and three or four men (78, 88, 326, 198?) were former slaves of women,

⁷³ If this is the case, adoption is the likely explanation; see SALOMIES 1992, 12.

⁷⁴ *CIL* XI 3462 sees that this plate would be cut, obviously from a cippus, but it may also be younger.

⁷⁵ For *Septimus* in 326, see above.

⁷⁶ See KAJANTO 1977, 67-69; SOLIN 1991, 186-87.

⁷⁷ See KAJAVA 1995, 71-75.

⁷⁸ So KAJAVA 1995, 69-70.

⁷⁹ So SCHULZE 1904, 84. While *laru* is not a common name in Etruscan, it is found in Musarna (*CIE* 5814).

⁸⁰ In a second case, 198, *C. Larcus D. l. Artemidorus*, *CIL* XI 3448 suggested *D. l.* instead of *D(ecimi) l(ibertus)*, because the praenomen *Decimus* is very rare.

all bearing the siglum *∩. l.* There are three peculiar name forms. *Elegans lib. Hercenniaes* (**188**) represents the old name form of women's freedmen.⁸¹ In *Coelia Thyrsi l. Felicla* (**183**), one could guess that Thyrsus was not only the patron, but also the father of *Coelia Felicla*, who died at the age of seven and was for some reason not freed by Thyrsus' patron, but first by her father. As to *C. Vergilius C. C. l. Diomedes Nonius* (**291**), Diomedes was probably the slave of two men, *C. Vergilius* and *C. Nonius*. Such a name form belongs to the Augustan age. *Eleutheros Caesenni* (**15**) was probably a slave, as was possibly also *Doris* (**34**), but as this is the only name part of the 19-year-old girl, her status is not certain.

The name forms of the Latin cippi are thoroughly Roman. Especially the names of freedmen with regular cognomina and the praenomen of the patron belong to the first century B.C., with some earlier exceptions (**86**, **188**). The chronological distribution of the name forms of freeborn people is wider, starting probably from the middle of the second century and reaching to the Augustan age (see below).

The *tribus*, *Ste(latina tribu)*, is included in the name form twice (**159**, **161**). The office held by the deceased is mentioned in a number of Latin cippi. We have *quattuorviri* in **155**, **158**, **159** and **161**. The last-mentioned, *Sex. Vettius*, was also *tribunus militum*. In **156**, **157**, **160** and **162**, the office is expressed more exactly as *quattuorvir iure dicundo*. *Aurelius* (praenomen not preserved) in **297** had been *flamen*, *quattuorvir iure dicundo*, *praefectus fabrum* and *tribunus militum a populo*. This last title was in use only for a short period at the end of the first century B.C. and the beginning of the first century A.D.,⁸² and this inscription is important for giving a date not only to the last cippi, but also to the late use of the Etruscan cemeteries of Tarquinia. One of the last cippi must also be **157** of *P. Lotius Severus*, *quattuorvir iure dicundo*, who received his cippus of modest marble by public funeral, *decurionum decreto funere publico est elatum*.

In addition, we have some professions mentioned in the epitaphs. L. Papinius (**163**) was *haruspex*, Volusia (**164**) *opstetrix* and L. Caesennius (**165**) *tibicen*. The characterization *otuma femna* (**95**), *optuma femina* (**294**), or *femina obtuma* (**223**) is sometimes added.

The age indication

In the Latin cippus inscriptions, the age of the deceased is regularly recorded. We have seven cases, where the age indication is probably missing, and five of these inscriptions are now lost, which makes the checking of possible breaks impossible. I have squeezes of **26** and **27**, both quite early and with barely visible letters, but there seems to be no space for the age. No. **38** is preserved only in the Inventory Catalogue of the Tarquinian Museum, and the text as it was read does not make much sense. Nos. **179**, **186**, **207** and **216** were copied by Bormann for *CIL* XI.

In 167 epitaphs, the age is given with Roman numerals, with only one case of Etruscan interference in the sigla for 5 and 50 (Etruscan 50 in **86**, picture above, p. 26), but the numeral *L* for 50 is quite often written with double horizontal bar, both to the left and to the right. The cases with the numeral alone following the name are uncertain (**39**, **223**, **243**). The numeral is normally preceded by the words *vixit annos*,⁸³ which is written in full seven times (**25**, **32**, **164**, **173**, **239**, **259**, and *annos vixit* in **101**). All possible abbreviations of these two words are encountered in the inscriptions (in total fifteen different abbreviations), but by far the most common is *v. a.*, appearing in 114 inscriptions. There is some variation in the case of *annus*: *vixit annis* is met in **22** and **262**, and the ablative is to be understood also in the abbreviated *vixi. ani.* in **240**. Sometimes

⁸¹ The abbreviation *lib.* also appears in **88**, **291**.

⁸² NICOLET 1968, 29-76; TORELLI in KAIMIO 2010, XI.

⁸³ BREYER 1993, 474, considers that *vixit annos* could be a loan translation from Etr. *svalce avil*.

the verb is missing: *annos* **36, 202**, *annorum* **198**, *ann.* **246**, and the mere *a.*, corresponding to the common Etruscan *a(vils)*, in **86, 180, 204, 209, 243, 245** and **294**.

The fact that the age indication appears almost without exceptions in the Latin cippus inscriptions is one argument for the coherence of this group. This tradition begins already in the Etruscan cippi, but even though the age becomes more common towards the end of the Etruscan texts, no similar regularity can be seen in the presumably latest Etruscan cippi.

The connections of the gentilicia

I have studied the connections and continuity of the gentilicia appearing in the Tarquinian cippus inscriptions in my earlier book.⁸⁴ I was critical of Frederica Chiesa's view that the inscriptions reflect a sociological change where middle class families gain prosperity from the old aristocracy and numerous immigrants enter the city.⁸⁵ However, this view is now presented in a more convincing manner by Mario Torelli⁸⁶ using the cippi as material, and I must modify my attitude. In any case, before drawing conclusions one must be aware of the minimal fraction of the whole population that we know from their epitaphs. I estimated that probably only one-tenth of all family names at Tarquinia are recorded in those monuments that have been found. If a gentilicium is not known from other Tarquinian inscriptions, it does not prove that the bearer was an immigrant.

I here repeat my main calculations, also checked in the light of the new material, but made before Torelli's recent paper. I divided the gentilicia appearing in the Etruscan cippi into four groups, (1) those of the old leading families of Tarquinia, (2) those attested in other inscriptions of the Tarquinian area, (3) those not attested at Tarquinia, but in other areas of south Etruria, and (4) those not attested in the south, but in north Etruria. Finally, there are some names that are only known from the cippus inscriptions. In looking for connections, I have accepted a certain amount of phonological variation as well as a different gentilicium ending. The eighty-nine different Etruscan gentilicia of the cippi are distributed among the groups as follows:

- (1) I have placed nine gentilicia in the group "leading families": *ani* (**42**), *apunie* (**127**), *camna* (**49**), *curuna* (**53, 333?**), *spurina* (**64, 135**), *velxi* (**306**), all known from the painted tombs, and, moreover, *anxarui* (**44**), *aprie* (**46, 47, 48**), *numsi* (**311**), families that entered the Roman Senate.
- (2) Other families known from Tarquinian epigraphy: fifty-six gentilicia.⁸⁷
- (3) Families known from other southern cities: seventeen gentilicia.⁸⁸
- (4) Families known only from northern Etruria: ten gentilicia.⁸⁹

Five names seem to appear only in the cippus inscription: *laθeni* (**57**; if not a variant of *latini*), *aznie* (**143**), *leisce* (**316 a and b**), *ruli* (fem., **336**) and *custavial* (fem. genit., **343**).

⁸⁴ KAIMIO 2010, 190-94.

⁸⁵ CHIESA 2005, 387-97.

⁸⁶ TORELLI 2014, 353-79.

⁸⁷ I only give a list of the names; for the inscriptions in which they occur, please consult the Indices: *nunie titie veiania vipenal avzrinas avtnsi cacnies velfries veru vipe menchni nemtinias peinei sapices sepres statie teti ursumna felces arnie θansial cuclnie ulznei scurnal vetes ruvfni luvce luvcti flentral palazus parmeal punpunial ceisinies paprsinas huzcnas aprθnas sveitus alcinas aninas spitus heiri nurial curnal sentes plecu luvcani vipinaneī leθial arnies puoli aprθnas petrui ataniel saeitithes aleθnai sentinas.*

⁸⁸ *artina caenai tinanas tutes cnevnas σopus tusnus larnal petas hapena creice cvlsuni vaipanes cusinas vrzi velθries savras.*

⁸⁹ *alxu claniθi cazni cisvete licni vilasinei cuslnei papazna utana cursni.*

If the Etruscan gentilicia of the cippi well fit into the Tarquinian onomastics, the same can be said about the gentilicia of the Latin cippi. Enough is preserved of 109 different gentilicia, represented by 159 persons. I divided them into the following groups:

- (1) Forty-four names have an acceptable counterpart among the Etruscan gentilicia of the Tarquinian area, borne by eighty persons (sixty-eight freeborn, twelve freedmen), half of the whole material.⁹⁰
- (2) Fifteen names continue Etruscan names appearing in other parts of south Etruria, with nineteen bearers (twelve freeborn, seven freedmen).⁹¹
- (3) A counterpart in north Etruria is found for twenty-three gentilicia, borne by thirty-four people (thirty freeborn, four freedmen).⁹²
- (4) Twenty-two gentilicia are typically Latin or at least without an acceptable Etruscan counterpart. They were borne by twenty-seven individuals (eighteen freeborn, nine freedmen).⁹³
- (5) Three gentilicia are of Greek or unknown origin: *Iegia* (197), *Tidioclia* (244) and *Timele* (262).

My two tables are naturally not comesurable, but both show clear continuity in the population of Tarquinia from the “time of the painted tombs” to the last burials of the Etruscan type. This does not exclude possible Gracchan colonists in the area of Tarquinia, which especially Torelli has suggested with reference to *Liber coloniarum*.⁹⁴ He considers that the colonists would have been fully integrated into the local culture, but that the large number of names of Latin origin in Late Republican, Augustan and Julio-Claudian inscriptions could partly be explained by this. I shall come back to this question in the conclusion of this book.

It is true that historical events in the Hellenistic period affected Tarquinia harder than, for instance, Caere. Only few painted tombs were constructed, and the artistic level of sarcophagi and other furnishings dropped off.⁹⁵ But the tale of the cippus inscriptions is clearly one of continuity. If my evaluation that only 10% of all the family names of Hellenistic Tarquinia are known is correct, a name without predecessors in the city does not necessarily belong to an immigrant. In addition, we well know how Etruscan family names could be changed into Latin ones in the Roman census without clear connection with the original. Above all, I would emphasize that a comparison between the Etruscan and Latin gentilicia in the cippus material does not show a different development at Tarquinia as compared with Tuscania and Caere.

Immigrants have certainly come: from other parts of Etruria, from Italic regions, and from Rome. Some criteria indicate that the stream of immigrants would have increased after the Social War. The majority of the epitaphs of freedmen seem, on the basis of the name forms, to be later than the Social War. Their proportion in the group 1 with “Tarquinian” names is only 15%, while in the group 4 with “Latin” names 33%. Another interesting point is that of the nine *quattuorviri* recorded on the cippi, only one, *Colgius* (155), if it is to be connected with *cuclnies* (121), bears a gentilicium with an Etruscan counterpart at Tarquinia.⁹⁶

⁹⁰ *Caesennius Catinius Pomponius Sentius Spurinna Titius Vibius Aburius Aeteius Allius Atilius Corona Netius Papinius Satrenus, Spurilius State Tiburtius Cossutius Volusius Alina Atinius Ancilius Caenius Craecinius Larcus Licinius Papirius Pedanius Petronius Pinius Pompeius Setrius Sicinius Trebius Lucanius Fullo Alsinius Hirius Annius Larnius Scornius Cudilius Vannius.*

⁹¹ *Tessius Aulius Herennius Orlinius Plotius Qvintius Virsius Avilius Cipius Occius Sosius Otacilius Venno Collius Vergilius.*

⁹² *Umrius Saienus Veturius Colgius Lotius Lucilius Tuccius Vettius Volumnius Acalius Cominius Coponius Hortensius Loteius Luclius Marcius Rutilius Salonijs Kamerius Ceneius Albus Lusius.*

⁹³ *Coelius Curtius Geracius Lucretius Valerius Memmius Afranius Cava Clodius Flavius Pilius Aelius Cornelius Hercennius Ennius Mulvius Munius Sergius Petilius Gavius Aurelius Oppius.*

⁹⁴ TORELLI 1995 (1982), 44; TORELLI 1991, 462-63, and especially TORELLI 2014.

⁹⁵ TORELLI 1995 (1976), 19; CHIESA 2005, 387-97; PALLOTTINO 1937, 530-55; LEIGHTON 2004, 143-162.

⁹⁶ See KAIMIO 2010, 193. Their names are *Aurelius*, *Colgius*, *Cossutius*, *Lotius*, *Lucilius*, *Pilius*, *Tuccius*, *Vettius* and *Volumnius*.

The dating of the Tarquinian cippi

In my earlier study, I presented the criteria available for the dating of the cippi.⁹⁷ I divided the criteria into three classes: (1) known historical facts; (2) archaeological context and cippus typology; (3) internal criteria of the inscription itself. The historical facts do not give essential support in dating Tarquinian cippi. The archaeological context of most cippi remains unknown. Quite often, even the provenance is uncertain. The modern excavations at Fondo Scataglini and Calvario offer better information about the context, and I have used it as far as possible. The problem, however, is that most graves were used over a long time, and they were quite often reused long after the extinction of the original family. Archaeology offers its best support when the persons of the cippi (or their relatives) were also recorded in wall inscriptions or on sarcophagi.

I have built a new typology for the Tarquinian cippi. Even though most of the seven types belong to certain periods, the two most common ones were in use over the entire time of the cippi. Statistically, the “Quadratic” type was more popular in the early tradition, while the “Shoulder” type gained popularity later on, but this does not provide a sufficient basis for dating individual cippi.

The internal criteria offered by the inscriptions are numerous, but not apparent in all texts. I listed them as follows: the language used, interference of the other language in contact, structure of the epitaph, palaeography, phonemic and graphemic variation, name form, onomastics, sociological features and genealogical features.

Based on these, I considered it possible to give to the Etruscan inscriptions a date within a limit of half a century and to the Latin ones within a quarter century. One always has to accept a margin of error of a half century or a quarter century in both directions. Inscriptions may be written exactly between two periods, and one cannot know on which side of the limit. Onomastic criteria have been quite important in the dating, but names were given much earlier than the person died. I take one example, **227**: *Spurinnia L(uci) f(ilia) Thannia*. The Etruscan praenomen was preserved, only moved to the place of cognomen. On that basis the name could date the woman to the late second century B.C. However, the inscription shows that she lived to the age of 94 years. Hence, the epitaph of this *thana spurini* may well have been written in the middle of the first century.

It is equally clear that no criteria may exist for mutilated cippi or for lost, poorly documented cippi. In my earlier study, my dating efforts concerned only the cippi of the Museo Nazionale for which I had once made squeezes. Now I dare to follow these dating lines to the complete material, and not only at Tarquinia, but also in other areas of south Etruria. Even though a closer study of each monument has not been possible, the size of the material – close to one thousand inscriptions – greatly supports the creation of an internal chronology. And in any case, I still believe that the editor is the best person to determine (or, in the worst case, to give his best guess of) the date of an inscription.

I agreed with the earlier views that the Tarquinian cippus tradition started at the end of the fourth century,⁹⁸ and this study gives no reason to change that dating. There are predecessors to the Hellenistic cippus tradition.⁹⁹ Some archaic inscriptions were written on cippi (*ET Ta 1.1, 1.199, 1.224*).¹⁰⁰ But the typical

⁹⁷ KAIMIO 2010, 5-30. A similar approach combining all possible methods is used by Hartmann for the archaic Latin inscriptions; see HARTMANN 2006, 1-4.

⁹⁸ KAIMIO 2010, 189; DANIELSSON in *CIE* II.1.3, p. 187; PALLOTTINO 1937, 394.

⁹⁹ BLUMHOFER 1993, 175.

¹⁰⁰ I have now placed *ET 1.7 = CIE 5434 = KAIMIO 115* among the archaic cippi. This house-form cippus was found in Arcatelle necropolis in front of a 6th-century tomb (see PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI in CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 375 n. 9), and even though the short text *pinaial* does not offer clear onomastic or palaeographic criteria, a date in the 5th century seems probable.

forms and epitaphs come first with the Hellenistic period. In my table of the cippi of the Museo Nazionale,¹⁰¹ the first half century offering richer material is the second half of the third century, and the peak is reached in the first half of the first century B.C. The complete material only changes this picture a little; a table is presented at the conclusion of this work.

The carving of cippi continued as long as the Etruscan necropoleis of Tarquinia were in use, to the end of the first century B.C., as the *tribunus militum a populo* (297) shows (see above, p. 29). Hence, they cover the whole period of Tarquinia under Roman dominion up to the full Romanization of the city. The uninterrupted use of the necropoleis and the continuity of the families in the cippus inscriptions at least up to the first half of the first century B.C. testify an organic process without any crucial social or ethnic mobility. A great number of freedmen and freedwomen come up in the latest strata, not unlike the development at Tuscania and Caere. They are, however, fully incorporated into the society to the extent that their burials and cippus inscriptions bear testimony.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ KAIMIO 2010, 189.

¹⁰² In more detail, see KAIMIO 2010, 191-98.

The cippi of Tuscania and other *ager Tarquiniensis*

I have moved the cippi of Tuscania and other Tarquinian areas to a separate discussion. They certainly belong to the Tarquinian tradition, but they offer a good object of comparison to the more numerous monuments of the metropolis. We have seventy-nine cippi with inscriptions from Tuscania and its neighbourhood and twenty-five from other Tarquinian areas, most from *Etruria rupestre* (Musarna, Castel d'Asso, Norchia). For *ager Hortanus* (Bomarzo, Ferento, Orte), Rix, *Etruskische Texte* cites five cippi (AH 1.49, 59, 62, 67, 81). Of these, I here discuss AH 1.62 (454) and AH 1.67 (455), both from Orte. AH 1.49 (Ferento) seems to be closer to the tradition of Vulci, where it will be treated (1002), as will also AH 1.81 from Le Piagge (1003). AH 1.59 may rather be a fragment of an urn, as the Vatican Museum (Sala IV) now identifies it. Three cippi of Musarna are previously unpublished (431, 432, 433).

Of the cippi of Tuscania, thirty-seven are in Etruscan and forty in Latin. In two inscriptions (427, 429), only sigla are used. In other Tarquinian areas, twenty-one inscriptions are in Etruscan and only four in Latin. The share of Etruscan cippi in Tuscania (48%) is higher than at Tarquinia (43%), and elsewhere in the *ager*, the dominance of Etruscan is even clearer. The women have a good share¹⁰³ of the Etruscan cippi, thirty women and thirty-three men are recorded in the inscriptions. For some reason, the figures clearly favour men in the Latin cippi (eleven women, thirty-three men).

Typology: The typology of the cippi follows that of Tarquinia. We have no case of the “Round” or “Cornice base” types, which may indicate that the youngest stratum is absent outside the metropolis. The two main types, “Quadratic” and “Shoulder” dominate, and in the same way as in Tarquinia, both groups offer both Etruscan and Latin inscriptions. “Quadratic”, which on the basis of the language distribution was considered somewhat earlier at Tarquinia, is here clearly more popular, forty-three cippi against sixteen of the “Shoulder” type. In both types, the language distribution is also clearer than at Tarquinia. Of the “Quadratic” cippi, twenty-six are in Etruscan, fifteen in Latin, while of the “Shoulder” cippi, only five are in Etruscan and eleven in Latin. I think these results confirm the view which, based on the Tarquinian material alone, was somewhat vague, namely that even though both main types were in use during the whole period of Tarquinian cippi, the “Quadratic” type flourished in an earlier period, and the “Shoulder” type overcame its popularity later on.

There is one triple column cippus (389), which records three women, all with different gentilicia, and three twin column cippi, 424 with a married couple, 435, probably from the Tomb of Alethna of Musarna, with only one deceased, and 448 from Norchia, obviously recording a married couple. All these cippi are in Etruscan, as are the five “Twin column” cippi from Tarquinia. There is one clear case of the “Altar” type

¹⁰³ NIELSEN 2014, 351, sees, also using sarcophagi as her material, that the sex distribution in Tuscania is the most equal in the whole Etruria.

(395), in Latin, which is unusual in this type (see above, p. 15). Close to this type come the cippi with mouldings in the base (386, 420, both in Etruscan), or 352 (Etruscan) with double square decoration in the base. In 439 (Etruscan), the base is pentagonal. In 425 (Latin), we have the “Plate” type, but it is not excluded that it was cut from a cippus with column.

The column also has different forms. That of 365 (Latin) has decorative mouldings in the lower part. We have three octagonal columns (363, 389, 394, all Etruscan). In 404 (Latin), the column has the form of a broad and flat square with rounded angles. Finally, we have included in our material four inscriptions from now broken busts, which probably had the function of funeral cippi¹⁰⁴ (421, 445, 446, 454, all Etruscan).

Etruscan palaeography

What was said about Tarquinian palaeography is mainly true for Tuscania and the other Tarquinian areas. There are, however, differences in the popularity of certain forms. The letter *A* is most often carved with four bars, two verticals connected by two parallel descending oblique bars. This form appears in fourteen inscriptions against the twelve cases of the Tarquinian favourite, *A* with curved left bar and slightly ascending middle bar. The type with curved top and horizontal middle bar is found in six and that with angular left bar and ascending middle bar in five texts. Typically, the same inscription may show several forms of this letter (420 has three different *As*).

Angular forms are more common than at Tarquinia. In *C*, the angular form is found in three, the round form in six inscriptions. *Θ* is angular in five, round in eighteen texts. Angular *R* is rare, but *S* is normally angular, eighteen times against six roundish forms.

The side bars of *E* are commonly horizontal (fourteen times against seventeen descending forms). In *V*, this phenomenon is rarer (three against ten). The oblique bar of *N* normally starts from the top of the right vertical. On the other side, there are three inscriptions where this letter has almost the form of Latin *H*, with a nearly horizontal, quite low middle bar (364, 386, 389). The oblique bar of *T* is descending and usually touches the vertical below its top without crossing it while at Tarquinia, the crossing form is normal. There is one case of the cross form (388) and one of ascending bar (424).

The loop of *R* has full height in twelve inscriptions, half or two-thirds height in seventeen texts. Again, both forms can appear in the same inscription (353, 355). As this ratio at Tarquinia was six against thirty-three, we have here one further argument for the view that, as a group, the cippi of Tuscania, Musarna and other areas are somewhat earlier than those of the metropolis. There is naturally an alternative explanation, namely that new trends – in this case the tail beneath the loop of *R* – appeared earlier in the centre than in the periphery.

Finally, we may observe the obsolete siglum for the numeral 50: in 436 and probably 437, *chi* is not upside down, as it normally is in Etruscan.

Phonemic, graphemic and morphemic variation in Etruscan

Very few peculiarities appear in this field. The diphthong /ai/ is preserved in the feminine gentilicium ending *-nai* in *cumlnai* 380, and *nerinai* 387, while *-nei* appears in five names. There is variation between *θana* (420, 442) and *θania* (393). Somewhat surprising is the spelling of this name with the digraph <th> as in Latin in *than(a)* 360. We may have cases of haplography in *stlanes* (369), *stlani* (442). Rix *ET AT* 1.37 reads

¹⁰⁴ See PELLEGRINI-RAFANELLI 2008, 61-69; KAIMIO 2010, 8.

st(at)lanes, AT 1.204 *st(at)lani*, on the basis that at least **369** was found in Rosavecchia at the tomb of the family *statlane*.

As to the gentilicium endings, *-na* is found with five men, the feminine form in nine inscriptions. More popular is *-(i)e*, masculine in nine and feminine *-i* in eleven names. We have *-(i)u*, fem. *-ui* in eight names, and the masculine in *-i* in *metlis* **441** and *ancaris* **447**.

The Etruscan name forms

We may first state that among the cippi of Tuscania and other *ager Tarquiniensis*, several cippi are inscribed with sigla alone or with single letters or name parts. Such cippi are also found elsewhere, but not in such quantities. In **429**, a nicely cut plus-mark is the whole inscription. In **427**, we have the marks XϞX, which cannot be interpreted as numerals for the age. One letter only (*sade*) is on **428**, probably for the praenomen *σ(eθre)* or *σ(eθra)*. In **452**, *v. θ.* probably gives the initials of the praenomen and the gentilicium. The writing *za : ra* in **385** seems to stand for *za(lvi) ra(mθa)*. The praenomen alone is given in **393** (with the age), **421** and **422**. In **431** *arnθ · arnθal* ·, the filiation is also given, but no gentilicium. In addition, we have strongly abbreviated gentilicia in **436** *rus()* and **439** *fr()*.

The whole name form is in the genitive in twelve cases, “(the monument) of NN”, and the number can be greater, as in male name forms where the gentilicium is in the genitive and the praenomen abbreviated, the case remains uncertain. For men, the normal name form has the gentilicium in the genitive followed by the praenomen. The male gentilicium appears in the nominative only four times (**361**, **441**, **449** and **450**). The inversion of praenomen and gentilicium is encountered in eighteen name forms of men, while the order with praenomen coming first is met seven times. With women, the figures are twenty-two with inversion, three without. In this respect, the picture is in great measure similar to Tarquinia. But in the frequency of the filiation, there is clear difference. With men, the patronymic still appears quite often (twelve with filiation, fourteen without), but of the women for whom enough text is preserved, only two (**423**, **440**) bear the patronymic, whereas twenty-five are without. At Tarquinia, the difference between men and women was also clear, but the filiation more commonly appears in both groups.

Other name parts are only encountered once: the cognomen *cales* in **364**. In the twin column cippus **424 a**, *pepnas vel* is called *pep(nal) apa*, the father of *pepnei*, evidently *pepnei ramθa velus*, the deceased of a similar, but separate cippus **423**. The other person recorded in the twin column cippus **424 b**, *ritnei ramθa*, is described as *puia*, “wife” (of *pepnas vel*).

The more concise style of the Tuscanian cippi also appears in the age indications, rarer than in the metropolis. The age of the deceased is given in fourteen inscriptions, while forty-one are without it. The expression also differs from Tarquinia, where *svalce avil* + numeral is the normal way. Here, the age is given by *ril* + numeral. The only exception seems to be in **381**, where the numeral for “two” is added to the name without *ril*.

The Latin palaeography

I have identified forty Latin cippi from Tuscania, one from Castel d’Asso, one from Norchia, and two of unknown provenance in the Museo Civico di Viterbo. The basis for a palaeographic study is better than at Tarquinia in that thirty-three of these inscriptions are documented at least by a facsimile or photograph, most of them by both. Of seven, I have squeezes made in 1982, and of twenty-five, I have taken my own

photographs, in many cases with detail pictures. Ten inscriptions have only survived in *CIL*'s typographical reproduction. But the problem is that most of the Latin inscriptions are rather carelessly and unevenly produced. Not only the porous stone, but often also the scratchlike carving makes even the identification of many letters difficult.

Even though the less finished carving may give a false impression, I would date the letter forms of these Latin inscriptions as a group somewhat earlier than those of the Latin inscriptions of Tarquinia. This does not mean that the use of Latin would have started earlier at Tuscania, but it seems that as a great part of the Tarquinian cippi were written in the second and third quarters of the first century B.C., the tradition of inscribed cippi ends earlier at Tuscania. Palaeographically, the most clear criterion for this view is the appearance of serifs at the bar ends. While almost every second Latin inscription on the Tarquinian cippi shows serifs (see above, p. 26), at Tuscania I have discerned serifs in only seven inscriptions (**371, 374, 394, 399, 404, 406, 410**), and in no inscription are they regularly used. Also, cursive letter forms are more common at Tuscania. We have cursive *A*, *E* and/or *F* in eleven inscriptions of forty, while in the metropolis seventeen inscriptions of 191 have cursive forms.

The form of *R* where the right part does not come to the vertical¹⁰⁵ is quite common at Tuscania (e.g., **357, 365, 370, 394, 400**). We have several examples of *P* with open loop (**397, 406, 409, 412, 438**), but it is equally often closed. *C* and *S* are mostly quite narrow, and especially *S* is also angular (in **367**, both *C* and *S* have the narrow angular form). *N* is slanting in **404, 405, 406** and **425**; in **400**, the left bar is oblique, but the right one vertical. The numeral *L* with double side bars is encountered eleven times, with single side bar only twice (**372** and **400**). There are some, but not many ligatures: *VAL* in **416**, if we can trust *CIL*'s reproduction, and *AB* in **361**. In *Caeli* (**394**), I see a curious ligature of *A* and cursive *E*, while the earlier editors have read it *Caili*: the right bar of *A* is vertical, and the same inscription spells *Aemilia* likewise with a cursive *E*.

Phonemic, graphemic and morphemic variation

The old diphthong is preserved in *Serveili* (**430**), but /ai/ is always changed into <ae> (for *Caeli/Caili* in **394**, see above). In anaptyctic vowels, there is some variation. *Corana* (**490**) continues the Etruscan *curuna* (**53**), possibly pronounced *curna*,¹⁰⁶ which, I believe, has also given the cognomen *Corno* in **370**.¹⁰⁷ The Etruscan gentilicium *apries* (**392**) was Latinized to *Aburius* at Tarquinia and Caere, but in **395** we have *Aperius* (or possibly *Aferius*).

If *Aferius* should be read in **395**, it could give support to *Fafricia* in **402**. In both cases, however, the *F* might as well be read as *P* (**395**) or *B* (**402**), and I would prefer the normal spelling, especially as we have *Fabricius* in **443** and **444**. On the other hand, Etr. *rufre* (**353, 354, 355**) was Latinized as *Rubrius* (**357**). The Etruscan aspirate is marked in *Thania* (**399**), but not in *Tania* (**402**).¹⁰⁸ For gemination, very little evidence is observed. The cognomen *Gallus*, popular in southern cippi, is spelled with geminate *Gallo* (**372**), *Galle* (**404**), and likewise *Appia* (**438**) and *Vatterria* (**410**), but *Herenia* (**405**), *Sisinia* (**363**), *Petilius* (**372**). In *Gall-* we have the voiced stop, but in **403**, the gentilicium is spelled *Cavius*. *Gegani* (**404**) possibly continues Etr. *ceicna*, also known at Tarquinia.

¹⁰⁵ See CENCETTI 1957, 194.

¹⁰⁶ In **333** (Tarquinia), we may have [c]urnas, although [.]ernas seems more likely.

¹⁰⁷ Earlier editors have seen here the gentilicium and read *Sex. Sexti filius Corno*. The letters are difficult to interpret, but I rather believe in the normal name form *Sex. Sextili Cn.f. Corno*; see below.

¹⁰⁸ See DEVINE 1974, 143.

Morphemic peculiarities are minimal. We have noted the cognomen forms *Gallo* (372) and *Galle* (404), both in nominative name forms. The nominative ending *-i* for *-ius* in gentilicia appears four times (367, 404, 415, and 418), well in line with its occurrence at Tarquinia. Etruscan gentilicium endings have been preserved in *Corana* (490) and *Scribo* (413).

The Latin name forms

In the Latin cippi, there is only one person bearing *libertus/ta* in her name form, *Vaterria M(arci) l(iberta) Moxos(?)* (410). In addition, we have good reason to believe that *D(ecimus) Salvius Asclepiades* (411) was a freedman. But the other deceased of the cippi were probably freeborn. The difference as compared with the cippi of Tarquinia and Caere is remarkable. The reason is probably both chronological and sociological: in the first half of the first century B.C., when the social status of the freedmen had risen in these areas so that they wanted their names recorded on the tomb-stones, the tradition of exposing cippi was already declining at Tuscania. But it is also possible that this social development was somehow different in rural centres – if Tuscania can be called such – than in the metropolis.

The normal male name form in Tuscanian cippi consists of the praenomen and the gentilicium, that of women of the gentilicium alone. In addition to the two above-mentioned cognomina of freedmen, the cognomen is encountered eight times (one woman, 425, and seven men). Many of the cognomina are quite rare in Roman epigraphy. I have found no counterpart for the freedwoman's cognomen *Moxos* (410)¹⁰⁹ or the male variant *Mocos* (357). The woman in 425 has the cognomen *Tursila* (from Greek *Thyrsis?*), the man in 374 *Sulo. Corno* in 370 may originate in the Etruscan gentilicium.¹¹⁰

Of the eleven probably freeborn women, five have the filiation, six are without. Thirteen men give their father's name, seventeen do not. Two women have preserved their Etruscan praenomen (399 and 402) and three women give the name of their husband (394, 407 and 425).

Two name forms have been published by earlier editors in a strange form, with the filiation coming before the gentilicium. For 370, CIE 5734 gives *Sex. Sexti filius Corno*, and for 405, CIE 5801 *P. filia Herenia*. There may have been reasons for changing the order of the name parts and writing the word *filius/a* in full, but, with my own photographs, I have tried to find an alternative reading. Far from certain, I propose for 370 *Sex(tus) Sexti|li`u'(s) Cn(aei) f(ilius) | Corno*, and for 405 *Pořilla | Herenia. Posilla*¹¹¹ would be the third case of female praenomina in Tuscania; at Tarquinia, we have the same praenomen in 219.

The age indication

If the age of the deceased was recorded in the Etruscan cippi of Tuscania less regularly than at Tarquinia, this is not the situation in the Latin cippi. There is only one inscription without the age, that of *Herenia* (405). Another case comes from the *ager*: 443, of unknown provenance, has only the text *L. Fabr(icius)*. It fills the whole breadth of the narrow base, but there would have been space for a second line.

The most common form of the age indication, in fifteen inscriptions, was the abbreviated *v(ixit) a(nnos)* plus the numeral. *a(nnos) v(ixit)* appears three times (365, 404, 413), and in seven texts, the words were abbreviated with more than one letter. Fully written *vixit* appears twice (430, 438), and *annos* once

¹⁰⁹ The second to last letter is uncertain, but supported by *Mocos* in 357.

¹¹⁰ See below. It could also be Latin, but this is the only appearance of the cognomen; KAJANTO 1965, 334.

¹¹¹ See KAJAVA 1995, 59-60.

(395). Only *annos* without *vixit* is encountered in 357, and different abbreviations from *a.* to *anno.* five times; these may also be expanded as *anno(rum)*.

The connections of the Tuscanian gentilicia

In the Etruscan cippi of Tuscania and other minor centres of the Tarquinian area, forty-one recognizable gentilicia are encountered, represented by forty-nine persons. Most of them belong to clearly local families. Sixteen names also appear in other local inscriptions,¹¹² and another ten in the inscriptions of Tarquinia.¹¹³ Furthermore, nine names are connected to other southern cities¹¹⁴ and four to northern Etruria.¹¹⁵ Finally, two names, *hintiu* (352)¹¹⁶ and *visili* (384) are hapax.

In the Latin cippi, we have thirty-three different gentilicia, borne by forty-two persons. Seven of them are also known from the Etruscan inscriptions of Tuscania and *ager Tarquiniensis*,¹¹⁷ six more from Tarquinia,¹¹⁸ a further five from other southern¹¹⁹ and three from north Etruscan cities.¹²⁰ In *L. Anicius L. f. Saturinus* (371), two Tuscanian family names are combined, the cognomen probably coming from the mother's line.¹²¹ Eight names seem to be good Latin gentilicia: *Serv(e)ilius* (362, 430), *Sextilius* (370), *Aemilius* (394), *Calpurnius* (397), *Coelius* (399), *Fabricius* (402, 443, 444), *Valerius* (414, 415, 416) and *Ap-pius* (438). For *Sisinius* (446), *Cosconius* (401), *Vaterrius* (410) and *Munatius* (408), I cannot present clear Etruscan counterparts, but it is possible that they continue Etruscan names, either unknown or transformed in the Latinization process. In any case, I have the impression that the proportion of non-Etruscan families in the Latin cippus inscriptions is greater at Tuscania than at Tarquinia.

The date of the cippi of Tuscania and *ager Tarquiniensis*

There is very little archaeological evidence to help in the dating of the Tuscanian cippi. Support could be found in the numerous sarcophagi, but there are no certain cases where a cippus could be connected to the deceased of a sarcophagus. The cippi 359 and 360 were found with a chamber tomb in the necropolis of Pian di Mola with tomb material from the third to the first century B.C. The only sarcophagus with an inscription, *treptie · σ · l ril | XXXIIX* (CIE 5707 = ET AT 1.25) may belong to the founder of the tomb in the late third century.¹²² Cippus 359 *trepties · l(arθ) · l(a)r(isal) | ri(l) · LII* could record his father, who perhaps died one or two decades earlier, but *l(arθ)* is such a common praenomen that this remains uncertain.

¹¹² *pepnes trepties stlanes veies zalvi nerinai vipe caes calisnial atal cumlnai atnal nuixlnei manial aleθnas velisinas.*

¹¹³ *lemni ceisinas petrui spurini apries setuini metle sveitui ancariis σemiu.*

¹¹⁴ *ancnei velθernal puinci faltui ritnei rus() velθriθial vuizu.*

¹¹⁵ *rufres minati capna aneinei.*

¹¹⁶ An alternative reading is *sintiu*; see below, p. 177. That name, too, is not known elsewhere, but might be a variant of the *senti*-stem.

¹¹⁷ *Rubrius Anicius Aperius Atinius Corana Petronius Salvius.*

¹¹⁸ *Saufeius Titius Geganius Licinius Venuleius.*

¹¹⁹ *Vininius Pituanus Campanus Cavius Pompilius Lentinius.*

¹²⁰ *Laetorius Petilius Herenius.*

¹²¹ *ancnei 360, saturinies ET AT 1.47.*

¹²² *PE*, 545-47, with further references. I would, on palaeographic and onomastic grounds, rather date the inscriptions to the first half of the second century B.C.

Cippus **378** *calisnial* | *ramθas* is homonymous with the woman of the sarcophagus *CIE 5740 = ET AT 1.46*, but inasmuch as the sarcophagus has disappeared, it does not give dating criteria. The Pepna tomb of Cipollara, found in 1694, included the sarcophagus of *vel pepna ruvfe* (*CIE 5745 = ET AT 1.49*) as well as the cippus of *pepnas vel* (**424 a**), his wife *ritnei ramθa* (**424 b**) and his daughter *pepnei ramθa* (**423**). The sarcophagus is dated to the first half of the third century B.C.,¹²³ but again, the identification of the persons of the sarcophagus and the cippus remains uncertain.

The internal chronological criteria of the cippus inscriptions follow in the general lines those of Tarquinia. Nevertheless, there is no inscription that seems to come from the fourth century, and, at the other end, the Latin cippi – and the whole cippus tradition – seem to die out in the middle of the first century B.C. while they continue at Tarquinia till the end of the century. Even if the oldest stratum may be missing, most of the palaeographic, structural and onomastic criteria presented above support a view that, as a group, the cippi of Tuscania and *ager Tarquiniensis* are somewhat earlier than the bulk of the Tarquinian cippi. We must, however, take into account the alternative possibility that the phenomena offering these criteria arrived more slowly on the periphery than at Tarquinia, the centre.

¹²³ See *PE*, 365-67.

The Caeretan cippi

I have recognized 336 funeral cippi with inscriptions from Caere. Of these, the majority, 237 cippi, are written in Latin, 99 in Etruscan. The proportion of Latin cippi, 71%, is higher than at Tarquinia (57%) and Tuscania (52%), not to speak of Volsinii, where only five Latin cippi are included in the material, or Vulci with four Latin inscriptions.

The cippi of Caere differ from those of other southern cities in other respects too. Nearly all cippi have been found in the necropoleis of the ancient city of Caere, while Tarquinia and Volsinii also offer rich material from rural centres and areas. The typology of the Caeretan cippi makes a clear distinction between monuments for women and men. No such distinction is apparent in the other cippus traditions of the Hellenistic period. In the male cippi, there is also a distinction between Etruscan and Latin inscriptions in the placement of the epitaph (see below). Finally, the number of cippi without inscription may be higher in Caere than in the other towns. The edition of Blumhofer publishes 115 such monuments. We must, however, take into account that some if not many of them may have had now lost inscriptions.¹²⁴ In addition, no-one has searched for and published uninscribed cippi from other areas of southern Etruria as eagerly as Blumhofer did. An exception is the publication of the excavations of Fondo Scataglini of Tarquinia, where the share of uninscribed cippi is close to that of Caere (see above, p. 15).

The cippi of Caere are better published and studied than those of the other cities of southern Etruria. I worked with them in the summer of 1969 for my licentiate thesis,¹²⁵ at the same time as M. Cristofani prepared volume II, 1, 4 of *Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum*.¹²⁶ I had an opportunity to discuss with Cristofani many readings, and part of my comments were included in Cristofani's 'Addenda et corrigenda',¹²⁷ as well as H. Krummrey's Addenda to *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* I² (Berlin 1986). The knowledge of the Caeretan cippi was much advanced with the publication of M. Blumhofer's dissertation in 1993.¹²⁸ Blumhofer's merits are great in adjusting the typology of the cippi and building a chronology for them. He also discovered twenty unpublished cippus inscriptions. In this study, I trust in many aspects of Blumhofer's results. Unfortunately, he was not an epigraphist, and, hence, many of his readings and his palaeographic analysis must be revised.¹²⁹

¹²⁴ In 1983, I made several "to be sure" squeezes of porous stones on which inscriptions may or may not have existed. At Caere, some inscriptions had also been painted and have left minimal if any traces.

¹²⁵ Unpublished thesis in Finnish, University of Helsinki 1969.

¹²⁶ I. Tituli, II. Imagines et indices, Florence 1972.

¹²⁷ 'CIE II, I, 4: *Addenda et corrigenda*', *SE XLIV*, 1976, 187-199.

¹²⁸ *Etruskische Cippi. Untersuchungen am Beispiel von Cerveteri*. Köln 1993.

¹²⁹ This is problematic especially with the epitaphs published by him – and seen only by him. There are in most cases photographs, but taken only from one angle, while the text goes around the whole cippus. To refind the stones in the rather chaotic depositories of the Caeretan necropoleis is almost impossible.

The typology of the cippi

The first advanced typology for the Caeretan cippi was created by Cristofani in *CIE* II, I, 4 (pp. 401-2). The distinction between male cippi of the column form and female cippi of the house form was long known. Cristofani now divided the male cippi into two types, both with four subtypes, on the basis of the height of the column, the form of its top and the profile of the base. Likewise, he distinguished three subtypes in the house form of female cippi, and added one type for the plate form and one for the cubic form of female cippi. He did not try to build a chronology based on this typology.

Blumhofer grouped all column cippi under type II, and subgrouped them further on the basis of the form of the base: IIa with rounded base profile, IIb with angular base profile, IIc with mouldings or similar. Each of these types is further divided on the basis of the height of the column into three types, i.e., IIa₁ with low column, IIa₂ with middle high column, and IIa₃ with high column. The female house-form cippi were grouped under type IIIa and further divided according to outstanding roof and other accessory elements into subgroups IIIa₁₋₄. The plate and cubic forms belong to type IIIb (subtypes IIIb₁₋₂). Blumhofer also found seven “chronological predecessors” to the inscribed cippi and labelled them as Ia (shield type) and Ib (special forms). These seven cippi are without inscriptions.

Blumhofer does not explicitly define a chronological line of the types separated by him, but as he tries to date by various criteria every single cippus, the development as outlined by him becomes evident:

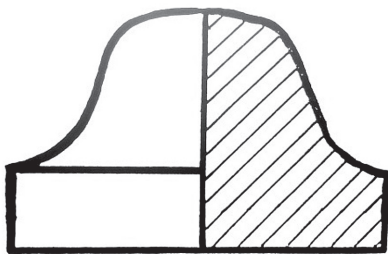


Figure 7: Type Blumhofer IIa₁

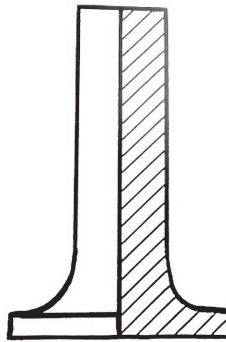


Figure 8: Type Blumhofer IIa₂ = 576

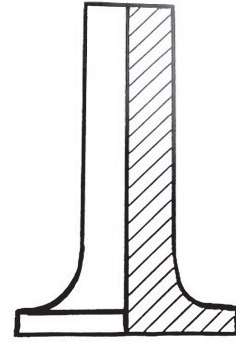


Figure 9: Type Blumhofer IIa₃ = 593

IIa₁: “Hoher Basisrand, Säulenstumpf”: 4th-2nd century (one or two Etr. inscriptions, 10 uninscribed)

IIa₂: “Flacher Basisrand, mittelhohe Säule”: 3rd-1st century (25 Etr., 16 Lat. inscriptions, 34 uninscribed)

IIa₃: “Flacher Basisrand, hohe Säule”: 3rd-1st c. (14 Etr., 7 Lat. inscriptions, 4 uninscribed)

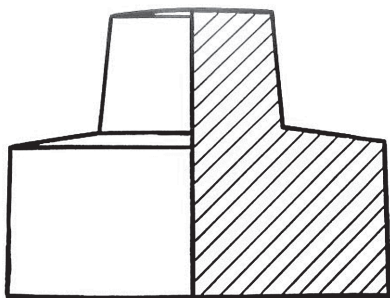


Figure 10: Type Blumhofer IIb₁ = 635

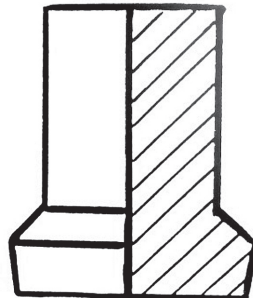


Figure 11: Type Blumhofer IIb₂ = 579

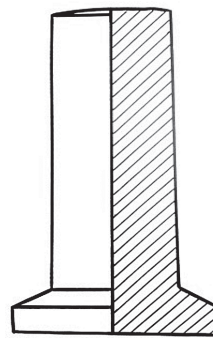


Figure 12: Type Blumhofer IIb₃ = 484



Figure 13: Type Blumhofer IIc = 502

I**b**₁: “Hoher Basisrand, Säulenstumpf”: 4th-2nd century (10 Etruscan inscriptions)

I**b**₂: “Flacher Basisrand, mittelhohe Säule”: 3rd-1st century (1 Etruscan, 62 Latin inscriptions, 19 un-inscribed)

I**b**₃: “Flacher Basisrand, hohe Säule”: 3rd-1st century (4 Etruscan, 27 Latin inscriptions)

I**c**: “Profiliertes Basistyp”: 3rd-1st century (2 Etr., 10 Lat. Inscriptions)

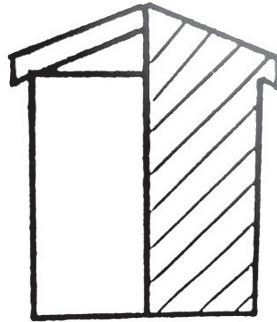


Figure 14: Type Blumhofer
IIIa₁ = 786

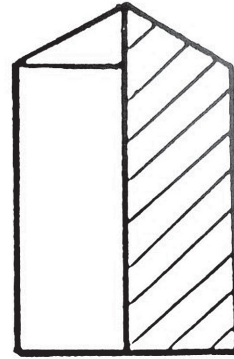


Figure 15: Type Blumhofer
IIIa₃ = 652

IIIa₁: “Überstehendes Dach, Tür- oder Fensterangabe”: 4th-3rd century (3 Etruscan inscriptions, 14 un-inscribed)

IIIa₂: “Überstehendes Dach mit First- und Fusspfetten”: 3rd-1st century (4 Etruscan, 1 Latin inscription, 13 un-inscribed)

IIIa₃: “Kein überstehendes Dach, gedrungener Quader”: 3rd-1st century (5 Etruscan, 7 Latin inscriptions, 7 un-inscribed)

IIIa₄: “Kein überstehendes Dach, schlanker Quader”: 2nd-1st century (1 Etruscan, 24 Latin inscriptions, 8 un-inscribed)

IIIb₁: “Block mit flacher Basis”: 4th-3rd century (3 un-inscribed)

IIIb₂: “Einfacher Block”: 4th-1st century (2 Etruscan, 3 Latin inscriptions, 5 un-inscribed)

A large number of cippi published in earlier collections were no longer to be found and were not included in these figures.

On the basis of Blumhofer’s datings and the proportions of Etruscan vs. Latin inscriptions, we can draw certain conclusions. First, the distinctive feature “rounded vs. angular base profile in column cippi” seems to be significant in the way that the rounded profile (type IIa) more often belongs to older strata and the angular profile (type IIb) to younger strata. The groups with rounded profile include forty Etruscan and twenty-two Latin inscriptions, while those with angular profile have only fifteen Etruscan against eighty-nine Latin inscriptions. Also, the height of the column seems to be distinctive. The low column, “Säulenstumpf”, never appears in cippi with Latin inscriptions, while Etruscan inscriptions on cippi with middle size or high columns are a clear minority (44 examples against 112 Latin). We can, furthermore, state that the high base (types IIa₁ and IIb₁) seems to fall into disuse in the second century, as there is no Latin inscription in these groups.¹³⁰ For female cippi, the material is less extensive. The general trend seems to be towards simpler forms. Cippi indicating architectural elements (types IIIa₁ and IIIa₂) bear mainly Etruscan inscriptions.¹³¹

¹³⁰ The difference between Blumhofer’s types IIb₁ and IIb_{2,3} remains somewhat unclear, as the latter groups also include cippi with a quite high base – “flach” and “hoch” do not indicate opposites.

¹³¹ For adjustments in the typology of the female cippi, see NASO 1993, 491.

But even though one can statistically see chronological differences between the cippus types, it is evident that at Caere as well, all types have a rather long life span and their periods of use overlapped considerably. The types may give support for the dating of a single cippus, but are of little help in building a relative chronology covering the whole material.

One peculiar distinction should be discussed in this connection. In the column cippi, the Latin inscription is, with only one exception (**606**), carved around the shaft, while the Etruscan inscriptions appear nearly always on the upper side of the base. It is difficult to see the reason for this distinction. An inscription on the base was certainly easier to read, as the cippi were placed on the ground. Texts on the shaft could be motivated if the cippi were placed higher, on the level of the spectator's eyes, but this was clearly not the case. Even so, one would either have to turn the cippus or walk around it in order to see the whole text, which was evidently not possible. The inscriptions around the upper side of the base required in principle "cuneiform" letters (narrower near the column and wider away from it), but there is no such difference between Etruscan and Latin palaeography. We must probably see here simply a change of mode, which happened at a certain time, in this case simultaneously with the language shift of the cippus inscriptions. On the other hand, this explanation would be valid only if the language shift had been abrupt or if there had been a pause in the cippus tradition during which Latin overcame the Etruscan language. There are six (or possibly nine)¹³² Etruscan inscriptions written around the shaft of the column, which could shed some light on the problem. No. **502** *c(ae) campanes* with broad, round *C* could well present the last phase of the Etruscan inscriptions at Caere. The same may be true with **472** *av(le) tarχ[nas . .] c(lan)* and **591** *[- - -]as v(elus) c(lan)*, both with *A* of the Latin form. The letter forms of **585** *[. .] cipie[s]*, and the letter forms and name form of **510** *m(arce) paχnas l(arθal) c(lan)* are equally late. **765** *]mas m(arces) c(lan)*, found and published with a photograph by Blumhofer, cannot be dated on the basis of available evidence. On the other side, the only Latin cippus with the inscription on the base, **606** *P(ublius) Grebo L(uci) f(ilius)*, is among the oldest Latin cippi.

The stone used for the cippi is usually defined by the editors, but as a non-expert, I cannot evaluate how reliable these definitions are. *Macco* and *nenfro* are the most common stone types, and in a way that *macco* prevails among Etruscan and *nenfro* among Latin cippi. Quite many Latin cippi were made of *peperino*, which was rare in the group of Etruscan cippi. Finally, there are some ten cippi recorded as "of marble", two Etruscan ones among them (**480** and **686**, which has now disappeared). If correctly defined, these should belong to the latest phase.

Cippi belonging to family graves

We have at Caere better chances of finding support for dating cippi from genealogies inside family graves. First, there are two cippi declaring the building of a family tomb, probably written very close to the first burials. No. **635** *vel : matunas larisalisa : | an : cn συθi · cεριχunce* was found in the *Tomba dei Rilievi*, now dated to the third quarter of the fourth century.¹³³ Both the type (IIB₁) and the palaeography of the cippus (see below) differentiate it from the main body of the Etruscan cippi and support its belonging to the oldest stratum. From this tomb of the family *matuna*, one other cippus, **636** *larθi · matuna(i) · arθal|isa*, was found,

¹³² Two inscriptions are indicated as being carved "immediately above the base" (**685**, see WIKANDER – WIKANDER, 151-52), or "inter basim et cylindrum" (**686**, see *CIL* XI 3691a). Both cippi are lost. For **471**, *CIE* indicates the place on the column, but this may be a mistake, as the facsimile shows the round form of a base inscription

¹³³ See NASO 1993, 490. *PE*, 305-7; CRISTOFANI 1966b, 237-38, date it one quarter century later.

but the lady cannot be safely placed in the family genealogy.¹³⁴ The other building inscription on a cippus, **662** *laris : a[t]ies : an cn : tamera : qurθce*, from Tomb No. **3** of Via delle Colonnate, also represents type IIa₁ and letter forms belonging to the oldest cippi of Caere, but the tomb itself does not give any criteria for its dating.

The *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* of the Tarchna family offers fifty-seven parietal inscriptions, most of which can be placed in a family tree covering seven or eight generations from the third to the first century B.C.¹³⁵ In connection with the tomb, eleven cippi were found (**465-475**). Some of these can be associated with persons recorded in the parietal epitaphs. No. **469** *laris · ta[rχ]nas · vel[θur]uσα*, also remembered in CIE 5955, belongs to the second generation of the family (in Cristofani's dating ca. 255-20 B.C.). No. **470** *Latin[ia C(ai) f(ilia) ?]* is identical with CIE 5939, wife of CIE 5960, and belongs to the seventh generation of the family (ca. 80-45 B.C.). No. **473** *M(arcus) Tarçna [- - -]* may be identical with CIE 5925 of the sixth generation (ca. 115-80 B.C.). No. **474** *A(ulus) T[arquitius . .] lib(ertus)* could be a freedman of CIE 5960 of the seventh generation. Finally, No. **467** *[. Ta]rquiti C(ai) f(ili) Galli* is probably identical with CIE 5915 of the eighth and last generation of the tomb (ca. 45-10 B.C.).

Close to the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* were situated two tombs of the family Maclae from the middle and the second half of the fourth century.¹³⁶ In addition to eleven parietal inscriptions, four cippi are connected with the tombs (probably *Tomba I*). One of the persons recorded on cippi, **477** *[θanχv]il · panc[i] | pui[a]*,¹³⁷ is identical with the wife of the main couple of *Tomba I* (CIE 5976). It is also possible that **478** *ranθul[a] | matvna[i]*¹³⁸ is identical with the wife of the second generation in *Tomba II*, ET 1.72 *ranθu mat[unai]*, or possibly with ET Cr 1.62 *ranθ[]* in *Tomba I*.

At least two centuries later is the third tomb, Tomb No. **40**, belonging to the family Maclae. The eleven cippi found in or near it all belong to freedmen or freedwomen of *L(ucius) Magilius* (**513-523**). The tomb itself does not offer any criteria for dating. We can, however, assume that the burials were made within a rather narrow period. The fact that all male members bear the praenomen of their *patronus*, the frequency of the cognomen (at least eight of eleven) as well as the letter forms clearly show that the cippi are from the first century B.C., most probably from its second quarter. The belonging of **615** *Magilia L(uci) l(iberta) Hebene* to this tomb remains uncertain, as it was placed, probably by earlier excavators, in Tomb No. **236**. No. **677** is one more cippus of a freedman of this family, but the *patronus* was *Marcus*.

The *Tomba dei Sarcofagi* from the end of the fifth and the first half of the fourth century¹³⁹ offers one parietal inscription (CIE 5984) *v(el) apucus a(vles) c(lan)* and three cippi (**480-482**), of which **480** *larθi apvciua* has the same gentilicium as the parietal inscription. This has led to the conclusion that this tomb with fine fourth-century sarcophagi belonged to an Apucu family. It is, however, clear that cippus **480** belongs to a much later time. The marble plate is written in letters with serifs, and I would date it as late as the first quarter of the first century B.C. The parietal inscription is much more difficult to date, but I would exclude the possibility of a fourth-century inscription.¹⁴⁰ The name form with filiation of the Roman type

¹³⁴ CRISTOFANI 1966b, 237-38, places her in the oldest generation.

¹³⁵ See CRISTOFANI 1965, 56-64.

¹³⁶ See PE, 296-97; COLONNA, SE XLI, 1973, 335.

¹³⁷ The second line is my interpretation from Mengarelli's obscure copy. It fits palaeographically quite well with what Mengarelli saw, and the husband's epitaph *arnθ maclae | puiac* supports it.

¹³⁸ My reading; the first letter of the gentilicium is unclear, but *M* is at least as good as *SV* of ET Cr 1.65.

¹³⁹ G. COLONNA, SE XLV, 1977, 335.

¹⁴⁰ This dating is given, e.g., in PE, 77.

would rather lead to the second century. It is still possible that the tomb was built by the Apucu family, but it is equally possible that a fourth-century tomb was opened for reuse two centuries later.

Similar cases, where the connection of cippi with the first use of the tomb is unclear, are the *Tomba del Triclinio* (cippi 483-485), Tomb No. 120 (cippi 548-550), Tomb No. 170 (cippi 572-581), Tomb No. 5 in Via delle Serpi (cippi 653-654), Tomb No. 6 in the same Via (cippi 655-660),¹⁴¹ and even the *Tomba dei Claudii*, where I doubt the connection of the cippus 672 *L(ucius) Verati L(uci) f(ilius)*, found at the door of the tomb, with the family. In all these cases, the persons remembered on the cippi bear different gentilicia and the cippi are often much later than the tomb itself. The situation is different with Tomb No. 169. Four cippi were found inside the tomb, all bearing different gentilicia (558-561). On the threshold, ten more cippi were found, and of these, six belong to the family Althra (562-567). It seems probable that the tomb was originally built for this family, but later taken into common use. The tomb itself does not offer criteria for more exact dating, but I would date the oldest Althra cippus, 562 [. . . *alθ]ras : marcaσα :*, to the first half of the third century.¹⁴²

We may take one more characteristic example. In the excavations of Fondazione Lerici in 1962, cippus 673 *M. Rufi D. I. Felix* was found in front of Tomb No. 221, with material from the third to the first century B.C.¹⁴³ The cippus can be connected with the tomb, but one cannot on the basis of the tomb gifts say which particular period of the tomb's time of use it belongs to. It is the name which makes clear that this *Felix* belongs to the last phase of the tomb. As it is, we can say that even though the support of archaeological datings can only seldom be used for single cippi, the general picture of those areas where the major part of the cippi were found is useful. The vast tomb material from Mengarelli's excavations was studied and published by Ricci in 1955.¹⁴⁴ For our purpose, the fact that Arretian ceramics were found in some tombs, but not the *terra sigillata* proper, is valuable, as it would indicate that burials continued up to the middle of the first century B.C., but not much longer.

The Etruscan palaeography

The Etruscan alphabet of Caere in the Hellenistic period differs in certain aspects from that of other cities of southern Etruria. The most apparent difference is the upright position of *sade*, resembling reverse *sigma*. Particular to Caere is also the long, curved lowest bar of *E* and *V*. A further peculiarity generally attributed to the Caeretan alphabet is the ascending (from right to left) bar in *A*, *Z* and *T*, in accordance with the northern alphabet, while the corresponding bars are mainly descending in other areas of southern Etruria.¹⁴⁵



Figure 16: 774 facsimile

¹⁴¹ CIE, Nos. 6189 and 6190 (656 and 657), sees in this tomb two members of the family *Grebo*, but CIE 6189 (= 656) must be read *Trebo[ni]*.

¹⁴² PE, 50, constructs a family tree for the tomb, but erroneously interprets *c(lan)* in the filiation for *c(aes)* and sees in the praenomen following the gentilicium the name of the deceased, not that of his father. At Caere, there is no case of the inversion of praenomen and gentilicium.

¹⁴³ CAVAGNARO VANONI, SE 35, 1967, 532.

¹⁴⁴ *Monumenti Antichi* 42, 1955, 201-1048. My colleagues and I inspected the material in 1969 in the storerooms of the Banditaccia necropolis.

¹⁴⁵ See the tables in MAGGIANI 1990, 186 and 188.

In Maggiani's classification of the alphabets of the Hellenistic period, the main corpus of the Caeretan cippi present the "grafia regolarizzata". Maggiani knew only one instance of "grafia capitale" from Caere, cippus 774, which he accordingly dates to the fourth century.¹⁴⁶ Especially the form of *M* is unique among the cippus inscriptions. We may also note the *R* with full-height loop, as well as the narrow *C* and *S*. *N* has the oblique bar from the top of the right vertical to the bottom of the left one. *A* has a vertical right bar, curved left bar and clearly ascending middle bar. Except for the form of *M*, all the other letter forms are common in later cippus inscriptions of Caere.

In search of the starting point for the palaeographic development of the cippus inscriptions, we should still look at the two cippi recording the building of late fourth-century tombs, 635 and 662.



Figure 17: 635 facsimile



Figure 18: 662 facsimile

We notice that *M* already consists of three verticals and two diagonals: in 635 from top to bottom, while in 662 from top to the middle of the next vertical. *N* has the same form with diagonal from top to bottom as in 774 (the first *N* of 662 also looks similar in my squeeze), as does *A* with curved left bar and descending middle bar. *R* has a full-height loop in 662, but in 635, we have one half-height and one three-quarters loop. In 662, *C* and *S* have angular forms, but the last *C*, like these letters in 635, is rounded. In both inscriptions, *E* and *V* have rather parallel oblique bars.

In his study of the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, Cristofani distinguished three palaeographic groups of the mainly painted wall inscriptions. The oldest group (inscriptions from ca. 255-185 B.C.) is curvilinear, characterized by long, curved lowest bar of *E* and *V*. In later groups (inscriptions from ca. 220-80 B.C.), the top bar of *T* becomes horizontal, sometimes curved, the loop of *R* gets smaller, and, in the latest phase, the letters are rather irregular and rectilinear.¹⁴⁷

Before we now turn to the analysis of the forms of single letters, we must discuss the documentation on which this study is based. Of the ninety-nine Etruscan cippi, I have had paper squeezes (made by me in 1969) for four inscriptions, facsimile + photograph for fifty-two, only facsimile for twelve, only photograph for six, Mengarelli's reproduction for twelve and the text alone for thirteen inscriptions. The squeeze is the best basis for a palaeographical study, better than autopsy. The absorbent paper reproduces even the smallest unevenness in the stone, which eye + finger cannot distinguish. For some reason, I made squeezes of

¹⁴⁶ MAGGIANI 1990, 186 n. 43.

¹⁴⁷ CRISTOFANI 1965, 53-56, 62.

only a few Etruscan cippi in 1969, while those of Latin cippi are better represented.¹⁴⁸ The problem with the photographs of *CIE* is that in difficult cases, Cristofani strengthened the letters with pencil, thus giving his interpretation of the text, not necessarily what was written there. Also, the facsimiles of *CIE* (and *SE*) are often inaccurate for a palaeographic study. Mengarelli's copies of later lost cippi can be used only for some typical letter forms.

I discuss here the variation in eight letters, trying to find, on the one hand, developments in forms that could be used in dating, and, on the other hand, peculiarities of the Etruscan letter forms of Caere as compared with other southern areas. The table at the end of this analysis gives the main types and the variants of all letters.

A: The main type in the Etruscan cippi has a vertical right bar, curved left bar and ascending middle bar. This type is encountered in twenty-seven cippi, including the early "tomb builder" cippi **635** and **662**. The variant with horizontal middle bar is somewhat less common (in nineteen cippi), and the same type with descending middle bar appears in six cippi. There are several other variants. Angular left bar with ascending middle bar is encountered in six cippi. In seven inscriptions, we have the Latin-type *A* of two diagonals and horizontal middle bar, the same with rounded top likewise in seven inscriptions. The Volsinian basic form of *A*, two verticals and two parallel descending oblique bars, is met only in the early **493**. It is hard to discern chronological differences between these variants. I took as parallel material the inscriptions of the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, where, in the two first generations (ca. 290-240 B.C.), I counted twenty *A* letters with ascending, five with horizontal and two with descending middle bar. In these inscriptions, the right bar is also often oblique. In the fourth and fifth generations, there are eleven ascending, five horizontal and six descending bars in this letter. If this can be called a trend, it is also visible in cippus inscriptions: the horizontal and the descending middle bar of *A* are gaining ground in the second century. But quite often the different types appear in the same inscription, both in the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* and in the cippi, and practically all variants can be met in early as well as in late inscriptions of the Hellenistic period.

C, S: In contrast to the letter forms of Volsinii, round types clearly prevail at Caere. In the "tomb builder" cippi, **635** has round forms, while **662** has twice angular *S*, but both angular and round *C*. In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, there are very few clear examples of angular *C* or *S*.¹⁴⁹ In the cippus material, forty-one inscriptions show round and seventeen angular forms – again, both forms are often seen in the same text. Any chronological trend cannot be discerned. Nevertheless, it looks like the broad forms, where the curve of *C* grows beyond a semicircle and the lower curve of *S* turns upwards, would be rather late.

E, V: Besides the normal forms, Caere shows for these letters a variant with downwards rounded lowest bar. The lowest bar may also be straight, but strongly descending and longer than the upper bars.¹⁵⁰ The curved lower bar is encountered already in **483**, **474** and **789**, the long straight bar in **635**, all these cippi belonging to the oldest stratum. However, both types seem to occur throughout the tradition of Etruscan cippus inscriptions, with twenty-nine inscriptions with curved and twenty-one with straight lower bar.

¹⁴⁸ Actually the reason is clear: it was much easier to make squeezes of inscriptions around the column than on those around the surface of a round base. My main goal in the licentiate thesis was to prove that Mengarelli's view of Latin cippi starting in the 4th century was wrong, and for that, squeezes of Etruscan cippi were not needed.

¹⁴⁹ *C* in *CIE* 5958 may be the best example.

¹⁵⁰ If the reproduction of Mengarelli is reliable, **548** has a further variant of *V* where the upper bar is downwards rounded and the straight lower bar starts from its end, like open reverse Latin *R*.

M, N: For the “grafia capitale” form of *M* in **774**, see above; the form in **798** is rather close to it. The form of the Hellenistic period has three vertical bars connected by two oblique bars, and in the case of *N*, correspondingly, two verticals connected by an oblique bar. The distinctive feature comes from the oblique bars, which may go from the top of one vertical bar to the bottom of the following,¹⁵¹ or they go only to the middle of the following vertical, and they can also start below the top, even though this type is very rare at Caere.¹⁵² The types with diagonals from the top to the bottom are considered older,¹⁵³ but in *N*, the similarity of this type with the Latin letter must also be taken into account. Again, we must state that both types are met at Caere during the whole period of the Etruscan cippus inscriptions. In total, both types are met in twenty-five inscriptions. The top-to-bottom oblique bars are slightly losing ground in favour of middle-ended bars, but without sufficient distinction to give a chronological criterion.

Sade: One of the peculiarities of the Caeretan writing was the upright position of this letter. It has created a number of problems for epigraphists in its transliteration – and also for the carvers of the inscriptions. I would emphasize that this mark is not a four-bar *sigma*,¹⁵⁴ but a different marking of *sade*; the M-form *sade* is not found in Caeretan inscriptions. Thus, it could simply be transliterated like *sade* (in the practice of this work, <σ>). The transliteration of Rix in *ET* is complicated, if not misleading, as he uses the *sade* sign (or *san* in his vocabulary) even when a normal *S* is written in places *sade* is normally used.¹⁵⁵

The opposition of the phonemes marked by the upright four-bar *sade* and the three-bar or curvilinear <s> has been so thin that they have often been mixed together in spelling. A good example comes from the inscription on the central pillar of the *Tomba dei Claudi*, where the stonecutter first wrote *suθi*, but then corrected it with a small stroke to *suθi* (*CIE* 6213). In the same tomb, *CIE* 6216 gives *clavtiesa* with <s>. The fact is that just the word *suθi* is always written with *sade* in the Caeretan inscriptions, but otherwise the usage is mixed. In the filiation with the enclitic definite article *-σα*, I counted eight cases spelled with *sigma* (e.g., *larisalisa* **635**) and equally eight cases with *sade* (e.g., *marcaσα* **562**). The praenomen *σεθρε* seems to occur only once at Caere, in **537**, probably spelled with <s>, while the gentilicium *σεθρνα* in **484**, one of the earliest cippi, is spelled with *sade*. Can we in general see a chronological difference? One could think that earlier inscriptions could better distinguish between these graphemes; in fact, in the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, the two cases with *sade* both belong to the second generation (*CIE* 5932, 5955), while the two cases with *sigma* to the second and the fourth generation (*CIE* 5918, 5910). But among the cippi, the above-mentioned **635** with *larisalisa* is one of the earliest cippi – and the same carver spelled *suθi*.

The influence of *S* on *sade* is visible in its rounding, becoming close to 3, which is rare in the M-form *sade*. In the cippi, we have both the angular form (**484**, **685**, **773**) and the rounded form (**562**, **635**, **789**), but the few examples do not allow further conclusions.

R: The diminishing loop of *R* is often considered the best chronological criterion for the Etruscan inscriptions of the Hellenistic period.¹⁵⁶ This does not help at Caere, as there are only three cippus inscriptions

¹⁵¹ This is the form of the Pyrgi gold tablets, but the other form is also met quite early; see MAGGIANI 1990, 189.

¹⁵² In some cippus inscriptions, the left vertical bar is somewhat curved (e.g., **508**), while in others the oblique bars tend to curve upwards (e.g., **664**).

¹⁵³ The table of MAGGIANI 1990, 188, gives this type for the fourth century and the other types for the following centuries.

¹⁵⁴ So, for instance, WALLACE 2008, 21.

¹⁵⁵ For his principles, see *ETI*, 22; for examples, see *ETCr* 1.5, 7, 12 and so on, where the inscription has <s>, but *ET* gives <σ>.

¹⁵⁶ See KAIMIO 2010, 19, with further references.

with full-height loop (**493**, **662** and **774**). All these cippi belong to the oldest stratum of the Caeretan cippus tradition. Of the other early cippi, **635** shows one half-height and one two-thirds-height loop of *R*. The two-thirds-height loop is also encountered in **773**.¹⁵⁷ In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, the only full-height loop seems to be in *CIE* 5941, belonging to the first generation of the tomb. Hence, the change from full-height loop to half-height loop, with a short middle phase, seems to be quite consistent at Caere and datable to the late fourth or the early third century. The difference as compared with Tarquinia and Volsinii is clear. In these areas, the full-height-loop *R* and the half-height-loop *R* appear side by side for a long period (see pp. 18 and 85-86). In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* of Caere, there is a curious example of a tail under the half-height loop, like the reverse Latin *R* (*CIE* 5933). If we can trust in the photograph of **589** (*CIE* 6101) rather than in the facsimile, we would also have one instance of this Latin influence among the cippus inscriptions.

T: The ascending oblique bar of *T* (and of *Z*, but there is no example in the cippi) distinguishes the inscriptions of Caere from other southern cities. This is the type in eleven of the fifteen analysable cippus inscriptions with *T*. In addition, there is one case of a descending bar (**462**, one of the early inscriptions) and three examples of the horizontal bar (**472**, **478** and **592**).

Other letters: *Theta* is usually round in the cippus inscriptions.¹⁵⁸ In **484** it has a dot in the middle¹⁵⁹ and it was drawn with a compass, which makes it clearly higher than the other letters. *P* and *L* normally consist of a vertical and a short oblique bar. In **582**, the oblique bar of *P* starts horizontally, but is then curved downwards. In **571**, one of the latest Etruscan cippi, we may have the Latin *L* with horizontal bar.¹⁶⁰ *H* only appears in three cippi, and for **682** no facsimile or photograph is available. In the two other cases, **462** and **789**, the letter is rectangular, traversed by a horizontal bar. *Chi* in **635** has diagonals almost as high as the vertical; they are also quite long in **472**. The diagonals start from the middle in **527**.¹⁶¹ This inscription also shows the best example of a *Y*-like *U*, where the bars meet in the middle height.¹⁶² The only Φ (**662**) is round.¹⁶³

Interpunctuation: There is great variation in the dots between words. Even within one inscription, **635**, zero, one, two, three and four dots can be used between words and names. The most common type is one round dot in the middle of the line, in forty-three inscriptions. Colon is met in eight and triple colon in seven inscriptions. More common than these is a small slanting cross, used for punctuation in eleven cippi. The only chronological difference in the use of dots is that the cross is not encountered in the oldest inscriptions,

¹⁵⁷ This variant also appears in **576** and **663**.

¹⁵⁸ Angular *theta* is found in **563**.

¹⁵⁹ This is still used in the inscription of the central pillar of the *Tomba dei Claudi* *CIE* 6213 from the 4th cent. B.C.

¹⁶⁰ The letter before *N* has been interpreted in different ways, but I think *L* is the only one possible, making *ET*'s reading *puntlnai* probable. This is supported by the Latin inscription from *Aquae Caeretanæ* with the name *Pontilius*, *AEp* 1989, No. **306** = 2006, No. **106** = 2007, 51.

¹⁶¹ Possibly also in **507**, if we can rely on Mengarelli's copy.

¹⁶² CRISTOFANI 1966b, 237-38, considers that this form disappeared at the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. There are other less clear examples, for instance in **483** and **582**. If my reading *pui[a]* in the second line of **477** is correct, this might be one further case.

¹⁶³ The letter *F* is not met in the cippus inscriptions (if we do not trust in Mengarelli's copy *ruf(e)* in **584**), and it is, after *thefarie velianas* in the gold tablets of Pyrgi, only encountered at Caere in vase inscriptions.

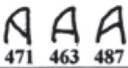








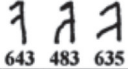
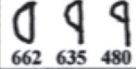



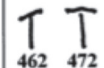












	Main forms	Variants		Main forms	Variants
A	 471 463 487	 487 476 461 493	N	 635 571	 461
C	 476 553		P	 480	 582
E	 635 483 643		Sade	 484 635	
V	 643 483 635		R	 662 635 480	
Z			S	 635 662	
H	 462		T	 635	 462 472
⊕	 635	 484	U	 635	 527
I	 484		Φ	 662	
L	 635	 571	X	 635 472	 527
M	 527	 476 774	F		

Table 2: The Etruscan letter forms of the Caeretan cippi

and actually its use continues in the Latin cippi. The triangular dots, either struck by a triangular tool or drawn with three bars, remain uncertain in the Etruscan inscriptions.¹⁶⁴

Serifs: In the Etruscan inscriptions, we have two instances of serifs at the bar ends of the letter. **571** is a normal house form cippus, while the epitaph of *larθi apvciua* (**480** = *CIE* 5985) was written on a marble plate. The inscriptions with serifs, Etruscan or Latin, appear at Caere, as far as I can see, first at the beginning of the first century.

Writing direction: We may still take note of two cases where the sinistrorsum writing direction falters. In **663**, the female cippus of *ram(θa) cre|ic[i]*, the space on the “roof flat” ended and the scribe continued the last three letters on the other flat, but did it dextrorsum, so this became a boustrophedon text. In **545**, the first letter, *R*, at the right edge of the stone, is written dextrorsum. Even though the other letters are correctly directed, the letter forms are so close to those of the above-mentioned **480** that I would see here one of the latest cippi and Latin interference in the error of the scribe.

Possibilities offered by palaeography for the dating of the inscriptions: We have seen that some of the distinctive features in the letter forms seem to gain ground in the third or second centuries. There is, how-

¹⁶⁴ One example could be **488**, for which we have only Mengarelli’s copy. In general, the facsimiles of the editors are not always reliable as far as the interpunctuation is concerned.

ever, no variant clearly absent from the earliest cippi (except the cross dots), or, with the exception of full-height-loop *R*, absent from latest cippi. In any case, taking the whole palaeographic image of an inscription into account, a rough relative dating is mostly possible. The genealogies of the family tombs offer support for the dating, and even fix it at some points. I would say that dating cippi on palaeographic grounds alone is not possible, but letter forms do offer one additional criterion besides typology and onomastics.

Phonemic and graphemic features in the Etruscan cippi

Monophthongization of diphthongs: The feminine ending of gentilicia in *-a* is, as far as it is preserved in the cippus inscriptions, always spelled as <ai>, never <ei>: *maclai* 491, *vinai* 497, *puntlnai* 571, *velχai* 772, *matvna[i]* 478, *matuna(i)* 636. Inside the stem, we have the diphthong written as <ai> in *raite[* 771, *mvnainas* 604, while the spelling <ei> appears in *creic[i]* 663, *sveitus* 758. If my reading *ceinai* in 497 is correct, the name offers a different development of the diphthong in the stem and the ending. The three names with <ei> in the stem are common at other southern cities, but they appear at Caere in these inscriptions alone and may belong to immigrants. The material is not abundant, but it looks like the monophthongization of /ai/ did not follow the northern development at Caere.

<u>/<v>: In the diphthongs /au/, /eu/, the spelling with <v> reflects a semi-vowel: *clevsinas* 787, *savras* 773, but *lausn[* 475. The praenomen *aule* is in the cippi always spelled *av(le)* (472, 548, 764, 768) when the second letter is visible, *a(vle)* being, however, the normal abbreviation. Even though *aule* is the prevailing form especially in the north, the diphthong is not genuine, but syncopated from *avile*. The form *avule* appears in cippus 476. Between two consonants, the phoneme /u/ is sometimes spelled with <v>,¹⁶⁵ even between two stops as in *apvciua* 480. Other examples are *mvnainas* 604, *mvras* 589, *matvna[i]* 478 and the unclear *mulaθv* 464.¹⁶⁶ The spelling with <u> is, however, much more common.

Syncope: The names of the cippi show syncopated forms, as is usual in the Etruscan of the Hellenistic period. It is difficult to say why the family *matuna* did not syncopate its name, as well as whether *maclae* is a syncopated form or not. But we have clusters of four consonants, no doubt as a result of syncope, in *puntlnai* 571, *puntlnas* 685 and *scanθsnas* 774. One may also observe *pustmia* 527, *tamsni* 545 and 570, *qurθce* 662 and *hermna[*s 683 and 789.

Sibilants: The upright letter for *sade* was discussed above (p. 51). The opposition between the phonemes realized as <s> and <σ> cannot have been clear any longer at the time of the cippi of Caere. As mentioned above, in the early 635, *σuthi* is, as expected, written with *sade*, but *larisalisa* with <s>. The only case of the praenomen *seθ(res)* 537 has <s>, but the gentilicium *seθrna[*s 484 has *sade*. In the filiation with the enclitic possessive pronoun, the expected *-σα* is encountered seven times (469, 562, 617, 685, 773, 781, 789), *-sa* four times (463, 635, 636, 643).

<mo>/<no>: In the female praenomen *ramθα*, the diminutive often gets the form *ravnθu*, especially in the area of Tarquinia. At Caere, the diminutive form is *ranθu(la)* (478, 559, 786). Possibly by its influence, but

¹⁶⁵ CORTSEN 1908, 184, saw Latin influence in such cases.

¹⁶⁶ In 558, the carver has written *puncvs*, but *V* is probably an error for *E* (cf. *punces* in 582, 583).

as well by the general favouring of /n/ before a dental stop, *ramθa* had a parallel form *ranθa* (462; also in *ETCr* 1.22, 1.28, 1.48, 1.148).

Of other special features, the variants *ruvus* (554) – *rufe* (584), if correct, may be noted. The middle form *ruvni* is met at Tarquinia (133). Finally, we have for *larθ* once the genitive in *-ial(isa)* in 643 beside the usual *larθal*. This variation is common at Tarquinia.

The Etruscan name forms

We have ninety-nine Etruscan cippi from Caere, seventy-eight of men, twenty-one of women. Many of them are so broken that the name form remains unclear. The basic name form for both men and women at Caere consists of praenomen, gentilicium and filiation. The limited space of cippi favoured abbreviations, and additional name parts seldom occur. The slabs are often broken and old copies of now lost stones are unreliable. Consequently, in approximately half of the cases we have to deal with incomplete names. In any case, what we have points to a very regular usage.

Praenomen: Even though the beginning (as well as the end) of the inscription is often broken or unclear, we dare say that there is not a single certain case of a name without praenomen in the Caeretan cippi.¹⁶⁷ This concerns both men and women. The praenomen always precedes the gentilicium, inversion of praenomen and gentilicium, almost regular in the Tarquinian area (see above, p. 21), is not found.

The praenomen may be fully written or abbreviated. With men, we have twenty-five cases of abbreviated praenomen, while it was fully written in twenty-one inscriptions. In the case of women, the fully written praenomen prevails with thirteen cases against seven abbreviated. Evidently, there were no such fixed praenomen sigla for women as there were for men. In filiations, the father's praenomen is abbreviated in three cases of four (see below). Especially in the Volsinian area, we can see that abbreviated praenomina become more common in younger inscriptions. The material of Caere is smaller, but the same tendency is visible. In the oldest cippi (up to the middle of the third century), there are no certain examples of abbreviated praenomina. It also looks like full writing was preferred for some praenomina. It is understandable that *laris* was more often fully written (eight cases against four abbreviations), as it could have been mixed up with *larθ* (seven full, fourteen abbreviated). *avle* is written in full only once (*avule* in 476), but abbreviated thirteen times, while *arnθ* always appears fully written (three times).

The practice of a limited number of citizen praenomina seems clear at Caere, there are practically no obsolete names as in the Volsinian area (see below, p. 90). Some Roman influence can be seen, *marce* was especially popular (fifteen cases, third in order after *vel*, twenty-five, and *larθ*, twenty-one cases), and *cae* also appears three times. Compared with other southern areas, *laris* was popular (twelve cases, fifth in order), while *velθur* (two cases) and *σeθre* (one case) are even rarer than elsewhere; *arnθ* (three cases) is rare in the whole South.

Among the female praenomina, *ramθa* (ten cases) and *θanχvil* (seven cases) are the most common. For *ramθa*, we have in half of the cases the spelling with <n>, three of these with the diminutive ending *-u*: *ranθu* 559, 786, and even *ranθul[a]* in 478, if my reading is correct. The other female praenomina are *larθi* (four cases) and the uncertain *vi(pia)* in 497.

¹⁶⁷ Some inscriptions copied by Blumhofer (771 *raite[*, 775 *munas[*) have no indication of a break before the gentilicium, but I am unwilling to rely on Blumhofer's accuracy in this respect.

Gentilicium: The gentilicium follows the praenomen; there is no certain case of the inversion of these name parts (see above). In spite of this, the gentilicium of men is regularly with the genitive ending *-s*.¹⁶⁸ In some cases this letter is missing due to breaks in the stone or its surface (8, 29, 576, 583, 771). An exception to the general appearance of the genitive ending seems to be the family of *maclae* at Caere. In the parietal inscriptions of the two tombs of the family, none of the three male members whose parietal inscription is well enough preserved (*ET Cr* 1.58, 1.60 and 1.67), bears the genitive ending. This may be due to the formation *-ae* of the name, unknown in other Etruscan gentilicia.¹⁶⁹ On this basis, it may be correct to supplement in the only male cippus of the family, 476, *mac[lae]* and not *mac[laes]*. Another problematic case is 464 *Imulaθv · t [(?)]*.¹⁷⁰ Interpreting *mulaθv* as the gentilicium, we would have one certain example of a missing genitive ending. But it should be followed by the filiation. The rather clear photograph of *CIE* does not show any continuation to *t[]*, making the filiation unlikely, especially as *t(ite)* is not known at Caere. I cannot give any satisfactory interpretation for this inscription.

The female gentilicia are in the nominative, as they are in other southern areas where the genitive form is usual in male gentilicia. There is no case of a female name form with the gentilicium in the masculine genitive of which we have good examples from Volsinii (see below, pp. 88-89). The feminine formation does not offer surprises if the absence of the monophthongized <ei> from <ai> is not one; see above, p. 55.

The connections and continuity of the gentilicia appearing in cippi are discussed below (pp. 67-68). One special feature of the Caeretan nomenclature may be already noted here: scarcity of “Vornamengentilicia”. While *tit(i)e*, *vip(i)e*, and so on, are absolutely the most common gentilicium stems in cippi of the other areas, we do not have, except the probable *ceinai* (497) and *tetni* (674), a single example from Caeretan cippi, or, in general, from the late inscriptions of the city.

Filiation: The patronymic is a regular name part of the Caeretan cippus inscriptions. We have seven cases where it is certainly missing (477, 478, 480, 662, 663, 772 and 774¹⁷¹), while in sixty inscriptions some part of a patronymic is preserved.

The patronymic appears in three forms. It may be fully written with the father’s praenomen in the genitive plus the appellative *clan* or *sec*, e.g., *velus clan* (462). It can be fully written with the father’s praenomen in the genitive, strengthened with the enclitic possessive pronoun *-sa*,¹⁷² but in these cases always without the appellative *clan* or *sec*,¹⁷³ e.g., *[la]rθalisa* (463). In one case (*hermeσα* 789) the father’s cognomen is used instead of the praenomen. The third way is the abbreviated father’s praenomen plus the abbreviated appellative *c(lan)* or *s(ec)*, e.g., *l. c. = l(arθal) c(lan)* (468). This form resembles the Roman patronymic *M. f. = M(arci) f(ilius)* and may well be influenced by it.¹⁷⁴ We can state that the normal form of the patronymic in other southern areas, the mere father’s praenomen in the genitive, fully written or abbreviated, is never encountered in the Caeretan cippi.

¹⁶⁸ There is one certain case of an epitaph in the genitive, 774 *marces scanθsnas*. Naturally, to the extent that the praenomina are abbreviated, many other inscriptions may have been considered genitive as well.

¹⁶⁹ MORANDI TARABELLA, *PE*, 296, based on *maclae* in *ET Cr* 1.67, sees the formation as *macla-i-e*. If this is correct, the name should have the normal genitive *maclaes*, like *caes* from *cae* < **caie*.

¹⁷⁰ RIX in *ET Cr* 1.4 admits that this is what is written, but edits it in the form *nulaθe* on the basis of *ET Cr* 1.177.

¹⁷¹ Even this case could be doubted, as, in the photograph, the surface is not intact after the gentilicium.

¹⁷² Or enclitic demonstrative pronoun; see RIX 1985, 1296-97.

¹⁷³ For this, see KAIMIO 1974, 52-53.

¹⁷⁴ KAIMIO 1975, 195; BENELLI 2001a, 10.

Of the three types, the third with abbreviations is by far the most common in cippus inscriptions, approximately forty-one cases – the fragmentary material makes only approximate numbers possible. It is no surprise that this type prevails, if we take the tight space offered by cippi for the inscription into account. The first type, the fully written father's praenomen plus *clan/sec*, occurs five times (462, 552, 553, 570 and 642), while the type with possessive pronoun is attested in twelve name forms. We can see chronological differences between the groups. The abbreviated filiation does not occur in the oldest cippi, but gains ground first in the advanced third century. There is no case of the two other types in inscriptions that can with good probability be dated to the second century.¹⁷⁵

One case of the avonymic, grandfather's name, is offered by 483, *J velθurus · papals*. The stone is now broken and little is visible of the word *papals*, but we have no reason to doubt Mengarelli's copy.

Other name parts: The cippus of *laris tarnas* (462) from the *Tomba dell'Alcova* offers a complete late Etruscan name form: *la[r]jis · [t]arnas · velus · clan · ranθasc · matunial · herma*. Both the patronymic and the metronymic are fully written, the metronymic with both the praenomen and the gentilicium. In addition, the person bears the cognomen *herma*.¹⁷⁶ There are three other cases of the cognomen, *ruvus* in 554, *rufe* in 584,¹⁷⁷ and *hermeσα* in the filiation of 789. It is to be noted that the cognomina are of Latin origin (*rufus*, *firmus*).¹⁷⁸ An Etruscan practice of cognomina is not visible in the cippi.

There is one other example of the metronymic in Caeretan cippi, 552 [- - - *la[r]θal : clan : iulnial*. No gamonymic is met, but in the cippus of *θanχvil panci* 477, I interpret the unclear second line as *pui[a]*. She, as well as her husband *arnθ maclae*, had parietal inscriptions in Maclae Tomb I (CIE 5976 and 5975). In his inscription, *arnθ* confirms his wife's burial with a second line *puiac* (reading of ET Cr 1.58), to which, in a way, the cippus inscription corresponds.

Finally, we must state that no freedmen are remembered by an Etruscan cippus inscription at Caere. Cristofani's (CIE 5974) and Blumhofer's efforts to interpret 475 *larθ · lausn()* as a *lautni* are not convincing.¹⁷⁹

Palaeography of the Latin cippi

The altogether 237 Latin cippi of Caere offer better documentation for a palaeographic analysis than the Etruscan group. I have squeezes (made in 1969) of ninety-two cippi, both photographs and facsimiles of earlier editors for fifteen cippi, photographs alone for forty-eight, facsimiles alone for six, Mengarelli's copy alone for twelve, while sixty-four lost cippi offer nothing other than the text of the inscription.

In seventy-four inscriptions, the bar ends of the letters regularly show serifs. In twenty-nine more inscriptions, there are serifs or some kind of serifs, but not at all bar ends, while fifty-seven Latin inscriptions seem to be written without serifs. The group with serifs is comparatively somewhat larger than at Tarquinia,

¹⁷⁵ BLUMHOFER 1993, 33, No. 10, dates 463 to the 2nd century, but I would prefer the 2nd half of the 3rd century.

¹⁷⁶ The northern form of this common cognomen is *herme*, RIX 1963, 199, which also appears in 789. In ET Cr 1.2, Rix doubts that the name was broken and gives it as *herma[]*. However, the facsimile of CIE shows a colon after the name. The photograph is not clear enough.

¹⁷⁷ In the photograph of CIE, only *ru[]* is visible. Mengarelli's copy shows the upper curve of *f* and after that a triple colon. On this basis, Rix in ET Cr 116 gives the name as *ruff(e)* (and a single dot after it!). I see no reason why the name would have been abbreviated. What Mengarelli saw as a triple colon (other dots are single) may well have been the vertical, or rather the remains of the three oblique bars, of *E*. For the cognomen, see RIX 1963, 199.

¹⁷⁸ See RIX 1963, 227.

¹⁷⁹ BLUMHOFER 1993, 111-13, reads on autopsy the inscription as *larθ : lau(tni) s[eθrnas]*.

but we cannot exclude differences between the epigraphic practices of these cities. The general picture is in any case rather similar: the main bulk of the Latin inscriptions of Caere must belong to the last century of the Roman Republic, probably the majority to the second and third quarters of the first century B.C.¹⁸⁰ We naturally cannot argue that inscriptions without serifs should in all cases be older than those with serifs, but, in search of criteria for relative chronology, this is one issue that will be used in cross-tabulating the dating criteria.

Interpunctuation largely follows the appearance of the serifs; it is easy to make triangular dots with a triangular carving tool, which is also appropriate for serifs. As far as I could discern, ordinary round dots were encountered in thirty-three inscriptions without serifs, in seven with serifs and in nine with some kind of or irregular serifs. The corresponding figures for triangular dots are: nine in inscriptions without serifs, forty-six with serifs and eight with unclear serifs. The slanting cross, which already appears in Etruscan cippi (see above), is encountered in seven cippi, five without and two with serifs. A triangle drawn with three bars is a special feature of the Latin cippi. It occurs fifteen times, never in inscriptions without any kind of serifs. We can rather safely draw the chronological line of interpunctuation: slanting cross – round dot – triangular dot – drawn triangle. Again, this line only shows the development of the fashion, it does not define the exact relative date of two inscriptions.

Archaic Latin letter forms are not encountered in the cippi. In the inscription of C. Genucio(s) Clousino(s) from 273-71 B.C.¹⁸¹ we find both the rounded and the angular *C*, but the angular form does not appear in the cippi. There are two uncertain examples of *L* with oblique, ascending bar, both coming from Mengarelli's copies of now lost inscriptions (524, 650). Even though the copies should be reliable, we must see in the letter form Etruscan influence, not an archaic feature. As such, Etruscan interference in the alphabet of the Latin cippus inscriptions is rare. The language chosen also determined the alphabet to be used. There is one example of the typical Etruscan *A* of Caere, with vertical left bar and curved right bar, in the Latin 629. In the same inscription, *N* seems to bear Etruscan influence with the diagonal meeting the right vertical above its bottom. The same form of *N* is clearer in 587. Finally, there is, if we trust in Blumhofer's transcription, the use of Etruscan *V* (in the form of *F*) in 783 *F()* *Pacno Lari[salisa - -]*, i.e. *V(el)*.¹⁸² This phenomenon would be quite unique in the Latin inscriptions of Etruria. Sadly, the photograph offered by Blumhofer (Taf. 21) does not help in identifying the letter.

Cursive letter forms, common especially in the Latin cippi of Tuscania, are rare indeed in the Caeretan cippi. We have one instance of cursive *A* with diagonal middle bar (506)¹⁸³ and possibly another case with angular middle bar (645). A cursive *E* of two verticals is found in 700 and a cursive *F* in 665.

As the over two hundred Latin cippus inscriptions of Caere offer one of the richest materials of late Republican Latin epigraphy, it may be useful to go through the variation of the letter forms letter by letter.

A: Beyond the cursive and possibly cursive forms, the variation is minimal. The middle bar is not always quite horizontal (descending in 503), and the top may be somewhat rounded (e.g., 625).

B: The two loops are separately drawn, and both touch the vertical at its middle (unlike some forms of *R*, see below). In 600, it looks like the two loops were drawn by one line (the cursive form), but the carver con-

¹⁸⁰ Serifs appear to Latin inscriptions in the 2nd half of the 2nd century B.C., first in the eastern Mediterranean; in Italy, they became common in the 1st half of the 1st century B.C.; GORDON – GORDON 1957, 109.

¹⁸¹ See TORELLI 2000, 150-54.

¹⁸² BLUMHOFER 1993, 56, No. 19.

¹⁸³ The first, partly broken *A* in 788 may offer another example. In 628, there is a stroke parallel with the right bar, but I think it is casual, as the horizontal middle bar is also faintly visible.

nected their line to the vertical by a short stroke. In **506**, the two loops remain separate, not touching each other on the vertical. There are nice examples of the so called B-phenomenon, with the upper loop smaller than the lower loop (e.g., **541**, **615**, **656**, **657**, **670**). In **733**, the carver's effort to draw a bigger lower loop brings this letter clearly under the line.

C: There are very narrow and quite broad forms of this letter. In general, the narrow forms belong to older inscriptions, but sometimes the lack of space also only allowed a narrow form. In **498** and **499**, the first *C* for the praenomen siglum *C(aius)* is narrow, while the initial *C* of the gentilicium *Campati* is broad. Even the broad *C* is not carved as two-thirds of a circle, but the curve ends are left rather horizontal (see, e.g., **658**). Really angular forms do not occur. The inverse *C* for (*mulieris*) is of the narrow type in both cases that can be analysed (**673**, **700**).

D: No remarkable variation.

E: Apart from the cursive form in **700**, there is no remarkable variation.

F: In addition to the cursive form in **665**, the horizontal bars show some variation. In **504**, the upper angle is somewhat rounded. **645** shows two long horizontal bars, while in **673** and **745**, the lower bar is very short and placed high up. A special case appears in **466** where *F* for *f(ilius)* has no lower bar at all. The same form begins the cognomen, which is, with the help of Mengarelli's copy (the end has since been broken and lost), interpreted as *P[(o)lem(o)ninus]*. However, as this hook-form of *P* never appears in the Caeretan cippi, I would rather see at the beginning of the cognomen another *F*, possibly starting *F[lam(i)ninus]*. Both letters are quite clear in my squeeze, so this form of *F* would then be an idiograph of the carver.

G: Very little variation; in addition to the circle, there is always an upright bar without hook. In **707**, the circle opens upwards (cf. below *S*), and in **714** the lower part is quite narrow.

H: No remarkable variation.

I: No case of *I longa*, even though in **710**, *Fani*, the right vertical of *N* and the *I* go higher up than the other letters.

K: This letter appears once in *Kampati* **501**. The diagonals, starting from the same spot of the vertical, are short.

L: The two possible letters of the Etruscan type (**524** and **650**) are discussed above. There are three cases of descending bar (**504**, **628** and **645**). In **459** *Posilla*, the second *L* was apparently added afterwards above the horizontal bar of the first *L*.

M: The normal type is a broad letter of four oblique bars. Very broad cases – as compared with the other letters – are, e.g., in **551**, **579** and **724**. There is no case of the modern type *M* with verticals on the left and right, but in **530** and **625** the left bar is rather vertical and the other bars somewhat curved. The letter in **673** comes close to them, while in **666** all bars are rather curved. Other more or less deformed letters can be seen in **607** and **619**.

N: The basic form has two verticals and a diagonal from the top of the left to the bottom of the right bar. The Etruscan type in **587** and **629** is discussed above. The left bar is rather often slanting (**457, 466, 543, 729**), and both the left and the right verticals may be slanting as well (**618, 653, 654, 655, 730, 744**)¹⁸⁴. This letter may also be disproportionally broad (**607, 619**) or very narrow (**530**, where the diagonal meets the right vertical clearly under the line).

O: This letter is nearly always round, as was the practice in republican Latin inscriptions.¹⁸⁵ It was even drawn with a compass (**641**, where the hole of the compass nail is still visible). Sometimes it became higher and bigger than the other letters of the inscription (e.g., **654**). An example of oval *O*, with the left and right curves not fully meeting at the top, is offered by **665**.

P: The fact that the great majority of the examples of this letter in the Latin cippus inscriptions have an open loop indicates that they belong mainly to the age of the Roman Republic. There are different degrees to the openness, but we must be careful in using that as a chronological criterion. In all cases, the loop is rounded, there are no examples of the hook type with a short straight diagonal from the top of the vertical. In **606**, the loop forms a rounded angle and ends in a vertical; **561** and **780** offer similar cases but the loop does not turn back towards the vertical. There are also cases of a closed loop, e.g., in **610** where the loop is very small.

Q: The letter is normally fully round with a rather long and straight horizontal tail. Oval cases are three, **581, 596** (with oblique tail) and **651**. In **759**, the round letter has a clearly curved tail.

R: We can consider as the basic model the form where the loop comes back to the vertical and continues from that point to the tail. A rather common – and possibly older – cursive variant has the loop continuing into the tail without touching the vertical (**459, 504, 534, 604** etc.). Sometimes the loop-tail remains quite far from the vertical as in **506**. In further variants, the loop is closed, but its line does not continue into the tail, which starts below the loop (**621, 641, 740**) or from the loop (**656, 669**). The tail may also be slightly curved (**467**), quite short (**667**) or very long (**640, 655, 672**).

S: Like *C*, this letter has its narrow and broad, more sinuous variants, the narrow one often appearing in older inscriptions. The B-phenomenon (lower curve larger than the upper one) is rarer than in *B*. For the opposite, for instance **759** has *S* with a very large upper curve. The typical form sometimes opens upwards, the highest point aiming towards the north-east (e.g., **736, 742, 743, 744, 747**).

T: No remarkable variation; the top bar is regularly horizontal.

V: For the possible Etruscan letter in **783**, see above. There is some variation between narrow and broad letters. One of the bars can be rather vertical (left in **673**, right in **783**).

We can conclude by stating that the palaeography of the Latin inscriptions gives general support especially for the dating of the cippi as a group, but needs support from other criteria when we try to date single inscriptions.

¹⁸⁴ For these early types, see GORDON – GORDON 1957, 108.

¹⁸⁵ GORDON – GORDON 1957, 109.

Phonemic and graphemic features in the Latin cippi

The phonology and the spelling of Latin names in the cippus inscriptions offer two special points of interest: how were the old Etruscan names adapted to Latin, and how were the numerous Greek cognomina of the freedmen spelled. The adaptation of foreign names was not only a phonological process, but, as the Etrusco-Latin bilinguals show, an existing Roman name with some resemblance to the Etruscan one was often chosen in the process instead of trying to find a transliterated Latin form for the Etruscan original.¹⁸⁶

Vowels: We have an interesting, but unexplained variation of <i> and <e> in the common family name *Leptina*, or whatever the original form was. The variants are *Lepta* (610), *Leptina* (500,¹⁸⁷ 528, 573, 596),¹⁸⁸ *Leptinius* (535), *Liptena* (542, 560), *Liptinia* (458, 530). No Etruscan counterpart is known for the name, even though its Etruscan origin cannot be doubted. It seems probable that the vowel variation of the first syllable derives from the well-known Etruscan development /i/>/e/, e.g., in *licene* > *lecne*.¹⁸⁹ In the second syllable, the vowel is anaptyctic, and its timbre often seems to be differentiated from that of the first syllable. The same variation is encountered in *Artimido[rus]* (624) for *Artemidorus* (198 Tarquinia); this variant is rather common in Latin, but this is the only example from the Republic.

The Etruscan grapheme <u>, representing both /o/ and /u/ or a sound in-between, was in Latin transcribed either with <o> or <v>. In the cippi, there is little variation within the same name stem. Beside *Coponius* (637) and *Coponis* (702), the spelling *Cupf* is met in 703. *Orculnia* (654) is probably the same gentilicium as the Roman *Urgulanius* (cf. *Orgui* 731).

Of the Latin phonological developments during the last century of the Republic,¹⁹⁰ the monophthongization /ai/>/ae/ has taken place in most cippus inscriptions. The stem *Caecil-* is five times written with <ae>, but in 628 we have *Caicili* and in 788 [*C*]a*icilia*. Similar cases of the diphthong /oi/ seem to be *Joilia* (671) and possibly *Joif* (769). *Laeis* (513) for *Lais* represents an intermediate spelling, but the vowels are probably understood to belong to two syllables.

The masculine nominative ending *-us* always has this form except in the Greek name *Phileros* (536), to be compared with *Menelaus* (712), *Aescinus* (772).

In the Greek cognomina of freedmen, there is no case of <y>.¹⁹¹ It could have been used in *Suro* (511) or *Surisca* (704), if these names are derived from *Syrus*, and in *Buria* (686, 757), if connected with *Pyrrhos*.

Syncopated forms: In the earliest phase of Latin cippi, the Etruscan syncopated forms were not always resolved to fit Latin phonology. *Tarcna* (466) of the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* is discussed below. Syncopated form was also preserved in *Cuqrnia* (620), *Pacno* (783), *Aulni* (613, 767)¹⁹² and *Tarna* (629, 745). The consonant clusters were at least partly resolved in *Arunti* (511), *Seterna* (621), *Amerite* (691) and *Tamsini* (744). We

¹⁸⁶ KAIMIO 1975, 177-82, with further references.

¹⁸⁷ CIE 6011 supplements [*Lip*]tina, but this exact form is not met in the cippi.

¹⁸⁸ One more case may be 768, which was read by BLUMHOFER 1993, 15. as [*L*]ept<pt>++. On the basis of the photograph, a plausible reading cannot be suggested. It may have been [*L*]ep(tina) P. l.

¹⁸⁹ See WALLACE 2008, 34.

¹⁹⁰ See LEUMANN 1963, 75; SOMMER 1914, 70.

¹⁹¹ It became common first in the Augustan age, LEUMANN 1963, 48. In the south Etruscan cippi, this grapheme is met in three inscriptions, all from Tarquinia (20, 183 and 197).

¹⁹² The dictator of Caere *A. Avillius Acanthus* (CIL XI 3593) may belong to the same family.

have a couple of syncopated forms in the Greek names, *Arclau[s]* (627) and *Sotric(us)* (611). The limited space for the inscriptions may have necessitated abbreviations.

Consonants: The missing graphemes for voiced stops in Etruscan gave the option between unvoiced and voiced stops in the Latin transcription of <c>, <p> and <t>. Both were used, but there seems to be no wavering between the options, i.e., we have no name that would be spelled in both ways. Of the eminent families, *maclae* became in Latin *gens Magilia* (thirteen times, but only freedmen), while *tarχna* presents the variants *Tarcna* (466, 473), *Tarquiti* (467), and probably also *Tarcia* (550), but never with voiced stop, like, e.g., *Gargoni* (456) from *carcna*. Etr. *campane* was Latinized with a different ending *Campati* (nine times), once spelled with <k> in *Kampati* (501). Latin sometimes used <qv> in transcribing Etr. <χu> (*tarχunies* > *Tarquinius*). This explains *Sanquinia* (581) if connected with *sanχuneta* (ET Vs 4.8),¹⁹³ but not *Cuqrnia* (620). *Sequnda* (580) is an old spelling.

The only Latin form continuing the *matuna* family is *Maduia* (614); *aprie* gets the form *Aburi* (482, 506)¹⁹⁴ and *crepu* the form *Grebo* (606, 657). We have *Pupi* (575, 579), but *Publ* (597), possibly *Publili*, as we have *Publilia* in 601.

The marking of aspirated stops was not native to Latin, but, like *Y*, it came first with Greek loan words.¹⁹⁵ Hence, we are not surprised that Etruscan <θ> is transcribed with <t> alone in *Lartia* (614), *Larti* (620), and *Tania* (654); furthermore, *Seterna* (621), *Tori* (748, cf. *Thori* in *CIL* XI 7601, Caere, 39 B.C.), and <χ> with <c> alone in *Tarcna* (473). In Greek cognomina, the aspiration is usually unmarked, e.g., *Celido* (519), *Pileros* (536). The aspiration is marked in two cases, *Chilo* (737) and *Philod[amus]* (780).

The marking of gemination by double consonants came to Latin towards the end of the second century B.C.¹⁹⁶ In the cippi, we can see a fluctuating practice: *Atia* (675), *Atei* (694), but *Attius* (695), *Atti* (696); *Fani* (710), but *Fannia* (711); *Teti* (659, 661), but *Tetti* (658); *Gavilius* (512, 714, 715, 716, 717, 738), but *Gavillius* (762); *Scura* (640), but *Scurra* (660). *Polio* appears twice (579, 751), while *Pollio* is not encountered.

The Latin name forms

Of the 237 Latin cippi, fifty-two belong to women (23%), the same proportion as in the Etruscan cippi. But in clear contrast to the Etruscan cippi, probably sixty-nine of the persons were freedmen (58) or freedwomen (11). Even though the social status remains unclear in many cases, we can state that nearly 30% of the Latin cippi belonged to people of unfree origin. No slave is remembered in the cippus inscriptions.

The basic name form of a Roman citizen consisted of praenomen, gentilicium, filiation or, with freedmen, name of the *patronus*, and cognomen. With women, public use of the praenomen was irregular, and the emergence of cognomina made their use unnecessary for all practical purposes.¹⁹⁷ Cognomina became common with ordinary people during the last century of the Republic and regular in the early Empire. The development was somewhat earlier in this respect by freedmen than by the freeborn population.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹³ The family entered the Roman Senate in Caesar's time, see TORELLI 1969, 326-27; TORELLI 1995 (1976), 49.

¹⁹⁴ But cf. *Aperius* in *Tuscania* (395).

¹⁹⁵ The first examples are from the middle of the 2nd century, LEUMANN 1963, 199; SOMMER 1914, 130.

¹⁹⁶ SOMMER 1914, 206.

¹⁹⁷ KAJAVA 1995, 239-42.

¹⁹⁸ See SALOMIES 1987, 277-88; KAJANTO 1977, 67-69; SOLIN 1991, 186-87.

Praenomen: A Roman citizen had to bear one of the citizen praenomina. This rule is quite strictly followed in the Latin cippi, even though only *avle* and *marce* of the Etruscan praenomina were as such suitable for the Latin name form. The only exception in the cippus inscriptions of Caere is *Ar(uns) Verna Ar(untis) f(ilius)* 749, who proudly bears his Etruscan paternal praenomen.¹⁹⁹ In filiations, the father more often bears an Etruscan praenomen. In addition to 749, we have *La(rtis) f(ilius)* in 687, 708, possibly also in 485, and *Vel(is) f(ilius)* in 628, *V(elis) f(ilius)* in 506. Of the Roman praenomina, *Lucius* with 110 instances is the most popular, as it is in the Tarquinian cippi. *Marcus* comes quite close (92 times), then *Gaius* (63), *Aulus* (36), *Quintus* (15) and *Publius* (13). *Sextus*, quite popular in the Tarquinian cippi, is encountered only three times at Caere.²⁰⁰

Four women on the Latin cippi bear a praenomen. One has the Latin name *Secunda* (580),²⁰¹ while the other cases continue the Etruscan tradition of female praenomina: *Lartia* 614, *Larti* 620 and *Tania* 654. Curiously, the most common praenomina of the Etruscan cippi, *θanyvil* and *ramθα*, were less suitable for Latin name forms.

Gentilicium: The Etruscan gentilicium ending *-na* survives in many Latin cippi: *Tarcna* (466, 473), *Leptina* (528, 573, 596), *Liptena* (560), *Sesterna* (621), *Tarna* (629, 745), *Verna* (749);²⁰² cf. *Lepta* (610). When we compare their number with the appearance of only one Etruscan praenomen, it looks like there was less pressure to go over to the *-ius* ending in gentilicia. In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, we can follow the process. The first Latin epitaph is that of *M(arcus) Tarcna* (CIE 5925) in the sixth generation (115-80 B.C.). Of his sons (seventh generation, 80-45 B.C.), *Gaius* has the name *Tarquitius* (CIE 5909) like his son in 467, but *Aulus* is still *Tarcna* (CIE 5960).²⁰³ It would be interesting to know why the family chose the Latin form *Tarquitius* instead of *Tarquinius*. Was there some old connection, or did the family avoid the name of the ancient Roman kings – and that of their neighbour city?

The ending *-o* is not unusual in Roman gentilicia, although it is not in full accordance with the rule. In our cippi, *Grebo* (606, 657)²⁰⁴ from Etruscan *crepu* (608, 643) and *Pacno* (783) from Etruscan *παχνα* (510, cf. *Paci* 734) are under Etruscan influence. We may add *Jro* in 757. *Purpuro* in 784 has counterparts neither in Etruscan nor among Roman gentilicia. Clearer evidence of the interference of Etruscan endings is visible in the Latin names ending in *-e*. We have three examples in our cippi, *Amerite* (691), *Hatile* (718) and *Pabate* (733). It is curious that none of these names has counterparts in the Etruscan nomenclature of Caere.²⁰⁵ The two cognomina with the ending *-e*, *Serane* (694) and *Pape* (651) might also be vocative forms, but this is not probable for epitaphs (see below).

A special feature of the Latin gentilicia of the Caeretan cippi is the ending *-i* instead of *-ius*, for instance *L(ucius) Gargoni Q(uinti) f(ilius)* 456. I count 116 cases of *-i* against thirteen of *-ius*. In addition, we have once *-is* (*Coponis* 702) and once *-io* (*Marcio* 676). There are several possible ways to explain the *-i* ending. If it were a purely Caeretan (or south Etruscan) phenomenon, one could see a connection with the

¹⁹⁹ The other possible exception, *V(el)* in 783, even written by *F* resembling Etruscan *V* if Blumhofer's reading (BLUMHOFER 1993, 56, No. 19) is correct, is unparalleled and seems quite unlikely. Perhaps *P(ublius)*?

²⁰⁰ For the popularity of *Sextus* at Tarquinia, see KAIMIO 2010, 28-29.

²⁰¹ KAJAVA 1995, 71-75.

²⁰² For the possible Etruscan origin of Latin *verna*, see BREYER 1993, 279-81.

²⁰³ CRISTOFANI 1965, 60-62.

²⁰⁴ In 656, one has to read *Trebon[i]* instead of the *Grebo* of the earlier editors.

²⁰⁵ The name *amriθe* is rather common at Clusium; *papaθna* is met, in addition to Clusium, also at Vulci ET Vc 7.27 (*Tomba François*). For *Hatile* (cf. also *Hatili* 780) we can only offer *haθri* in CIE 6210.

quite regular genitive in the Etruscan gentilicia of men in the cippi (see above). However, we meet the same ending in the cippi of Praeneste (both *-i* and *-io* appear 78 times, *-ius* 30 times), in the *ollae* of the vineyard of S. Cesareo and in the names of *monetales* on Roman republican coins.²⁰⁶ Also speaking against Etruscan influence in this ending is the fact that we have no genitival endings in gentilicia in *-na*, *-o*, or *-e*, which are closer to the Etruscan tradition (see above).

This is also an argument against the possibility that the majority of the name forms on cippi would be in the genitive “(the grave) of *NN*”. The praenomen sigla or the filiations make no distinction between the nominative and the genitive. The fully written praenomen *Stati* in **482** as well as the cognomina *Terti* (**573**), *Stati* (**594**) and *Salvi* (**650**, **699**) are more probably examples of the same *-i* instead of *-ius* ending than proof of epitaphs in the genitive. The cognomen *Galli* of *Gallus* in **467** is the only clear sign of a genitival name form, but otherwise, the cognomina show the nominative. None of the female gentilicia are in the genitive. Two names, *L. Atili C. f. Serane* (**694**) and *A. Curvi A. Q. l. Pape* (**651**) could be interpreted as vocatives, but the *-e* endings may also be under Etruscan influence.

The masculine nominative ending *-i* in names in *-ius* must be considered a real morpheme, not an abbreviation, in late republican Latin. Its origin remains unclear, but it is favoured in inscriptions without much space, like the cippi, *ollae* and coins.²⁰⁷

Filiation: The Latin inscriptions on the cippi regularly bear the filiation or, in the case of freedmen, the name of the *patronus*. In the whole material there are eight probable cases, where the name form seems not to have included the filiation. Of these, five belong to women, all with two name parts, either praenomen plus gentilicium (*Lartia Cuqrnia* **620**, also **615**) or gentilicium plus cognomen (*Otronia Posilla* **459**, also **630**). *Anto(nia) Blaesi* (**587**) seems to have the gentilicium plus the gamonymic.²⁰⁸ The male name forms are *L(ucius) Arunti Suro* (**511**), *L(ucius) Hatile Arconides* (**718**), both possibly freedmen, and the curious epitaph of two brothers *M(arcus) Q(uintus) Somnii* **638**, if we can rely on Mengarelli’s copy. Naturally, there are numerous broken inscriptions, where the filiation is no longer visible, but its absence in this material was clearly quite rare.²⁰⁹

The form of the filiation is the Roman, the siglum of the father’s praenomen and *f.* for *f(ilius/ia)*. The father’s Etruscan praenomen was abbreviated to one, two or three letters (see above). Blumhofer sees an Etruscan filiation in **776**, found by him and read only by him: *M(arcus) Caecili Ma[rca]sa*, as well as in **783** *F() Pacno Lari[salisa]*, but as this type is not encountered elsewhere, Blumhofer’s supplements are not convincing.

The name of the grandfather is recorded once, **720** *Marcus Larci L(uci) f(ilius) C(ai) n(e)pos*.²¹⁰

Name of the patronus: While the Etruscan cippi of Caere did not know a single person of unfree origin, probably sixty-nine freedmen have their names on the Latin cippi. In the place of filiation, they give the siglum of their *patronus*’ praenomen plus *l.* for *l(ibertus/a)*. With the two exceptions mentioned above (**511**, **718**) where this indication is omitted, even though the cognomina rather belong to freedmen, this part of the name form always follows the Roman practice.

²⁰⁶ See KAIMIO 1970, 23-27, with further examples.

²⁰⁷ For further argumentation, see KAIMIO 1970, 27-42; FRANCHI DE BELLIS 1997, 33-43.

²⁰⁸ For the different interpretation options, see SALOMIES 1987, 66.

²⁰⁹ In the cippi of Praeneste, almost every fourth name form is without filiation.

²¹⁰ For my suggestion that this **720** and **721** *M. Larci L. f. Gal()* may be a double publication of one and the same cippus, see CRISTOFANI 1976, 195.

From the first half of the first century B.C. onwards, a freedman took the praenomen of his *patronus*. In our material, we have six cases where the praenomen of the freedman differs from that of his *patronus*, e.g., *C(aius) Cipi M(arci) l(ibertus) Diocles* **531** (also **624**, **688**, **690**, **727**, and **780**). In thirty-eight cases, the freedman has the praenomen of the *patronus*. From the early first century B.C. onwards, freedmen of women indicate their *patrona* with *Ḷ* (inverse *C* for *mulieris*) plus *l(ibertus/a)*.²¹¹ This indication is encountered four times in the Latin cippi (**627**, **673**, **700**, and **702**).

Cognomen: In the Latin name forms of the Caeretan cippi, the cognomen is missing in the case of most freeborn people while most freedmen bear it. This indicates that the limited space for cippus inscriptions did not determine the appearance of the cognomen, but that the bulk of the Latin cippi belong to a period when the cognomen had already become common with freedmen but was first gaining ground among freeborn people. This was the situation in the early first century B.C., but there must have been social and local variation.²¹² I will discuss later how long the period of Latin cippi may have been. But inasmuch as the Etruscan cippi do not know a single freedman, we must also assume that within the group of the Latin cippi, the oldest ones probably belong to freeborn people, and perhaps in its latest phase cognomina were as common with freeborn as with freedmen.

Of the freeborn men in the Latin cippi, twenty-one (21%)²¹³ bear a cognomen and eighty are without it. For women the figures are five (15%) with and twenty-nine without. With freedmen, forty-five (83%) have the cognomen against nine without, and with freedwomen twelve (80%) present their cognomen, while three are without. Due to mutilated inscriptions, these figures cannot be exact but are based on my best estimate in each individual case.²¹⁴

We may take a closer look at some name forms. Of the early freeborn men with cognomen, the family *Tarcna* of the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* offers an interesting case. [*M(arcus)*] *Tarcna L(uci) f(ilius)* (**466**) belongs to the sixth generation of the tomb (115-80 B.C.). His cognomen, like the praenomen, is now broken after the first letter, but Mengarelli read it as *PLEMNINVS*, which led Cristofani to suggest *P(o)lem(o)ninus*.²¹⁵ The preserved first letter, however, can hardly be a *P*, but is similar to the *F* of *L. f.* (see above, p. 59). Therefore, a better candidate might be *Flamininus*.²¹⁶ Another *M(arcus) Tarcna* (**473**) seems to be without cognomen, but the surface of the stone is mutilated after the gentilicium. In the wall inscriptions of the tomb, *C. Tarquiti M. f. Stra(bo)* (*CIE* 5909) and *A[b]uria C. f. Rufa* (*CIE* 5912), a married couple of the seventh generation (80-45 B.C.), both bear the cognomen.

L. Atili C. f. Serane (**694**) must be a member of the senatorial *gens Atilia*, which bore the cognomen *Saranus* (by the consul of 106 B.C.) ~ *Seranus* ~ *Serranus*. There are other *Atilii* recorded in the cippi of Caere (**569**, **640**) and Tarquinia (**82**, **174**), but there are no other hints that the senatorial family would have its roots in southern Etruria.²¹⁷

²¹¹ OXÉ 1904, 111.

²¹² KAJANTO 1977, 67-69, offers statistics showing that for freedmen, name forms with cognomen became more common than without around 100 B.C., and those without cognomen became exceptional around 85 B.C. By *plebs ingenua*, the development was slower, but after 100 B.C. the cognomen was rather common. For female cognomina, see also KAJAVA 1995, 29-31.

²¹³ The corresponding figure in the cippi of Praeneste is 10%, and in the *ollae* of S. Cesareo 7%.

²¹⁴ Earlier editors have seen in some abbreviated or mutilated cognomina *tribus* indications: *Ho()* **501**, *Gal()* **721**, *Vol()* **509**, even *Palf* **522**, although by a freedman. In the cippus inscriptions, the *tribus* of Caere is not recorded.

²¹⁵ CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *CIE* 5965. This cognomen is known only from *CIL* XI 3978 (Capena).

²¹⁶ For this name, which in Republican times is found with the senatorial *gens Quinctia*, see KAJANTO 1965, 318.

²¹⁷ *Hatile* (**718**) may well represent the same gentilicium, and its half-Etruscan form could be one criterion for Etruscan contacts of the family in Caere. The name is not known in Etruscan.

The cognomen of the above-mentioned *Aburia*, *Rufa* and its masculine form *Rufus*, were popular among the freeborn people recorded in the Latin cippi of Caere (as well as those of Tarquinia). Hence, we have *Campatia Q. f. Rufa* (460, 701), *Nonia Rufa* (630), *C. Cipi C. f. Rufus* (561) and *M. Fulcinus M. f. Rufus* (713). Even though *raufe* is a common cognomen especially in Clusium,²¹⁸ it is difficult to explain why it was so popular in the earliest Latin inscriptions of Caere and Tarquinia. Curiously, two of the four cases of cognomina in Etruscan name forms on the cippi of Caere show this same name (see above, p. 57).

The cognomen *Scur(r)a* appears twice, with a freeborn man (660) and with a freedwoman (640). The Latin word *scurra* “idler”, “jester”, may be of Etruscan origin.²¹⁹

A special case is the double cognomen in *L(ucius) Equiti C(ai) f(ilius) Caecil(ianus) Postim(us)* (705). The first cognomen is derived from the gentilicium *Caecilius*, common in the cippi, probably indicating that the person was adopted.²²⁰ The cippus is probably not earlier than the middle of the first century B.C. Problematic is 637 *A(ulus) Coponiu[s] | [T]itinius*, apparently with two gentilicia if the reading of the now lost cippus is correct. In Roman onomastics, the practice of two gentilicia belongs to the Empire.²²¹

The cognomina of freedmen were in principle their old slavenames and therefore mainly of Greek or foreign origin. We can use as an example the tomb of the freedmen of *Lucius Magilius*. They left eleven cippi (513-523), three female and eight male. All women bear a cognomen: *Laeis* (513), *Celido* (519) and *Roda* (521). *Lais* and *Chelido* were rather common cognomina of freedwomen in Rome, and even *Rhode* is encountered five times.²²² Two or possibly three of the men have no cognomen recorded on the cippus (515, 516, 517). The five male cognomina are *Pilemo* (514), *Nasta* (518), *Aciba* (520), *Pal[]* (522) and *Pilipio* (523), of which the Aramaic *Aciba* is quite rare,²²³ while *Philemon*, *Nastas* and *Philippio* are common. We can observe that in this tomb, all Greek aspirated consonants are transcribed without <h>.

The name forms of freedmen without cognomen may represent an earlier phase, or the omission may have depended on the limited space. The latter may be the reason in female cippi where one roof flat of the house form offered space for the gentilicium and the name of the *patronus*, but the cognomen usually had to be written on the other flat, which was not always smoothed for carving. This may explain the three terse inscriptions *Alsinia A. l.* (457), *Liptinia Q. l.* (458), and *Cutia M. l.* (652). In the case of freedmen without cognomen, I would reckon to an older phase at least *Q. Leptina Q. l.* (596) and *L. Seterna L. l.* (621),²²⁴ both with gentilicia in *-na* and rather early letter forms. Of the five freedmen who had not taken the praenomen of their *patronus* (see above), one is without cognomen: *T. Acilius L. l.* (688).

Other name parts: There is no certain case of the metronymic in the Latin cippi of Caere. The only candidate is the mutilated 687, preserved only in Mengarelli’s copy, where *VIB N* could represent *Vib(ia) n(atu)s*,²²⁵ but this is very uncertain. The gamonymic has perhaps a better candidate in *Anto(nia) Blaesi* (587). The first letter can no longer be read, and the gentilicium *Antonius* is not otherwise known in southern cippi. But *Blaesi* in a female name form can only be a gamonymic if the text field is fully preserved as it seems to be.

218 RIX 1963, 199.

219 BREYER 1993, 276. Cf. G. Colonna, *SE LXV-LXVIII*, 2002, 415.

220 See SALOMIES 1992, 11-12; FRÄNKEL, *RE XVI*, 1662.

221 FRÄNKEL, *RE XVI*, 1662.

222 SOLIN 1996, 522.

223 Five times at Rome, SOLIN 1996, 602.

224 *CIE* 6134 gives *L(uci) f(ilius)*, but *l(ibertus)* is quite clear in my squeeze.

225 What Mengarelli copied is *M : LA VIB N LAF*. One interpretation might be *M. Lavilni A. f.*

The continuation of Etruscan gentilicia

We look first at the gentilicia on the Etruscan cippi. We know fifty-two different gentilicia (appearing altogether seventy-seven times) of which enough is preserved for identification. Of these, nineteen²²⁶ also appear in other Etruscan inscriptions of Caere. As compared with Tarquinia, where two-thirds of the gentilicia on cippi are also found in other inscriptions of the area (see above, p. 30), the proportion at Caere is small, even if we take into account the somewhat larger total number of Tarquinian inscriptions. Many of these Caeretan gentilicia are not known elsewhere in Etruria: *maclae* (476, 491), *panci* (477, 479), *ursu* (529), *tamsni* (545, 570), *muna* (549, 775), *sucu* (553, 684),²²⁷ and *punce* (558, 582, 583).²²⁸

Of the thirty-two gentilicia that are not met in other Caeretan inscriptions, thirteen appear in other southern areas.²²⁹ Of the remaining names, six find a counterpart in northern Etruria.²³⁰ There are not a few Etruscan gentilicia that are known only from the Caeretan cippi, and some more that are not encountered outside Caere. First, we may observe the Roman gentilicia *pustmia* (527), *iulnial* (552), *utacle* (593) and *manli* (559).²³¹ Furthermore, hapax names are *caθi* (679), *tursu* (686), *maceri* (763),²³² *scanθsna* (774), *nati* (786) and the uncertain *levlui* (548), *raite* (771). The name *cipie* (539, 584, 585) is not found outside the cippi of Caere.

Of the Etruscan families represented in the cippus inscriptions, thirteen also appear in the Latin cippi: *tarna* (461, 462, 463) – *Tarna* (629), *tarχna* (468, 469, 471, 472, 592) – *Tarcna* (466, 473), *matuna* (478, 636, 637) – *Maduia* (614), *σeθrna* (484) – *Seterna* (621), *campane* (488, 502, 508) – *Campatius* (460, 486, 496, 498, 499, 503, 509, 701), *tamsni* (545, 570) – *Tamsini* (744), *muna* (549, 775) – *Munius* (577), *manli* (559) – *Manlius* (624, 625, 626, 647, 727, 726, 778), *mura* (589, 590) – *Murria* (655), *crepu* (608, 643) – *Grebo* (606, 657), *atie* (665) – *At(t)ius* (675, 695, 696), *tetni* (674) – *Tet(t)ius* (658, 659, 661), *aprie* (679) – *Aburius* (482, 506), and the uncertain *pricne* (576) – *Precilius* (572). Quite interesting is the appearance of the gentilicium *puntlna* (the only occurrences in 571 and 685) in its Latin form *Pontilius* by a *signifer* in *Aquae Caeretanæ*.²³³ Also, *hermna* (683, 789) has a successor in Roman Caere in *Hermunia* (*CIL* XI 3699). In the Roman inscriptions of Caere, we still meet in leading positions members of *Campatii* (*CIL* XI 3610-11), *Aburii* (*CIL* XI 3693), *Magilii* (*CIL* XI 7601, 3613) and *Manlii* (*CIL* XI 3616-17).

Reversing the point of view and looking back towards where the gentilicia of the Latin cippi have come, we have a richer material: ninety-nine different names appearing altogether 198 times. Being aware that in the Latinization process of Etruscan gentilicia more liberty was taken, I accepted changes of endings when comparing the names with Etruscan ones (type *tarχna* – *Tarquitius*). Doing so, we found for thirty gentilicia (with 88 instances) a counterpart among the Etruscan names of Caere,²³⁴ and for forty-four other

²²⁶ *tarna tarχna maclae panci matuna apvucuia paχna ursu tamsni muna sucui spurina apuna punce alθra pricne mvnaina hermna velχna*; less clear *mulaθv*.

²²⁷ Possibly the same name is *zuxu*, found at Volsinii, Clusium and Perugia.

²²⁸ Cf. *punace* at Clusium.

²²⁹ *σeθrna ceinai mvra crepu θveθlie creici aprie caθi sveitu savra clevsina tetni atie*.

²³⁰ *lausn()* *campane puntlna maceri scanθsna nati*.

²³¹ In *ET* Cr 1.179 (vase), we have *manli · θanχvil*.

²³² The cognomen *macre* in *ET* Pe 1.97, 1. 859, 1. 983, 1.984, may represent the same stem.

²³³ *AEp* 1989, No. 306 = 2006, No. 106 = 2007, 51.

²³⁴ *Gargonius Campatius Tarcna Tarquitius Aburius Murrius Titinius Gavilius Magilius Cippius Tarcus Atilius Precilius Munius Grebo Maduia Lucilius Seterna Manlius Tarna Clodius Tet(t)ius Pontius At(t)ius Ateius Egnatius Lavilius Otius Pacius Pacno*.

names (71 cases) a counterpart in the other districts of southern Etruria.²³⁵ Of the remaining twenty-five names, eight (9 cases) had an Etruscan counterpart,²³⁶ but only in northern Etruria. For seventeen names, no Etruscan counterpart could be found. Most of these are typical Roman names, like *Fabricius* (574, 600), *Cornelius* (649), *Aerelius* (690), *Calvilius* (699), *Fannius* (711), and *Sulpicius* (742, 743). But there are also names that probably originated in Etruscan, even though the Etruscan name has not been preserved. Such a case must be *Lepta* (610) and its numerous variants (see above, p. 61), possibly also *Vesius* (750). There are also some hapax gentilicia (in addition to *Lepta* and its variants): *Naucilitia* (485), evidently derived from a Greek name, and *Purpuro* (784), possibly from the cognomen *Purpureo*.

We can compare this structure of the Latin names in Caeretan cippi with those at Tarquinia. Not surprisingly, the gentilicia of the Latin cippi at Tarquinia find somewhat more frequently a counterpart in the local Etruscan nomenclature than those of Caere (40% against 30%). This can simply depend on the higher number of Etruscan inscriptions at Tarquinia than at Caere. Correspondingly, the proportion of names connected with other southern areas is higher at Caere (44% against 15%). Only 8% of the names find the closest Etruscan counterpart in the north; at Tarquinia the figure is 23%. The proportions of names without Etruscan counterpart are rather similar, 17% at Caere, 22% at Tarquinia.²³⁷

We stated above (p. 56) that in the Etruscan cippi of Caere, the typical “Vornamengentilicia” are missing. The only probable cases are *tetni* (674) and *ceinai* (497) but already enlarged by the gentilicium ending. If we once more compare with Tarquinia, the gentilicium *tit(i)e* alone is found there five times. But in the Latin cippi, the situation in Caere changes. *Titius* appears twice and *Titinius* nine times (at Tarquinia there are five *Titii*, but no *Titinius*). The representativeness of the 336 cippi with regard to the whole population of Caere is naturally not good, but cautious conclusions may be drawn. Not only the “Vornamengentilicia”, but above all people of unfree origin are missing in the Etruscan cippi, whereas they play a significant role in the Latin cippi. This must reflect a social change, at least among the groups remembering their deceased with an inscribed cippus.

The dating of the cippus inscriptions

One of the objectives of this study is to develop criteria for dating the inscribed cippi. In the case of Caere, I think this goal is rather well achievable, naturally with the conditions that there is enough of the inscription preserved and that the documentation of the monument is sufficient. In the Catalogue, I have aimed at half a century’s accuracy in Etruscan and a quarter century’s accuracy in Latin inscriptions, emphasizing that the given date is often “my best guess”.

On the basis of the so-called tomb founder inscriptions that, especially in the case of the *Tomba dei Rilievi* (635) can be dated, we can fix the beginning of the inscribed cippi to the late fourth century B.C. We have good reasons to date the last Etruscan cippi (especially 480 with clear serifs) to the early first century B.C. On the basis of palaeography and name forms, we can say that the main bulk of the Latin inscriptions clearly belong to the first half of the first century B.C., but the use of Latin seems to begin in the third quarter of the second century, and the last cippi certainly go to the third quarter of the first century.

²³⁵ *Alsinius Otronius Latinius Aruntius Titius Cannius Rufinius Statorius Blaesus Celatius Pupius Caecilius Rufius Cosutius Atisius Aulnius Cuqrnus Nonius Somnius Larcius Curvius Cutius Orculnius Trebonius Rusius Satorius Veratius Marcius Acilius Anicius Caesius Faltinius Fulcinius Hatile Hostilius Numonius Orcuius Pabate Sentius Torius Verna Villonius Ulsonius Mituleius.*

²³⁶ *Publilius Gavius Coponius Amerite Camerius Lutatius Minius Veturius.*

²³⁷ For the Tarquinian figures, see KAIMIO 2010, 192-93, and above, p. 31.

These are the major lines. Within both groups, we can build a relative chronology on the basis of certain features in the form of the cippus (rounded versus angular profile, low versus high column, attached house details in the cippi of women). The exceptional placement of the inscription may help in some cippi of men. In the best cases, we can determine the genealogy of family tombs. In both groups, palaeography, including interpunctuation between name parts, is used at least for relative chronology. The Etruscan name forms, especially the abbreviation of the praenomen and the form of the filiation, are dating criteria. In the Latin cippi, the appearance of the cognomen, the praenomen of freedmen and the use of *l.* for freedmen of women assist in dating. One can add linguistic features such as the preservation of non-Roman gentilicium endings as well as certain phonological developments.

In dating single cippus inscriptions, an important question is: has the density of the cippus tradition remained stable during its three centuries? It is safe to state that the beginning was slow – not many of the over three hundred cippi can be dated before 250 B.C. At the other end, perhaps more than half of the total number belong to the two first quarters of the first century B.C. But what about the second half of the second century? For how long were Etruscan and Latin inscriptions written side by side? The best answer to this question comes from the different placement of the Etruscan and the Latin inscriptions on the male cippus (see above, p. 46). As long as no practical reasons for this can be presented, I would consider the overlapping of Etruscan and Latin rather short. It is possible that, without speaking about a break in the tradition, the second half of the second century, the period of the language shift, produced fewer cippi than the half centuries before and after it.

The Volsinian Cippi

I have recognized 171 inscribed cippi of the Hellenistic period from the Volsinian area.²³⁸ There are also a number of cippi without inscriptions,²³⁹ but as they are unpublished and difficult to locate, they are not used in this study. The Volsinian cippus type is clearly distinguishable from the other south Etruscan cippi of this period. It is round and topped by a cone on which the inscription was carved. Only five cippi are in Latin (**945**, **954**, **955**, **958**, **962**), and none of them presents the typical round type. The type of **962** remains unclear, but it probably had a cubic form. The other four were written on recycled archaic diorite cippi, probably in the last decades of the Republic or the first decades of the Imperial age (for this interesting group, see below).

The provenance of the cippi, which in the case of Volsinii would be essential, is far from always unequivocal. In the case of twenty-four cippi, we can trust that they come from Orvieto and its necropoleis, and, correspondingly, twenty-three cippi were found in Bolsena and its necropoleis.²⁴⁰ Some fifty-five cippi are recorded as found at other centres or in the rural area of *ager Volsiniensis*. As many of them come from the neighbourhood of either Orvieto or Bolsena, I have divided them into Orvieto district (“Od”, 13 cases) and Bolsena district (“Bd”, 30 cases), well aware that drawing the boundary between them is arbitrary.²⁴¹ Acquapendente (12 cases) is kept as its own district in this division. But then there are close to seventy cippi for which no provenance is recorded. I have tried to account for the origin of most of these as well on the basis of the museums or collections where they were recorded for the first time. The numerous cippi copied in the private gardens of Bolsena, for instance, may well have been found in Bolsena, while those first recorded at the museums of Orvieto may rather originate from that district. In this way, I have labelled thirty cippi with “O?” and twenty-three cippi with “B?”. The situation remains hopeless in the twelve cases from the Vatican Museum and in others where no record of the provenance is preserved.

²³⁸ I have, hesitantly, taken into the corpus **807** (*CIE* 5063, *ET* Vs 1.162). Even though the description of the monument rather points to an archaic cippus, the palaeography with a ligature as well as the abbreviated praenomen indicate the Hellenistic period. I have also included **921** (*ET* Vs 1.301) from Latera, even though it is, on the basis of the description of G. COLONNA in *SE* XLI, 1973, 346, No. **145**, of the Tarquinian type. The obsolete praenomen *sveitu* (also in **934**) is not probable in Tarquinia. Of the cippi counted in earlier editions to Volsinii, I have excluded *ET* Vs 1.259 from Pietrafitta, which belongs to the cippi of the Vulcian area (**996**), as its type clearly shows.

²³⁹ E.g., TAMBURINI, *SE* LIII, 1987, 653. Of the nine cippi found at Pianale in 1872, only four were inscribed; see MORANDI 1990, 42. Some 30 cippi from Poggetto del Sole were found in 1923 during agricultural works; these were dispersed and have disappeared. Only two with inscriptions have been published (**928** and **931**; see P. TAMBURINI, *SE* XLVI, 1978, 346-47); a major part of the cippi may have been without inscriptions.

²⁴⁰ I have counted among the Orvietan or Bolsenian inscriptions those which are known to have been found within two kilometres of the town, while those from over two kilometres receive the label “Orvieto district” or “Bolsena district”.

²⁴¹ Thus, Settecami, Castel Giorgio and Torre S. Severo are counted with the Orvieto district, although the distance from Bolsena is approximately the same. Bagnioregio is counted with the Bolsena district.

As the Volsinian cippus type is so clearly distinguishable, we could in principle study the boundaries of the Volsinian territory in the Hellenistic period²⁴² on the basis of the find places. The data, however, are too sparse and vague. In the north, the river Paglia seems to give the limit to the appearance of Volsinian cippi, Acquapendente and Monte Rubiaglio (953)²⁴³ being the northernmost places. To the west of Lake Bolsena, we have a Volsinian cippus from Gradoli (920), but one probably of the Tarquinian type (921) from Latera, less than 10 km from Gradoli. To the south of these two cities, Pietrafitta (Ischia di Castro?) presents a cippus of the Vulcian type (996). The area between Lake Bolsena and the Tiber presents the Volsinian type, with Isola Martana and Castel Cellesi as the southernmost find places.²⁴⁴ In the east, the Tiber seems to form the boundary, as no certain finds of the Volsinian cippus type are recorded from the Umbrian shore of the Tiber.²⁴⁵

I have personally hand copied and photographed sixty-four of the cippi. From the earlier editions, I have found forty-two photographs of those cippi which I have not personally seen. In fifty-two cases, I have had to rely on the facsimile of the inscription, and in four more cases *CIE* offers only a typographic reproduction. Finally, in nine cases, all we have is the transcript of the text.

The Volsinian cippus tradition

Volsinii differs from the other southern cities that offer a large number of Hellenistic inscribed cippi in that it shows numerous cippi and epitaphs already in the archaic period. In the archaic necropoleis of Orvieto, we can still see funerary cippi both on the roofs of the chamber tombs²⁴⁶ and along the roads beside the tomb entrances. There are three great cippi with the form of a soldier's helmeted head. This type is continued by nine anthropomorphic head cippi (without inscriptions) of the Hellenistic period.²⁴⁷ Two archaic quadratic cippi, one of them with a quadratic column on a quadratic base, bear inscriptions.²⁴⁸ The other cippi represent three types: the cylinder type, mostly with engraved grooves, the spherical ball type and the cone type, both with either round or quadratic base.²⁴⁹ A fourth type is the mostly oval, rounded on all sides diorite cippus, which does not stand freely. I have found very little excavation evidence about this type (see below, pp. 78-79).

Inscriptions on the archaic cippi are quite rare (*CIE* 4969, 4994, 4997, 5000, 5018,²⁵⁰ 5021, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5062, *ET Vs* 1.187, FERUGLIO 1999, 143). The structure of four inscriptions follows that of the architrave epitaphs, *mi* plus the name of the deceased in the genitive, while all others present only the name in the nominative. The cippi with inscriptions mainly seem to belong to single graves *a cassetta*, probably belonging to (unmarried?) youngsters.²⁵¹ There is no clear view about the continuation of these archaic

²⁴² See STOPPONI 1999, 54-60. The results of this study do not differ from the map drawn by TAMBURINI 1987a, 638.

²⁴³ PAOLUCCI 1999, 284.

²⁴⁴ From Ferento, only one large cippus is known and it seems to be of the Vulcian type (1002). One can assume that the southern border of the Volsinian territory more or less continued the southern river line of Lake Bolsena up to the Tiber.

²⁴⁵ I have not been able to check the type of the two Hellenistic cippi found at Todi *ET Um* 1.4, 1.5.

²⁴⁶ The recent restoration works have shown that there were no *tumuli* above the chamber tombs, but the cippi crowned the flattened roofs; see FERUGLIO 1999, 142.

²⁴⁷ For this type, see PELLEGRINI – RAFANELLI 2008, 43-69, and the catalogue of the Hellenistic period, 69-73. One of the archaic cippi bears the inscription *ET Vs* 1.95.

²⁴⁸ *ET Vs* 1.113 and FERUGLIO 1999, 143, Fig. 2, 9-9a.

²⁴⁹ In the general cippus typology of STEINGRÄBER 1991, 1081, types A2, B1 and C.

²⁵⁰ This is considered Hellenistic in *ET Vs* 1.127, but the form is clearly archaic.

²⁵¹ FERUGLIO 1999, 146.

cippus forms. As it is, I rather believe that there was an interruption in the tradition in the fourth century B.C., but more research is needed on this topic.

The Hellenistic cippi clearly differ from the archaic ones. The letter forms and the phonology represent the late Etruscan model of the south. But what is more remarkable, the new cippus type does not resemble any of the archaic cippus types. It seems that the context of the cippi also changed. While the archaic cippi were free-standing and exposed in the necropolis streets or on the roof of the chamber tombs, the Hellenistic cippi were dug in the soil so that only the upper part remained visible. The shaft under the cone was mostly only roughly finished.

I agree with Tamburini, who dated the beginning of the Hellenistic cippi of Volsinii “nell’ambito del cinquantennio che precedette la distruzione di *Volsinii*”, i.e. to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C.²⁵² But while Tamburini sees the preparation of the cippi continuing until the end of the second century B.C., I will argue that the bulk of the cippi, about 90%, come from the 3rd century, and only two special types must be dated to the following centuries.

The typology of the cippi

When we try to build a chronology for late Etruscan inscription groups, we must start with relative chronology and evaluate all possible criteria. In the case of cippi, the main criteria are the typology, the palaeography and the name form.²⁵³ In order to fix the relative chronology into an absolute chronology one could, in principle, benefit from archaeological data, but the discovery context of the cippi only exceptionally helps in this respect. However, in the case of Volsinii, we have a historical fixed point, the destruction of the city high up at Orvieto in 264 B.C. and the building of the new Volsinii in the following years close to the Bolsena of today. Some caution is naturally needed: life around Orvieto did not end in 264, and there were people living around Bolsena before that year.

A typology of the cippi of the Hellenistic period was first created by Danielsson in *CIE II*, I, 1, p. 4. These types were called by Cristofani **a**, **b**, **c**, **d**.²⁵⁴ Neither Danielsson nor Cristofani makes clear what the essential distinctive features of these types are; for instance, between **b** and **d**: is it the polished surface, the higher cone or the flat random belt in the thickest place? In any case, the editors have since used this defini-

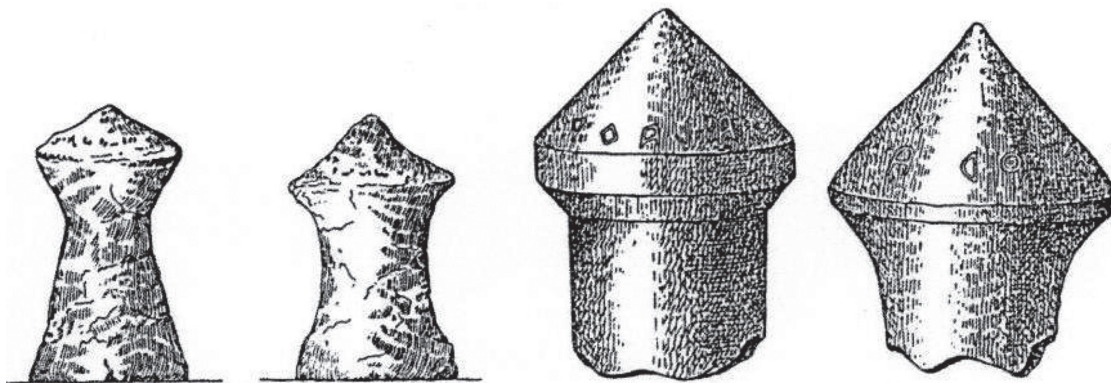


Figure 19: Typology of Danielsson, *CIE II*, I, 1, p. 4

²⁵² See the argumentation in TAMBURINI 1987a, 644-49. This is more or less the opinion of other scholars too; see references in TAMBURINI, *loc.cit.*

²⁵³ For a complete list, see KAIMIO 2010, 5, 14.

²⁵⁴ CRISTOFANI, *SE XXXIV*, 1966, 399.

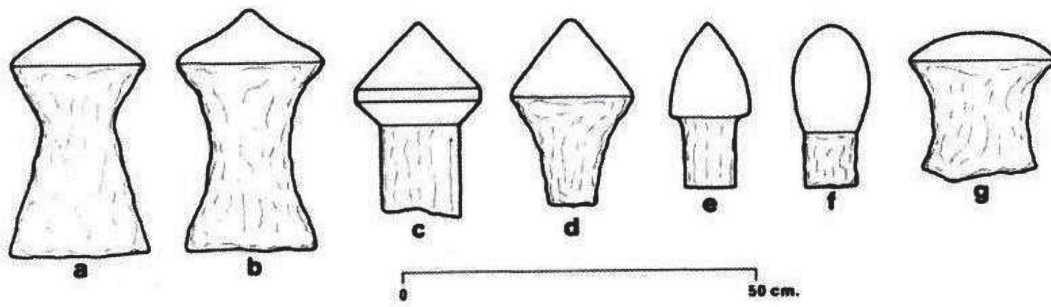


Figure 20: Updated typology of TAMBURINI 1987, 641

tion to characterize the cippus forms. Tamburini brought the typology to a new level by adding three new types and by counting statistics on the division of the cippi into the different types.²⁵⁵

His statistics show that the great majority of the about one hundred cippi classified by him belong to types **b** (38%) and **d** (36%); for type **a**, he found three, **c** two, **e** three, **f** four, and **g** two examples.

Of the new types presented by Tamburini, I feel quite hesitant about type **g**. The two cases given by him, **894** and **937**, both look, on the basis of the photographs, to be normal conic cippi where the top of the cone has been broken. I do not know any cippi with a slightly rounded top such as the model drawing shows.

Types **e** and **f** are clearly differentiated from **a - d**, and for **f**, new editions have brought some additional examples.²⁵⁶ Tamburini proposes a late date for type **e** on the basis of **880** (*ET Vs* 1. 257), found inside a reused archaic chamber tomb with ceramics from the second century B.C. The late date is also supported by the palaeography of the inscription (see below, p. 82).

I am not fully convinced that a separate type **e** exists. Tamburini includes in it only two cippi, **873** (*ET Vs* 1.249) and the above-mentioned **880**. Looking at the photograph of **873**, however, there is very little difference as compared with the normal forms other than the higher cone, which is not unusual in other cippi either, for instance, **905** (*ET Vs* 1.283), classified by the first editor as type **d**.²⁵⁷ If we then look closer at **880**, the peculiar feature of it is the quadratic shaft, clearly cut in order to fit the cippus in a stand or *porta-*



Figure 21: 894



Figure 22: 937



Figure 23: 880



Figure 24: 873

²⁵⁵ TAMBURINI 1987a, 640-44. The percentages for **a**, **c**, and **e-g** in the diagram on p. 643 are not in accordance with the lists on p. 640 in n. 16.

²⁵⁶ Nos. **939** (*ET Vs* 1.320), **944** (*SE LVI*, 1991, 299, No. **9**), and **946** (*SE LVII*, 1992, 264, No. **35**). In addition, to this type belong **878** (*ET Vs* 1.255) and **879** (*ET Vs* 1.256). On the other hand, **828** (*ET Vs* 1.198), which TAMBURINI 1987, 640 n. 16, connects with this type, possibly based on Buffa's description "ovoide", belongs to type **e** (autopsy 2014).

²⁵⁷ *SE XXXIV*, 1966, 342, No. **13**, Tav. LX c-d.

cippi. If we disregard that, the form comes very close to **873**, or possibly to type **f**, with a sharper top than in most of the others, but, for instance, **934** (*CIE* 5555, *ET* Vs 1.314) also seems to have a sharp top.

On the basis of the available information, I place eight or nine *cippi* into the “combined type” **e-f**: **866**, **887**, **914**, **934**, **939**, **940**, **946**, **957** and possibly **880**. Most of these are characterized by a rounded, in some cases ball-like top, around which the inscription is written. I compare this type with mushrooms and call it the “inky cap” type. So many *cippi* of this type show late features that it can probably be dated later than the main types **a-d**. First, not a single one of these *cippi* comes from Orvieto; their provenance is either from Bolsena or from the rural areas. In most of them, the praenomina are abbreviated (see below, p. 90). None of them has the full-height-loop *R*. In other respects too, their palaeography clearly differs from the normal letter forms of the main types **a-d**. I would see in this “inky cap” type the final phase of the Volsinian inscribed *cippi* and date them to the second century B.C., rather to its first half, as long as there is no case of the use of Latin. But as we shall see, one group of eight or nine *cippi* is even later.



Figure 25: 914

As presented above, the main type of the Volsinian *cippi*, in Steingraber’s typology the “mushroom type”,²⁵⁸ was divided by Danielsson, Cristofani and Tamburini into four subtypes, **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d**. They present the types in pictures, without making more precise the essential distinctive features between the types. An effort to clarify the division is made by Blumhofer.²⁵⁹ According to him, type **a** is distinguished by the characteristic crease in the concave shaft and by the rather flat top. He sees in it the predecessor of types **b** and **d** and dates it to the fourth century B.C. On the other hand, Tamburini sees in it only a rare variant of type **b**.²⁶⁰ As mentioned, in his statistics Tamburini found three cases of this type, but as he does not enumerate them, the only *cippus* of type **a** known to me is the model *cippus* of Danielsson’s typology, **829** (*CIE* 5134; *ET* Vs 1.199).

Blumhofer describes type **b** as having a concave shaft and shield-like top, while in type **d** there is, according to him, a strong crease in the concave shaft and a top steeply tapering off to a point.²⁶¹ He does not describe type **c**, which Tamburini simply considers a more elaborate, very rare variant of type **d**; in addition to the model *cippus* of Danielsson, **816** (*CIE* 5076, *ET* Vs 1.176), he has included in his statistics one other case. Tamburini also states that there are intermediate types, using as an example the great *cippus* of *ramtha armni* (**885** = *CIE* 5178; *ET* Vs 1.263), generally of type **b**, but with features of types **c** and **d**.²⁶²

All in all, I have difficulties in separating *cippi* of these main types, even between types **b** and **d**. This does not mean that all *cippi* would be equal, but the typology, as it is presented in the drawings, does not, for instance, take into account the rounded vs. angular profile of the *cippi*, which I see as stylistically quite remarkable if we compare, e.g., **795** and **885**, both nominally of type **b**.²⁶³ Moreover, the intermediate types decrease the value of the typology. As not one of the former editors or other scholars has been able to present

²⁵⁸ STEINGRÄBER 1991, 1081-82.

²⁵⁹ BLUMHOFER 1993, 173.

²⁶⁰ TAMBURINI 1987a, 640 n. 15.

²⁶¹ BLUMHOFER 1993, 173.

²⁶² TAMBURINI 1987a, 642.

²⁶³ TAMBURINI 1987, 653 n. 53, sees in **785** a Clusian type, but there are several Volsinian *cippi* with a rounded profile.

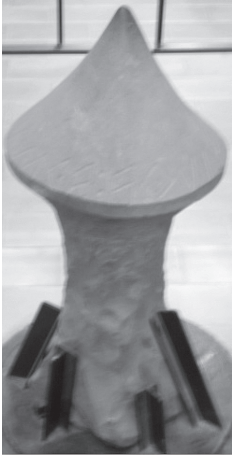


Figure 26: 795



Figure 27: 885

any local, functional or chronological distinction for types **a**, **b**, **c** and **d**, I would, in general, consider the value of this typology of Danielsson quite small. Instead, I give to all these types a common name, “game piece” type, and start to study the single parts of the cippi separately in order to find distinctive features characteristic of certain areas or periods.

There is a problem with photographs good enough for defining the form of the cippus. I have photographed or found photos by earlier editors for half of the approximately 150 cippi belonging to the “game piece” type. As such, this material is sufficient, but its local distribution is quite uneven.

While the cippi found in or around Orvieto are well represented, those from Bolsena have been harder to find. Many of them were copied a hundred years ago in the private gardens of Bolsena, and my detection skills have not sufficed to find them again.

1. Top of the cippus. I have differentiated between rounded and sharp top:

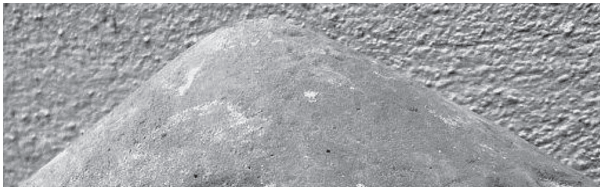


Figure 28: Rounded top (819)



Figure 29: Sharp top (817)

The great majority of the cippi have a sharp top, even though the break often makes this difficult to evaluate. I have classified twelve cippi as the “rounded top” type, most of them from Orvieto or its surroundings, but do not see the data as sufficient for further conclusions.

2. Height and form of the cone. I have separated low and high cones (limit approx. 90°), and in both groups three form variants with concave, straight or convex sides:



Figure 30: Low cone (824)



Figure 31: High cone (831)

The numbers of low and high cones are rather equal (34 and 32). There seems to be no difference between Orvieto and Bolsena: in both areas both types are equally popular. Palaeography (the form of *R*) would indicate that there are somewhat earlier cippi in the high-cone group, but the difference is small and



Figure 32: Concave sides (797)

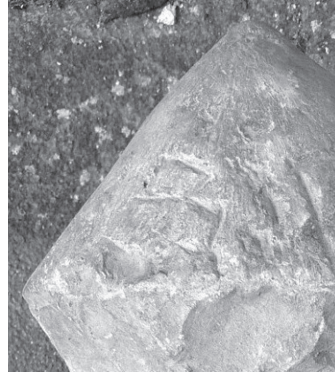


Figure 33: Straight sides (802)



Figure 34: Convex sides

the criterion not very reliable (see below, p. 86). As to the side lines, again all three types are encountered both around Orvieto and around Bolsena. In the proportions, the convex type seems to become more common at Bolsena, but again, the differences are not remarkable.

3. The crease

At the widest point of the cippus, I distinguish three forms: belt, rounded, and sharp crease:

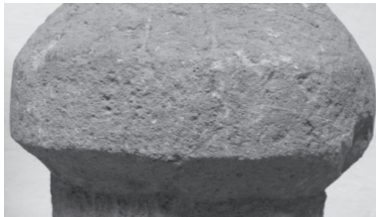


Figure 35: Belt crease (816)

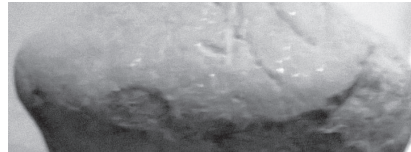


Figure 36: Rounded crease (937)



Figure 37: Sharp crease (821)

Again, all three types are met around both Orvieto and Bolsena. Between the rounded and the sharp forms, no remarkable difference is visible, but the belt crease seems to gain popularity in Bolsena. In a palaeographic comparison, the sharp form seems to differ from the others with a clear majority of angular full-height-loop *Rs*.

4. The narrowing of the shaft

I distinguish between rounded, angular, and straight narrowing and, furthermore, in the rounded type between “fast” and “slow” narrowing – in “fast narrowing” the narrowest point is higher up.



Figure 38: Fast narrowing (840)



Figure 39: Slow narrowing (841)



Figure 40: Angular narrowing (826)



Figure 41: Straight narrowing (843)

In this respect, the Orvietan and Bolsenian cippi clearly differ. Slow narrowing is an Orvietan type, with only one example found closer to Bolsena.²⁶⁴ No fast narrowing case is known from Orvieto itself. Several cases come from its surroundings, but the main part from around Bolsena. The angular narrowing appears quite seldom. In the letter forms, the difference is less clear. Even in the fast narrowing type, which, according to the geographical distribution, should be later, the full-height-loop *R* prevails, but the rounded letter is more common than the angular one.

I also tried to study whether the roughly cut shaft versus a finished shaft would make any difference, but the fact is that there are only three cippi where the whole shaft is finished (**809**, **816**, and **826** – picture above). One may wonder why the shaping of the shaft was so regularly left unfinished. Naturally the lowest part was covered by earth, but could the rough surface also have some chthonic significance?

The reused diorite cippi

One of the cippus types of the archaic cemeteries of Orvieto is the egg-shaped cippus carved of diorite, a species of rock much harder than the local basalt that was mainly used in other cippus stones. The diorite was imported, possibly from Elba, and, consequently, it must represent a luxury stone type. These slabs are finely finished and polished. In contrast to the other archaic cippus types, they are not free-standing but were probably dug into the earth. Many of them have a carved furrow around one of the ends, possibly showing the part covered by earth. We do not know a single archaic inscription on the diorite cippi. There is no way to determine how long the preparation of this cippus type continued, but there are good reasons to assume that the eight (or nine) late epitaphs on diorite cippi that we know so far represent cases of reuse of archaic markers or tombstones,

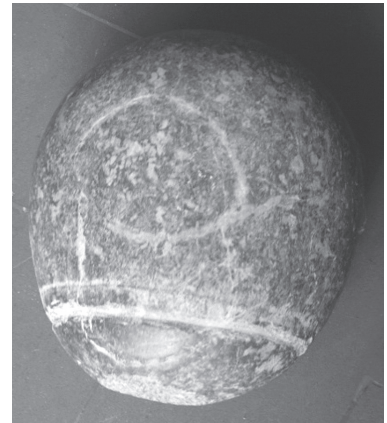


Figure 42: Archaic diorite cippus

not a new wave of diorite import and manufacturing.²⁶⁵ I call this last type of Volsinian cippi the “egg” type.

Four of the inscriptions are in Etruscan, four in Latin. This is in itself remarkable as these four are the only Latin epitaphs (except **962**) known among the 171 cippus inscriptions from the Volsinian area. Volsinii differs in this respect from the other rich centres of the south Etruscan cippus tradition, Caere, Tarquinia and Tuscania, in all of which a great part, in Caere and Tarquinia even the majority, of the cippi were inscribed in Latin.

Diorite cippi with Etruscan inscriptions are:

878 *r(av)n(θu) · ritn(ei)*

879 *σ(e)θ(ra) · fleri · v(elus)*

906 *σ(eθra) · pruti*

944 *āv(le) · tālus*

Possibly also **866**²⁶⁶ *av(le) · cr[- -]as ·*

Latin inscriptions:



Figure 43: 906



Figure 44: 955

²⁶⁴ No. **868** from Pietre Liscie, 1½ km north of Bolsena..

²⁶⁵ See P. TAMBURINI, *SE* LVI, 1988, 299. A connection of these stones with markers commemorating lightning strikes is presented by TUREA 2012, 65-66, with further references.

²⁶⁶ Only a photograph exists of this late cippus, found in 1951 at Poggio Pesce (*SE* XXXIV, 1966, 337, No. 1, Tav. LVIIIb = *ET* Vs 1.236). The stone type cannot be judged from the photograph, but the form of the broken slab indicates either this type or the former type **f**.

945 *L(uci) Aeli L(uci) f(ili) | Crassi*

954 *L(ucius) Allius L(uci) f(ilius)*

955 *C(aius) Con(s)idius | C(ai) f(ilius) Pom(entina tribu)*

958 *L(ucius) Avillius L(uci) f(ilius) | Brocchus*

The type of reused archaic stones does not offer any dating criteria. All four Etruscan cippi were found near Bolsena, two of them at S. Antonio (shore of Lake Bolsena) and one at Isola Martana. As compared with other cippi coming from the area of Bolsena, the letter forms of the diorite cippi, especially those of **879** and **944** (and **866**, if a diorite cippus), clearly represent the latest phase. Furthermore, the fact that three of the four cippi belong to women and that all praenomina (and one gentilicium) are abbreviated supports a late date for the group (see below, p. 90). All in all, I would not hesitate to date these four inscriptions to the second half of the second century B.C. It is not excluded that **879** (and **866**) could be even later. One cannot see such similarities between the inscriptions that the same stonecutter would have written more than one of the inscriptions.

The four Latin diorite cippus inscriptions are palaeographically closer to each other than the four Etruscan inscriptions. All have serifs, all are quite skilfully finished, and the general ductus is rather similar. In single letter forms, there are small differences: *R* in **945** has a diagonal bar starting from the vertical, while in **958** it starts from the loop; *S* is mostly forward slanting, but not in **945**. It is possible, but far from certain, that all four come from the same stonecutter, who had collected archaic uninscribed diorite cippi for his customers.

These four are, in addition to the cubic **962**, the only cippi with Latin inscriptions from Volsinii. They present the end of the cippus tradition. As compared with the Latin cippus inscriptions from Caere, Tarquinia and Tuscania, the Volsinian texts are more “Roman”. There are no interference phenomena, the Roman name forms are correct, the writing is executed with care. This might indicate a later date, but it may also be the result of the higher quality and prestige of the stonecutter and/or his customer. I would date these four inscriptions to the second half of the first century B.C., rather to the third than to the fourth quarter of the century. Some support for this date may come from the fact that two of the names are without a cognomen, but four name forms do not offer a sufficient statistical background.

One question remains to be answered: can we find a link between the four Etruscan and the four Latin diorite cippi? Is it even possible that one and the same stonecutter could have prepared both the Etruscan and the Latin inscriptions on diorite cippi collected from archaic cemeteries? As the dating of the Latin cippi is on a more solid basis than that of the Etruscan ones, this would also provide new information about the continued use of the Etruscan language at Volsinii. However, I see no clear connections between the ways the Etruscan inscriptions on the one hand, and the Latin ones on the other, have been prepared. Generally, the Latin texts are more deeply cut, presumably with a triangular edge of which no traces are visible in the Etruscan inscriptions. As such, the greater variation inside the Etruscan letter forms makes the hypothesis of only one stonecutter’s shop unlikely.

Conclusions

We have distinguished three main types in the round Volsinian cippi. The vast majority of the cippi belong to the “game piece” type, with a cone above a shaft that mainly tapers before broadening again (former types **a-d**). The second type is the “inky cap” type (former types **e-f**), with a more even, longish broadening, mainly with a rounded top around which the inscription was carved. The third, “egg” type, reused archaic

diorite cippi. Both the “inky cap” and the “egg” type are represented by eight or nine examples among the typologically definable cippi.

We believe that the new coming of Volsinian funeral cippi can be dated to around 300 B.C. The “egg” type represents its last phase. The Latin cippi are probably from the second half of the 1st century B.C., the Etruscan diorite cippi from the second half of the second century B.C. The “inky cap” type may belong to the first half of the second century. The problem is with the largest “game piece” group. Rejecting the grouping of earlier scholars into four types **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d**, I have tried to go deeper into the different elements in the cippus forms and to study whether certain forms might be typical, for instance, of the Orvietan cippi as compared with the presumably later cippi from Bolsena. In spite of the rather great variation in the forms of different elements, there are very few features that seem to reflect chronological development. The variation of forms is in most cases similar in Orvieto and Bolsena, and cross-tabulating with some palaeographic and onomastic criteria supports the view that, within this group, form variation helps only little in the dating of individual cippi. The best criterion may be the narrowing of the shaft: the narrowest point seems to rise with time, even though straight shafts narrowing without waist may belong to a later phase within the group. The sharp edge of the crease seems to be an early feature, the belt a late feature. But, for instance, the height of the cone seems to vary throughout the life span of this group.

In general, the variation in forms seems to depend more on the different styles of the workshops (or the predilections of their customers) and more on the level of elaboration than on an evolution. If this approach is accepted, I would see the “game piece” group chronologically more coherent than most of the former scholars have considered. My view is also supported by the following palaeographic and onomastic study. I dare say that the time-span of this group can hardly be longer than one century. Since within this time-span the destruction of Orvieto - Volsinii in 264 B.C. and the founding of the new Volsinii near Bolsena took place, we can rather safely state that the vast majority, if not all, of the cippi assigned by earlier scholars to types **a-d** come from the third century B.C.

The palaeography

The palaeographic study of the Etruscan inscriptions of the Hellenistic period is mainly based on the results of Maggiani.²⁶⁷ As the cippus inscriptions form the largest rather coherent corpus of Hellenistic inscriptions in southern Etruria, their palaeographic study could open broader perspectives. Much help would be offered by wall inscriptions of the tombs and inscriptions on sarcophagi, as they can be better dated on artistic, archaeological and genealogical bases than the cippi normally can. However, the Volsinian corpus of inscriptions from the Hellenistic period mainly consists of just the cippi. The number of sarcophagi or urns with inscriptions (*CIE* 5119, 5148, 5170, 5176, 5177; *ET* Vs 1.239, 240, 241) is surprisingly small compared with other southern cities. Most wall inscriptions of chamber tombs come from the Golini tombs, dated to the second half of the fourth century B.C., i.e. very close to the assumed start of the cippus tradition. There is – in addition to the mutilated state of the inscriptions – the well-known problem that at least the painter of *Tomba Golini* I came from northern Etruria, probably from Clusium. His alphabet for the “explanatory” inscriptions of the paintings was thus strongly influenced by the northern type (with *K*, ascending bar in *T*, cursive and slanting *E*), while the *cursus* inscriptions given by order are of the Volsinian type.²⁶⁸ While the

²⁶⁷ MAGGIANI 1990, 177-217.

²⁶⁸ See MAGGIANI 1990, 200-4.

comparative material from other funerary inscriptions is scanty, the *instrumentum* inscriptions from Volsinian tombs are numerous; in some cases, they offer useful material for the comparison of the letter forms.²⁶⁹

As I must more often base my study on drawings or photographs by earlier editors than on my own autopsy, I cannot avoid a certain inexactness. Even the best photographs or drawings can omit valuable details, especially as the stone used for the cippi is often rather porous. Such details are, for instance, the short tail under the loop of *R*, or the joint of the oblique bars of *N* and *M* at the top of the right vertical bars or below it. The order in which the bars were carved remains undetected. However, the size of the corpus of cippi may partly compensate for the inaccuracy in details of single inscriptions.

When looking at the letter forms of the Volsinian cippus inscriptions, the typical conical form of the cippi must be taken into account. In most cases, the inscriptions had to be in a circular form on the slanting upper surface of the cone, the diameter of the lower edge of the circle being greater than that of the upper edge. The circle also had its end, as the space was limited, and if the stonecutter did not estimate it correctly, the last letters had to be placed above (or below) the beginning.²⁷⁰ But even so, the cutting of the letters on the upper surface was probably easier than on the engraved text fields of the Tarquinian cippi, for instance, and the basalt stone of the Volsinian cippi was mostly easier to work with than stone material of other cities.

The general model of the hand styles is, following Maggiani's classification, "grafia regolarizzata",²⁷¹ created, according to Maggiani, already around 500 B.C. in the writing schools of Veii and Caere, and becoming dominant in the south in the fourth century and nationally in the second half of the third century B.C.²⁷² Not surprisingly, the alphabet of the Volsinian cippus inscriptions belongs to the southern group of this style, characterized above all by the descending oblique bar of *T* (ascending in the north and in most inscriptions of Caere) and by the descending middle bar of *A* (ascending in the north and often at Caere). A number of cippus inscriptions from the western part of the Volsinian area are classified by Benelli as "grafia capitale"; he attributes this phenomenon to the influence of Vulci.²⁷³ I cannot draw such a clear line between "grafia capitale" and "grafia regolarizzata". If the form of *M* and *N* is the main criterion, then, for instance **819** from Torre S. Severo would offer a better example of "grafia capitale" than the cippi listed by Benelli (see below, p. 85).

Characteristic of the style of the Volsinian cippus inscriptions is a certain angularity of the letters. This may naturally depend on the fact that straight lines were easier to carve than curved ones. But inasmuch as the same inscription may include rounded *R*, but angular *F* and Θ (for instance, **918**; see the facsimile below), this can hardly depend on the lack of skill of the stonecutter, but on his or his customer's preference. The letters where the angularity vs. the roundness is visible are *C*, Θ , *R*, *S* and *F*; one could perhaps add *A*, where the left bar, normally angular in the Volsinian inscriptions, is more often curved elsewhere in southern Etruria.²⁷⁴ In the model alphabet closest to our material, that of Bolsena,²⁷⁵ the letters *C*, *R* and *S* are angular, while Θ and Φ are roundish (there is no *A* or *F* in the alphabet).

²⁶⁹ For instance, the mirror of a *ceithurnei*, TLE 219 = CIE 10680, from the early 3rd century B.C., offers letter forms quite similar to cippus **815** (and possibly **814**) belonging to the same family.

²⁷⁰ Such cases are seen in **799**, **836**, **858**, and **922**.

²⁷¹ MAGGIANI 1990, 204.

²⁷² MAGGIANI 1990, 188-93.

²⁷³ Such inscriptions would be **913** from Castel Giorgio, **852**, **860**, **861**, **862**, and **915** from Bolsena, **885** from S. Lorenzo, and **917** from Grotte di Castro; BENELLI 2012, 445 n. 25.

²⁷⁴ See the model table of Maggiani's "regolarizzato", MAGGIANI 1990, 188.

²⁷⁵ SE XXXIV, 1966, 315-17, probably from the 3rd or late 3rd century B.C.; see MAGGIANI 1990, 180-181, 189.

Of those cippus inscriptions from which somewhat reliable drawings have been available, the following table can be calculated (the numbers refer to inscriptions with the type of letter; for the indications of provenance – Orvieto/Orvieto? or Bolsena/Bolsena? – see above, p. 71):

Letter	Angular	Rounded	In between or both	Orvieto	Orvieto + Orv.?	Bolsena	Bolsena + Bols.?	Special
C	42	4	7					
Θ	46	13	8	4 / 3 / 3	13 / 5 / 3	- / 3 / -	6 / 4 / 1	Aquap: 5 angular
R	40	35	1	10 / 7 / -	21 / 11 / -	4 / 4 / -	9 / 9 / 1	Aquap.: 7 / 1
S	82	3	2					
F	20	1						
A	80	15	19	13 / 4 / 2	27 / 8 / 9	12 / - / 2	27 / - / 4	Aquapendente: 5 square-form

Table 3: Angular vs. rounded letter forms in Volsinian cippi

Obviously, the rounded form is exceptional for the letters *C*, *S*, and *F*, while it is optional for *Θ* and *R* (and *A*). Let us first look at those exceptions. The only rounded *F* is found in **879**; we can see the general roundish mode also in *Θ* and *R*. In addition, there is the almost unique Volsinian instance of the “MacDonald’s” type *sade* (possibly also in **839**) and a peculiar *V* (the only parallel in **941**). This inscription, carved on a reused diorite stone (see above, p. 78), is certainly one of the youngest among the Volsinian cippi. The same seems to be the case with two of the three inscriptions with curved *S* (**866**, **880**; in **852** there are also angular forms). No. **866** also offers the clearest example of rounded *C*; the other instances are less clear, and, e.g., in **924**, we have very angular *F* and *S* besides the curved *C*. In **805** with rounded *C*, the other peculiarities would also support a late date, even though the cippus was found in the Cannicella necropolis of Orvieto.

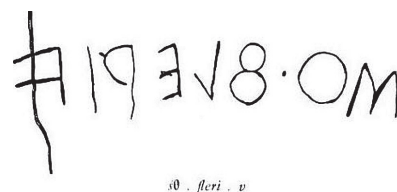


Figure 45: 879 facsimile

Apart from these cippi, most of which also differ typologically from the main corpus, we can state that the angular mode is prevalent during the whole tradition of the Volsinian cippi. But as the group of late cippi shows a clear tendency towards rounded lines, can we draw an evolutionary line from angular to roundish forms, perhaps even use the angularity in the palaeographic dating of the inscriptions such that “the more angular, the older”?²⁷⁶

For a closer look at the possible evolutionary line, Table 3 shows separately the situation in the cippus inscriptions of Orvieto and Bolsena. In general, the inscriptions of Orvieto should be earlier than 264 B.C. and those of Bolsena later than that (with certain caveats, see above). As the material that is known to be found in the necropoleis of the centres is very sparse, figures with uncertain provenance (Orvieto?) are also included, but even so, the numbers remain too small for solid conclusions. Clearly angular and rounded letters appear side by side through the whole period of the cippi. In the cases of *Θ* and *R*, rounded forms seem to have larger proportions at Bolsena than at Orvieto, while for *A*, the curved form is very rare at Bolsena, but appears now and then at Orvieto.

²⁷⁶ That angularity would have been the mode of an early period in the cippus tradition would find some support from the Caeretan cippi. Blumhofer’s palaeographic tables (BLUMHOFER 1993, after p. 266) show that the angular forms seem to be typical for “1. Gruppe: 4.-3. Jh. v.Chr.,” “2. Gruppe: 3. Jh. v.Chr.” and “3. Gruppe: 3. Jh. v.Chr.,” but even in these groups, only for *C* and *S*, while *Θ* and *R* (like the left bar of *A*) are always round (no example of *F* is included in the tables of these groups). My own study (above, p. 50) could, however, not find such chronological difference; angular forms are, in general, rather rare in the Caeretan cippi.

Another way to test the possible evolutionary line from angular to roundish letter forms is offered by the letter *R*. The only generally accepted dating criterion based on letter forms of the Hellenistic period is the height and size of the loop of *R*: the development went from the full-height loop to the half-height loop, perhaps in the first half of the third century B.C. (see below). So let us calculate the round and angular forms for the full-height-loop *Rs* and half-height-loop *Rs*; a third group is in between, with a two-thirds-height loop or with only a short tail of the vertical bar under the loop:

<i>R</i>	Angular	Rounded	Both	Orvieto	O + O?	Bolsena	B + B?
Full-height loop	22	21	1	5 / 3	5 / 5	1 / 2	4 / 4 / 1
Short tail under loop	10	7		2 / 3	4 / 3	1 / 1	2 / 4
Half-height loop	11	5		3 / 1	5 / 1	2 / 1	3 / 2

Table 4: The loop of *R* with angular or rounded form in Volsinian cippi

In order to provide support for the hypothesis of an evolutionary line from angular to rounded forms, the latter should have become more common in the half-height-loop type, assumed to be later than the full-height-loop type. Clearly, this is not the case. All in all, we must state that the main corpus of the Volsinian cippi (with the small group of typologically diverse late cippi excluded) shows variation rather than evolution between angular and rounded letter forms.

We must now turn to the other distinctive features in the forms of single letters. A table with the main forms and the variants for each letter follows this analysis.

A: In the Volsinian cippi, the form variation of *A* is great. The stable element is the vertical right bar, even when the top is rounded (e.g. **880**). No instance of the Latin form with oblique right bar is met. The middle bar is descending to the left or, less often, horizontal, as in the rather rectangular **896**. Most examples of the horizontal middle bar come from the inscriptions of Acquapendente.²⁷⁷ The middle bar is ascending to the left and meeting the angle of the top and left bars in **899**.²⁷⁸ This form is considered by Pffiffig a Caeretan special form,²⁷⁹ but actually, the left bar is almost always curved at Caere, not forming an angle. Instead, this form is also quite common in the Tarquinian cippi.²⁸⁰ The middle bar is also ascending, but not up to the angle of the top and left bars, in **817** and **826**.

The main type at Volsinii is the four-bar form with both the top bar and the middle bar slightly descending to the left, often parallel, and the left bar vertical or almost vertical. We find this type in eighty-four inscriptions, or in ninety-eight, if we include the broader variant of the same type. There are twenty-seven inscriptions showing the three-bar form with curved left bar. In **918**, for instance, the three *As* all present this form, the two first with the curved left bar starting horizontally, while it descends from the beginning in the third case. In this third case, the middle bar is descending to the left while the two other cases show a horizontal middle bar. A special case curves the left bar once more to the left, as in **805**.²⁸¹

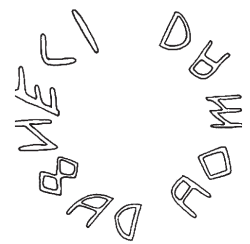


Figure 46: **918** facsimile

A comparison between the cippi from Orvieto and Bolsena does not indicate any chronological order for these variants, but the few examples of the rounded top (**880**) seem to be rather late.

²⁷⁷ Nos. **927**, **928**, **929**, **931**, and **933**; other examples of this type come from **811**, **870**, **872**, **896**, **901**, **935**, **944**, and **951**.

²⁷⁸ Probably also in **905**, where, from the photograph, I would read *Juθna[i]* instead of *Juθir[* of *SE XXXIV*, 1966, 342, No. **13**.

²⁷⁹ PFFIFFIG 1969, 20.

²⁸⁰ See, e.g., **44** = *CIE* 5561.

²⁸¹ We encounter this type, for instance, in the interesting epitaphs of Tuscania and Musarna discussed by MAGGIANI 1990, 197-98.

C: The prevailing type is the angular two-bar letter. We can distinguish a narrow (in 19 inscriptions) and a broad (27 inscriptions) variant. The rounded form appears in seven inscriptions (see above, Table 3). Some of the rounded instances seem to belong to the latest cippi (**866**), but, in general, this letter does not offer chronological criteria.

E: The main type has a vertical bar and three oblique bars descending to the left, the lowest one starting somewhat over the bottom of the vertical bar. We encounter it in sixty-eight cippus inscriptions or in eighty-four if we include the variant where the lowest bar is clearly longer than the others. The variant with rather horizontal bars appears in thirteen inscriptions, while the one without the bottom “tail” of the vertical bar is met six times. Volsinian cippi do not know the slanting cursive form²⁸² or the form with the lowest bar curving downwards, rather common in Caeretan cippi (see above, p. 50). The variation in the form of this letter does not seem to offer dating criteria.

V: The forms and variation of this letter follow the model of *E*. In the basic form, the lower oblique bar starts slightly over the middle of the vertical bar. We have this type in twenty-two cippus inscriptions or in thirty-six if we include the form where the lower bar is clearly longer than the upper one. In the variants, the lower bar may be very low, or the direction (and length) of the oblique bars may differ considerably (**843**), they may even turn upwards (**870**). The variants altogether appear in fourteen inscriptions. Again, the slanting cursive form²⁸³ as well as the form with curving lower bar, often found at Caere, are missing from the Volsinian cippi.

Z: This letter is encountered in eleven cippus inscriptions of which we have at least facsimile documentation. The variation concerns the placement of the oblique bars, which are descending,²⁸⁴ as should be expected in the south. They may cross the vertical bar, or only touch it without crossing it,²⁸⁵ either at its ends (**848**) or on the shaft. In general, the variants of *Z* follow the model of those of *T*.

H: In the south, this letter has the “ladder” form: two verticals connected by three oblique bars. In Hellenistic times, the vertical bars are at the same level, thus leaving a ‘tail’ at the upper left and lower right corner. In the seven appearances, there is very little variation.²⁸⁶

Θ: In the archaic inscriptions of Orvieto, this letter has the form of a full circle or a rhombus with either an oblique cross or a dot in the middle. In the cippi, no dots are found in the middle.²⁸⁷ The rhombus is prevalent. It is encountered in forty-eight inscriptions, while the circle appears in twenty-one epitaphs. The choice between the main variants follows the angular or roundish general ductus. The round forms are rarer in this letter than in *R*, but more common than in *C*, *S* or *F* (see Table 3). There is little variation in the forms of

²⁸² See MAGGIANI 1990, 183.

²⁸³ We may have it in **941**, but the slanting may also be a result of the circular ductus of the inscription

²⁸⁴ However, in **808** they are quite horizontal.

²⁸⁵ The table of MAGGIANI 1990, 188, gives for southern Etruria only the “crossing” type for the 4th century and the late 3rd century, while the “touching” type is given for the 3rd century B.C. In the model alphabet of Bolsena (see n. 275), there is the “touching” type.

²⁸⁶ In **875**, there seems to be a rounded top. I would not connect this with the circular form of this letter that became common in northern Etruria.

²⁸⁷ In the typed facsimile of **793** in *CIE* (4996), a dot is marked in the middle of the angular letter, but this cannot be checked.

these types. In some cases, a round form was probably intended, but the result remains rather angular (**816**). The rhombus also has flat, narrow or arrowhead (**893**) forms.

I: There are no variants in this straight vertical letter.

K: This letter does not belong to the alphabet of southern Etruria in the Hellenistic period.²⁸⁸

L: The letter also seems to preserve its form, with the vertical bar and the short bar diagonally ascending from its lower end, from archaic inscriptions to the cippi. There are no variants.

M: The archaic form, with a vertical bar and a four-bar zig-zag from its top, was transformed first to five equally long oblique bars and then to three vertical bars and two diagonals connecting them. The prevailing type in the Volsinian cippi has the oblique bars starting from the top of the verticals and ending in the middle of the next vertical to the left. We encounter this type in twelve inscriptions in Orvieto, Bolsena, and Acquapendente. Less common (seven examples) is the type where the diagonals go to the bottom of the verticals. There are variants with diagonals starting below the top of the verticals, and at least one case (**890**) where all five bars are slanting.²⁸⁹

N: The development of *N* follows that of *M*. In the tables of Maggiani for southern Etruria,²⁹⁰ the form where the diagonal comes down to the bottom of the left vertical bar is considered older (4th century B.C.) than the one where it comes to the middle or above it. The latter type is the most common in the Volsinian cippi (appearing in 48 inscriptions), but in this respect no difference is visible between the cippi from Orvieto and those from Bolsena. The type with the diagonal from top to bottom is also quite common (in 36 inscriptions), and even the letter where the diagonal starts below the top of the right vertical is encountered.

Sade: The basic form in the Volsinian cippi is two verticals connected by two diagonals, their angle reaching to the middle height or higher. It is worth noting that at Volsinii, the side bars are always vertical, not slanting as sometimes in other areas and in the Latin *M* of this period.²⁹¹ An exception is found in **879** (possibly also **839**), where the side bars are slanting and the right oblique bar comes very low, making the form near the “MacDonald’s” type.

P: The normal form, a vertical bar and a diagonal hook from its top, is exclusive in the cippi; there is no clear example of the variants with a horizontal or curve hook or an angular hook met elsewhere.²⁹²

R: In the palaeographic dating of the inscriptions, the form of *R* is considered to be the most valuable criterion.²⁹³ The full-height loop is considered to change towards the half-height loop in the beginning of the

²⁸⁸ See MAGGIANI 1990, 184-85; for its use in the *Tomba Golini* I, MAGGIANI 1990, 202-3. For its possible appearance in **838**, see below, p. 258.

²⁸⁹ Another possible case is in **880**. This type resembles Maggiani’s “grafia capitale, Tipo I B”, in use in the south especially in the 4th century B.C.; see MAGGIANI 1990, 186.

²⁹⁰ MAGGIANI 1990, 188.

²⁹¹ This is also how MAGGIANI 1990, 188, presents the letter for the south Etruscan alphabet.

²⁹² For these types, see the palaeographic tables of BLUMHOFER 1993.

²⁹³ See MAGGIANI 1990, 190, 192, but also KAIMIO 2010, 19.

third century B.C., but, obviously, this development has not been coincident or consistent in all inscription groups. In the Volsinian cippi, the full-height loop has a majority (in 44 inscriptions) as compared with the half-height loop (in 18 inscriptions). The intermediate form with a short tail below appears in twenty inscriptions. The full-height loop is as often angular as roundish, while the angular form prevails in the other types. Table 4 (above, p. 83) shows that we encounter all three heights of the loop both in Orvieto and in Bolsena; only slight support for the hypothesis that the evolution of the loop went from full height to half height can be drawn from these statistics.

S: The angular letter of three diagonals is the basic form in the cippi. We can separate a narrow and a broader variant (in 24 vs. 62 inscriptions). The rounded form, rather close to the reverse Latin letter, is encountered, but only in three inscriptions (**852, 866, 880**). In **795** and **797**, the upper part of the letter is rounded, while the lower part is angular.

T: The basic form, in archaic as well as in younger inscriptions, is a vertical bar with an oblique bar descending to the left at its top. This is the prevailing form in the Volsinian cippi (in 26 cippi). Quite often (18 cases) the oblique bar crosses the vertical one a little under its top. There is the variant where the oblique bar only meets the vertical, without crossing it (six cases). In **868** and **933**, it forms an angle with the vertical,²⁹⁴ and in **944**, the oblique bar, starting from the vertical, is ascending,²⁹⁵ as in the north Etruscan alphabet. The distribution of the types is rather similar in Orvieto and Bolsena.

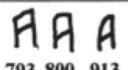
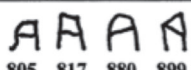



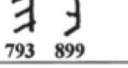

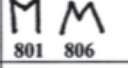

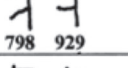
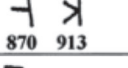
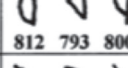
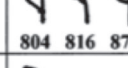
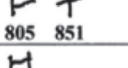

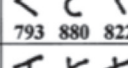



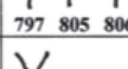

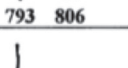




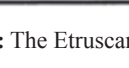


	Main forms	Variants		Main forms	Variants
A	 793 800 913	 805 817 880 899	N	 795 799 806	
C	 795 866		P	 799	
E	 793 899	 795	Sade	 801 806	 879
V	 798 929	 870 913	R	 812 793 800	 804 816 879
Z	 805 851	 808	S	 793 880 822	 795
H	 793	 875	T	 797 805 806	 944
⊕	 793 806		U	 798	
I	 817		Φ		
L	 793		X	 886	
M	 795 801 819		F	 802	 879 822 887

Table 5: The Etruscan letter forms of the Volsinian cippi

²⁹⁴ For this Volsinian type, see RONCALLI 1999, 33.

²⁹⁵ By its type as well as its palaeography, this cippus obviously belongs to the latest ones of the corpus.

U: This letter is in the cippi formed by two diagonal bars meeting at the bottom (e.g., **839**). The variation is minimal. In one inscription, the bars of both *Us* remain rather far from each other (**894**).

Chi: The rare instances of this letter follow the normal form of the Hellenistic period with a vertical bar and two diagonals starting from its bottom (**886**).

F: This letter is regularly written in the angular form of two rhombi above each other. The only example of the rounded form, resembling the modern numeral 8, is met in the late cippus **879** (see above, p. 82). The angular form quite often remains open in the middle – in twelve cases, the bars meet in the middle, while in eight cases they do not. In **887** the open form was carved with two S-form zig-zags in mirror image with a v-shaped angle below them.

Conclusions

With the exception of inscriptions on the “inky cap” and “egg” type cippi, which palaeographically differ from the “game piece” type (see above, p. 79), the variation in letter forms seems to depend on different hand styles, not on an evolution that would be useful in dating inscriptions. I have cross-tabulated the variants of all letters with the provenance of the cippi (Orvieto vs. Bolsena), i.e., the probable date before and after 264 B.C. The results are astonishingly poor. The angular and curved forms seem to appear in approximately the same proportions in Orvietan and Bolsenian cippi. This is also the case with the loop height of *R*, which is generally considered significant for dating, nor does the situation change with the form variation of *E*, *M*, *N* and *T*. The only letter where Bolsena seems to have its “own” variant is *V*. The type with differently directed diagonals is not known at Orvieto,²⁹⁶ but with nine examples it is at Bolsena (plus “Bolsena?”) as common as *V* with parallel diagonals.

The picture presented by this palaeographic study strongly supports the view that the main corpus of Volsinian cippi, which we call the “game piece” type, is chronologically more coherent than what the former studies have assumed.

Linguistic peculiarities

Some Volsinian phonological and morphological peculiarities are apparent in the cippi. The sonant sibilant is often rendered by <z> at Volsinii, typically in the genitive ending of the type *cultecez* (**805**), instead of the more usual <s>.²⁹⁷ The same variation is in *vuvzies* (**809**) – *vuvsia* (**919**); we can also note the use of <z> before a nasal in *felz(n)a* (**808**), *felzanas* (**848**),²⁹⁸ as well as between vowels in *huzetnas* (**857**).²⁹⁹

The half-vowel /u/ is more often spelled with <v> in diphthongs: so always in the praenomen *avle* (but the gentilicium of **869** is spelled *aulnas*). Other examples are *nevrnies* (**804**) and *lavcie[fs]* (**899**), while in the gentilicium *clevsti* (**831**) the common spelling is *cleusti* (**855**, **891**), *cleustes* (**853**). Special cases of

²⁹⁶ No. **843** has this type of *V*. The cippus is of unknown provenance but is in the Museum of Orvieto and therefore labelled by me as “Orvieto?”

²⁹⁷ Also in **840**, **847**, **851**, **889**, **936**, **937**. See VAN HEEMS 2003, 203-4. For the phenomenon in general, see RONCALLI 1999, 34; VAN HEEMS 2003, 197-215.

²⁹⁸ VAN HEEMS 2003, 201-2.

²⁹⁹ VAN HEEMS 2003, 200-1.

this variation are the spelling <uv> in *lucce* (907),³⁰⁰ where the original diphthong /eu/ hardly has any more influence, and *vuvzies* (809) and *vuvsia* (919), with the same spelling as in Umbrian (*Tab.Ig.* I b 45, II a 44).

The diphthong /ai/ in the female gentilicium ending *-nai* has mostly the half-monophthongized spelling *-nei* in the cippi; only in 894 do we have *cumlnai*.³⁰¹ In name stems, there is variation: *caicnas* (795, 811) ~ [c]eicne[i] (864), but <ei> is the normal spelling even here, e.g., *ceinei* (859). It may well be that the *caicna*-brothers' cippi³⁰² belong to the first phase of the Hellenistic cippi,³⁰³ but inasmuch as these are the only cases of the spelling <ai>, its value for the dating of the inscriptions is limited. The diphthong /ia/ in the genitival endings of *larθ* and *arnθ* (see below) is always spelled <ea>. We may see the transition period for this change in the tomb gifts of *ceiθurnei* (*ET V*s 4.74-78), dated to the last quarter of the fourth or the first quarter of the third century B.C., with one *-ial* and four *-eal*.

This genitive ending *-ial* (*-eal*) instead of *-al* in consonant-final words as well as female names in *-nei* is a morphological peculiarity of Volsinii:³⁰⁴ *larθeal* (e.g., 814), *ceiθurnial* (*ET V*s 4.75). We can probably see a connection with the archaic genitives *-ia* of the corresponding names (*larθia*, *aranθia*).³⁰⁵ From the name *laris*, the genitive is *larisal* (828), not **larisial*, corresponding to the archaic *larisa* (e.g., *ET V*s 1.51), not **larisia*

The name forms

The structure of the cippus inscriptions at Volsinii is very uniform: no elements other than the name of the deceased appear. The only exception is the “speaking epitaph” *mi vetus murinas* (796) from Crocifisso del Tufo, possibly influenced by the archaic architrave inscriptions of the necropolis. There is no age indication as at Tarquinia, no epithet characterizing the deceased as in many Vulcian cippi, and no reference to the tomb as at Vulci and in some Caeretan cippi. The name is normally in the nominative, but there are at least seven cases of the genitive,³⁰⁶ and there might be more, as a determination is not possible if the praenomen is abbreviated and the gentilicium in the normal genitival form. Nearly all of these genitival epitaphs come from Orvieto.³⁰⁷

Of the Etruscan inscriptions, sixty-one belong to women and 104 to men. The proportion of women, 37%, is close to that of Tarquinia (41%) and clearly higher than that of the Caeretan cippi (23%). At Tarquinia, the proportion of women remains almost the same in the Etruscan and in the Latin cippi.³⁰⁸ In the Volsinian area, we can see remarkable differences between the sexes. Of the cippi known to come from the necropoleis of Orvieto, twenty-six belong to men and only three to women. In the necropoleis of Bolsena, the proportion of women increases: fifteen men and eleven women.³⁰⁹ In the rural centres of the Volsinian area, the women have surprisingly more cippi than men: twenty-nine against twenty-five. Even though the

³⁰⁰ Cf. the variation *lucini* / *lucinal* in *ET V*s 4.67-71.

³⁰¹ Another exception may be 905, if the reading *Juθna[i]* proposed by me (see above) is correct.

³⁰² Actually 811, in the form of a scarab, does not represent the usual cippus type of Volsinii.

³⁰³ *ET* dates them to the 4th-3rd century B.C.

³⁰⁴ See ADIEGO 2011, 64.

³⁰⁵ I do not know of any archaic female gentilicium in the genitive.

³⁰⁶ Nos. 795, 796, 801, 809, 811, 818, 899, possibly 794 and 820.

³⁰⁷ The only clear case, probably from Bolsena, is 899. On the other hand, one of the Latin cippi, 945, is in the genitive.

³⁰⁸ The sex distribution at different cities is collected in Conclusion, below p. 107.

³⁰⁹ In these figures, only the cippi with rather certain provenance are included. In those labelled “Orvieto?”, we have 20 men and 9 women, in the group “Bolsena?” 15 men and 10 women. In the cippi of unknown provenance, we have 6 men and 4 women.

material is limited, the differences are so great that I dare draw two conclusions. Chronologically, it appears that during the third century, and at least in this area, the role of women had strengthened. Second, in the rural districts, the family entity seems to have been stronger and favoured the position of women.

In the name form of the deceased, we must first note that, in the cippi, there is not a single certain case of the inversion of the praenomen and the gentilicium. This phenomenon, which became modish at Tarquinia roughly in the first half of the third century B.C.,³¹⁰ is also found frequently at Vulci, but is very rare in Volsinian inscriptions.³¹¹ In the cippi, the only possible case is **914** *hersinei* : *a*; but inasmuch as a female praenomen being abbreviated *a()* would be rare indeed,³¹² it is better to interpret *a()* as the patronymic *a(vles)*, even though this is the only case of a woman not bearing the praenomen. The inversion is, as far as I can see, partly connected with another south Etruscan practice, that of putting the (male) gentilicium in the genitive: *laris cetisnas* (**830**) “Laris of Cetisna”. As the genitive attribute normally precedes the word it modifies, the tendency for inversion is understandable. In Finnish, we have the same phenomenon: instead of “Jorma Kaimio”, in colloquial speech “Kaimion (gen.) Jorma” is used – but it is never written so on a tomb stone.³¹³

Even though there is no inversion, the genitival gentilicium is normal in the Volsinian cippi of men. We can determine the case of the gentilicium in eighty inscriptions, and only eight of these are in the nominative, the rest in the genitive – we will take up the situation in the female names later. Let us first look at the “exceptions”, gentilicia in the nominative. First, we have two masculine nominatives ending in *-i*, *cae velθri l(arθal)* (**821**) and *avle heci* (**939**, one of the late cippi). As far as I can see, these are the only examples of this masculine ending at Volsinii, and we do not even know how it would form the genitive. Of the remaining six cases, three or possibly four come from Orvieto (**800**, **808**, **810**, and probably **844**), one from Bolsena (**854**) and one from Acquapendente (**927**). Curiously, among them the gentilicium *sentinate* appears twice (**844**, **854**) – the only bearers of this name in southern Etruria – and there are both *ecnate* (**810**) and *ecnatna* (**927**)³¹⁴. The two other gentilicia are *petrunie* (**800**) and *felza* (**808**), possibly for *felz(n)a*. Another peculiarity in this group of persons is the praenomina, both those of the persons themselves and those of their fathers. Two *cae* and two *tite* are not yet very peculiar at Volsinii, but one *sminθe*, two sons of what looks like *pesna*, one of *turn* and one of *acrie*, make this group with gentilicia in the nominative quite strange. I cannot, so far, give any explanation, but it should perhaps be sought on an ethnic rather than a chronological basis.

One peculiarity of the name forms in the Volsinian cippi is women with the gentilicium, not in the feminine, but in the masculine genitive form, e.g., *larθi hersus* (**793**).³¹⁵ We have seven cases of this;³¹⁶ two come from Orvieto and one from Bagnioregio, while the provenance of four epitaphs remains uncertain (possibly three more from Orvieto and one from Bolsena). The fact that none of them gives the filiation indicates that the masculine gentilicium has a “patronymic” rather than “gamonymic” character. Of the other

³¹⁰ See KAIMIO 2010, 21, with further references.

³¹¹ We encounter it in the names of the eponymic magistrates of ET Vs 0.23.

³¹² The closest is *arnθi*, found in ET Ta 1.167.

³¹³ For a different syntactical explanation of the inversion, see RIX 1985, 1296.

³¹⁴ There is no need to supplement with the editors *ecnatna(s)*. The family, which entered the Roman Senate in the second century B.C., may come from Caere (TORELLI 1969, 320-21), but this does not explain the use of the nominative.

³¹⁵ See also RIX 1963, 54, 85, with further references.

³¹⁶ Nos. **793**, **805**, **818**, **829**, **833**, **890**, and **917**. In **833** *ramθa veicnaš* is the reading of ET Vs 1.203, which I prefer to that of CIE 5141 *veicnai*, supported by PE, 167; in the cippi, the ending is elsewhere always *-nei* (but see above, n. 301). No. **928** *θ()* *raθumsnas* *θ()* rather belongs to a man. In **922**, ET(Vs 1.302) reads *θ(ania) armne.l(arθal) sepr`ial`'s*. On the basis of the very unclear facsimile in CIE (5202), I would read *θ(ania) armnei sepr`ial`'* (or possibly *armne(i) l(arθal)*; but see also below, n. 328).

women in the cippus inscriptions, eleven, i.e., approximately every fourth one of the unmutilated name forms, show the normal filiation with the praenomen of the father.

The praenomen is regular in the name forms of the cippi. There is practically no male name form, where the beginning is preserved but no praenomen is mentioned.³¹⁷ In the name forms of women, the praenomen also always appears, with the possible exception of **914** *hersinei a(vles)* (see above). The praenomen is written full in 109 cases, while a siglum or abbreviation is used forty times. With women, the abbreviation is more common (33%) than with men (22%). It is remarkable that in the cippi from Orvieto there are only two clear cases of an abbreviated praenomen, *ve(l) : tetas : v(elus)* (**787**) from Crocifisso del Tufo, and *v(el) velnas σ(εθres)* (**813**) from Badia di S. Severo.³¹⁸ The difference with Bolsena is in this respect clear: there, the praenomen is written in its entirety ten times and abbreviated equally ten times. This depends partly on the more frequent cippi of women (five of the ten abbreviated cases belong to female name forms), but we can well agree with Tamburini that the abbreviation of praenomina becomes usual in later inscriptions and thus offers a chronological criterion.³¹⁹

As to the filiation, it is stated above that in the case of women with the gentilicium in the normal feminine form, approximately every fourth name form gives the father's praenomen, and always abbreviated. With men, the filiation is clearly more common: of the eighty-two cases where this part of the name is preserved, there are forty-three name forms with and thirty-nine without filiation. It is a little more common at Orvieto (eleven with, seven without) than at Bolsena (six with, six without). The abbreviation of the father's praenomen in the whole material is twice as common as its full writing (34 vs. 17). It is clear that in the limited space, the praenomen of the deceased himself is more important than that of his father. Also here, there is a difference between Orvieto (four abbreviated vs. eight fully written) and Bolsena (four abbreviated vs. three fully written), but the material is sparser than that yielded by praenomina.

A striking difference from the cippus material of other southern cities is the number of rare, "non-citizen" praenomina – of course we have no knowledge about the "official" selection of citizen praenomina in these cities in the Hellenistic period. The most common male praenomina – *vel*, *larθ* and *avle* – remain the same in all southern cities; for women, likewise *θania* (at Caere *θanyxvil*) and *ramθa*. Of the names common elsewhere, Volsinii seems to avoid *velθur*, found only in **898**. But then there is a wide selection of less common praenomina.³²⁰ Of these *cae* – connected with the Latin *Gaius* – is the most popular, five times³²¹ plus three times in the feminine *caia* (**805**), *caea* (**829**, **860**). The name also appears at Tarquinia and Caere, but not as commonly as at Volsinii; instead *marce*, popular at Caere, is not met here. Other names connected with Latin citizen praenomina are *tite* (**803**, **854**, **937**) and *lucce* (**904**), both unknown at Caere and Tarquinia. More popular than these is *vipe* (**799**, **822**, **861**, **863**, **947**), also known at Tarquinia (**56**). The list of other less common or unique praenomina includes *acrie* (**800**), *velxe* (twice in **886**, **911**), *vetu* (**796**), *vuvzie* (**809**), *pesna?* (**808**, **854**), *senti* (**883**), *sertur* (**805**), *serturie* (**832**), *svei(n)tu* (**921**, **934**),³²² *sminθe* (**927**), *tasma* (**880**), *trepie* (**816**), *θamr(i)e* (**795**, **811**), *turn?* (**810**), *θ(ucer)?* (twice in **928**),³²³ possibly *pa()* (**838**), and the

³¹⁷ In **792** *casne* may give the bare cognomen, as this seems to be the entire text on the stone.

³¹⁸ In **807** *ave*, the facsimile seems to show a dot after the ligature *av*, giving the reading *av(le) e[- -]*. This inscription from Cannicella might be archaic, as it is described as having a quadratic base (CIE 5063), but because of the ligature, this is quite improbable.

³¹⁹ TAMBURINI 1987a, 646-47.

³²⁰ See also RIX 1963, 304; TAMBURINI 1987a, 653.

³²¹ **800**, **821**, twice in **849** and **857**.

³²² In **934**, RIX 1963, 206 n. 27, prefers a reading with *veintu* as the praenomen.

³²³ *θ()* *raθumsnas* *θ()* cannot be a *θ(ania)*, as the same siglum appears in the place of the patronymic.

female *numesia* (890). Statistically, the number of these “non-citizen” praenomina does not represent more than 20% of all praenomina in the cippus inscriptions, but their variety and divergence as compared with the other southern cities is striking.

These names have connections with Latin citizen praenomina, but also with Italic languages, or then with purely Etruscan names. At Caere, I consider the commonness of *marce* and *cae*, abbreviated in the Roman way, at least partly due to Roman influence. But at Volsinii, I would be more cautious. We have observed above an accumulation of these peculiar praenomina in a special name-form type where the gentilicium is in the nominative but in which certain gentilicium stems also accumulate, and stated that the explanation may lie in ethnic rather than chronological variation.³²⁴ Of the obsolete praenomina, thirteen are found in inscriptions from the necropoleis of Orvieto, while the inscriptions from Bolsena only show six cases. This could indicate that they became less common in later times, which speaks against Roman influence.

Further parts of the name form appear very irregularly in the cippus inscriptions of Volsinii. There are two or three cognomina.³²⁵ The best candidates are **852** *larθ af.jes casne*, which supports the supposition that the only name part *casne* in **792** should also be a cognomen, and **889** *v(el) celez rexlu*.³²⁶ The third candidate, **874** *[- -]θvis ernele[- -?]*, is too mutilated for plausible interpretation.³²⁷ Likewise, two (or three) metronymics can be found: **844** *l(arθ) sentinate unia(l)* and **922** *θ(ania) armne(i) !(arθal) seprs'ia!*.³²⁸ The only candidate for a gamonymic is **925** *θ(ania) cemtiui capruna*, where I prefer to supplement the last name as *capruna(s)* rather than as a metronymic *capruna(l)* or cognomen *capruna(i)*.³²⁹

The dating of the Volsinian cippi

My endeavour to improve the dating of late Etruscan inscriptions to periods of fifty years is possible only with a spiral-like method using all available evidence. In this chapter, I collect and collate the different criteria from the analyses of the previous chapters.³³⁰

1. Place of discovery. Thanks to the historical fact of the destruction of the old Volsinii in 264 B.C. and the founding of the new Volsinii close to Bolsena, we have good reason to assume that most of the cippi found in the necropoleis of Orvieto belong to the time before that date and those found close to Bolsena to the time after. We have stated the restrictions of this criterion: the place of discovery of many cippi remains unknown or uncertain, and a great part of the cippi come from rural areas. In addition, we cannot be confident that nobody was buried in the Orvieto necropoleis after the destruction of the city or that there were no settlements near Bolsena before 264. If a single cippus inscription clearly deviates from the supposed dating, we

³²⁴ TAMBURINI 1987a, 653, also connects the phenomenon of obsolete praenomina with low, perhaps servile origin of their bearers.

³²⁵ RIX 1963 did not find cognomina at Volsinii. TAMBURINI 1987a, 647, Fig. 7, obviously lists two cognomina for both Orvieto and Bolsena

³²⁶ RIX 1963, 195, rather saw here an appellative. The name may derive from Lat. *Regulus*,

³²⁷ CIE 5146 would rather see in *pa()* in **838** a cognomen, but I prefer the filiation even though the father's praenomen remains uncertain.

³²⁸ The reading of this inscription on the basis of the facsimile is problematic. After *sepr*, there is a clear *S* and below it *IA*, possibly *IAL*. In southern Etruria *seθre* is not written with <*s*> (except **537** from Caere); otherwise I would prefer *s(e)θ(ra) armnei seθ(res) {ia}*.

³²⁹ A metronymic is preferred by RIX 1963, 196. The feminine genitive would rather be *caprunial*, cf. *unia(l)* **844** and *ceiθurneal ouθina ET Vs 4.74-78* (in 4.75 *ceθurnial*). We also have, however, *luvcinal ouθina ET Vs 4.71* (besides *θania lucini ouθina ET Vs 4.67-70*).

³³⁰ One may compare the listing of dating criteria in KAIMIO 2010, 5-30.

must either suspect the recorded place of discovery or attribute it to later or earlier settlements.³³¹ The place of discovery in any case provides the backbone for the dating of cippus inscriptions.

2. The language used. Comparing the almost exclusive use of the Etruscan language in Volsinian cippi with the situation at Caere, Tarquinia and Tuscania, where a major part of the cippi are in Latin and Latin inscriptions start clearly in the second century B.C., the difference is remarkable. Although some vase inscriptions in Etruscan seem to come from the early first century B.C.,³³² there are no real arguments for an essentially later language shift in the Volsinian area than in the Caeretan or Tarquinian area.³³³ If this is correct, we can argue that the tradition of writing epitaphs on cippi ended at Volsinii clearly earlier than at those two other southern cities, probably at the latest in the middle of the second century B.C. We have dated the eight diorite cippi of the “egg” type, half of them in Etruscan, half in Latin, to the second half of the second century – second half of the first century B.C. But in general, very few epitaphs in any language were written at Volsinii in this period, as a rich appearance of Latin epitaphs starts first in the Empire.

3. Archaeological evidence. P. Tamburini stated in 1987 that “i dati relativi all’uso contestuale dei cippi volsinesi sono veramente scarsi”,³³⁴ and the situation has not, as far as I know, improved since then. Tamburini considered one context reliable, that of **880**, found near Bagnioregio in 1952 in a small chamber tomb from the fifth century, but reused in the second century.³³⁵ In the other cases where the context is recorded, it is not conclusive from the point of view of the date of the cippus.³³⁶ In a larger grave complex used for one century or longer, it is impossible to associate a single cippus with a particular archaeological stratum.

4. The typology of the cippus. We have discerned three cippus forms and called them “game piece”, “inky cap” and “egg” types. The last two types, both with eight or nine examples, have been dated to the second and first centuries B.C. The most numerous type, called “game piece”, has been dated to the third century B.C. Within it, there is considerable typological variation, most of which seems to be without chronological value, encountered throughout the appearance of this type. The variation in the cone and the expansion being without value in dating, only the different forms of the shaft and in the nature of the crease seem to be usable in building an internal chronology within the “game piece” type (see above, p. 80).

5. Palaeography. The cippus inscriptions represent the “tipo regolarizzato” of late Etruscan alphabets, in use in this area from the end of the fourth century B.C. There is much variation in the letter forms of the inscriptions, but it has been very difficult to discern any evolution from one form to another. The latest inscriptions can be distinguished, and palaeography helps in the dating of the four Latin cippi, but within the “game piece” group, the variation in the forms of most letters seems to continue through the whole period of its appearance. On the basis of the general trend in southern Etruria, we still believe that the size of the loop

³³¹ One instance may be **808**, found at Cannicella, but typologically and palaeographically closer to the cippi from Bolsena.

³³² See KAIMIO 1975, 202.

³³³ This is supported by the well-known tomb of *gens Salvia* at Ferentium. It is Etruscan in form, but with exclusively Latin epitaphs, the oldest one with the consular dating from 69 B.C. (*CIL* I² 2511). For the question in general, see KAIMIO 1975, 201-203.

³³⁴ TAMBURINI 1987a, 650.

³³⁵ TAMBURINI 1987a, 644-45; G. COLONNA, *SE* XXXV, 1967, 546-47.

³³⁶ See TAMBURINI 1987a, 650-52.

of R has some value in dating, even though we meet both full-height and half-height loops both at Orvieto and Bolsena. Some other less frequent criteria, like the direction of the diagonals of V , may also be used.

6. The name forms. Women are quite rare in the cippi from Orvieto, but this does not naturally help in the dating of a single cippus. In search of dating criteria from the name forms, the only usable one seems to be the praenomen, both that of the deceased and that of his father, which in older inscriptions is mostly fully written, but in later ones becomes more and more often abbreviated.

7. The coherence of the “game piece” group. Based on the fact that the typological, palaeographic and onomastic variation inside the “game piece” group is only to a small degree evolutionary, I consider that the duration of the type cannot be longer than about one century. I have therefore dated cippi of this type to the third century: the start of the reborn cippus tradition at Volsinii was, on archaeological and palaeographic grounds, not earlier than the end of the fourth century, and this type does not survive to the period of the first Latin epitaphs in southern Etruria. The period of the “game piece” type is divided by the destruction of Volsinii, which gives a basis for dating the cippi of this type either to the first or to the second half of the third century.

The connections of the Volsinian gentilicia

The families represented in the Volsinian cippus inscriptions have been studied by Cristofani,³³⁷ Tamburini³³⁸ and Morandi³³⁹ with special emphasis on the continuity between Orvieto and Bolsena, as well as on the connections with north Etruscan cities. Cristofani concluded that as 13% of the gentilicia are common between Orvieto and Bolsena, this testifies both to a continuity of life in Orvieto after the destruction of the city and to its close connections with the new Volsinii. He also saw a strict connection of the Volsinian gentilicia with north Etruscan cities, “l’onomastica di Volsinii risulta avere un aspetto prevalentemente “nordico”, anche se non mancano precise risposdenze specie con la zona interna dell’Etruria meridionale”.

Tamburini presents an impressive list of twenty-two gentilicia that he considers common between Orvieto and Bolsena, thus testifying to the removal of a big part of the population to the new town after the destruction of the old city in 264 B.C. The value of his list is somewhat diminished by the fact that he includes in it inscriptions from outside the city necropoleis, from the surrounding rural area, as well as inscriptions of unknown provenance. He comes to the same conclusion as Cristofani on the question of the northern contacts of the Volsinian families: of the late Volsinian gentilicia, 95% find a counterpart in northern Etruria. Of these, 60% turn towards Clusium, 30% towards Perugia and 10% towards other districts. He finds in these statistics a reinforcement to the hypothesis of Colonna³⁴⁰ that at least a part of the inhabitants of Volsinii fled to Clusium and Perugia before or after the destruction of their city.

Is it possible, on the basis of the increased material and this new analysis, to add something to these theories? I would caution about some sources of error in a comparison like this. In the case of the Volsinian cippi, I see three possible pitfalls. First, one has to be careful in determining the provenance of a cippus. Only in a few cases is it sufficiently well known. We can be rather certain that a cippus now preserved in the catacombs of S. Cristina in Bolsena originates from the necropoleis of the new Volsinii, but mere pres-

³³⁷ CRISTOFANI 1966a, 346-50.

³³⁸ TAMBURINI 1987a, 654-59.

³³⁹ MORANDI 1990, 99-102.

³⁴⁰ COLONNA 1985, 113.

ervation in the Museum or a private house of Bolsena, without any information about its discovery, gives only a probable provenance. We must also separate the urban areas with necropoleis and the rural districts. The destruction of Volsinii did not, one would assume, have the same effect on, for instance, the centre of Acquapendente. Therefore, in the table below, I have separated Orvieto, Orvieto?, Orvieto district (the area closer to Orvieto than Bolsena) and so on.

Second, even if a certain variation of the family's name is visible in the family graves, one should be rather accurate in combining Etruscan names with each other. *velθre* (fem. *velθri* **821**) and **velθrite* (fem. *velθriti* **870**) have the same stem, apparently the toponym of Volaterrae, but are two different names, more probably belonging to two different families than to one family.³⁴¹ In tabulating the connections, I have put cases like this in category B, while connections where the names are either similar or differ by normal phonological development (*caicna* **795, 811** ~ fem. *[c]eicne[i]* **864**) belong to category A.

Third, in the search for connections with other cities and areas, one must bear in mind the uneven distribution of inscriptions between different parts of Etruria. From Etruria proper, *Etruskische Texte* of Rix knew 7,864 inscriptions in Etruscan – those published after 1990 have not essentially changed the distribution. Southern Etruria has provided 2,527, of which 1,831 are outside the Volsinian area, while 5,337 come from northern Etruria, of which 2,825 are from Clusium, 1,345 from Perugia and 1,167 from other areas. I have not been able to calculate the number of different gentilicia from the areas,³⁴² but the more frequent use of metronymics and gamonymics in the north makes it probable that the proportion of different gentilicia is even more in favour of the north, especially Clusium and Perugia. Consequently, the odds of finding a counterpart for a Volsinian gentilicium at Clusium are probably twice as high and even at Perugia equal to that in the entire south outside Volsinii. The connections in the south should grow if there was a “southern entity”. But these figures show that an argument for the flight of Volsinian families to, for instance, Clusium is offered first when the hits are more than double as compared with those of the south.

In this table, the figures refer to persons with a certain gentilicium. If two persons bear the same name, they are counted as two, and, therefore, there is not full correspondence between the squares of the table (in Orvieto, two persons are called *caicna*, in Bolsena, there is only one *ceicnei*). Names that cannot be read with sufficient probability are omitted. One has to observe that the scope and the logic of this table differ from those presented for the other towns. In those, I looked for the nearest connectable family name, while in this table the connections of each gentilicium with the different parts of Etruria are presented in order to shed more light to the fates of the population of Volsinii. This is motivated because the cippi offer the majority of all epitaphs of the Hellenistic period in the Volsinian area.

Provenance	Number of cases	Archaic Orvieto	Orvieto	Bolsena	Vols. area	Other south	Clusium	Other north
Orvieto	24	3 A ³⁴³ 1 B	-	2 A ³⁴⁴ 1 ?A	8 A ³⁴⁵ 6 B	7 A ³⁴⁶ 4 B	12 A ³⁴⁷ 3 B	13 A ³⁴⁸ 1 B

³⁴¹ Cf. TAMBURINI 1987a, 655, where these names are connected.

³⁴² For southern Etruria, *Prosopographia Etrusca* I knows 621 different family names. In the Hellenistic epitaphs of Clusium, BENELLI 2001b, 248, calculated ca. 600 different gentilicia.

³⁴³ *murcnas nevrinies velnas*; B: *hersus*.

³⁴⁴ *caicnas*; ?A: *hercles*. The question mark indicates that the provenance of the inscription remains uncertain.

³⁴⁵ *murinas armnes murcnas fel(z)na melisnas fleres ceθurnas*; B: *hersus tetas petrunie tins ecnate vuisi*.

³⁴⁶ *caicnas murinas fel(z)na ecnate velnas vuisi*; B: *tetas hercles petrunie falaθres*.

³⁴⁷ *caicnas murinas tetas petrunie peiseties cultecez plavis velnas ceθurnas vuisi*; B: *hercles nevrinies ecnate*.

³⁴⁸ *caicnas murinas tetas armnes petrunie murcnas tins felz(n)a velnas ceθurnas falaθres*; B: *ecnate*.

Provenance	Number of cases	Archaic Orvieto	Orvieto	Bolsena	Vols. area	Other south	Clusium	Other north
Orvieto ?	29	4 A ³⁴⁹	-	4 A ³⁵⁰ 1 ?A	11A ³⁵¹ 1 B	13 A ³⁵² 1 B	18 A ³⁵³ 2 B	10 A ³⁵⁴ 1 B
Bolsena	19	1 A ³⁵⁵	1 A ³⁵⁶ 3 ?A	-	7 A ³⁵⁷ 1 B	6 A ³⁵⁸ 1 B	10 A ³⁵⁹ 4 B	7 A ³⁶⁰ 4 B
Bolsena ?	22	1 A ³⁶¹	1 A ³⁶² 3 ?A	-	3 A ³⁶³	5 A ³⁶⁴ 5 B	6 A ³⁶⁵ 6 B	3 A ³⁶⁶ 6 B
Orvieto district	12	3 A ³⁶⁷ 1 B	-	2 A ³⁶⁸ 1 ?A	1 A ³⁶⁹ 1 B	3 A ³⁷⁰ 1 B	2 A ³⁷¹ 3 B	2 A ³⁷² 2 B
Bolsena district	25	6 A ³⁷³	4 A ³⁷⁴ 4 ?A 2 ?B	-	7 A ³⁷⁵ 2 B	8 A ³⁷⁶	11 A ³⁷⁷ 5 B	7 A ³⁷⁸ 2 B
Acqua-pendente	14	0	1 A ³⁷⁹ 2 ?A	1 A ³⁸⁰	3 A ³⁸¹ 1 B	2 A ³⁸² 2 B	8 A ³⁸³ 3 B	5 A ³⁸⁴ 3 B

- 349 *velnies mutui uni larcnas.*
- 350 *alōinei cetisnas sentinate; ?A: celes.*
- 351 *alpna ecnatnas θansinei mutui ritnas seies tetinaz felzanas fleres larcnas; B: sentinate.*
- 352 *alōinei velnies zertnas θansinei culnei mutui pepnas ritnas teti felzanas rufres larcnas tites; B: sentinate.*
- 353 *alpna alōinei cetisnas ecnatnas velnies θansinei culnei mutui ritnas uni teti tetinaz felzanas larcnas tites; B: sentinate feranie.*
- 354 *ecnatnas velnies seies uni teti tetinaz felzanas rufres larcnas tites; B: θansinei.*
- 355 *tatnas*
- 356 *ceicnei: ?A: sentinate cetisnei alōinei.*
- 357 *cleuste uclnas ceinei capsnei cetisnei aulnas; B: capisnei.*
- 358 *ceinei cap(i)snei ceicnei Jarzna[alōinei; B: vipinies.*
- 359 *cleuste sentinate uclnas cap(i)snei ceicnei cetisnei tatnas alōinei; B: huzetnas vipinie aulnas nestei.*
- 360 *sentinate huztnas cap(i)snei ceicnei Jarzna[tatnas; B: ceinei vipinies upalsies aulnas.*
- 361 *lavcies.*
- 362 *hercli; ?A: cele cleusti.*
- 363 *cele cleusti.*
- 364 *aprθnas cusinas cumlnai marcnei nuni; B: apuxnui cvlisnas varies hercli pacnies.*
- 365 *cele cleusti marcnei nuni pruti; B: aprθnas cusinas hercli lavcies nestei.*
- 366 *vez() marcnei nuni; B: aprθnas apuxnui varies lavcies pacnies vitlnas.*
- 367 *velθri hersinei murcnas; B: haltnas.*
- 368 *flere; ?A cusinas.*
- 369 *hersinei; B: velθri.*
- 370 *cusinas veiani velθri; B: satria.*
- 371 *veiani hersinei; B: cusinas velθri haltnas.*
- 372 *veiani rafneci; B: cusinas murcnas.*
- 373 *armnes; ?A: ecnatnas ritnas.*
- 374 *ritnas.*
- 375 *armnes raθumsnas sveitus; B: tusnas.*
- 376 *seprial sveitus; B: cnevies tusnas.*
- 377 *armnes carpnatī cafati ecnatnas raθumsnas ritnas sveitus frentinati; B: caprunal cnevies tusnas.*
- 378 *armnes cafati ecnatnas sveitus frentinati; B: caprunal cnevies tusnas.*
- 379 *vercnaz.*
- 380 *vercnaz tuσnui.*
- 381 *tuσnui.*
- 382 *mefnates tuσnui; B: heznei.*
- 383 *vercnaz mefnates tuσnui.*
- 384 *armnes cafati ecnatnas sveitus frentinati; B: caprunal cnevies tusnas*

Provenance	Number of cases	Archaic Orvieto	Orvieto	Bolsena	Vols. area	Other south	Clusium	Other north
Unknown provenance	7	1 A ³⁸⁵	0	0	2 A ³⁸⁶	1 A ³⁸⁷	2 A ³⁸⁸ 1 B	3 A ³⁸⁹
Orvieto + Orvieto ?	53	7 A 1 B	-	8 A 2 ?A	17 A 7 B	20 A 5 B	30 A 5 B	23 A 2 B
Bolsena + Bolsena ?	41	2 A	2 A 6 ?A	-	10 A 3 B	11 A 6 B	16 A 10 B	10 A 10 B
Rural areas	51	10 A 1 B	4 A 6 ?A 1 ?B	3 A 1 ?A	13 A 4 B	14 A 3 B	20 A 10 B	14 A 5 B

Table 6: Connections of the gentilia in the cippus inscriptions with other areas

I would evaluate the results of this table as follows. First, the connections of the gentilia on the cippi with the archaic inscriptions of the Orvietan necropoleis are, after all, surprisingly small, taking into account that the number of archaic inscriptions is close to 200. Second, I do not disagree with Cristofani about the presence of common names between the cippi of Orvieto and Bolsena,³⁹⁰ but I would also consider this connection surprisingly small. If we take into account only the cippi that certainly or very probably were found in the necropoleis of Bolsena, only one of the nineteen gentilia, *ceicnei* (864), is encountered in the certainly Orvietan cippi and three others (*sentinate* 854, *cetisnei* 867 and *alōinei* 943) in the cippi of probably Orvietan provenance. This does not give clear evidence of a removal of the inhabitants to the new Volsinii after the destruction of Orvieto. The connections of the gentilia of the rural areas with Orvietan names are quite similar to those of Bolsena.

Third, the table does not support the “northern character” of the Volsinian nomenclature when we relate the figures to the sizes of the comparison groups. The connections of the Volsinian names with other southern areas (in *ET* 1,831 inscriptions) are on the same proportional level as with the north (in *ET* 2,512 inscriptions, Clusium excluded). The connections with Clusium (in *ET* 2,825 inscriptions) are close to 50% more frequent than those with southern areas, but related to the size of the comparison group, this is not prominent. This does not mean that the short distance between Volsinii and Clusium would not have favoured contacts between these two towns. Fourth, we must observe the high number, seventeen, of hapax gentilia in the cippus inscriptions.³⁹¹ Regrettably, this study has thus rather weakened earlier conclusions about the fate of Volsinian families around 264 B.C. than delivered new results.

The Latin names on the cippi are so few that no search of their connections is possible. In the Latin inscriptions of the Imperial age, Torelli counted three times as many Roman gentilia as gentilia of Etruscan origin.³⁹²

385 *vercnaz*.

386 *vercnaz tuσnui*.

387 *tuσnui*.

388 *mefnates tuσnui*; B: *heznei*.

389 *vercnaz mefnates tuσnui*.

390 CRISTOFANI 1966a, 349, calculated it as 13%.

391 *plavis vuvsia rafneci castreces veicnas neθunz sesumsnei acratez tunies talus caturus nurtines rutavie cemiui farari heci veras*.

392 TORELLI 1991, 464.

The Vulcian cippi

The funeral cippi of Vulci³⁹³ represent a different tradition even though its origins may well be in the Tarquinian area.³⁹⁴ The cippi are monumental, in contrast to the rather modest stones in other areas of south Etruria. They are bigger, the inscriptions have more words; they may be earlier, but they are absolutely rarer than in our other cities. Their level of documentation is not as good as in the other groups, or at least I have not succeeded in recognizing and documenting many of them. This makes their study less fruitful, but some interesting points may be observed.

The number of cippus inscriptions from Vulci or its area taken into this study is forty-two.³⁹⁵ All of them have been edited previously. It is not always easy to distinguish between archaic and Hellenistic cippi. I have considered archaic, among others, *CIE* 5303 and 5304, both beginning with the word *mi*, absent in the other inscriptions, and both representing the same type as *CIE* 5306 with a clearly archaic inscription. In the case of **992** (*CIE* 5326), I have accepted into the corpus the first name, which was clearly written later than the lower one as a reuse, the first deceased being recorded in archaic letters on the monument. In some cases, the type of the cippus connects or disconnects it with regard to the Vulcian tradition. No. **996**, with a typical Vulcian form, comes from Pietrafitta (Ischia di Castro). *ET* assigned it to Volsinii (*ETVs* 1.259), but actually Pietrafitta is closer to Vulci than Orvieto. On the basis of the cippus forms, Talone near Ferentium probably belonged to the Vulcian area;³⁹⁶ we have some cippi of the Vulcian type from there, one with inscription (**1002**), attributed by *ET* to Ager Hortanus (AH 1.49). This is also the case with **1003**, from Le Piagge (*ET* AH 1.81). On the other hand, the Latin cippus *ETVc* 1.86 from the Guarini collection, recorded as found at Montalto di Castro, must, on the basis of its type and family, come from Caere (**791**).

I have seen and photographed only eight of the cippi included in this material. For ten others, the former editors offer a photograph of the monument as well as a facsimile of the inscription. Of seven further monuments, a facsimile and a drawing of the monument are available. In addition to these, a facsimile of the inscription is available for nine texts. Finally, for eight inscriptions, we have nothing other than the text and possibly some description of the monument. Three of the four Latin cippi belong to this group.

Typology: The Vulcian cippi have architectural forms.³⁹⁷ We can discern between the rectangular or cubic and the round or cylinder types. Both of them are often decorated with low reliefs representing architectural elements as well as by parts of columns on the top. The cylinder type usually originates in the form of a Tus-

³⁹³ A list of the cippi can be found in HUS 1966, 667.

³⁹⁴ See CIVILTÀ 1985, 295-96, with further references, presenting an architectural cippus from Castel d'Asso, quite similar to the two centuries later cippi of Vulci

³⁹⁵ The description of **990** leaves doubts that it was a funeral cippus: "un antefisso o capitello di pilastro o che sia".

³⁹⁶ See EMILIOZZI 1982, 37-48; MENGARELLI 1900, 401-3.

³⁹⁷ For a detailed description of some of them, see HUS 1971, 138-40.

can column with a very low round capital that bears the inscription. Quite often, only this disc-form capital has been preserved. One round cippus (994) has the form of a “tempietto” in the Ionian style. Three round cippi from the tomb of the family *tute* (986, 987, 988) have the form of *omphaloi*, with a low round base bearing the inscription and a knob raising from it.³⁹⁸ I have included in the material two cylindrical, hollow monuments from the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*, 1001 (“puteale”) and 1004 (“support of a washing tube”). The most common cubic form has a high base with a blind door (“porta finta”) in low relief. This has, in all cases for which I have found documentation, the “owl peak” lintel, which is found, for instance, in the *Tomba François* of Vulci (ca. 300 B.C.) and in the rock tombs of the Norchia-Sutri area, while in Tarquinian tombs, the lintel seems to be always a straight beam.³⁹⁹ Above the base, there is a low cushion and three mouldings, possibly crowned by a low pillar. There are simpler, undecorated forms (970), but also the magnificent rectangular cippus of *seθra murai* (993), one of the last proprietors of the *Tomba François*, which has in its three niches three statues.⁴⁰⁰ One cubic cippus (997) presents a whole house on a foundation, again with the blind door.



Figure 47: 963



Figure 48: 994



Figure 49: 969

From the photographs or descriptions, we can count twenty-four cubic cippi and thirteen round forms. In five cases, the form remains unclear. The cippi were big, up to 160 cm high (973 and 982, both of cubic form). Some round cippi of the Tuscan column type may have been even higher if the shaft had been preserved; the largest capital (969, picture above) has a diameter of 150 cm.

The richer decoration of the cippi should, in principle, offer a better basis for their dating, but we soon meet the limits of the size of the material, of its documentation, and of my competence. I believe that the main types, the cubic cippus with blind door and mouldings above it and the round cippus in the form of a Tuscan column, are so uniform that their period was hardly longer than one century. I have dated them all to the second half of the fourth century or to the first half of the third century. Between these half centuries, the dating is mainly based on palaeographic and onomastic criteria, and these would indicate that the round

³⁹⁸ It is possible that the round cippus 962 in the Museo Nazionale di Tarquinia, which I have placed among the Volsinian cippi, is after all a fourth omphalos cippus and comes from Vulci.

³⁹⁹ Furthermore, this type of lintel is encountered at Caere, e.g., in the late-archaic tomb in Via Sepolcrale Principale, *SE LXXI*, 2005, 168-71. A somewhat similar lintel is carved at Suana in the stone fronting the tomb *CIE 5220*, as well as in *CIE 5231*. The large stones in front of tombs have clear resemblances to the cippi of Vulci.

⁴⁰⁰ See Hus 1971, 141. A similar cippus may have been 990, which Helbig described as “nella parte anteriore un rilievo molto alto, una testa di donna munita di stephane e velo”, but we cannot be certain that the monument was a cippus.

type was somewhat more common in the initial phase of the tradition. Of the nine cippi that I have dated to the second half of the fourth century, five are of the round and four of the cubic type, while of the twelve cippi dated to the first half of the third century, only two are round, but ten cubic. Special types may well be later. The niche-statue cippus **993** has generally been dated on artistic (and genealogical) grounds to the end of the third century, but also to the middle of the second century.⁴⁰¹

Of the four cippi with Latin inscriptions, three (**998**, **999**, **1000**) have the cubic form, while **1001** *L(ucius) Obili L(uci) f(ilius) hels* has the cylinder form (“puteale”). No photographs are available for the three cubic cippi, but the description of **999** and **1000** in *CIL* (XI 2935, 2942: “porta in quattuor partes divisa”) indicates cippi with blind door reliefs, quite similar to the Etruscan cubic cippi. These cippi were found close to each other in the necropolis of Ponte Rotto, and there is no sign that they represent reuse of old, uninscribed cippi.

Language: Four of the forty-two inscriptions are in Latin. This resembles the division in the area of Volsinii and clearly differs from that at Caere, Tarquinia and Tuscania. One of the Latin inscriptions has an Etruscan word, *hels* in **1001**, a quite unique interference phenomenon in the south Etruscan cippi.

The Etruscan inscriptions often started with *eca suθi*, followed by the name of the deceased in the genitive. This is the form of thirteen epitaphs (in **966**, the name is in the nominative, if not abbreviated). In **1004**, *eca hupnina* is used instead of *eca suθi*. The tomb is called *sacniu* “sacred” in **965**, **969** and **971**. Other characterizations may be connected with the deceased: *hatrencu* (**966**, **969**, **973**, **975**, probably all women), *par prili* (**966**), *ativu sacniša aturo*⁴⁰² (**970**), *helσ atrσ* (**992**), and *helsc* (**993**). With the exception of *par prili*, these words also occur in other epitaphs of Vulci. For instance, in the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* (*ET Vc* 1.47-60), five women bear the attribute *hatrencu*, which does not, however, help in translating the word. The expression *hels(c) atrσ* appears in the epitaphs of one man (1.48) and one woman (1.57); *hels* is often translated “his/her own”, *at(u)rσ* “descendants”.⁴⁰³ The phrase *ativu sacniša aturo* means approximately “the mother dedicating to her descendants”,⁴⁰⁴ if not the other way around, “the descendants consecrating the mother”. There is one possible indication of the age of the deceased in **1002**, *puθcnes | v(el) a(vils) VIII*. The reading and the interpretation are not certain, but are the best one can present.⁴⁰⁵ The presence of this element, typical of the Tarquinian area, may depend on the fact that the cippus, despite being of fully Vulcian type, comes from Ferentium. But we also have age indications in some other late epitaphs of Vulci (*ET Vc* 1.56, 1.60, 1.93, 1.94).

As compared with other southern cities, the cippi of Vulci are of higher quality, which is also reflected in the language of the epitaphs. While elsewhere there is vacillation, for instance, in the use of *sade*, the Vulcian scribes seem to know where to use it and where to write <s>. The only exception is *helσ* in **991** instead of the normal Vulcian spelling *hels*. Some variation appears. The enclitic copula is aspirated in *laθerialχ*

⁴⁰¹ See HUS 1971, 141; BURANELLI 1987, 88-91; TAMBURINI 1987b, 144.

⁴⁰² Or rather *at<u>rσ*. The carver first wrote *U*, but then *R* over it. I rather see there a correction than some kind of ligature caused by the end of the line; *sade* is in any case written on the next line. The misspelling may naturally be due to an anaptyctic vowel in the pronunciation.

⁴⁰³ BONFANTE – BONFANTE 2002, 214, 216; M. PALLOTTINO, *SE* XXXI, 1963, 198; PFIFFIG 1969, 282, 290. However, BONFANTE – BONFANTE 2002, 171, translate *helσ atrσ* “her own grave”.

⁴⁰⁴ BONFANTE – BONFANTE 2002, 171.

⁴⁰⁵ *CIE* 5648 reads the second line *VVVVIII*, stating that the same kind of numerals are found at Axia. *ET AH* 1.49 reads it *v p VIII*, WIKANDER – WIKANDER, 48-49, *xVVIII*.

(967).⁴⁰⁶ The variation <u>/<v> appears in *sacniv* (969) besides the normal *sacniu*, and *ativu* (970) instead of *atiu*. [θ] *ancvel* instead of *thanxvil* in 977 is an uncertain reading, practically all letters are fragmentary. The diphthong /ai/ is written in the cippus inscriptions only in *murai* (993); we have *creici* (966), *seitiθi* (970), *Jeisu* (976), *sveitui* (977), *reicies* (995), and *ceicnal* (1003). There are indications of sonorization of the intervocalic sibilant, typical of Volsinii: *vuizes* (963), *suizas* (996).

Palaeography: As I have made clear, the material is limited for a palaeographic study. In general, the documented inscriptions belong to Maggiani's "tipo regularizzato", but there is one possible example of "grafia capitale", the round "tempietto" form cippus 994, where *M* is drawn with five bars of nearly equal length.⁴⁰⁷ On the other hand, the corresponding form of *N* rather often appears in the cippus inscriptions (970, 972, 973, 979, 986, 1002, 1003) besides the form where the middle bar does not come below the middle of the left vertical (964, 965, 966, 971, 991).

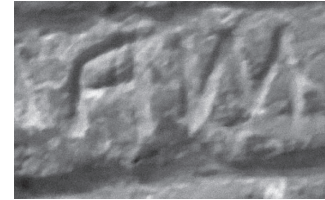


Figure 50: 994 detail

Looking at the loop of *R*, the full-height loop appears in six inscriptions (964,⁴⁰⁸ 965, 968, 969, 980, and 995), the half-height loop in twelve inscriptions (966, 967, 972, 973, 975, 986, 987, 988, 991, 992, 993, and probably 974). That the cippi come from a transition period in this respect is reflected by 965 where the first loop has full height, but the second a short tail.⁴⁰⁹ An angular form is found in this letter in 964, 988, and 992; in θ it is found five times (963, 966, 969, 979, and 994) against fifteen round forms (964, 965, 968, 970, 972, 973, 974, 986, 988, 991, 992, 993, 995, 1002, and 1003). Both round and angular θ are encountered in 967. In *C*, round forms prevail as compared with the angular ones (twelve against five), while in *S* we have the opposite situation (fifteen angular forms against six roundish ones). In 963, we have an instance of *S* written dextrorsum.⁴¹⁰ In the same inscription, *sade* has a strange form with the middle bars clearly crossing each other.

The best material for a comparison in Vulci is offered by the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, built in the third century and in use over the language shift, as six of the twenty-three burials are recorded in Latin. Even though married couples can be discerned, the rarity of patronymics prohibits the construction of a family tree.⁴¹¹ Full-height-loop *R* appears in *ET Vc* 1.48, 59 and 60. If the estimated building time is correct, the full-height-loop *R* was preserved at Vulci somewhat later than at other towns. Angular and roundish forms appear almost equally for θ and *C*, but there is no clear case of a roundish *S*.

In the cippus inscriptions, *A* is quite often drawn with three bars, both side bars being oblique as in the Latin letter (963, 967, 972, 994, with rounded top in 965, 973 and possibly 966).⁴¹² In this form, the middle

⁴⁰⁶ *ET* gives four examples of this spelling, two of which are from Vulci (the other is *ET Vc* 1.94), one from Volaterrae (*Vt* 1.77) and one from Tarquinia (*Ta* 1.112)

⁴⁰⁷ This letter is considered by MAGGIANI 1990, 189, as the clearest distinction between *grafia capitale* and *tipo regularizzato*. This type of *M* is also encountered in the inscriptions of the *Tomba François*, *CIE* 5256, 5262, 5267, 5270, 5274, 5275, and 5286, while in the *M* of 5287, the oblique bars meet the verticals quite high.

⁴⁰⁸ In this inscription, the loop starts clearly under the top of the vertical.

⁴⁰⁹ Also in the inscriptions of the *Tomba François*, we have both full-height-loop and two-thirds-height-loop letters. The loop there is angular.

⁴¹⁰ No. 997 (*SE XXXI*, 1963, 201-2, No. 31) is edited like the inscription would be written dextrorsum. The direction of the bars of *E* seem to indicate that the text should be turned upside down. In any case, no whole name can be read.

⁴¹¹ The inscriptions were published by M. FALCONI AMORELLI in *SE XXXI*, 1963, 185-95, with a *postilla* by M. PALLOTTINO, 195-98. The Etruscan inscriptions have appeared in *ET Vc* 1.47-60, the Latin ones in *CIL I*² 3346-3348.

⁴¹² In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, this form is encountered, e.g., in *ET Vc* 1.55.

bar is either horizontal or descending. The other common form is drawn with two vertical bars connected by two parallel descending bars (964, 969, 970, 980, 986, and 992; with rounded upper left corner in 975, 978, and 979). The connecting bars between the two verticals can also be horizontal (968, with rounded upper left corner in 993, 988, and 995). We have no case of ascending middle bar,⁴¹³ common in other southern cities. Also the oblique bar of *T* (964, 965, 969, 980, probably 978) and the bars of *Z* (963) are always descending. In most cases they do not cross the vertical, only touch it.⁴¹⁴ For *E*, the form where the three side bars are horizontal and quite long appears four times (968, 970, 987, and 1003). *H*, which is rather rare in southern inscriptions, has the form of a parallelogram divided in two. The connecting bars may be slightly descending (964, 969, and 973) or quite horizontal (991, 993).

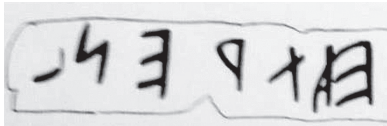


Figure 51: 973 facsimile, detail



Figure 52: 1003 facsimile, detail

Finally, we have to discuss two cases of ligature, which is not common (and often to be doubted) in Etruscan epigraphy. In 973 *h̄atrenc[u]*, the case is clear: the carver has missed the second letter, noticed the mistake, and, as there was not space enough, attached it to *H*. The other example in 1003 is more complicated. Rix (based on the autopsy) interpreted at the end of the inscription a ligature of *A*, *L* and *Θ*, reading *ceicnal θ(anas)* (ET AH 1.81).⁴¹⁵ The facsimile does not show how tight the space was, but the carver clearly had other options for fitting the praenomen siglum to the text, for instance, by abbreviating the genitive ending of the gentilicium.

Name forms: Of the forty-two cippi, twenty-two belong to men, sixteen to women (of which 967 bears the names of two women). In four inscriptions, no names are preserved. In the Etruscan epitaphs, the most common name form for both men and women consists of the praenomen and the gentilicium. Inversion is usual: twelve men and seven women give the gentilicium first, while eight men and six women have the order praenomen + gentilicium. In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, twelve names give the gentilicium first, six the praenomen first. As most of the names on the cippi are in the genitive with *ouθi* as the main word, it is difficult to see whether the male gentilicium always had the genitival ending or not, but there is no case of a male gentilicium in the nominative. *ramθas : aties* in 984 is suspect inasmuch as there is no other case of a masculine gentilicium form with women; however, we have parallel cases from Volsinii (see above, pp. 89-90).

The patronymic is rather common with men, eight cases against nine without, but no woman seems to be recorded with her patronymic.⁴¹⁶ As there is more space in Vulci for the inscriptions on the cippi, the small number of patronymics, as compared with other cities, is surprising. In the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* of Vulci, the situation is the same: only three (all men) of the seventeen Etruscan names of deceased give the patronymic. In 988, *[ar]nθ tutes larθal [clan arnθ]al papals pumplial*, the patronymic is probably given with *clan*, and there is also the avonymic and the metronymic.

⁴¹³ In the facsimile of 973 in *SE XXXVIII*, 1970, 324, No. 5, the first *A* is drawn with ascending middle bar, while the others have either horizontal or descending bars. Also in 988, there may be ascending middle bars besides the horizontal ones.

⁴¹⁴ Crossing oblique bars in *T* are found in 973, 986, 987, 988 and 991. This is the usual type in the inscriptions of the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*. In the painted inscriptions of the *Tomba François*, the oblique bar of *T* is regularly on top of the vertical and reaches to both its sides.

⁴¹⁵ In the edition, there is even a colon between *L* and *Θ*.

⁴¹⁶ For 992 a) *larθia* | b) *larθial anienas ouθi*, where *larθia* seems to be written later than the male name, see above. *TLE* 309 separates the two persons; *ET Vc* 1.102, probably erroneously, sees that the first part is archaic whereas the second name recent; the letter forms do not support this order.

Of the other name parts, we have one case of a cognomen, **964**: *herins saties mancas*.⁴¹⁷ In addition to the above-mentioned **988**, the fragmentary **978** may show the metronymic. On the basis of the facsimile,⁴¹⁸ I would prefer the reading *[f]alt[us v]elu(s) anina(l)*, with metronymic, while *ET Vc 1.73* reads *a[.]lx[.] .] alu : aninal*. No. **991** *tarnas larθ larθal satial apa helσ atrσ* is problematic. Without *apa*, *satial* would be the metronymic, but it can also be a genitive attribute to *apa*. As the daughter of *larθ tarnas* should be called *tarnei*, not *sati*, I would rather connect *apa* with *helσ atrσ*⁴¹⁹ and accept the metronymic. Furthermore, a metronymic is possible in **968**, published in *CIE* (5244) as *Jxlpnes : l(arθal) ficlial[c] | seθraσ*, with two deceased as in **967**,⁴²⁰ but without the supplemented *[c]* we have the normal burial of one person. Finally, in **973**, *] larθal veluola hatrenc[u]*, the last word indicates a women. Rix⁴²¹ saw in *larθal veluola* the name of the husband (preceded by his gentilicium), but it may be the father's (and grandfather's) name as well.

The nomenclature of the Etruscan cippi of Vulci is characteristically south Etruscan. There are some obsolete praenomina: *herins* (**964**) of Oscan origin (*Heirens*), the female *tarχα* (**969**) and the Italic names *cae* (**996**), *marce* (**987**) and *petru* (if praenomen, **980**). Of the twenty-five recognizable gentilicia of the cippus inscriptions, five are met in other inscriptions of Vulci,⁴²² fourteen others have more or less good counterparts in other southern cities,⁴²³ and three (*levial* **969**, *maonial* **994**, *reices* **995**) have only connections with north Etruria. Finally, there are three hapax names, *tarsalus* (**965**), *suuils* (**982**) and *puθcnes* (**1002**).

The names on the Latin cippi: Two men and two women, one of them a freedwoman, are recorded in the Latin cippus inscriptions. The men, *Q(uitus) Caecilius Q(uiti) filius* (**998**) and *L(ucius) Obili L(uci) f(ilius)* (**1001**), both have the patronymic, but no cognomen. Instead, Obilius has the Etruscan attribute *hels* (see above). Of the gentilicia, *Caecilius* could be a Latin version of *ceicna* (**1003**), and *Obili* may continue Etr. *uple*, encountered at Tarquinia (*ET Ta 1.180*). *Posilla Poblicia Sex(ti) filia* (**1000**) bears the female praenomen *Posilla*, which also appears as praenomen in the cippi of Tarquinia (**219**) and Tuscania (**405**). Her gentilicium is Latin, but the stem *pupli-* is also common in Etruscan; for instance, *puplina* is met as a gentilicium at Tuscania (*ET AT 1.23, 1.24*).⁴²⁴ *Clodia Sex(ti) l(iberta) Chiae* (or possibly *Chloe*; **999**) bears the cognomen, as freedwomen did from the beginning of the first century B.C. onwards. We may note the spelling <ch> for Greek *chi*, which supports a date in the first century B.C., while *Poblicia* in **1000** presents an older spelling.

Dating of the cippi of Vulci Some of the cippi have a connection with the *Tomba François* of the *satie* family, even though their discovery history does not directly record this. Nos. **970** (*ravnθu seitiθi*) and **971** (*[- - -] sacniu*) were found near the entrance of the tomb. A certain *herins saties* (**964**) is a member of the family: his cippus was found together with the similar cippus of *larθ tarsalus* (**965**). And *tarnas larθ larθal*

⁴¹⁷ Rix 1963, 241.

⁴¹⁸ In *SE XXXI*, 1963, 201, No. **30**.

⁴¹⁹ Cf. *ativu sacniσa aturo* in **970**.

⁴²⁰ This is also the reading of *ET Vc 1.7*. But *ET* evidently publishes the same inscription among the Tuscanian inscriptions as *AT 1.74* in the form *vipes.lficlial*. Cf. *PE*, 201.

⁴²¹ *SE XXXVIII*, 1970, 324, No. **5**.

⁴²² *satie creici tute tarnas murai*.

⁴²³ *vuize tetial laθerial ficlial seitiθi una sveitui aninal anie atie aniena suiza ceicnal*.

⁴²⁴ It is well known that a common Latin gentilicium could be chosen when an Etruscan family became Roman citizens. I think that in the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* of Vulci, *Sempronius*, which appears three times, may continue the *zimarū*-family, one of the owners of the tomb.

satial (991) must be the brother of *tarnai θana satial sec* (ET Vc 1.26), buried in that tomb. The tomb is dated to c. 300 B.C. In “cella VII”, two male members of the *mura*-family, probably father and son, were buried, presumably after the extinction of the *satie*-family with which the *muras* may have been connected by marriage. The fine cippus of *seθra murai* (993) was found outside the tomb; she was buried in the adjacent *Tomba delle Iscrizioni* (where her parietal inscription is ET Vc 1.47).⁴²⁵ Inasmuch as the connection of these six cippi with the *Tomba François* remains vague, we cannot even be certain that they are later than the construction of the tomb, i.e., that they would probably belong to the time after the Roman victory over Vulci in 280 B.C.

The typology of the cippi does not give a solid basis for their relative chronology. One may observe that whereas at other southern cities there seems to be a clear break between the few archaic and the Hellenistic cippi, at Vulci, the typology does not differentiate the archaic and the younger monuments in the same way. Inscriptions on archaic cippi are not many. In addition to the lower epitaph on 992, we have CIE 5303, 5304 and 5306 (ET Vc 1.78, 79 and 81). The type of all of them is a rather low cube with a cushion above it, which in the Hellenistic cubic cippi then grows both in height and in moulded elements above the cube.

The simple form of 970, a smaller cube above a larger one, without any decoration but with clear emphasis on the inscription, may represent the earliest phase of the Etruscan cippi, while 993 with the three niche statues may present the latest phase. But both these cippi represent unique forms, as does the round “tempietto” 994, which could palaeographically be assigned to the earliest phase (see above, p. 100). I have the feeling that the main body of the material is typologically quite coherent and comes from a period not longer than one century. I mean the cubic type with blind door relief and the round Tuscan column with the inscribed disc-form capital on the top. I would place this period around 300 B.C.,⁴²⁶ i.e., before the Roman conquest – if it was a conquest – and the establishment of the *praefectura*.⁴²⁷

The support of palaeography for the dating of the inscriptions is limited, as the material is not large enough. Comparing certain letter forms with other southern cippus inscriptions, e.g., those of Volsinii (see above, pp. 100-101), one could well argue against an early date based on the typology. The full-height-loop *R* is less frequent than in Volsinii, even if we exclude the Orvietan inscriptions from the comparison. Angular forms are equally less frequent. As the destruction of Orvieto and establishment of the new Volsinii give a better basis for dating the Volsinian inscriptions, one would estimate from this comparison that the main body of the Vulcian cippi comes from the third and first half of the second century rather than the late fourth century. But we must bear in mind that the development of the letter forms can differ from city to city, as well as the fact that thirty-eight Etruscan inscriptions from Vulci, with considerable variation, do not offer a good comparison group.

The four Latin cippi offer further problems: do they show that the tradition of cippi continued over the language shift? The problem is that I have not found photographs of three of them. The monument of *L. Obili* (1001) was found inside the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi* of the family *tute*. It is described as a 40 cm high “puteale cilindrico”, which I take to be a cylindrical cippus, but *ET* takes as an ossuary. The other three Latin cippi were found at Ponte Rotto close to each other. All of them are of the cubic form and at least two

⁴²⁵ See BURANELLI 1987, 88-91.

⁴²⁶ This does not differ much from the view of earlier editors and scholars, although only a few dates have been suggested for the cippi. CIE states of 986 and 987 that they are hardly younger than 300. TAMBURINI 1987b, 156, dated 991 to the 4th-3rd century. PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI 1991, 633-34, dated 988 to the 3rd quarter of the 3rd cent. In *PE*, we find the following dates: 984 beginning of the 4th century, 995 second half of the 4th – beginning of the 3rd century, 964, 965 and 969 4th-3rd century, 967 first half of the 3rd century, and 970 3rd century.

⁴²⁷ For the *praefectura*, see REGOLI 1985, 52.

(**999**, **1000**) of them have a door relief. The name form of **999** cannot be earlier than the first century B.C. Nos. **998** with the angular *S* and **1000** with the older spelling *Poblicia* could be from the end of the second century, but just as well from the first half of the first century. Inasmuch as I have no grounds for dating any of the Etruscan cippi as late as the second half of the second century B.C., I cannot see an unbroken cippus tradition from the fourth century to the end of the Roman Republic in Vulci. Hence, we have in the Latin cippi a revival phenomenon rather than a proof of the continuity of the tradition.

Conclusion

The distribution of the cippi

I start this conclusion by presenting the distribution of the cippi in table format according to their date defined by the criteria used in this study (sometimes only best guesses), the language used, the sex and, in Latin cippi, the social status (no freedmen are recorded on the Etruscan cippi). Actually, the figures concern persons recorded, not cippi: as some Etruscan cippi were meant for more than one person, the number of cippi at Tarquinia is 337, at Tuscania (including elsewhere in the *ager Tarquinensis*) 104, and at Vulci 42. This means that we have a total of 990 cippi, 507 in Etruscan, 481 in Latin (two with sigla alone), recording 1,001 deceased, 663 men and 330 women (the sex remains unclear in eight cases).

Tarquinia

Date (half centuries)	2 nd of 4 th	1 st of 3 rd	2 nd of 3 rd	1 st of 2 nd	2 nd of 2 nd	1 st of 1 st	2 nd of 1 st	No dat. criteria	Total
Etr., men	2	11	22	31	1			18	85
Etr., women	-	-	23	24	2			12	61
Lat. men				2 nd q. 3	3 rd q. 7 4 th q. 13	1 st q. 14 2 nd q. 16	3 rd q. 17 4 th q. 3	25	98
Lat. women					3 rd q. 1 4 th q. 4	1 st q. 18 2 nd q. 9	3 rd q. 14 4 th q. -	8	54
Lat. freedmen					3 rd q. 1 4 th q. 1	1 st q. 8 2 nd q. 3	3 rd q. 2 4 th q. 4	2	21
Lat. freedwomen					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 2	1 st q. 1 2 nd q. 6	3 rd q. 6 4 th q. -	4	19
Sex unclear			1					3	4
Total	2	11	46	58	32	75	46	72	342

Table 7: Distribution at Tarquinia

Tuscania and *ager Tarquiniensis*

Date (half centuries)	2 nd of 4 th	1 st of 3 rd	2 nd of 3 rd	1 st of 2 nd	2 nd of 2 nd	1 st of 1 st	2 nd of 1 st	No dat. criteria	Total
Etr., men	-	2	15	7	1			8	33
Etr., women	-	5	10	4	1			10	30
Lat. men					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 10	1 st q. 7 2 nd q. 5	3 rd q. 1 4 th q. -	9	32
Lat. women					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 5	1 st q. 3 2 nd q. 1	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	1	10
Lat. freedmen					3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	1 st q. 1 2 nd q. -	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	-	1
Lat. freedwomen					3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	1 st q. - 2 nd q. 1	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	-	1
Sex unclear								2	2
Total	-	7	25	11	17	18	1	30	109

Table 8: Distribution at Tuscania and in *ager Tarquiniensis*

Caere

Date (half centuries)	2 nd of 4 th	1 st of 3 rd	2 nd of 3 rd	1 st of 2 nd	2 nd of 2 nd	1 st of 1 st	2 nd of 1 st	No dat. criteria	Total
Etr., men	5	9	14	26	12			10	76
Etr., women	3	5	1	7	3	2	-	2	23
Lat. men					3 rd q. 4 4 th q. 31	1 st q. 66 2 nd q. 18	3 rd q. 3 4 th q. -	4	126
Lat. women					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 13	1 st q. 22 2 nd q. 7	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	-	42
Lat. freedmen					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 1	1 st q. 23 2 nd q. 30	3 rd q. 2 4 th q. -	-	56
Lat. freedwomen					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 2	1 st q. 6 2 nd q. 5	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	-	13
Sex unclear								-	-
Total	8	14	15	33	66	179	5	16	336

Table 9: Distribution at Caere

Volsinii

Date (half centuries)	2 nd of 4 th	1 st of 3 rd	2 nd of 3 rd	1 st of 2 nd	2 nd of 2 nd	1 st of 1 st	2 nd of 1 st	No dat. criteria	Total
Etr., men	-	47	45	4	1			7	104
Etr., women	-	14	35	4	3			5	61
Lat. men						1 st q. - 2 nd q. 1	3 rd q. 3 4 th q. 1	-	5
Lat. women						-	-	-	-
Lat. freedmen						-	-	-	-
Lat. freedwomen						-	-	-	-
Sex unclear								1	1
Total	-	61	80	8	4	1	4	13	171

Table 10: Distribution at Volsinii

Vulci

Date (half centuries)	2 nd of 4 th	1 st of 3 rd	2 nd of 3 rd	1 st of 2 nd	2 nd of 2 nd	1 st of 1 st	2 nd of 1 st	No dat. criteria	Total
Etr., men	6	8	4	1				3	22
Etr., women	4	7	1	-				2	14
Lat. men					3 rd q. - 4 th q. 1	1 st q. 1 2 nd q. -	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -		2
Lat. women					3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	1 st q. 1 2 nd q. 1	3 rd q. - 4 th q. -	-	2
Lat. freedmen					-	-	-	-	-
Lat. freedwomen					-	-	-	-	-
Sex unclear			1					2	3
Total	10	15	6	1	1	3	-	7	43

Table 11: Distribution at Vulci

Tarquinius and its area have produced the greatest number of cippi. In the metropolis itself, the number of Etruscan cippi steadily increases and reaches its peak in the first half of the second century B.C. Thereafter, in the second half of the second century, the Etruscan language on the cippi comes to an end very quickly. In the same half century, the use of Latin rises, but the total number of cippi falls as compared with the preceding half century. The Latin cippi reach their peak in the first quarter of the first century, but the

production is rather steady during the three first quarters of the first century B.C. The last Latin cippi belong to the Augustan age, possibly to the first decades of our era.

The picture offered by Tuscania and the *ager* is somewhat different. The peak of the Etruscan cippi is reached already in the second half of the third century. In contrast to Tarquinia, the number of Latin cippi remains smaller than that of the Etruscan, not so clearly in Tuscania as in the *ager*. The Latin cippi are most frequent already in the fourth quarter of the second century, and the whole cippus tradition comes to an end in the middle of the first century B.C., clearly earlier than in the metropolis.

At Caere, the beginning of the inscribed cippi seems to be slightly earlier than at Tarquinia, but they gain popularity more slowly. The peak of the Etruscan cippi comes, as at Tarquinia, in the first half of the second century, but there is no quick decrease in the second half. However, Latin is already the dominant language of the cippus inscriptions in the second half of the second century, and in the first half of the following century, over half of the preserved Caeretan cippi were written, almost exclusively in Latin. But then, while the Latin cippi at Tarquinia continue to the Augustan age, very few cippi at Caere are dated to the second half of the first century B.C.

Volsinii and Vulci differ from these cities in that Latin cippi are rare indeed. I believe that the flourishing of the cippus tradition was rather short in both cities, not much longer than one century. At Volsinii, it covered the third century. There are a dozen Etruscan cippi from the second century, but their types already differ from those of the intensive period. Most of the few Latin inscriptions were inscribed on circulated archaic diorite cippi. The cippi at Vulci do not form a similarly typologically defined tradition as in the rest of south. It also begins a little earlier and ends much earlier than in the other cities of this study.

The sex distribution can be collated as follows:

Tarquinia, Etruscan: men 59%, women 41%

Tarquinia, Latin: men 62%, women 38%

Tuscania and *ager*, Etruscan: men 52%, women 48%

Tuscania and *ager*, Latin: men 75%, women 25%

Caere, Etruscan: men 77%, women 23%

Caere, Latin: men 77%, women 23%

Volsinii: men 63%, women 37%

Vulci: men 58%, women 42%.

First, we can note the good balance in the Etruscan cippi of Tuscania, otherwise observable in the tombs of Tuscania as well.⁴²⁸ But one must ask what happened there, as in the Latin cippi the men have a majority of three-fourths. Almost everywhere, the proportion of men increases in the Latin cippi – there is no equalitarian development – but the difference is nowhere as clear as at Tuscania. Caere is the only city where the cippi of men and women present clearly different types, but it is just there that the share of women is smallest, under a quarter.

The typology of the cippi

Each of the four cities had their own cippus types. When one sees a cippus, one can immediately say from which area it comes. In each town, there are variants, but nowhere borrows from another town. I think this is

⁴²⁸ NIELSEN 2014, 351.

one of the most remarkable features of the south Etruscan cippus tradition. There was no unifying tendency across the borders of the cities, not even in the time when everyone had received the Roman citizenship. The inhabitants stick to the old traditions of the cities.

Most of the southern cippus types are column-like. Cubic, architectural cippi are found at Vulci and with women at Caere. In the Tarquinian area, the column stood on a quadrangular base, at Caere on a round base, and at Volsinii, the shaft of the round conic cippus was dug into the ground. The round type of Vulci presents a special case, in the form of a decorated Tuscan column. At Tarquinia and in the Etruscan cippi of Caere, the inscription was carved on the base, in the Latin inscriptions of Caere around the column, and at Volsinii on the cone.

Tarquinia and Volsinii show some later variants, also usable in the dating of the cippi. At Tarquinia, such variants are the “Cornice base” and the “Round” types, at Volsinii the “Inky cap” and the “Egg” types. These types are, however, quite rare. Within the main types, the variation offers less clear dating possibilities. At Tarquinia and Tuscania, the great majority of the cippi belong to the “Quadratic” and “Shoulder” types, of which the former is more popular in earlier times, then losing ground to the latter. Both types, however, cover the whole duration of the cippus production.

At Caere, the general development in the column cippi is from rounded profile, low column and high base towards angular profile, higher column and low base. In the house-form cippi of women, the architectural elements become scarcer. Together with the placement of the inscription in the column cippi, this variation assists in the dating, but gives no certain basis for it, as the transitions are slow.

The Volsinian main type, called by me “Game piece”, is even more problematic. My efforts to find diacritical forms based on the top, the cone, the crease and the shaft produced rich variants, of which, however, very few seem to have any value in the dating. The best results came from the belt crease and the fast-narrowing shaft, both mostly belonging to late cippi.

The Etruscan palaeography

The over 500 Etruscan cippus inscriptions, most of them approximately dated, form a rich material for the palaeographic study of the Hellenistic period. One must naturally be aware of the risk of a vicious circle, as letter forms were one of the main criteria used in dating. More problems are, however, caused by the uneven level of execution in the carving of the inscriptions. Some are quite professional, some mere scratches, possibly made by the relatives.

In Maggiani’s classification,⁴²⁹ the writing of the cippi presents the southern type of “grafia regolarizzata”. The clearest difference from “grafia capitale” is in the form of *M*. There are a number of candidates for “grafia capitale”, the best of them **994** of Vulci. In “grafia regolarizzata”, the main difference between south and north is in the oblique strokes of *T*, *Z* and *A*, descending in the south, ascending in the north and at Caere.⁴³⁰ Caere also has a special grapheme, an upright *sigma*, for the sibilant marked elsewhere in the south by *sade*. I will concentrate in this conclusion on some peculiarities observed in this study.

The form of *A*: This is the letter with the most variants in the Etruscan cippi. Even at one city, Tarquinia, the side bars can be vertical or diagonal, straight, curved, angular or crooked, the middle bar ascending, horizontal or descending, and the top sharp or rounded. Two or more variants can often appear in one inscription

⁴²⁹ MAGGIANI 1990, 188.

⁴³⁰ See MAGGIANI 1990, 188-193.

(e.g., in **420** of Tuscania). In the direction of the middle bar, no opposition between Caere and the rest of the south is visible. It has not been possible to define a chronology for the variants of this letter.

The most popular form at Tarquinia is that with vertical right bar, curved left bar and ascending middle bar. But at Tuscania, this form is outnumbered by the type with two verticals connected at the top and in the middle by two parallel descending bars. The Tarquinian favourite is again number one at Caere, but horizontal middle bar is almost as common, and descending middle bar also appears. Variation at Volsinii is as great as everywhere, but the four-bar type favoured at Tuscania is also number one here. Vulci gives the first place to a type close to the Latin form, with oblique side bars and either horizontal or descending middle bar.

Angular or roundish C, S, R, Θ, and F: Both angular and roundish forms appear in these letters. At Tarquinia, the roundish forms prevail in all letters, the proportion of angular forms varies from zero (*F*) to one-third (*C*). Tuscania likewise favoured roundish forms, but in *S*, three-quarters of the appearances are angular. Caere also has round forms. Angular *R* and *Θ* are exceptional, but in *C* and *S*, almost one-third of the letters are angular. The situation at Volsinii is quite different. In *C*, *S* and *F*, more than nine of ten letters have the angular form; in *Θ*, three-fourths are angular, and in *R*, more than half are angular. The practice at Vulci is close to Volsinii: *S* is more often angular, while roundish forms prevail for *C* and *Θ* and *R*.

I had thought that the angular forms would represent an older stratum, but, in spite of some very roundish inscriptions among the latest ones at Volsinii (e.g., **879**), a closer study indicated that this is not the case: no chronological trend from one to the other type could be discerned. Instead, especially in *C* and *S*, the narrow type is in general older than the broad, more sinuous form.

T and Z: While the difference in the middle bar of *A* was not clear between Caere and the other cities, the oblique bars of *T* and *Z* well follow the rule of ascending bars at Caere, descending elsewhere. At Tarquinia, no ascending bar; at Tuscania, one ascending (**424**) and one cross-form *T* (**388**); at Volsinii, one ascending bar (**944**); at Vulci, all bars descending. At Caere, there is no example of *Z*, but for *T*, we have only one descending bar (**462** from the first half of the third century) and three cases of the horizontal bar (**471**, **478**, and **582**). In all cities, there is great variation in the placement of the bars. They can be at the top of the vertical, below the top, or in the middle of the vertical; they can cross it or only touch it, either from the left or the right side. My efforts to find aid for dating the texts from this feature have given no results.

The loop of R: The development of the full-height loop *R* into the decreasing half-height loop is considered one of the most solid palaeographic dating criteria in the Hellenistic period.⁴³¹ The results of this study do not weaken this criterion, but a certain caution is needed. The date and the development are not the same in all southern areas. At Tarquinia, we have met the full-height loop in six or seven inscriptions, the intermediate form (two-thirds-height loop) in eighteen and the half-height loop in twenty-three inscriptions. At Tuscania, nearly half of the inscriptions have the full-height loop. The difference from the metropolis is clear: the full-height loop was still common in the second half of the third century. At Caere, practically all *R*'s are of the half-height-loop type, only three cippi show the full-height loop (**493**, **662**, and **774**). The change there must have been at least half a century earlier than in Tuscania.

At Volsinii, the height of the loop seems to have only modest value for dating. Most of the cippus inscriptions show the full-height loop (44 against 18 half-height loops and 20 *R*s with a short tail under the loop). What is remarkable is that all three types are present as well in the texts of Orvieto as in those of Bol-

⁴³¹ See KAIMIO 2010, 19, with further references.

sena, without clear differences in the ratios. Going to Vulci, the half-height loop is twice as common as the full-height loop. There, as well as in other areas, we meet inscriptions where both types are carved.

Special forms: A well-known Caeretan variant is the “four-bar *sigma*”, in which I, however, would rather see an upright form of *sade* – the M-form *sade* is never met in the Hellenistic inscriptions of Caere. In other cities, the form of *sade* varies considerably. The side bars are vertical at Volsinii, but more often diagonal in the Tarquinian area. Single examples of the “MacDonald’s” type are met in both areas.

Another typical form at Caere is the curved lowest bar of *E* and *V*, which is somewhat more common than the straight bar. There are no clear examples of this form in other areas. Instead, the forms where the side bars in these letters are horizontal are quite common. At Tarquinia (46) and possibly at Volsinii (910), *V* has a special form with a loop in the place of the upper bar.

As the age indication is a Tarquinian speciality, we can observe the numeral sigla only in that area. Most variation appears in the siglum for 50. The basic form is the inverse *chi*, but we also find the normal *chi* (436 and probably 437, Tuscania), or the T-form (60, with curved horizontal bar in 55).

Serifs appear in two Etruscan cippus inscriptions from Caere (480, 571). They can hardly be earlier than the beginning of the first century B.C. A few cases of ligature appear at Tarquinia and Vulci, but I would be cautious in using them for dating, as they may mainly be the result of correcting mistakes or lack of space.

The Latin palaeography

The general picture of the letter forms in the Latin cippus inscriptions is more uniform than in the Etruscan ones. The carving was sometimes careless, but, in general, the carvers had the correct forms in mind. I have used as an example the letters *M* and *N*. Unlike the forms in Etruscan, where these letters differ only by the two extra strokes in *M*, the Latin forms of the first century B.C. also differ in that *N* was an upright letter, with vertical side bars, while all bars of *M* were oblique. The carvers have followed this rule quite well, the most common variant being a slanting *N*, not an upright *M*.

Cursive forms: The clearest cursive forms appear in *A*, *E*, and *F*; *R* where the loop continues to the tail without touching the vertical is also considered cursive. Of the three cities offering sufficient Latin material, Tuscania has the most cursive forms of *A*, *E*, and *F*, in 27% of the inscriptions that can be analysed; in addition, the open *R* is quite common. At Tarquinia, the figure is approximately 8%, but at Caere, only four of the over 200 Latin texts have cursive forms. The difference between Tuscania and its metropolis may depend on the fact that the bulk of Tarquinia’s Latin inscriptions come from a period when the cippus tradition in Tuscania was already dying out. But it is more difficult to say why these forms were almost unknown at Caere.

Archaic or Etruscan forms: *L* with ascending side bar can be archaic as well as an Etruscan form. This form seems to appear in four Tarquinian and two Caeretan inscriptions, but most of them are uncertain. There are also some cases of descending side bar, starting above the bottom of the vertical (181, 262 from Tarquinia). At all three cities, *C* and *S* show both the narrow, often somewhat angular form, and the broad, sinuous form. The former belongs to an earlier stratum. *P* with open loop also belongs to the early forms; it is encountered at all three cities, even though the closed loop is more common. In general, Etruscan interference is minimal. We probably have two Etruscan *N*s in 338 (Tarquinia), and possibly Etruscan *V* in 783 (Caere).

Serifs: The Latin cippus inscriptions of Tarquinia, Tuscania and Caere clearly belong to the period of the introduction of serifs into the Latin epigraphy. At Tarquinia, 44% of the analysable texts have serifs. At Tuscania, the figure is approximately 20%, but at Caere as high as 64%. It is worth noting that even in the inscriptions with serifs, their use is often irregular, some bar ends have them, others not. This picture confirms the view that most of the Latin cippus inscriptions belong to the first century B.C. The difference between Tuscania and Tarquinia is in accordance with that observed in the appearance of cursive forms. The high figure of Caere may simply be the result of somewhat more professional stonecutters' shops.

Interpunctuation, sigla: Most inscriptions have round dots between words and sigla. The triangular dot seems to follow the appearance of serifs. The Etruscan semicolon appears in some Tarquinian inscriptions. At Caere, there are two more variants, the slanting cross, familiar from the Etruscan inscriptions and belonging to the oldest stratum of the Latin texts, and a triangle drawn with three lines, belonging to the youngest stratum.

The siglum \mathcal{O} for (*mulieris*), *sc. l(ibertus/a)*, is met at Tarquinia six or seven times and at Caere four times. The introduction of the siglum belongs to the early first century B.C. In the age indications, the numeral siglum for 50 is both at Tarquinia and at Tuscania often written with double side bars. At Tarquinia, there are some cases of rising bars and one example of the Etruscan form, an inverse *chi* (86).

Linguistic phenomena

Interference phenomena in the cippus inscriptions were minimal, not only in the letter forms, but also in the Etruscan or Latin language used. Naturally, texts having essentially only names do not have many opportunities for interference, but the epitaphs of Clusium (and partly also Perugia) of the same period show that mixed language arose during the language shift period.

Phenomena in Etruscan: I here repeat only the most interesting features. The monophthongization of the diphthong /ai/, normally realized in the spelling <ei>, is visible at Tarquinia with only one exception (*caenai* 3), but not so clearly at Tuscania (*-nai* twice, *-nei* five times), and the situation at Volsinii is rather similar. At Caere, we have a single case of *-(n)ei*, and even in the stems, <ai> is found. At Vulci, <ei> prevails, with *murai* (993) as the only exception.

Variation in the spelling of the semi-vowel /u/ is common at all cities, <v> being quite common; e.g., *vtana* (256 Tarquinia), *mvras* (589 Caere) and *sacniv* (969 Vulci). The opposition of the sibilants, spelled as <s> and <σ>, is observed quite well at Tarquinia and Vulci, but not at Caere. At Volsinii, sonorization has often led to the spelling <z>, especially in the genitive endings.

Phenomena in Latin: Many of the Latin names on the cippi were transformed from earlier Etruscan names to comply with the linguistic requirements of the censors. We can in some cases follow the process, as in the Caeretan *taryna* > *Tarcna* (466, 473) > *Tarcia* (550) > *Tarquitius* (467, 474). This process has resulted in extensive variation in the names.

In the period of the Latin cippi, the second half of the second century and the whole first century B.C., certain internal phonological and graphemic development of Latin brought the language to the form taught in schools today. Many of these phenomena can be followed in our inscriptions and also used in their dating. I mean, for instance, the change of the spelling <ai> to <ae>, of the ending *-os* to *-us*, the marking of geminates, the marking of aspirates in loan words, and the introduction of the new letter <y> in Greek loans.

The cippus inscriptions do not bring any surprises in this respect; they follow the practices of areas where Latin had always been spoken.

Looking for some special phenomena in the early Latin of south Etruria, the name endings probably offer the best case. Most of the peculiarities are due to Etruscan influence. The gentilicium endings *-na* and *-o* were not unknown in Roman history, but the ending *-e*, found twice at Tarquinia, once at Tuscania and five times at Caere, is unknown in Latin. We must also note the popular nominative ending *-i* instead of *-ius*. Uncommon at Tarquinia and Tuscania, this ending appears in almost 90% of the Latin cippi of Caere.

The Etruscan names

The Etruscan cippus inscriptions mainly consisted of the mere names of the deceased. At Tarquinia, the age at death was added in one-third of the epitaphs. The age becomes more common in later inscriptions, and in the Latin ones it is regular. At Tuscania, the age indication is somewhat rarer than in the metropolis. One office (72) and one priest title (45) are added to the name form. We know from Tarquinia one (309) and from Caere two cippi mentioning the construction of the tomb (635, 662). In the Volsinian cippi, one office is recorded (835). The Vulcian inscriptions are more verbose, often beginning with the words *eca ou̯θi* and including epithets for the deceased or the tomb.

The basic name form at all five cities consists of the praenomen, the gentilicium and the filiation. At Tarquinia, five women lack the praenomen, but elsewhere this omission is rare (one possible case in Volsinii, 914). There are several inscriptions without the gentilicium, of the type *arnθ arnθal* (431, Musarna), obviously from family tombs. At both Tarquinia and Tuscania, we meet cippi where the entire inscription consists of only one letter or siglum (273, 274, 427, and 428).

The praenomina were often abbreviated to sigla of one or two letters. These sigla were not as stabilized as in Roman epigraphy. At Volsinii and also at Caere, the older cippi often give the praenomina fully written, the abbreviations becoming more common later. A similar difference between older and younger inscriptions is not visible at Tarquinia. The male praenomen *larθ* was the most popular at Tarquinia, *vel* at Caere and Volsinii. There are some local predilections. At Tarquinia, *seθre* takes second place, and even *avle* is more popular than *vel*. At Caere, *marce* is quite popular. Volsinii differs from the other cities with a long list of less common, “non-citizen” praenomina. These are commoner in Orvieto than in Bolsena, and they may have an ethnic basis. Of the female praenomina, *ramθa* and its diminutive *ravnθu* were the most popular.

The gentilicia of men often have the genitival ending *-s* in the cippi. As many epitaphs are entirely in the genitive, it is difficult to have exact figures about the genitival gentilicia. At Tarquinia, probably three-fourths of the male gentilicia are in the genitive, at Tuscania even a larger portion. At Caere, only the family of *maclae* seems to give its gentilicium in the nominative. The genitive is regular at Volsinii, only one-tenth are in the nominative. At Vulci, we have no example in the nominative, but the genitive often depends on *eca ou̯θi*.

A speciality of Volsinii is the female name form with a gentilicium of the masculine genitive form. We have seven instances of this. As none of the name forms has the filiation, I conclude that the masculine gentilicium has a patronymic character.

The inversion of the praenomen and the gentilicium is another southern peculiarity. This practice is not uniform over the whole area of the cippi. At Tarquinia, almost four-fifths of the name forms were inverted without any difference between men and women. At Tuscania, nearly all women have the gentilicium preceding the praenomen, but with men this order is rarer than at Tarquinia. Caere and Volsinii show no certain case of inversion, but at Vulci the inverted name form is commoner than the order praenomen + gentilicium.

The filiation is given with the praenomen of the father in the genitive, fully written or abbreviated. The patronymic sometimes has the enclitic pronoun *-sa*, more often at Caere than elsewhere, and almost exclusively in older inscriptions. The word *clan* or *sec* is rare outside Caere, where it is always encountered when the patronymic does not have the enclitic pronoun (but never with it). This means that the normal type of filiation, the father's praenomen in the genitive, is unknown at Caere. The typical filiation at Caere is mainly abbreviated in the Roman style, *m. c. = M. f.* The filiation is missing in a considerable number of cippus inscriptions, probably due to the tight space for the text. At Tarquinia, 39% of the epitaphs have the filiation. More men have it than are without, but only every fifth woman shows her father's name, and at Tuscania the filiation is still rarer with women. The filiation at Caere is a regular part of the name form. The Volsinian men recorded on the cippi have the filiation in 52% of the cases, but only every fourth woman shows it. At Vulci, the share in the case of men is almost as high, but the filiation is not encountered with the women of the cippi.

The cognomen never became a normal name part in the south. We have possibly six cases from Tarquinia, one from Tuscania, four from Caere, two or three from Volsinii and one from Vulci. Many of these cognomina belong to the Roman rather than the (north) Etruscan tradition. The number of metronymics is rather similar: six at Tarquinia, two at Caere, two or three at Volsinii and two at Vulci. There are some candidates for the gamonymic, but most of them remain uncertain.

The Latin names

The Latin cippus inscriptions in Tarquinia and Tuscania include, in addition to the name of the deceased, his or her age. Only nine Latin cippi in the Tarquinian area are without the age. The form of the age indication, *vixit annos*, corresponds to the Etruscan *svalce avil*. It is often abbreviated, and the verb can be missing. Tarquinia is the only city where offices or professions were added to the text, occurring on sixteen cippi. Furthermore, *bona* or *optima femina* appears in three inscriptions (95, 208, and 223). From Vulci comes the Etruscan epithet *hels* in a Latin inscription (998). The tribe, a part of a complete Roman name form, is encountered twice at Volsinii (955, 962) and twice at Tarquinia (159, 161).

The name forms are Roman, Etruscan elements in them are very rare. The basic form of freeborn men includes the praenomen, the gentilicium and the filiation, possibly also the cognomen, that of freeborn women the gentilicium and the filiation, possibly the cognomen. The name of freedmen consists of the praenomen, the gentilicium, the name of the *patronus* and the cognomen. In the case of freedwomen, the praenomen is missing. I will now go through the variants in different name parts.

The praenomen: For men, the praenomen is a natural part of the name form. It sometimes also appears with women, partly by Etruscan influence. Of the five Tarquinian cases, two are Etruscan, three Latin. There is one probable example from Tuscania (405) and four from Caere, three Etruscan and one Latin. In addition to the Etruscan female praenomina, eight men bear Etruscan praenomina like *Aruns* or *Vel*, most of them at Caere.

Clearly, when the Etruscans on the cippi had obtained Roman citizenship, they followed the rule and selected one of the Roman citizen praenomina. There seems to be no predilection for the only common citizen praenomen, *Aulus*. But some selection lines can be discerned. *Marcus* is very popular at Caere, probably because there are so many *marce* already in the Etruscan inscriptions. *Sextus* is common at Tarquinia,

but not elsewhere, I believe this was not because there were so many sixth sons, but because it was the best equivalent for *æthere*, a typically Tarquinian praenomen.⁴³²

The gentilicium: The Roman censors had no problems in accepting the gentilicia assumed or inherited by the people recorded in the cippus inscriptions. There are some obsolete endings under Etruscan influence (discussed above, p. 63), but the great majority of the names had the normal *-ius* ending. The Etrusco-Latin bilingual inscriptions – even though none of them come from south Etruria – show well the process of how an Etruscan chose a Latin gentilicium.⁴³³ When the transcription of the Etruscan phonological shape of the original name was not easy, another similar Latin name could be chosen. We can see this in some southern family tombs used over the period of the language shift. This phenomenon becomes a problem when we try to follow the continuity of the family names in the five cities later in this conclusion.

The filiation: As there was not much space on the cippus, the filiation was sometimes omitted. At Tarquinia, this is the case in one fifth of the cases, but at Tuscania, there are more freeborn names without than with filiation. The filiation is regular at Caere, only eight names seem to be without it, five of them belonging to women. Some cases in both cities are taken as freedmen on the basis of the cognomina, even though there is no father and no *patronus* mentioned.

The cognomen: The cognomen at Tarquinia is as common with freeborn men as with women (32% and 30%). It is somewhat less common at Tuscania; seven men, but only one woman (**425**) bear it. Caere shows cognomina by 21% of freeborn men, 15% of freeborn women. When we compare these figures with the name forms of the freedmen, the difference is remarkable (see below). As there was no real Etruscan tradition of cognomina in the south, it is not surprising that most names are Latin. Some Etruscan female praenomina have taken the position of the cognomen, and there are hapax names like the Tarquinian *Mocos* (**357**) and *Olnemina* (**236**). Some names were unusually popular, like *Rufus/-a* (ten times) and *Gallus* (five times).

The names of freedmen: The freedmen and freedwomen recorded on the cippi regularly bear the cognomen. From Tarquinia, we have only one case without (the early **86**), and both cases of Tuscania have the cognomen. At Caere, there are fifteen name forms without the cognomen, representing one-fifth of all freedmen. The praenomen of the freedmen is that of his *patronus*. There is one Tarquinian exception to this rule (the same early **86**), while at Caere the praenomen differs in six cases (14%). Freedmen of women are indicated by the siglum *Ḍ. l.* (seven cases at Tarquinia, four at Caere). The old name form *Elegans lib(ertus) Hercenniaes* is encountered in **188** (Tarquinia). All in all, the names of freedmen clearly belong to the first century B.C., with only a few earlier exceptions.

Other name parts: We cannot expect many other name parts in terse texts, especially as the metronymic and the gamonymic are not as usual in the Etruscan inscriptions in the south as in the north. In the Latin cippus inscriptions, there is no certain case of the metronymic.⁴³⁴ We have four probable cases of the gamonymic at Tarquinia and one at Caere.

⁴³² See KAIMIO 2010, 28-29.

⁴³³ See BENELLI 1994, 52-53; KAIMIO 1975, 178-82.

⁴³⁴ For the best candidate in **687**, see p. 66.

The continuity of the family names

The connections of the gentilicia appearing in the cippus inscriptions can shed light on the questions of who these people were and what their social status and ethnic origin were. As these questions are related to the history of the cities in the Hellenistic period, I am by no means the first person to study them. The connections at Tarquinia have been studied by F. Chiesa, M. Torelli and myself;⁴³⁵ those at Caere by M. Blumhofer;⁴³⁶ and those of Volsinii by M. Cristofani, P. Tamburini, A. Morandi and M. Torelli.⁴³⁷ I have presented the results of this study for the five cities in the respective chapters. There are some methodological differences between the cities, above all because we have a sufficient amount of Latin cippi only at Tarquinia, Tuscania and Caere. At Volsinii, I have also tried to follow the continuity from Orvieto to Bolsena (above, p. 93).

In connecting two Etruscan names or a Latin name to an Etruscan name, one cannot avoid a certain degree of subjectivity. It is clear that normal phonological changes do not prevent the connection, but what to do when there appear two different gentilicium endings in the same stem? In some cities, I have tried to classify the degree of connectedness as A or B, but in this conclusion, I have not made such distinctions. We know that in the Latinization of gentilicia, changes other than phonological were quite common. Therefore, many Latin names which we consider without an Etruscan predecessor may in fact be Etruscan names adapted to the Roman norms.

I have, however, remarked on two other methodological obstacles. First, we only know a small fraction of all the family names that existed in our cities during the three centuries of the cippi, not to speak of the earlier centuries. That we label a name as a hapax probably just means that our knowledge is too limited. The number of inscriptions found in the city has a great influence upon our possibilities of finding matches for a name. But this does not just concern local connections. The fact that we know over twice as many gentilicia from the north as from the south, that Clusium alone yields more Etruscan inscriptions than the whole of southern Etruria, means that it is much easier to find a match from the north than from the south. I illustrate this by a table of the number of inscriptions in *ET* – the inscriptions published since then have naturally changed the figures, but not essentially changed the ratios.

	Inscriptions	without cippi
Tarquinia + AT + AH	926	760
Caere	450	350
Volsinii	696	550
Vulci + AV	379	345
The rest of the south	76	76
South total	2527	2081
Clusium	2825	
Perusia	1345	
The rest of the north	1167	
North, total	5337	

Table 12: Number of Etruscan inscriptions in different cities

With these caveats, I present my calculations about the connections of the gentilicia on the cippi. In these tables, I have tried to follow the same principles for all cities. The figures must be interpreted so that if a local match was found, the search ended, and northern matches were only sought when no southern ones

⁴³⁵ CHIESA 2005, 387-97; TORELLI 1991, 462-63; KAIMIO 2010, 191-93; TORELLI 2014, 345-78.

⁴³⁶ BLUMHOFER 1993, 122-124.

⁴³⁷ CRISTOFANI 1966a, 346-50; TAMBURINI 1987, 654-59; MORANDI 1990, 99-102; TORELLI 1991, 463-64.

were found. The figures given are for different names, those in parentheses for persons. For more detailed analyses and lists of names, one can look at the relevant chapters in the presentation of each city.

Tarquinia

Matches for the Etruscan gentilicia		Latin names, Etr. matches, origin	
Tarquinian area	65 (83)	Tarquinian area	44 (80)
Other south	18 (19)	Other south	15 (19)
North	10 (10)	North	23 (34)
Hapax names	3 (3)	Latin names	22 (27)
		Greek etc.	3 (3)
Total	96 (115)	Total	107 (153)

Tuscania

Matches for the Etruscan gentilicia		Latin names, Etr. matches, origin	
Tuscania + <i>AT</i>	16 (22)	Tuscania + <i>AT</i>	8 (9)
Tarquinia	10 (10)	Tarquinia	5 (6)
Other south	9 (9)	Other south	6 (6)
North	4 (6)	North	3 (3)
Hapax names	2 (2)	Latin names	8 (14)
		Unclear origin	4 (4)
Total	41 (49)	Total	34 (42)

Caere

Matches for the Etruscan gentilicia		Latin names, Etr. matches, origin	
Caere	20 (40)	Caere	30 (88)
Other south	13 (15)	Other south	44 (71)
North	6 (7)	North	8 (9)
Hapax names	13 (15)	Latin names	9 (13)
		Greek origin	1 (1)
		Unclear origin	7 (16)
Total	52 (77)	Total	99 (198)

Volsinii

Matches for the Etruscan gentilicia	
Volsinii	48 (60)
Other south	29 (34)
North	22 (27)
Hapax names	17 (17)
Total	116 (138)

Vulci

Matches for the Etruscan gentilicia	
Vulci + <i>AV</i>	5 (9)
Other south	13 (13)
North	3 (3)
Hapax names	3 (3)
Total	24 (28)

The first observation from these tables is that the Etruscan gentilicia on the Tarquinian cippi well reflect to the local nomenclature. The share of names with local matches, 67%, is the highest of the five cities. We must take into account that matches could be sought from twice as many Etruscan inscriptions compared with Caere where the percentage is 40%. Tuscania is in this respect rather close to Tarquinia, while Vulci shows an even lower share than Caere. At these cities, however, the total number of names is smaller than at Tarquinia and Volsinii. At Volsinii, the percentage of local matches is the same as at Caere, 40%.

Every tenth gentilicium seems to have its closest connection to the north Etruscan nomenclature. In this respect Volsinii, the northernmost of the five cities, forms an exception, as 18% of the names have their first matches in the north. This could confirm Tamburini's view that the late Volsinian nomenclature belongs to the northern sphere, connecting primarily to Clusium and secondarily to Perugia.⁴³⁸ My closer analysis (see above, pp. 93-96), however, shows that its southern nature is still valid. The connections with Clusium are clear, but not prominent if we take into account the high number of different gentilicia known from Clusium.

Another aspect of the Volsinian names is interesting and perhaps related to that discussed above. Every seventh gentilicium, seventeen names, on the cippi is a hapax, not found in the other inscriptions of Volsinii, not elsewhere in the south, and not in the north. We bear in mind that we only know a fraction of all the names borne by the Etruscan families. But the difference is clear as compared with other cities with 3-5 hapax names. In connection with the exceptionally high number of obsolete praenomina at Volsinii, I would look for an explanation in ethnic mobility. Volsinii was not only the northernmost, but also the easternmost of our five cities, close to the Umbrian border. In any case, one gets the impression that in the Etruscan context, Volsinii – and this concerns both Orvieto and Volsinii Novi – was peculiar, with many purely local names.

The connection of Latin family names on the cippi can be studied only in the Tarquinian area and at Caere; the few Latin cippi of Volsinii or Vulci are not sufficient for an analysis. Comparing Tarquinia and Caere, the picture is not fully clear. On the one hand, the share of names continuing local Etruscan names is higher at Tarquinia (40%) than at Caere (30%), on the other, the share of "Latin" names at Tarquinia (21%) is also higher than at Caere (9%). At Caere, the number of names in Latin inscriptions without a predecessor in the Etruscan texts of Caere, but in other southern areas, is exceptionally high (44% – in Tarquinia 14%). There are also many names that look like Etruscan, but for which no Etruscan counterpart is known, *Lepta* with its variants being the best example.

M. Torelli in his recent paper,⁴³⁹ with the family names on the Tarquinian cippi as the starting point, finds in them good support for his view about a Gracchan colony in Tarquinia based on a notice in *Liber Colonialium* (p. 219, 1 L). The figures of my tables clearly differ in some respects from those given by Torelli. I especially refer to his list "4. *Gentilizi latini di origine non etrusca*"⁴⁴⁰ on the basis of which he comes to the conclusion that "oltre l'80% della popolazione del municipio romano di Tarquinia risulta di origini non etrusche, con un cambiamento della popolazione senza precedenti".

I emphasize that I have tried to follow the same principles for all five cities in the classification of the gentilicia, certainly in a more mechanical way than Torelli does in his deep sociological analysis. But the difference between his 80% and my 25 non-Etruscan names is so striking that I must illustrate my method with some examples. The name *Aulius* (38) in Torelli's list can well continue the Tarquinian *aulnei* (322,

438 TAMBURINI 1987, 657-58.

439 TORELLI 2014.

440 TORELLI 2014, 366-68.

also *aulnas* 869 at Volsinii), but the same may also be the origin of *Avil(l)ius* (176, 280, also at Volsinii, 958). The common *Allius* (80, 81, 172, 225, 259) is for Torelli “non-Etruscan”, but in my classification continues Tarquinian Etruscan names. My criterion is that the cippus 259 comes from a tomb of the *alōina* family in Fondo Scataglini. The same tomb has the name *Alsinius* on cippus 258, but we have good examples that the Latinization of an Etruscan gentilicium proceeded even farther from the original.

However, the difference in numbers does not remove the fact that the nomenclature of the Latin cippi of Tarquinia is clearly more Latin than that of Caere and can well be used as an argument for a Gracchan colony. This is also supported by the first table of this conclusion, which shows a quick end of the Etruscan cippus inscriptions and a drop in the total number of cippi in the second half of the second century, which then recovers in the first half of the first century. A counterargument is that the picture presented by the Latin inscriptions at Tuscania is very similar to that of Tarquinia. If the metropolis received a Gracchan colony, one would not expect it to have any influence on the population of Tuscania. The material offered by Tuscania is, however, sparser and possibly earlier, which may diminish the value of the comparison.

One of Torelli’s points is that the people recorded on the Etruscan cippi of Tarquinia belong to the middle or middle-low social class whereas those buried in the late painted tombs and tombs with sarcophagi represent the high or high-middle class.⁴⁴¹ In addition to the modest quality of the monuments and the burials, this is indicated by the fact that only one *zilaθ* is known from the cippi (72). I do not fully agree. The monuments were modest, but, especially in the first half of the second century, not so many other spectacular monuments can be found in the Tarquinian necropoleis. The limited space for the epitaph may explain the lack of magistrates. The better documented excavations of Fondo Scataglini and Calvario have, at least in my mind, lowered the barrier between the tombs of noble people and those with cippi.

As the Tarquinian cippus inscriptions in any case bear a high number of names of the Tarquinian nobility – Torelli lists thirty-six names⁴⁴² – he comes to the conclusion that these persons are not descendants of the noble families, but largely their *clientes* or children of the *clientes*, who have taken the gentilicium of their patrons.⁴⁴³ On this question, I would prefer to wait for further studies on the late Etruscan social structure, promised by Torelli. Especially the onomastic question of the transmission of the patron’s gentilicium to a client, which was not the practice in the Roman Republic, needs more clarification. I hope that the material offered by this collection can help in such a study.

This hope also encompasses further studies on the history and social structure of Caere and Volsinii. I have seen no influence on the cippi by the establishment of the *praefectura* in Caere in 273 B.C. Very few inscriptions are earlier than that, but one had to wait over a century before the first Latin cippus inscriptions appear. Thereafter, Latin ousted Etruscan in the epitaphs rather quickly. At Volsinii, I have estimated the connections both between the archaic Orvietan necropoleis and the Orvietan cippi, and between Orvieto and Bolsena rather meagre, not bearing clear evidence of a removal of the inhabitants of Orvieto to the new Volsinii. But the peculiarities of the Volsinian onomastics certainly deserve further studies. Looking at the cippi, Vulci is different, the material is not as coherent as at the other cities, and I think its value for further historical studies is modest at best.

⁴⁴¹ TORELLI 2014, 344.

⁴⁴² TORELLI 2014, 345-48.

⁴⁴³ TORELLI 2014, 358.

Catalogue of Tarquinian cippi

In this section, “Museo Nazionale” means the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Tarquinia. For numbers **1-108**, the readings are commented in detail in KAIMIO 2010.

H = height, B = breadth, D = depth, Dm = diameter.

1. *a(vle) alxu*

KAIMIO 1.

Of unknown provenance. Squeeze was made in 1982 in the Museo Nazionale, where it could not be found in 2008. “Quadratic” type, H 30 cm, B 20 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

2. *artina · l(arθ)*

KAIMIO 2.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2028. “Quadratic” type, H 30 cm, B 18.5 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 1.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

3. *caenai · r(i)l IL*

KAIMIO 3.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Shoulder” type, H 26 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 11 cm, of *nenfro*. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

4. *çexxxxxxxxx ex | xxx .XXII*

KAIMIO 4.

Of unknown provenance. Squeeze was made in 1982 in the Museo Nazionale, where it could not be found in 2008. Only the base, H 9 cm, B 19 cm

No dating criteria.

5. *veiana | ri! · XXX*

KAIMIO 5.

Of unknown provenance, Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, H 14 cm, B 25.5 cm, D 20 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

6. *nūnie · l(arθ) σεθρε[s]*

KAIMIO 6.

Of unknown provenance, Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9879. “Altar” type, of *nenfro*, column carefully cut from its root. H 10 cm, B 28.5 cm, D 17.5 cm. Letters 1.7 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

7. *tinanaş · la[rθ] | a(vles) · svalce avil | XXXX*

KAIMIO 7.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2836. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 14.5 cm, B 29 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 2.5-3.2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

8. *titi · r(amθa)*

KAIMIO 8.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2140. “Plate” type, probably cut from a “Shoulder” type cippus, of *nenfro*. H 17 cm, B 19.5 cm, D 5 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

9. *xxxī | θaηα*

KAIMIO 9.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1429. Of *nenfro*, H 20 cm. Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue.

No dating criteria.

10. *[- - -?]enie · nx[- - -?]*

KAIMIO 10.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2380. Of *nenfro*, H 16 cm, B 20 cm. Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue.

No dating criteria.

11. *[? larθi]al · y[i]penal*

KAIMIO 11.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2913. Of *nenfro*, H 26 cm(?), B 15 cm, D 16 cm (?). Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue.

No dating criteria.

12. *aηηθ m[- - -] | [- - - a]yil LXXV*

KAIMIO 12.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2891. Of *nenfro*. Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue.

No dating criteria.

13. *[- - -?] heiri [- - -?]*

KAIMIO 13.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8653. “Plate” type. H 15 cm, B 15 cm, D 4.5 cm. Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue.

No dating criteria.

15.⁴⁴⁴ *Eleuthe|ros Caesen(ni) | vix(it) an(nos) XI*

KAIMIO 15.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9731. “Quadratic” type, column broken. H 17.5 cm, B 15 cm, D 10.5 cm. Letters 1.2-1.6 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

16. *Catinia | (mulieris) l(iberta) Prima | v(ixit) a(nnos) L*

KAIMIO 16.

Of unknown provenance, bought in 1932 by the Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2265. “Round” type, of *macco*. H 21.5 cm, Dm (base) 20.5 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

17. *Coelia L(uci) l(iberta) | Creste | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXX*

KAIMIO 17.

Of unknown provenance, in 1937 to the Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1929. “Round” type, of *macco*. H 22.5 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 1.2-1.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

18. *L(ucius) Curtius L(uci) f(ilius) | Clemens | v(ixit) a(nnos) LII*

KAIMIO 18.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 2378 (in the Inventory Catalogue also RC 9735). “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 34.5 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

19. *Geracia | S(e)xs(ti) f(ilia) Ani | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXX*

KAIMIO 19.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Cornice base” type, of *macco*. H 38 cm, B 20 cm, D 15.5 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

21.⁴⁴⁵ *Lucretia (mulieris) l(iberta) Laudice v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV*

KAIMIO 21.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2835. “Round” type, Dm (base) 21.5 cm, (column) 11.5 cm. Inscription exceptionally around the base. Letters 1.7 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

⁴⁴⁴ KAIMIO 14 has been moved to Volsinian cippi, No. **959**.

⁴⁴⁵ KAIMIO 20 belongs to the Imperial age and is not included.

22. *Pomponia C(ai) f(ilia) | Posilla | vixit annis | XX*

KAIMIO 22.

Found in 1953 in Cava Cipicchia. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2958. “Quadratic” type, of marble, no column preserved, only an incised hole for it. H. 14 cm, B 21.5 cm, D 18.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

23. *C(aius) Pomponius P(ubli) f(ilius) | veixit an(nos) LVI*

KAIMIO 23.

Found in 1953 in Cava Cipicchia, in the same tomb as **24**. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2952. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken. H 16.5 cm, B 30 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 2.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

24. *L(ucius) Pomponius | P(ubli) f(ilius) a(nnos) v(ixit) XXC*

KAIMIO 24.

Found in 1953 in Cava Cipicchia, in the same tomb as **23**. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2953. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken. H 16 cm, B 22 cm, D 11 cm. Letters 2.5-2.8 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

25. *S(ervius?) Şenţi | vixit anos | X*

KAIMIO 25.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9029. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 22 cm, B 13.5 cm, D 11.5 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

26. *P(ublius) Şpurîṅṅa*

KAIMIO 26.

Of unknown provenance. Squeeze was made in the Museo Nazionale in 1982, but in 2008 the cippus was not found. “Quadratic” type. H 24.5 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 17.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

27. *L(ucius) Tîṭi L(uci) f(ilius)*

KAIMIO 27.

Of unknown provenance. Squeeze was made in the Museo Nazionale in 1982, but in 2008 the cippus was not found. “Shoulder” type. H 21.5 cm, B 18 cm, D 7.5 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

28. *Umricia [- - -] | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXV[- - -]*

KAIMIO 28.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2129. “Quadratic” type, base and column broken. H 19 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 16.5 cm. Letters 2.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

29. *Q(uintus) Uṁrî|çiu[s v(ixit)] aṅ(nos) [- - -]*

KAIMIO 29.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Shoulder” type, H 38.5 cm, B 26 cm, D 16.5 cm. Letters 4.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

30. *[T]anna Val[er]|ia Sex(ti) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) L[- - -]*

KAIMIO 30.

From Civit . Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 2018 (in the Inventory Catalogue also RC 9734). “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken. H 10.5 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 14.5 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

31. *Vibia [- - -] | Rufa [-?] | v(ixit) a(nnos) L[- - -]*

KAIMIO 31.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, base and column broken. H 16.5 cm, B 14 cm, D 13.5 cm. Letters 2.5-2.8 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

32. *[- - -]ia L(uci) f(ilia) | [- - -]ssa | [vixit] annos | [- - -]XI*

KAIMIO 32.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9004. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, the high base and the column broken. H 20 cm, B 13 cm, D 9 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

33. *[- - -] | +++ [Se]x(ti) L(uci) l(ibertus/a) | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXXII*

KAIMIO 33.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Round” type, of *macco*, column broken. H 9.5 cm, Dm (base) 24 cm, (column) 17.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

34. *Doris | vix(it) a(nnos) XIX*

KAIMIO 34.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1436. Cut from a “Shoulder” type cippus, column broken. H 14 cm, B 22 cm, D 23 cm. Letters 3-4.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

35. *Sex(tus) Ti(rius) | Ti(beri) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XXVI*

KAIMIO 35.

Possibly from Tomb “B” near Villa Tarantola, found in 1919 together with **57** and **86**. Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue of the Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2383. “Quadratic” type, column broken? H 10.5 cm, B 23 cm, D 27 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

36. *[.] Saienus Sex(ti) f(ilius) | [v(ixit)] annos LXXIV*

KAIMIO 36.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2883. On the basis of the inventory number, could also come from Tuscania. Disappeared, text from the Inventory Catalogue. Of *nenfro*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

37. *Memm[ia - - -]*

KAIMIO 37.

Found in 1952 in “strada Bonificio alla Cività”. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2941. Disappeared, text only known from the Inventory Catalogue. Small marble cippus, H 14.5 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

38. *[M(arcus)?] Auliu(s) M(arci) [l(ibertus)] | Ma[l]chio*

KAIMIO 38.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 8655. Disappeared, text only known from the Inventory Catalogue. Cippus of *nenfro* with broken column. H 14.5 cm, B 15 cm, D 12 cm

Insufficient dating criteria.

39. *C(aius) Festius | IIII*

KAIMIO 39.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9022. Disappeared, text only known from the Inventory Catalogue. Of *nenfro*. H 18 cm, B 30 cm, D 12 cm. There may have been more text.

No dating criteria.

40. *L(ucius) V̄ibius | P(ubli) f̄(ilius) v̄(ixit) a(nnos) | LV*

KAIMIO 40.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9031, disappeared, text only known from the Inventory Catalogue. Of *nenfro*. H 20 cm, B 22 cm, D 7 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

41. *larθ | ayzrina|s | veluσα*

CIE 5562; *CII App.* 787; *ET Ta* 1.211 (all with the 3rd line alone); *SE LX*, 1995, 273-74, No. **47** (M. PANDOLFINI); *SE LXIII*, 1999, 423, No. **46** (M. MORANDI); *PE*, LXXVI. 2, p. 95-96; *CHIESA*, 347; KAIMIO 41.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9741. The squeeze was made in 1982, but in 2008 the cippus could not be found. Format of a house with a stand, with inscriptions on three sides. H 42.5 cm, B 27.5 cm, D 22.5 cm. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

42. *ani · σεθρα | l(a)r̄θ(a)l sec ril V̄III*

CIE 5583; *TLE* 121; *ET Ta* 1.232; *PE*, XXX. 2, p. 60; *CHIESA*, 348; KAIMIO 42.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9739. “Shoulder” type, with broken column. H 11.5 cm, B 25.5 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

43. *avtnsi : c[- - -?] | ç(aes) : syu : xx[- - -?]*

NRIE 809; *ET Ta* 1.257; *PE*, 480, n. 1079; KAIMIO 43.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2907. Possibly not an ordinary cippus, as there is no trace of a column. Of *nenfro*. H 15.5 cm, B 22 cm, D 19 cm.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

44. *anχar|ui · σ(eθra)*

CIE 5561; *ET* Ta 1.210; *PE*, XXXVI. 3, p. 69; *CHIESA*, 347; *KAIMIO* 44.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9036. “Shoulder” type, with broken column. H 19.5 cm, B 31.5 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

45. *apries · ar(nθ) · v(el)θ(urus) | trutnuθ*

CIE 5487; *ET* Ta 1.174; *PALLOTTINO* 1937, 526, No. 17; *TLE* 118; *PE*, XLVI. 1, p. 75; *CHIESA*, 343; *KAIMIO* 45.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1433. “Quadratic” type, column carefully cut from its root. H 13.5 cm, B 24 cm, D 20 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

There is in l. 2 a circle above the first *T* and a vertical inside *θ*; see the facsimile in *KAIMIO* 45. Possibly *trutnut* was first written, but then both *T*s corrected to *θ*: <*t*> `θ`rutnu<*t*>θ.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

46. *apries · v(el) · v(el)θ(urus) | r(il) · LXIX*

CIE 5488; *ET* Ta 1.175; *PE*, XLVI. 2, p. 75; *CHIESA*, 343; *KAIMIO* 46.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1431. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 31 cm, B 27 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 1.5-2.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

47. *apries · v(el)θ(ur) · v(el)θ(urus)*

CIE 5489; *ET* Ta 1.176; *PE*, XLVI. 3, p. 75; *CHIESA*, 343; *KAIMIO* 47.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1432. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 35 cm, B 26 cm, D 13.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

48. *cacni|es | velθ|urus*

CIE 5584; *ET* Ta 1.233; *PE*, LXXIX. 1, p. 99; *CHIESA*, 348; *KAIMIO* 48.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9736. “Quadratic” type, of *macco*. H 31.5 cm, B 18 cm, D 16 cm. Both lines of the inscription continue onto the left side of the base. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

49. *camnas | m(arce) m̄arce(s)*

CIE 5491; *ET* Ta 1.178; *PE*, LXXXIX. 8, p. 107; *CHIESA*, 343; *KAIMIO* 49.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1430. “Quadratic” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 17 cm, B 34 cm, D 24 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

50. *cne(vnas) · ar(nθ)*

CIE 5586; *ET* Ta 1.235; *PE*, CXXII.1, p. 132; *CHIESA*, 348; *KAIMIO* 50; *TORELLI* 2014, 348 n. 40.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9875. “Shoulder” type, column entirely cut away. H 7.5 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 11 cm.

In *KAIMIO* 2010, the gentilicium was read *cīte*, but *cne(vnas)* also suggested. *TORELLI* 2014 preferred this, and it now has support in **337**, *cñē(vnas) v(el)θ(ur) l(arθal)*, in addition to **52**.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

51. *claniθi · vipi · θ(ana)*

CIE 5484; *ET* Ta 1.172; *PE*, CXXIV. 1, p. 135; *CHIESA*, 342; *KAIMIO* 51.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 1434. “Twin column” type, the left column broken, of *nenfro*. H 33.5 cm, B 29.5 cm, D 14.5 cm. Letters 1.8 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

52. *a(vle) : cnevnas : | v(el)θ(urus) : ril : XXV*

CIE 5587; *ET* Ta 1.236; *PE*, CXXVIII. 1, p. 138; *CHIESA*, 348; *KAIMIO* 52.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8654. “Quadratic” type, column cut from its root, of *nenfro*. H 12 cm, B 18.5 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 1.2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

53. *curunas v(el) x | xxxxx a(vil) LIII*

CIE 5506; G. CULTRERA, *NSc* 1920, 248 (without text, as he could not read it); *ET* Ta 1.90; *PE*, CX-LIV. 2, p. 148; *CHIESA*, 334; *KAIMIO* 53.

Found by Cultrera in 1919 in Tomb “B” close to Villa Tarantola. Museo Nazionale. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 24.5 cm, B 19 cm, D 9.5 cm. Letters 1-1.5 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

54. *velfras · larisal · ne*

SE LXIV, 2001, 353, No. 27; *ETP* 244; *KAIMIO* 54.

Found in 1953 in a tomb of Cava Cipicchia together with **63**. “Quadratic” type, column broken from its root, of *nenfro*. H 15.5 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 17.5 cm. Letters 1.3-1.8 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

55. *[v]erus · σ(eθre) · arvs | [s]valce · avils · LII*

CIE 5581; *ET* Ta 1.230; *KAIMIO* 55.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9005. “Shoulder” type, column carefully cut away, of *nenfro*. H 11.5 cm, B 27 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

56. *vīpenas : vīpes*

CIE 5588; *ET* Ta 1.237; *PE*, CCX. 5, p. 204; *CHIESA*, 348; *KAIMIO* 56.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9877. “Twin column” type, both columns broken, of *nenfro*. H 22 cm, B 22.5 cm, D 10 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

57. *ucer · laθeni | svalce · avil | XXXXVI*

CIE 5502; G. CULTRERA, *NSc* 1920, 244-46; *NRIE* 818; *ET Ta* 1.89; *PE*, CCXC. 1, p. 268; CHIESA, 334; KAIMIO 57.

Found by Cultrera in 1919 in Tomb “B” near Villa Tarantola. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2381. “Shoulder” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 14.5 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

58. *mata|les · a(vle)*

CIE 5589; *NRIE* 817; *ET Ta* 1.238; *PE*, CCCXXXV. 1, p. 301; CHIESA, 348; KAIMIO 58.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9035. “Quadratic” type, column cut from its root, of *nenfro*. H 8.5 cm, B 13.5 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 1.7-2.2 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

59. *mencni | larθi*

CIE 5590; *ET Ta* 1.239; *PE*, CCCXLV, p. 311; CHIESA, 349; KAIMIO 59.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9737. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 21 cm, B 16 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 3.2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

60. *nemtinās · σ(eθre) · σ(eθres) | svalce · avil · LV*

CIE 5439; W. HELBIG, *NSc* 1896, 15; *NRIE* 815; *ET Ta* 1.32; *PE*, CCCLXV. 1, p. 331; CHIESA, 326; KAIMIO 60.

Helbig found the cippus in 1895 in the dromos of a chamber tomb in the area of Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8666. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 13 cm, B 21.5 cm, D 20.5 cm. Letters 1.2-1.8 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

61. *peinei · ravη|θu · ril · LII*

CIE 5591; *ET Ta* 1.240; *PE*, CDIV. 1, p. 362; CHIESA, 349; KAIMIO 61.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9003. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 13.5 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 1.7-2.0 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

62. *larθal · sapices*

CIE 5434; *ET Ta* 1.8; *PE*, CDLXXXV.1, p. 440; CHIESA, 323; KAIMIO 62.

Found by Helbig in 1884 near Arcatelle inside a tomb with burials of two adults and a child. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9819. “Twin column” type, both columns broken, of *nenfro*. H 9.5 cm, B 30.5 cm, D 15.5 cm. Letters 4.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

63. *sepres · a(vle) · a(vles) | svalce · avil · XL`VI`*

SE LXIII, 1999, 389, No. 19 (M. MORANDI); *ETP* 52; *PE*, DIII. 1, p. 461; CHIESA, 345; KAIMIO 63.

Found in 1953 in a chamber tomb near Cava Cipicchia. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2954. “Shoulder” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 10 cm, B 24.5 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 1.7-2.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

64. *spurinas · a(vle) · a(vles) · sval|ce · avil · XXXV*

NRIE 797; *ET* Ta 1.254; *PE*, DXX. 5, p. 478; *KAIMIO* 64.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2228. “Altar” type, column broken from its root, of *nenfro*. H 16.5 cm, B 32 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 2.3 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

65. *statie : l(arθ) · l(arθal) | sv(alce) · a(vil) · III*

CIE 5592; *ET* Ta 1.241; *PE*, DXXII. 1, p. 487; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 65.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9738. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 46 cm, B 38 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

66. *σyπus · | arnθ · | [- - ?] sv(alce · a(vil) · | [? - -]*

CIE 5440; *ET* Ta 1.33; *PE*, CDLV. 1, p. 416; *CHIESA*, 326; *KAIMIO* 66.

Found by V. Cardarelli in 1908 close to the *Tomba dell’Orco*. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9878. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 19 cm, B 18 cm, D 15 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

67. *teti : | ramθa*

CIE 5490, *ET* Ta 1.177, *PE*, DLIII. 1, p. 534; CDLIX. 1, p. 419; *CHIESA*, 343; *KAIMIO* 67.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 22 cm, B 11.5 cm, D 9 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

My reading in *KAIMIO* 67.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

68. *ve(l)θ(ur) · tite | · lup(u) · a(vils) · XXXII*

CIE 5594; *ET* Ta 1.242; *PE*, DLVIII. 1, p. 541; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 68.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8655. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 17.5 cm, B 22.5 cm, D 7 cm. Letters 2.0-2.7 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

69. *tites : velus : | arnθaliθa*

CIE 5437; *NRIE* 839; *ET* Ta 1.30; *PE*, DLVIII. 2, p. 541; *CHIESA*, 326; *KAIMIO* 69.

Found in 1879-80 by Dasti at Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8652. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 28 cm, B 29.5 cm, D 6 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

70. *titie · ar(nθ)*

CIE 5600; *ET* Ta 1.247; *PE*, DLVIII. 3, p. 541; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 70.

Found in 1926 (?) by Palma in a single tomb “nella vicinanza del paese”. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 22.5 cm, B 17 cm, D 13.5 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

71. *tusnus · | larθ ·*

CIE 5560; *CII* Suppl. 3 No. 362; *ET* Ta 1.209; *PE*, DLXXVI. 1, p. 552; *CHIESA*, 347; *KAIMIO* 71.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9034. “Quadratic” type, fully broken column, of *nenfro*. H 12.5 cm, B 15 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 2.0-2.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

72. *ursumnas · a(vle) · v(elus) · | zilaxnu · r(il) · LVI*

LAMBRECHTS 1959, 417; *ET* Ta 1.259; *PE*, DXCIX. 1, p. 574; *CHIESA*, 350; *KAIMIO* 72.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2906. “Shoulder” type, column broken from its root, of *nenfro*. H 19.5 cm, B 43.5 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

73. *felces · σ(eθre) | ulxu*

CIE 5596; *ET* Ta 1.244; *PE*, DCXVII. 2, p. 591; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 73.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9740. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 27.5 cm, B 19 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

74. *σ(eθre) · v(elus) ·*

CIE 5501; *G. CULTRERA*, *NSc* 1920, 247, No. 1; *KAIMIO* 74.

Found in 1919 by Cultrera in Tomb “B” in the area between Villa Tarantola and the *Tomba Querciola*. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, column deeply cut away, of *nenfro*. H 10.5 cm, B 16.5 cm, D 13.5 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

76.⁴⁴⁶ *Sex(tus) Aburi L(uci) f(ilius) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXIV*

CIE 5505; *G. CULTRERA*, *NSc* 1920, 248, No. 5; *KAIMIO* 76.

Found by Cultrera in 1919 in Tomb “B” close to Villa Tarantola. Museo Nazionale. “Round” type, of *macco*. H 23 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm, Dm (top) 12.5 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

77. *C(aius) Abu|rius A|choris|tus v(ixit) a(nnos) | LXXXV*

CIL XI 3393; *KAIMIO* 77.

Found in 1879 in the area of Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8664. “Plate” type, of marble, the whole front side covered by the inscription. H 26 cm, B 9.5 cm, D 6.5 cm. Letters 1.8-2.9 cm high.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.

⁴⁴⁶ *KAIMIO* 75 has been moved to Tuscanian cippi, No. 391.

78. *M(arcus) Aeteius (mulieris) l(ibertus) | Iucundus v(ixit) a(nnos) LX**CIL* XI 7568; *NSc* 1890, 77; *KAIMIO* 78.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 8650. “Cornice base” type, of *macco*. H 15 cm, B 24 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**79.** *Sex(tus) Afrani|us Philetus | [v(ixit) a(nnos)] LVI**CIL* XI 3397; *KAIMIO* 79.

Found in 1885 at Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9021. “Shoulder” type, of *macco*. H 28.5 cm, B 22 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.**80.** *Allia C(ai) f(ilia) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LV**CIL* XI 3402; *KAIMIO* 80.

Found in 1874 close to the *Tomba del Tifone*. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8662. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 31 cm, B 24.5 cm, D 11.5 cm. Letters 2.6-3.0 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**81.** *Allia C(ai) l(iberta) | Ele() v(ixit) a(nnos) L**CIL* XI 3403; *KAIMIO* 81.

Found in 1874 close to the *Tomba del Tifone*. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9032. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 31.3 cm. B 16 cm, D 14.5 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**82.** *P(ublius) Atilius | Naiei f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) | XVI**CIL* XI 3407; *KAIMIO* 82.

Found in 1889-90 by Dasti at Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8667. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 22 cm, B 25 cm, D 11 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**83.** *Caesennia | Sp(uri) f(ilia) Albana | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXII**CIL*XI 3417; *KAIMIO* 83.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1439. “Cornice base” type, of *macco*. Inscription on the rectangular lower part of the column. H. 32 cm, B 18 cm, D 18.5 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**84.** *Cava Dio|nisia v(ixit) | a(nnos) LXX[- - -]**CIL* XI 3418, Suppl. p. 1337; *KAIMIO* 84.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2837 (in the Inventory Catalogue also RC 9030). “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, base broken on both sides. H 25 cm, B 18 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 2.2-2.8 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

85. *P(ublius) Cl[od]i – f(ilius)*

NRIE 808; *KAIMIO* 85.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2912. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, base broken on the right, but not more than approximately four letters missing. H 14.5 cm, B 16 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

86. *S(ervius?) Coro(na) | Cn(aei) l(ibertus) a(nnorum) XL*

CIE 5503; G. CULTRERA, *NSc* 1920, 248, No. 3; *KAIMIO* 86.

Found by Cultrera in Tomb “B” close to Villa Tarantola in 1919. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2382. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 20 cm, B 15 cm, D 8.5 cm. Letters 2.2-2.3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

87. *L(ucius) Flavius L(uci) l(ibertus) {v} | Niger v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXXI*

CIL XI 3436; *KAIMIO* 87.

Found in 1874 at Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9024. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 15 cm, B 27.5 cm, D 8 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

88. *L(ucius) Herennius | (mulieris) lib(ertus) Speratus | vix(it) annos | XL*

CIL XI 3442; *KAIMIO* 88.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9023. “Round” type, base broken, of *macco*. H 18 cm, Dm 12 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.

89. *Secunda | Lucania | A(uli) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) XIII*

CIE 5499; G. CULTRERA, *NSc* 1920, 258, No 2; *KAIMIO* 89.

Found by Cultrera in 1919 in the *Tomba dei Festoni* at Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2130. “Quadratic” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 17 cm, B 19 cm, D 16.5 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

Cursive *E*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

90. *L(ucius) Lucanius | L(uci) l(ibertus) Tityru's` | v(ixit) a(nnos) LV*

CIL XI 3452; *KAIMIO* 90.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8657. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 15 cm, B 19 cm, D 8.5 cm. Letters 2.2-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

91. *Netia Se|x(ti) f(ilia) a(nnos) v(ixit) XCV*

CIL XI 3460; *KAIMIO* 91.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8668. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 30 cm, B 23 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2.2-2.3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

92. *C(aius) Qn+[- - -] | Antus | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXXV**CIL* XI 3513; KAIMIO 92.

Of unknown provenance, Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9027. A plate, very probably cut from a cippus, broken upper part, of *nenfro*. H 10.5 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 6 cm. Letters 2.0-2.2 cm high.

Cursive *A*.1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**93.** *Orclniq̄ A(uli) f(ilia)*

KAIMIO 93; obviously the same cippus as G. CULTRERA, *NSc* 1920, 248, No. 4, and *CIE* 5504, even though the readings and some of the measurements differ.

Found by Cultrera in 1919 in Tomb “B” close to Villa Tarantola. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 22 cm, B 16 cm, D 15.5 cm. Letters 1 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.**94.** *L(ucius) Papininius | L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXIII**CIL* XI 3463; KAIMIO 94.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9028. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 16.5 cm, B 28 cm, D 11.5 cm. Letters 0.9-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**95.** *Plotia Sex(ti) f(ilia) | otuma femna | vix(it) a(nnos) LIII**CIL* XI 3470; KAIMIO 95.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9733. “Plate” type, obviously cut from a cippus, of *nenfro*. H 16 cm, B 31 cm, D 5 cm.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**96.** *C(aius) Quintius C(ai) l(ibertus) Iucundus | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXCII**CIL* XI 7577; W. HELBIG, *NSc* 1890, 76; KAIMIO 96.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8651. “Shoulder” type of *nenfro*. On the column, there is a face incised. H 37 cm, B 23 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 1.4-2.2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**97.** *C(aius) Qurtius | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXXVI**CIL* XI 3430; KAIMIO 97.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1437. “Round” type, of *macco*. H 29 cm, Dm (base) 31 cm, (column) 16 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**98.** *L(ucius) Satrenus | T(iti) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XX**CIL* XI 3478; KAIMIO 98.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9025. “Shoulder” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 15.5 cm, B 16 cm, D 9.5 cm. Letters 2.8-3.2 cm high.

L has diagonally ascending side bar.4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

99. *L(ucius) Spurili|us L(uci) f(ilius) vix(it) | ano(s) LXV**CIL* XI 3487; *NSc* 1879, 312; *KAIMIO* 99.

Found in 1879 at Monterozzi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8656. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 37 cm, B 23 cm, D 24 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.**100.** *Spurinnia | Longa v(ixit) a(nnos) | LXXV**CIL* XI 3488; *PE*, DXX. 13, p. 480; *KAIMIO* 100.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1426. “Round” type, of *macco*. H 24.5 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm, Dm (top) 12 cm. Letters 1.5-3 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**101.** *L(ucius) State | L(uci) f(ilius) anno|s vixit LX**CIE* 5593; *BARNABEI, NSc* 1897, 508; *CIL* XI 7579; *PE*, DXXII. 2, p. 487; *KAIMIO* 101.

Found in 1897 during agricultural work close to the necropolis of Tarquinia. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, column and base partly broken, of *nenfro*. H 12.5 cm, B 16.5 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.**102.** *C(aius) Tessius | C(ai) l(ibertus) Hil++++ | [- -]+++[- - -]**CIL* XI 3491; *KAIMIO* 102.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9022. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 30.5 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**103.** *Tiburtia | Posilla | v(ixit) a(nnos) LX**CIL* XI 3492; *KAIMIO* 103.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC9033. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 42 cm, B 19 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**104.** *Titia Sex(ti) l(iberta) | Iucunda | v(ixit) a(nnos) XIV**CIL* XI 3494; *KAIMIO* 104.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 1427. “Round” type, of *macco*. H 24 cm, Dm (base) 25.5 cm, Dm (top) 15 cm. Letters 1.5-3.1 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**105.** *Sex(tus) Titius | Ti(beri) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XXVI**CIE* 5500; *G. CULTRERA, NSc* 1920, 258, No. 3; *PE*, DLVIII. 4, p. 541; *KAIMIO* 105.

Found by Cultrera in the *Tomba dei Festoni* close to Villa Tarantola. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 2383. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 28 cm, B 23 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2.6-3.6 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**106.** *L(ucius) Titius | P(ubli) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) | LV**CIL* XI 3493; *KAIMIO* 106.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 22.5 cm, B 18.5 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

107. *A(ulus) Veturi | A(uli) l(iibertus) Amphio | v(ixit) a(nnos) LIII*

CIL XI 3503; *KAIMIO* 107.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8665. “Quadratic” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 15.5 cm, B 16 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 1.6-2.1 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

108. *C(aius) Virsius | C(ai) f(iilius) Rufus | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXX*

CIL XI 3505; *KAIMIO* 108.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9020. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 35 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 2-3.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

116.⁴⁴⁷ *[---]nal | [r]amθ(as) σ(eθres)*

CIE 5443; *NSc* 1900, 87; *ET* Ta 1.36; *KAIMIO* 116.

Found at Chiusa degli Archi in 1900. “Shoulder” type, right part of the base broken, of *nenfro*? H 31(?) cm, B 17.5 cm, D 8 cm. Letters 1-2.5 cm high.

My reading from the facsimile of *CIE*. The reading of *ET* is [- ? -]x ami : σ(eθra ?) | [- ? -]nal (the lines in the other order).

Insufficient dating criteria.

117. a) *çazni[es ? - -] | aθnu ril XXV[- - -]*

b) *[c]aznie[- -] | ril XX[- - -]*

CIE 5444; *NSc* 1900, 87; *ET* Ta 1.37+38; *CHIESA*, 326; *KAIMIO* 117+118.

Found at Chiusa degli Archi in 1900. “Quadratic” type (?), of *nenfro*, broken column. Two inscriptions on two sides. H 12 cm, B 21 cm, D 20.5 cm.

My reading from the facsimile of *CIE*. In *KAIMIO* 2010, No. 118, I accepted for b) the reading of *ET*, *arnie*, but now consider that the same gentilicium is more probable (brothers or father and son).

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

119.⁴⁴⁸ *ramθas · larnal*

CIE 5496; *SE* IV, 1930, 429; *ET* Ta 1.148; *CHIESA*, 339; *PE*, CCCII. 1, p. 274; *KAIMIO* 119.

Found in 1832 at Querciola; Chiesa: *Tomba Querciola* II. In 2014, in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV), where I photographed it. “Quadratic” type, prepared text field, a ring at the root of the broken column.

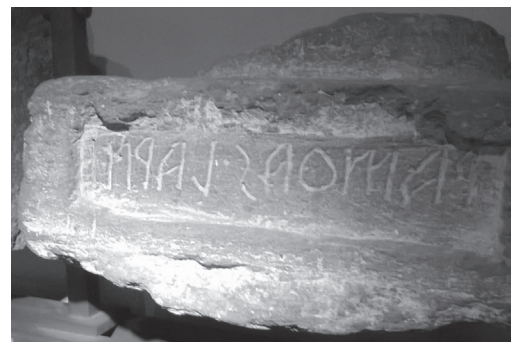


Figure 53: 119

⁴⁴⁷ The cippi *KAIMIO* 109-14 are from Tuscania and have been moved to Nos. 394, 399, 400, 404, 411, 430. *KAIMIO* 115 is now considered archaic.

⁴⁴⁸ *KAIMIO* 118 is now **117 b**).

CIE and *ThLE*, 214, read *larni*, *ET larṇa[l]*. The carver perhaps noticed that the space was not sufficient for *larnal* and incised the oblique lower bar of *L* in ligature to the left vertical of *N*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

120. *luycia | θansia|l*

CIE 5497; *SE* IV, 1930, 429; *ET* Ta 1.149; *CHIESA*, 339; *KAIMIO* 120.

Preserved only in a drawing of Messerschmidt. According to Chiesa, from the *Tomba Querciola* II. “Quadratic” type, high base with prepared text field.

Reading of *ET*, but the final *L* may stand for *l(arθal)*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

121. *cuçni[es] | a(vle) · la(risal ?) · r(il) LX*

CIE 5513; *NSc* 1885, 152-54; *ET* Ta 1.97; *CHIESA*, 335; *KAIMIO* 121.

Copied at Villa Tarantola in 1885, but now lost. Small cippus of *nenfro* (?).

Insufficient dating criteria.

122. *[ar]ntsus : petas | [la]rθuruσα II*

CIE 5517; *ET* Ta 1.101; *CHIESA*, 335; *PE*, CDXIII. 1, p. 368-69; *KAIMIO* 122.

Copied at Villa Tarantola in 1885, but now lost. “Altar” type, of *nenfro*, column and most of the base broken, tooth decoration above the inscription. B 13 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

123. *li · ec · la · aç*

CIE 5519; *ET* Ta 1.103; *KAIMIO* 123.

In 1885 at Villa Tarantola where Danielsson made a facsimile. Of *nenfro*, H 34 cm, B 20 cm. Letters 1.8-2.5 cm high.

My best guess for the reading is *[pe]lie c(ae) · la(risal) · aṽ(ils) [· - -]*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

124. *[- - -] scur(nas) : velθ[ur - - -]*

CIE 5520; *ET* Ta 1.104; *KAIMIO* 124.

In 1885 at Villa Tarantola where Danielsson made a facsimile. Only the broken base, B 18 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

CIE: *[- - -]s cur . velθ[- - -]*, but cf. *scurnal* 129. *velθ[ur]* is either the praenomen or the patronymic *velθ[urus]*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

125. *hāpena : a[- - -?]*

CIE 5522; *ET* Ta 1.106; *CHIESA*, 335; *PE*, CCXXXIX. 1, p. 227; *KAIMIO* 125.

In 1902 at Villa Tarantola where Danielsson made the facsimile. Of *nenfro*. H 18 cm, B 13.5 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

Ligature *HA*, *H* with four horizontals.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

126. *ułzñei | ramθa | lupu avił's' XXIII*

CIE 5542; *CII* 2077; *ET* Ta 1.198; *PE*, XXIV. 2, p. 566; *KAIMIO* 126.

Probably found in the 17th century near Tarquinia, now lost (*CIE*), but Rix (*ET*) saw it? Head sculpture on a rectangular base, of *nenfro*.

The old copy gives *ulzeni*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

127. *l(arθ) apunie σ(eθres)*

CIE 5552; *ET* Ta 1.203; *PE*, XLIX. 10, p. 80; *KAIMIO* 127.

Copied at the house of Manzi in 1830, but now lost. “Titulus sepulchralis”, probably a cippus.

Reading of *ET*. *CIE* and *ThLE*, 306, read *la(ris) runie σ(eθres)*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

128. *la(r)θ #lupeas#*

CIE 5553; *CII* 2331; *ET* Ta 1.204; *KAIMIO* 128.

Copied at the house of Manzi in 1830, but now lost. “Stela sepulchralis” (*CII*).

Fabretti’s reading does not allow plausible supplements or emendations; *lup* would suggest a form of *lupu*, possibly [- - -] *la(r)θ(al) lupy a(vil)s* [- - -]. *ThLE*, 228, accepts *lupeas*.

No dating criteria.

129. *scurna|l · θa(nas) · l(u(pu) · ril · LX*

CIE 5556; *CII* 1041; *ET* Ta 1.206; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CDXCIV. 2, p. 454; *KAIMIO* 129.

Copied at Louvain by van Westreenen in 1840. Cippus of travertine. H 21 cm, B 14 cm.

For *lu(pu)* and *ril* in the same formula, see now *lupu ril* in **336**.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

130. *vetes · σ(eθre) · a(vles)*

CIE 5557; *CII* Suppl. 1 No. 433; *ET* Ta 1.207; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CC. 1, p. 196; *KAIMIO* 130.

Copied at the house of Bruschi in 1871. Cippus with column.

Insufficient dating criteria.

131. *vipenas · l(arθ) · l(a)r(isal) · ril · XXXXII*

CIE 5558; *CII* Suppl. 2 No. 121; *ET* Ta 1.208; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CCX. 3, p. 204; *KAIMIO* 131.

Copied at the house of Sensi in 1874. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 9881. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, inscription on the column, which has a leaf decoration. H 76 cm, B 52 cm, D 45 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

132. *ramθa · vipia | [-] · svalçe · avil | [- -]IX · [-]cevis · ya | [- - -]çe*

CIE 5568; *CII* Suppl. 1 No. 438bis a; *ET* Ta 1.215; *TLE* 251; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CCIX. 1, p. 201; *KAIMIO* 132.

Of unknown provenance, acquired by Gamurrini for the Museum of Florence. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken, no prepared text field. H 10.2 cm, B 17.4 cm, D 5.4 cm.

Reading of *ET*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

133. *ruvf|ni · ramθas l(a)|r(isal) · sva(lce) · avil · LX*

CIE 5569; *CII* Suppl. 1 No. 438 bis b; *ET* Ta 1.216; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CDXXIV. 1, p. 428; *KAIMIO* 133.

Of unknown provenance, acquired by Gamurrini for the Museum of Florence. “Provenienza sporadica dalla necropoli di Monterozzi” (*PE*). “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, inscription starting on the column. H 15 cm, B 20.2 cm, D 7 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

Either *ruvfni(al)* or *ramθa{s}*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

134. *ramθas | creic[ia]l*

CIE 5570; *CII* Suppl. 1 No. 438 bis c; *ET* Ta 1.217; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CXXXIII. 2, p. 141; *KAIMIO* 134.

Of unknown provenance, acquired by Gamurrini for the Museum of Florence. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken. H 10.1 cm, B 20.3 cm, D 5.7 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

135. *spurīnei : θa|na : ril : LXXXIII*

CIE 5571; *CII* Suppl. 2 No. 118; *ET* Ta 1.218; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, DXX. 6, p. 478; *KAIMIO* 135.

Of unknown provenance, once at the house of Bruschi. Museum of Florence. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken. H 15 cm, B 26.3 cm, D 5.2 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

136. *luvcti · vel|a · σ(eθres) · l(upu) · a(vils) III*

CIE 5572; *CII* Suppl. 2 No. 119; *ET* Ta 1.219; *CHIESA*, 347; *PE*, CCCXXIV. 1, p. 293; *KAIMIO* 136.

Of unknown provenance, once at the house of Bruschi. Museum of Florence. “Shoulder” type, *nenfro*, broken column. H 13.5 cm, B 20.6 cm, D 5.5 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

137. *luvces · σ(eθre) · | l(a)r(isal) · ril · XX|III*

CIE 5573; *CII* Suppl. 2 No. 120; *ET* Ta 1.220; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, CCCXXI. 2, p. 291; *KAIMIO* 137.

Of unknown provenance, once at the house of Bruschi. Museum of Florence. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 10.1 cm, 17.2 cm, D 6.9 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

138. *vilasinei · ra(mθa) | cisviteσa · | svalce · avi[l] | L[- -?]*

CIE 5574; *CII* Suppl. 3 No. 354; *ET* Ta 1.221; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, CCVI. 1, p. 200; *KAIMIO* 138.

Of unknown provenance, once at the house of Frangioni. Museum of Florence. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, broken column, cornices above and under the text field. H 16.9 cm, B 17.9 cm, D 7.5 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

139. *licni :| θana*

CIE 5575; *ET* Ta 1.222; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, CCCXVII. 1, p. 288; *KAIMIO* 139.

From Monterozzi, acquired by Gamurrini in 1872-73 for the Museum of Florence. Probably the cut front side of a “Shoulder” type cippus, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 8.7 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 2.7 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

140. *velfrei | larθi*

CIE 5576; *ET* Ta 1.223; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, *CXC*. 3, p. 188; *KAIMIO* 140.

Of unknown provenance. Museum of Florence. Probably the cut front side of a “Shoulder” type cippus, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 16.1 cm, B 16.4 cm, D 3.8 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

141. *fentra| σ|eθras*

CIE 5578; *ET* Ta 1.225; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, *DCXXI*. 1, p. 597; *KAIMIO* 141.

Of unknown provenance. Museum of Florence. Probably the cut front side of a “Quadratic” type cippus, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 17 cm, B 23.1 cm, D 4 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

142. *palazus · l(a)r(is) | [- p]armeal*

CIE 5579; *ET* Ta 1.226; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, *CCCLXXXVI*. 3, p. 346; *KAIMIO* 142.

Of unknown provenance. Museum of Florence. Probably the cut front side of a “Quadratic” type cippus, of *nenfro*, column broken. H 11.4 cm, B 8 cm, D 4.1 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

143. a) *avle | aznie*

b) *punpunial | ramθa(s)*

c) *cuslnei | ramθa*

CIE 5580a-c; *ET* Ta 1.227-229; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, *XV*. 1, p. 39; *KAIMIO* 143-145.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014, in the Museum of Florence (Villa Corsini). Triple column cippus with two or three epitaphs, of *nenfro*, columns broken, cornices, tooth decoration above the text field. H 19.4 cm, B 45 cm, D 16.9 cm.

The genitive *punpunial* and the layout suggest that the woman **b** could provide the metronymic of **a**, so that only two persons (a married couple?) would be recorded. Against this speak the three columns.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

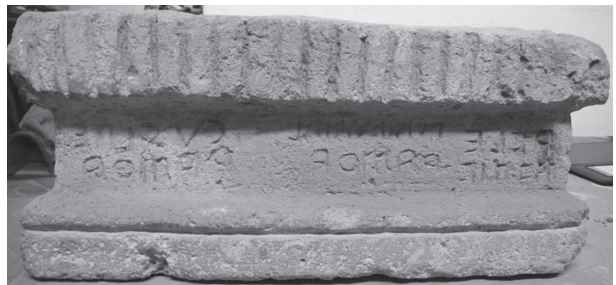


Figure 54: 143

146.⁴⁴⁹ *σ(eθre) · ceisinies | nasu · s(valce) · a(vil) . III*

CIE 5585; *ET* Ta 1.234; *CHIESA*, 348; *PE*, *CVI*. 4, p. 120; *KAIMIO* 146.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 2905 and 9876. “Shoulder” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 12.5 cm, B 19 cm, D 6 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

nasu ET, masu CIE, PE and ThLE, 236.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

147. *tiṭe a(vle)*

CIE 5595; *ET* Ta 1.243; *KAIMIO* 147.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. The cut front side of a cippus, of *nenfro*. H 16.5 cm, B 19.5 cm, D 4.5 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

⁴⁴⁹ *KAIMIO* 144 is now **143 b**), *KAIMIO* 145, **143 c**).

My uncertain reading is from the facsimile of *CIE* where Danielsson read *tm [·] pr. titi* seems quite certain. The last letter would rather be an *R* (for *ramθa*), but that would leave *P* of the facsimile (in my reading *E* with two missing bars) unexplained.

Insufficient dating criteria.

148. *cvlsuni | ramθa*

CIE 5598; *ET* Ta 1.245; *CHIESA*, 349; *PE*, CXVIII. 1, p. 129; *KAIMIO* 148.

Of unknown provenance, in 1889 in the house of Ancona in Milan. “Quadratic” type (?), of *nenfro*, column broken. H 11 cm, B 16 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

149. *papr̄sin(as) | larθ · ar(nθal)*

CIE 5599; *ET* Ta 1.246; *PE*, CCCXCIV. 4, p. 351; *KAIMIO* 149.

Of unknown provenance, in 1889 in the house of Ancona in Milan. “Shoulder” type (?), broken column, of *nenfro*. H 9.4 cm, B 19.3 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

150. *ceisinia|l : θanas*

CIE 6318, Tab. CXXXVI; *ET* Ta 1.248; *CHIESA*, 349; *PE*, CVI. 5, p. 120-21; *KAIMIO* 150.

Of unknown provenance. In 1918 in the Monastery of S. Maria, now in the Museum of Civitavecchia. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 36 cm, B 20 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 4.0-4.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

151. *pap̄az̄na : v : x[?*

CIE 6320, Tab. CXXXVI; *NRIE* 970; *ET* Ta 1.249; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 151.

Of unknown provenance. In 1918 in the Monastery of S. Maria, now in the Museum of Civitavecchia. “Altar” type (?), of *nenfro*, toothed edge, column cut away. Cristofani in *CIE* mentions only one column, but the photograph of *CIE* probably shows remains of two columns, which would move the cippus to the “Twin column” type. H 18 cm, B 29 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 1.8-2.5 cm high.

This is the reading of *ET*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

152. *huzcna[s -?-]*

CIE 6321; *ET* Ta 1.250; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 152.

Of unknown provenance. In 1918 in the Monastery of S. Maria, now in the Museum of Civitavecchia. “Shoulder” type (?), of *nenfro*, broken column. B 24 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 4-4.5 cm high.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE* and *ThLE*, 178: *huzcne*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

153. *nem() · v(el) · a(vles ?)[- - -]*

CIE 6322; *ET* Ta 1.251; *CHIESA*, 349; *KAIMIO* 153.

Of unknown provenance. In 1918 in the Monastery of S. Maria, Civitavecchia, now disappeared. “Shoulder” type (?), broken column, of *nenfro*. B 24 cm, D 15.5 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

155.⁴⁵⁰ *L(ucius) Colgius | P(ubli) f(ilius) IIIIvir | v(ixit) a(nnos) LVIII*

CIL XI 3373; NSc 1876, 7; KAİMIO 155.

“Rep. a Marziis *nel territorio Monterozzi*”, “exigua stele marmorea”.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

156. a) [-] *Cossutius P(ubli) f(ilius) IIIIvir | i(ure) d(icundo) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXIV*

b) *Vibia C(ai) f(ilia) Quarta | Cossuti (uxor) v(ixit) a(nnos) LVI*

CIL XI 3374; KAİMIO 156.

“In hortis olim Falgari”, “basis plana ex *nenfro* (?)”. H 17.5 cm, B 176 cm, D 50 cm (?).

Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

157. *P(ublius) Lotius Publi f(ilius) Severus | IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo), ex d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) | fun(ere) pub(lico) est elat(um), v(ixit) a(nnos) LVIII*

CIL XI 3375; KAİMIO 157.

Of unknown provenance. Moved from the collection of Manzi (Tarquinia) to Civitavecchia. “Round” type, of marble.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

158. *L(ucius) Lucilius L(uci) f(ilius) | Celsus IIIIvir | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXVII*

CIL XI 3376; KAİMIO 158.

Of unknown provenance, once in the house of the bishop Marini. “Plate” type.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

159. *C(aius) Pilius C(ai) f(ilius) | Ste(latina tribu) Rufus IIIIvir | v(ixit) a(nnos) LVII*

CIL XI 3381; KAİMIO 159.

“Rep. a Marzio in *ripa gretta ad primos arcus aquaeductus*”. Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan, where it is in the Museum, Inv. No. A 0.9.33481. “Round” type, of *macco* (?). Column with rounded top, round base. Inscription on the column.

Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

160. *P(ublius) Tuccius Q(uinti) f(ilius) | Postumus | IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) iter(um) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXV*

CIL XI 3383; KAİMIO 160.

Found at Ripagretta, once in the garden of Marzi. Small cippus of *macco* (?), “ex marmore vili”) with column, similar to **230** (*Tuccia Sex. f.*).

3rd quarter of 1st century.

161. *Sex(tus) Vettiis A(uli) f(ilius) | Ste(latina tribu) Rufus v(ixit) a(nnos) XLIV | IVvir tr(ibunus) mil(itum)*

CIL XI 3386; KAİMIO 161.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. “Round” type, of *nenfro*.

⁴⁵⁰ KAİMIO 154 is now among the Caeretan cippi, **758**.

Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

162. *A(ulus) Volum|nius Pro|culus IIII|vir i(ure) d(icundo) | v(ixit) a(nnos) XLV*

CIL XI 3387; *KAIMIO* 162.

Of unknown provenance, once in the vineyard of Falgari. “Piramidetta di marmo trovata sopra una cassa sepolcrale di *nenfro*”.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

163. *L(ucio) Papinio L(uci) f(ilio) | Latroni harispi(ci) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXIII*

CIL XI 3390; *HAACK* 2006, 92-93; *KAIMIO* 163.

Found at Ripagretta. Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan, where it is in the Museum, Inv. No. A 0.9.33325. “Round” type, of marble. Low base, high column broadening upwards, flat top. Inscription on the column.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.:

164. *Volusia [- -] | opstetrix | vixit annos | LX*

CIL XI 3391, M.-L. CALDELLI, *Epigrafia* 1991, 306-308, Tav. XVI Fig. 1 (CALDELLI published as a new inscription without identifying its publication in *CIL*); *KAIMIO* 164.

Of unknown provenance, in the Museo di Campidoglio. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro* (or *peperino* as Caldelli states). H 32.5 cm, B 20 cm, D 13 cm.

I read the age from the photograph of *Epigrafia*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

165. *L(ucius) Caesennius L(uci) l(ibertus) Sextus | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXVII | tibicen*

CIL XI 3392; *KAIMIO* 165.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. “Round” type. The first line of the inscription around the base, the second and the third line on the column.

Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

166. *T(itus) Aceli|us Capi|to vix(it) | ann(os) LXX*

CIL XI 3394; *KAIMIO* 166.

Found at Monterozzi. Museum of Florence. “Quadratic” type, of marble, a round hole for the column (probably as in **22**). H 27 cm, B 11 cm, D 11 cm.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

167. *Sex(tus) Aelius [- -] | v(ixit) [a(nnos) - - -]*

CIL XI 3395; *KAIMIO* 167.

Of unknown provenance, copied at the farm Tarantola. “Shoulder” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 10 cm, B 28 cm, D 13 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

168. *L(ucius) Alina L(uci) f(ilius) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXVII**CIL* XI 3398; KAIMIO 168.

Found at Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. "Round" type, of marble.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**169.** *P(ublius) Alina | L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV**CIL* XI 3399; KAIMIO 169.

Found at Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan, where it is in the Museum, Inv. No. A 0.9.33401. "Round" type, of marble. Nicely finished, twelve grooves from top to the base, which has several mouldings. Text field with the inscription carved on the base.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**170.** *P(ublius) Alina | P(ubli) f(ilius) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LX**CIL* XI 3400; KAIMIO 170.

Found at Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Base with column, of marble.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**171.** *P(ublius) Alina | Proculus | v(ixit) a(nnos) XII**CIL* XI 3401; KAIMIO 171.

Found at Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Rectangular base with half-cylindric (?) column, of marble (or *macco*).

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**172.** *Allia | Helenia | vicxit an(nos) LXX*

CIL XI 3404; D. BALDAROTTA, *Epigrafia* 1991, 320-21, No. 63 (the editor considered the inscription unpublished, without identifying it with that of *CIL*); KAIMIO 172.

Of unknown provenance, in the Museo di Campidoglio. "Quadratic" type, of *nenfro*. H 23 cm, B 23 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 1.6-3.0 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**173.** *Ancilia L(uci) f(ilia) | Bassa | vixit annos | XXII**CIL* XI 3406; KAIMIO 173.

Found in a tomb behind the *Tomba del Tifone* and the *Tomba delle quattro camere*, together with a sarcophagus with Etruscan inscription. Base with column, of *nenfro*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**174.** *Sex(tus) Atil(ius) Sex(ti) filius | v(ixit) a(nnos) XIII**CIL* XI 3408; KAIMIO 174.Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. Small base with a broken column, of *nenfro*.Or *Sex(ti) [f(ilius)]*; but Bormann states: "F neglegentia quadratarius omisit"

Insufficient dating criteria.

175. *C(aius) Atinius T(iti) f(ilius) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV**CIL* XI 3409; KAIMIO 175.

Of unknown provenance, “apud Querciolam”. Small cippus with column.

Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

176. *Avilia | P(ubli) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) IV*

CIL XI 3410; *KAIMIO* 176.

Of unknown provenance, copied at a farm at Tarantola. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 16 cm, B 18 cm, D 16 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

177. *[-] Caenius ++ | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV*

CIL XI 3412; *KAIMIO* 177.

Of unknown provenance, from Arsoli to Rome (Museo a Palombara?). Base with column, of *nenfro*.

Cursive, two-bar *E*. The patronymic may have been *N(umeri) [f(ilius)]*

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

178. *C(aius) Caenius | C(ai) f(ilius) Rufus | v(ixit) a(nnos) LVII*

CIL XI 3414; *KAIMIO* 178.

Of unknown provenance, in the Museo di Campidoglio. Column of marble, “Round” type (?).

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

179. *P(ublius) Caesennius Sex(ti) f(ilius)*

CIL XI 3415; *KAIMIO* 179.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9026. “Round” type, of marble. Inscription around the base.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

180. *Caesennia | P(ubli) f(ilia) a(nnorum) LVI*

CIL XI 3416; *KAIMIO* 180.

Of unknown provenance. Base of a cippus?

Insufficient dating criteria.

181. *L(ucius) Cippius Celsus | v(ixit) an(nos) XXVI*

CIL XI 3420; *KAIMIO* 181.

Of unknown provenance, once in the garden of Falgari. “Plate” type, possibly made for closing the *loculus* as **182** is the cippus of the same person; of *nenfro* (?).

Cursive two-bar *E*; *L* with oblique, descending bar.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

182. *L(ucius) Cippius | Post(umi) f(ilius) | Celsus | vixit | a(nnos) XXVI*

CIL XI 3421; *KAIMIO* 182.

From Monterozzi. Small cippus with column, of marble. The same person is recorded in **181**.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

- 183.** *Coelia | Thyrsi | I(iberta) Felicla | v(ixit) a(nnos) VII*
CIL XI 3423; KAİMIO 183.
 From Monterozzi. Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. “Plate” type, of marble.
 Cursive *A*.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 184.** *Sex(tus) Cominius + f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) ++*
CIL XI 3425, CII Suppl. 3 No. 386; KAİMIO 184.
 From Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. “Round” type, of marble. H 17 cm, Dm (base) 35 cm, Dm (top) 32 cm.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 185.** *Cornelia | (mulieris) I(iberta) Felix | v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*
CIL XI 3426; KAİMIO 185.
 Of unknown provenance. Museo di Campidoglio. “Round” type, of marble (or *macco*).
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 186.** *C(aius) Copo|nius Bas(sus)*
CIL XI 3427; KAİMIO 186.
 From Monterozzi, moved to the Museum of Florence. Fragment of a stone, of *macco* (?).
 There may have been a third line *[/sus v. a. - -]*.
 Insufficient dating criteria.
- 187.** *P(ublius) Corona | Sex(ti) f(ilius) | v(ixit) a(nnos) VIII*
CIL XI 3428; CII Suppl. 3 No. 382; KAİMIO 187.
 From Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Small base with column, of marble.
 1st quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 188.** *Elegans | lib(ertus) Hercenniaes | v(ixit) a(nnos) XV*
CIL XI 3432; KAİMIO 188.
 Of unknown provenance, from Tarquinia. Base with column, of marble.
 1st quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 189.** *Ennia L(uci) I(iberta) N[ais ?] | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV*
CIL XI 3433; CII Suppl. 3 No. 381; KAİMIO 189.
 From Ripagretta, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Base with column, of *nenfro*.
N[ais ?] suggested in *CIL* on the basis of the available space.
 Insufficient dating criteria.
- 190.** *Craecini[a] | vixsit a(nnos) XXXVI*
CIL XI 3438; KAİMIO 190.
 Of unknown provenance. Museum of Florence. Fragment of a stone, of *nenfro*.
 Insufficient dating criteria.

- 191.** *C(aius) Graecini|u{f}i}s C(ai) f(ilius) v(ixit) an(nnos) | XXVI*
CIL XI 3439; KAİMIO 191.
 From the necropolis of Tarquinia. Copied at Civitavecchia. Base with broken column, of *nenfro*.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 192.** *P(ublius) Graecini|us C(ai) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXXVI*
CIL XI 3440; KAİMIO 192.
 From the necropolis of Tarquinia. Copied at Civitavecchia. Base with column, of *nenfro*.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 193.** *Graecinia | L(uci) f(ilia) Tertulla | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXXII*
CIL XI 3441; KAİMIO 193.
 From Ripagretta, in the garden of Marzi. Column with a small base, possibly of the “Round” type, of marble. Inscription on the column.
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 194.** *C(aius) Horten(sius) | vixit a(nnos) XL*
CIL XI 3443; KAİMIO 194.
 Of unknown provenance, copied at Tarquinia.
 Insufficient dating criteria.
- 195.** *L(ucius) Hortensius L(uci) | f(ilius) Grecula | v(ixit) a(nnos) XLIIX*
CIL XI 3444; KAİMIO 195.
 Of unknown provenance, copied at a farm at Tarantola. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 14.5 cm, B 20 cm, D 12 cm.
 Cursive *A* in l. 3
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 196.** *Hortensia | P(ubli) f(ilia) Quarta | v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*
CIL XI 3445; NSc 1885, 154; KAİMIO 196.
 From the farm of Ruspoli at Tarantola. Column, of travertine (“Round” type?). H 25 cm.
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 197.** *Iegia Ty|che v(ixit) a(nnos) XXV*
CIL XI 3447; KAİMIO 197.
 From Monterozzi. Museum of Florence. “Round” type, of *macco* (?). H 64 cm (*CIL* actually gives 6.4 cm), Dm (top) 10 cm.
 Insufficient dating criteria.
- 198.** *C(aius) Larcius D(ecimi) l(ibertus) | Artemidorus | annorum XIX*
CIL XI 3448; NSc 1885, 154; KAİMIO 198.
 Found in 1885 at Tarantola. Cippus, of *nenfro*.
 As *CIL* states, could also be (*mulieris*) *l(ibertus)* as *D(ecimus)* is rare in Tarquinian cippi.
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

- 199.** *Licina N(umeri) | f(ilia) (?) vix(it) a(nnos) LV*
CIL XI 3449; KAİMIO 199.
 Of unknown provenance, copied at Tarquinia.
 My suggestion, where *CIL* read *LICINIAN | T VIX A LV*
 Insufficient dating criteria.
- 200.** *Licina D(ecimi) l(iberta) | Hilara v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV*
CIL XI 3450; KAİMIO 200.
 Found by Bruschi close to the aqueduct. “Round” type (?), of marble. Inscription on the column.
 Could also be (*mulieris*) *l(iberta)*, cf. **198**.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 201.** *Loteia P(ubli) l(iberta) | Creste v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXXXV*
CIL XI 3451; KAİMIO 201.
 Found at the farm of Marzi. Small base with column, of *nenfro*. H 11 cm, B 25 cm.
 Cursive, two-bar *E*.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 202.** *C(aius) Luclius Sex(ti) f(ilius) | anos XXIII*
CIL XI 3453; KAİMIO 202.
 Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Large cippus, base with column, of *nenfro*.
 1st quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 203.** *P(ublius) Marci|us L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XI*
CIL XI 3455 cum additamento; KAİMIO 203.
 Brought to Rome from Tarquinia. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 20 cm, B 22 cm, D 11 cm.
 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 204.** *Marcia | Severa v(ixit) | a(nnos) L*
CIL XI 3456; KAİMIO 204.
 Found in 1729, once in the bishop’s house in Tarquinia. “Plate” type, of marble.
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 205.** *Memmia P(ubli) f(ilia) | Pollitta | v(ixit) a(nnos) VIII*
CIL XI 3457; KAİMIO 205.
 Found in 1852 in Tarquinia. Fragment, of marble.
 Could also be read as *Poletta* with cursive, two-bar *E*.
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.
- 206.** *Cn(aeus) Mulviu(s) | Favor f(ilius) | v(ixit) ann(os) XXII*
CIL XI 3458; KAİMIO 206.
 Of unknown provenance. “Plate” type, of marble.
 3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

207. *C(aius) Munius**CIL* XI 3459; KAIMIO 207.

Of unknown provenance. Cippus with base and column, of tufa.

Insufficient dating criteria.

208. *Occia C(ai) f(ilia) | vixit bona | femina a(nnos) LX**CIL* XI 3461; KAIMIO 208.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Tarquinia. Nothing recorded about the monument.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar, cursive *A* in ll. 2 and 3.2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**209.** *Papinia | Sex(ti) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) | III**CIL* XI 3464; KAIMIO 209.

Of unknown provenance, from Tarquinia to an antiquary in Rome. Nothing recorded about the monument.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**210.** *L(ucius) Papi|rius | L(uci) f(ilius) | Cel|sus | v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXXVII**CIL* XI 3465; KAIMIO 210.

From Tarquinia to Rome, Museo di Campidoglio. "Plate" type, of marble.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.**211.** *Sex(tus) Pedanius | P(ubli) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XXC**CIL* XI 3466; KAIMIO 211.Found at Monterozzi, in the Museum of Florence. "Round" type, of *macco* (?), H 29 cm, Dm (top) 9 cm.2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**212.** *Petronia | Sex(ti) f(ilia) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXII**CIL* XI 3467; KAIMIO 212.

Found by Bruschi close to the aqueduct. "Round" type (?), of marble. Inscription on the column.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.**213.** *Pilia A(uli) f(ilia) v(ixit) | a(nnos) LXV**CIL* XI 3468; KAIMIO 213.Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. Base with broken column, of *nenfro*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

214. *C(aius) Piniu|s L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) XX|VII**CIL* XI 3469; *NSc* 1876, 40; KAIMIO 214.Found at Monterozzi, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Base with column, of *nenfro*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

215. *P(ublius) Pompeius [- -?] | v(ixit) a(nnos) XV[- -?]**CIL* XI 3471; KAIMIO 215.Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. Small base with column, of marble (or *macco*).

Insufficient dating criteria.

216. *Pompeia | Laronis**CIL* XI 3472; *NSc* 1885, 154; KAIMIO 216.

Found in 1885 at a farm at Tarantola. Small cippus with column.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**217.** *[- - -?] | Quinta [-? -] | [- - -]**CIL* XI 3473; KAIMIO 217.

Of unknown provenance, Ancona acquired it in 1879 for Milan. Upper part of a “Round” type cippus, of marble.

As *CIL* describes the monument, *Quinta* would be the first name part.3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**218.** *Rutilia T(iti) f(ilia) | v(ixit) a(nnos) XI**CIL* XI 3474; KAIMIO 218.Of unknown provenance. Once in Rome, Museo Kircheriano. Small cippus with column, of *nenfro*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

219. *Posila | Salonia | vixi(t) ano(s) | XXXV**CIL* XI 3477; *NSc* 1885, 154; KAIMIO 219.Found in 1885 at a farm at Tarantola. “Shoulder” type (?), of *nenfro*, H 16.5 cm, B 18 cm, D 10 cm.1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**220.** *C(aius) Saufeijs | L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XC**CIL* XI 3479; KAIMIO 220.

Found in “grotta (Tomba?) del triclinio”. “Plate” type.

Insufficient dating criteria.

221. *Sepuria | M(arci) l(iberta) | Prima | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXIIX**CIL* XI 3481; KAIMIO 221.

Found by Bruschi close to the aqueduct. Base, column broken, of marble.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**222.** *Sergia C(ai) l(iberta) | Arbuscul(a) | v(ixit) a(nnos) L**CIL* XI 3482; *NSc* 1885, 154; KAIMIO 222.Found in 1885 at Tarantola. Base, of *nenfro*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

223. *Setria A(uli) f(ilia) | [fe]m(ina) obtum(a) | [vi]xit a(nnos) XLIIII**CIL* XI 3483; KAIMIO 223.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 9732. Now lost. “Plate” type, cut from the base of a cippus with column, of *nenfro*. H 12.5 cm, B 15 cm, D 4 cm.

My suggestion for the reading. *CIL* read *Setria A(uli) l(i-bertha) | ++++ obtum|a f(i)lia XLIII*, but the copy in the Inventory Catalogue gives a more sensible reading.

In *CIL*, numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

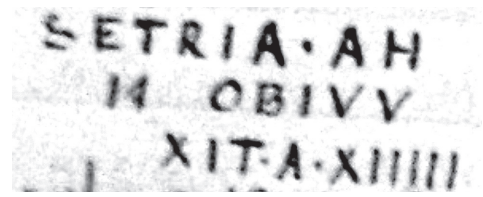


Figure 55: 223 in the Inventory Catalogue

224. *Q(uintus) Sicinius | Q(uinti) f(ilius) Leo v(ixit) a(nnos) | LIII*

CIL XI 3484 a; KAIMIO 224.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. “Round” type, of *macco*.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

225. *Allia | Q(uinti) Sicini | Leonis (uxor) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXX*

CIL XI 3484 b; KAIMIO 225.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Civitavecchia. “Round” type, of *macco*.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

226. *P(ublius) Sosi P(ubli) l(ibertus) | Sarmide(s) | v(ixit) a(nnos) XC*

CIL XI 3486; KAIMIO 226.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale. “Plate” type, cut from the base of a cippus with column, of *nenfro*. H 14 cm, B 18 cm, D 4 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

227. *Spurinnia | L(uci) f(ilia) Thannia | [v(ixit) a(nnos)] XCIII*

CIL XI 3489; KAIMIO 227.

Found at Monterozzi, brought to the Museum of Florence. Probably “Round” type, of marble of Luni.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C. (observe the age of the woman).

228. *Trebia | P(ubli) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) | LXXIII*

CIL XI 3496; KAIMIO 228.

Found at Ripagretta. Base with column, of marble.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C..

229. *Trebia Sex(ti) f(ilia) | vix(it) a(nnos) XIII*

CIL XI 3497; KAIMIO 229.

Found in 1885 at Monterozzi. Cippus, of *nenfro*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

230. *Tuccia | Sex(ti) f(ilia) | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXI*

CIL XI 3498; KAIMIO 230.

Found at Ripagretta. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of marble. H 15 cm, B 17 cm, D 10 cm.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

231. [---]|*n*ius | *Valens* | *v(ixit) a(nnos) LX**CIL* XI 3502; KAIMIO 231.

Of unknown provenance. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. RC 8663. According to the Inventory Catalogue (RC 8663): “cippo a forma di pilastrino”, while *CIL*: “parva stela quadrata ex marmore”.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.**232.** *L(ucius) Veturius L(uci) f(ilius) | Sestertio v(ixit) a(nnos) | LXIV**CIL* XI 3504; KAIMIO 232.

Of unknown provenance. Copied at Civitavecchia. Base with column, of *macco*.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**233.** *Volumnia | Alcime | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXIII**CIL* XI 3506; KAIMIO 233.

Of unknown provenance. Ancona acquired it for Milan in 1879. “Altar” type, of marble, hole for the column (cf. **22** and **166**). H 15 cm, B 11 cm.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.**234.** *Pe[ti]lia L(uci) f(ilia) | [vix]it ann(os) | LIIIX**CIL* XI 3508; KAIMIO 234.

From Monterozzi. Three fragments, of *nenfro*.

Numeral *L* with two diagonal side bars.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**235.** [- - -]*nna | [Fi]rmus | v(ixit) a(nnis) XXX**CIL* XI 3514; KAIMIO 235.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Tarquinia.

Insufficient dating criteria.

236. *Rutilia Ar(runtis) f(ilia) | Olnemina | vix(it) an(nos) L**CIL* XI 7567 c; KAIMIO 236.

Found in 1900 at the farm Chiusa degli Archi inside the Tarquinian necropolis. “Quadratic” type (?), broken column.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.**237.** *P(ublius) Caesenn[i- -] | [vixit a]nn[os - - -]**CIL* XI 7569; KAIMIO 237.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Villa Tarantola. “Quadratic” type (?), of *nenfro*. H 17 cm, B 29 cm, D 22 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

238. *P(ublius) Kameri | C(ai) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XLII**CIL* XI 7570; *NSc* 1888, 58; KAIMIO 238.

Found in 1888 at the farm Ripagretta. Base with column, of *macco*. H 52.5 cm, B 25 cm.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar
1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

239. *P(ublius) Cenei [- -] | [vi]xit anos [- -?]*

CIL XI 7571; *NSc* 1888, 693; *KAIMIO* 239.

Found in the Tarquinian necropolis in 1888. Base, of *nenfro*.

According to *NSc*, the end of l. 2 is complete, without the number of years.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

240. *Secunda | Gavia filia | Vivani VII*

CIL XI 7572; *NSc* 1888, 58; *KAIMIO* 240.

Found in 1888 at the farm Ripagretta. Base, of *macco*. H 25 cm.

L. 3 could rather be *vix(it) ani(s) VII*, but this reading leaves *filia* in l. 2 isolated.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

241. *N(umerius) | Heren[ius] | L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) XV*

CIL XI 7573; *KAIMIO* 241.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Villa Tarantola. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 29 cm, B 24 cm, D 12 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

242. *Navitta [-?-] | M(arci) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) IV*

CIL XI 7575; *KAIMIO* 242.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Villa Tarantola. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

243. *Salvia Hor|tensi a(nnorum) L*

CIL XI 7578; *KAIMIO* 243.

Of unknown provenance, copied at Villa Tarantola. “Quadratic” type (?), B 21 cm, D 16 cm.

Alternative readings *Salvia Hor|tensia (annorum) L*, *Salvia Hor|tensia L(uci) [f(ilia)]*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

244. *Tidioclia | vix(it) an(nos) IX*

CIL XI 7580; *KAIMIO* 244.

Copied on the right wall of Grotta Marzi. Cippus.

Insufficient dating criteria.

245. *C(aius) Valeri|us a(nnorum) XL*

CIL XI 7581; *KAIMIO* 245.

Of unknown provenance. In the Museum of the Terme Diocleziane. Low base with column.

CIL prefers *Balerius*, but considers the reading in general very uncertain.

No dating criteria.

246. *C(aius) Fullo | ann(orum) XX[- -]*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 3 (5024)–C1+I4,⁴⁵¹ p. 15, Tavv. LXXXII, CCXLI; KAIMIO 246.

From Tomb No. 3, south-western sector of Fondo Scataglini, with 10 sarcophagi and rich pottery from late 4th to 2nd century. Three Etruscan painted wall inscriptions with 2-3 legible letters. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 69606. H 23.5, B 17, D 15 cm. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. Prepared text field with l. 1, while l. 2 is on the edge of the base. Letters 2-5 cm high.

Might rather be *Q(uintus)*, or *C* corrected from *Q* (or possibly from *L*).

Horizontal bars of *F* do not start from the top of the vertical.

2nd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

247. *paparsi|nas : v(el)*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 27 (5035)–C1+I9, p. 27, Tavv. LXXXIV, CCXLIII; *ET* Ta 1.141; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 480, No. 16; CHIESA, 339; *PE*, CCCXIV. 3, p. 351; KAIMIO 247.

From *Tomba dei Paprsina*, SE section of Fondo Scataglini. Eight other inscriptions on walls and on pseudo-sarcophagi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 69765. “Quadratic” type, of *macco*, column broken. H 21.5 cm, B 18.5 cm, D 15.5 cm. Prepared text field. Letters 2.8-3.1 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

248. *alçinās ve(l) | a[v]leš θa|na[s] pañal | xxxx*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY, 53 (4903)–C1+I1, p. 40, Tavv. LXXXV, CCXLIII; *ET* Ta 1.121; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 485, No. 27; KAIMIO 248.

From a small chamber tomb with benches for two burials. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68843. “Quadratic” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 19.5 cm, B 21 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

My uncertain reading from the facsimile and photograph of LININGTON–RIDGWAY. *ET*: *atimnas : v ----- ---pañal*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

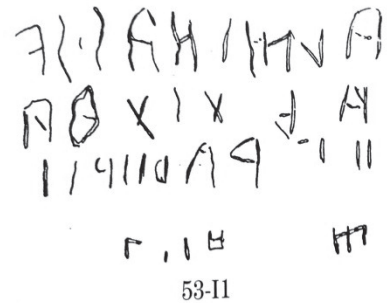


Figure 56: 248, facsimile of LININGTON–RIDGWAY

249. *xxxni · θana · anin|as · avils LVI*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 54 (4901)–C1+I1, p. 41-42, Tavv. LXXXVI, CCXLV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 484-85, No. 25; *ET* Ta 1.119; *PE*, XXXIII. 14, p. 65; KAIMIO 249.

From the dromos of Tomb No. 54 where two heads from sarcophagus lids were found. In the same dromos, **250**. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68821, “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 18.5 cm, B 20 cm, D 17 cm. Text field covers the whole breadth of the base. Letters 1 cm high.

Reading of LININGTON–RIDGWAY; *SE* and *ET* read [---]ni · θana · ram|[θ]as · avils · XXIIIX.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

250. *va[i]panes · l(arθ) · m(arcēs) | axxa · VIII · lupu*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 54 (4903)–C2+I2, p. 42, Tavv. LXXXVI, CCXLV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 485, No. 26, *ET* Ta 1.120; CHIESA, 337; *PE*, CLX. 1, p. 163; KAIMIO 250.

⁴⁵¹ The first number of LININGTON–RIDGWAY is that of the tomb; in parentheses, I quote the old tomb number (used, e.g., in *SE*). After that comes C for “cippus”, I for “inscription”.

From the dromos of Tomb No. 54 where two heads from sarcophagus lids were found. In the same dromos, **249**. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68822. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 14 cm, B 16 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 1.2-1.5 cm high.

Could be *m|ar(ces) a(vils) . VIII . lupu. ET, PE: σ(eθres)*

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

251. *L(ucius) Marci|us Eros | v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 69 (4865)–C1+I1, p. 48, Tavv. LXXXVI, CCXLV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 490, No. 38; KAIMIO 251.

From the dromos of a chamber tomb with material mainly from the 2nd and partly from the 1st century. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68570. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 19.5 cm, B 21 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 3-3.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

252. *Iucun|dus v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXX+*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 69 (4965)–C2+I2, p. 48, Tavv. LXXXVI, CCXLV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 490-91, No. 39; KAIMIO 252.

From the dromos of a chamber tomb with material mainly from 2nd and partly from 1st century. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68571. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no separate text field. H 36.5 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

253. *spitus · σ(eθre)*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 70 (4864)–C1+I3, p. 49-50, Tavv. LXXXVI, CCXLV; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 210, No. 11; *ET* Ta 1.124; CHIESA, 336; *PE*, DXVIII. 5, p. 473; KAIMIO 253.

From a vast tomb chamber with benches and pseudo-sarcophagi. Large number of burials of the family *spitu*, “forse non nobile, ma certamente benestante”. Material from 3rd and 2nd century, some from the Imperial age. Two cippi and two wall inscriptions (*larθ · larθal · LIII* and *spitus · l · l · | ril VIII*). Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68522. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field with borders and a small bull. H 11.5 cm, B 19 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

254. *spitu*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 70 (4864)–C2+I4, p. 50, Tavv. LXXXVI, CCXLV; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 211, No. 12; *ET* Ta 1.125; *PE*, DXVIII. 6, p. 473; KAIMIO 254.

From a vast tomb chamber with benches and pseudo-sarcophagi. Large number of burials of the family *spitu*, “forse non nobile, ma certamente benestante.” Material from 3rd and 2nd century, some from the Imperial age. Two cippi and two wall inscriptions (*larθ · larθal · LIII* and *spitus · l · l · | ril VIII*). Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68521. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broken column, separated text field. H 12 cm, B 15.5 cm, D 10 cm. Letters 2.7-2.8 cm high.

SE: [---] svalc[e] ??; ET: sva[---].

1st half 2nd century B.C.

255. *alσiηaσ | xlx XX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 90 (4851)–C1+I1, p. 60, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVII; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 489, No. 34; *SE* LXIII, 1999, 422, No. 44 (M. MORANDI); *PE*, XXIII. 8, p. 53; KAIMIO 255.

From a two-storey tomb, three chambers below, with remains of five sarcophagi and material from 3rd, 2nd and possibly 1st century. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68318. “Quadratic” type with high column, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 32.5 cm, B 16 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 1.5 cm high

The reading of Morandi; LININGTON–RIDGWAY saw only *al[---]*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

256. *larθi · caxxxj | ra(mθas) · vηaηal*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 90 (4851)–C2+I2, p. 60, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVII; KAIMIO 256.

From a two-storey tomb, three chambers below, with remains of five sarcophagi and material from 3rd, 2nd and possibly 1st century. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68326. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 19 cm, B 15.5 cm, D 10 cm. Letters 1.5 cm high.

Reading based on my photograph; LININGTON–RIDGWAY could not see as much.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 57: 256

257. *alσinas | σ(eθre) . l(a)r(isal) . cecu | LXV*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 90 (4851)–C3+I3, p. 60-61, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVII; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 489, No. 36; *ET* Ta 1.123; *PE*, XXIII. 7, p. 53; KAIMIO 257.

From a two-storey tomb, three chambers below, with remains of five sarcophagi and material from 3rd, 2nd and possibly 1st century. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68320. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 34 cm, B 20 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 2-5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

258. ++ *Alsin(ius) | v(ixit) a(nnos) IIII*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 90 (4851)–C4+I4, p. 61, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVII; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 489, No. 35; *SE* LXIII, 1999, 422-23, No. 45 (M. MORANDI); *PE*, XXIII. 7, p. 53; KAIMIO 258.

From a two-storey tomb, three chambers below, with remains of five sarcophagi and material from 3rd, 2nd and possibly 1st century. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68319. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 26 cm, B 20 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

Reading of Morandi. On the basis of the photograph and the facsimiles, I would consider the praenomen [*S*]eχ(*tus*), with cursive *E*; *M*(*anius*) is an alternative, but rare.

L with ascending side bar.

2nd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

259. *C(aius) Allius L(uci) f(ilius) | vixit annos | XV*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 90 (4851)–C5+I5, p. 61, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVII; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 490, No. 37; KAIMIO 259.

From a two-storey tomb, three chambers below, with remains of five sarcophagi and material from 3rd, 2nd and possibly 1st century. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68321. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, engraved text field. H 25 cm, B 20 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 1.3-2 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

260. *M(anius) Otacili|us Eutucus | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 94 (4832)–C1+I1, p. 62-63, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVIII; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 488, No. 23; KAIMIO 260.

From a two-storey tomb (two chambers below, one above), with material partly from 4th-3rd century, partly from the Imperial age. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68056. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 32.5 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 16.5 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

261. *L(ucius) Hirius | Etruscus | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 94 (4832)–C2+I2, p. 63, Tavv. LXXXVIII, CCXLVIII; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 208-9, No. 7; KAIMIO 261.

From a two-storey tomb (two chambers below, one above), with material partly from 4th-3rd century, partly from the Imperial age. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68057. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 37 cm, B 18 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

Cursive *A*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

262. *L(ucius) Timele | vixit anis | XXX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 94 (4832)–C3+I3, p. 63, Tavv. LXXXIX, CCXLVIII; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 209, No. 8; KAIMIO 262.

From a two-storey tomb (two chambers below, one above), with material partly from 4th-3rd century, partly from the Imperial age. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76379. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 28.5 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 15.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

Cursive *E, A; L* with slightly descending horizontal bar.

2nd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

263. *Vennonnia | L(uci) f(ilia) vixit | a(nnos) LX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 101 (4794)–C1+I2, p. 66, Tavv. LXXXIX, CCXLVIII; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 487, No. 31; KAIMIO 263.

From a multiple tomb with two chambers in a lower storey. Numerous burials on the benches, sarcophagi. Typical material of 3rd and 2nd century. Three uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 67942. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 37.5 cm, B 22 cm, D 13.5 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high. The same inscription on the plate **351**, used for closing the *loculus* in the left wall of the lower chamber.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

264. *Sex(tus) Venn[o] | [-?] M(arci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 101 (4794)–C2+I3, p. 66, Tavv. LXXXIX, CCXLIX; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 207-8, No. 4; KAIMIO 264.

From a multiple tomb with two chambers in a lower storey. Numerous burials on the benches, sarcophagi. Typical material of 3rd and 2nd century. Three uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 67940. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 19.5 cm, B 22 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 2.2-4.2 cm high.

Cursive two-bar *E*, *F*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

265. *C(aius) Anni|us P(ubli) f(ilius) vi(xit) | an(nos) XXC*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 101 (4794)–C3+I4, p. 66, Tavv. LXXXIX, CCXLIX; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 486-87, No. 30; KAIMIO 265.

From a multiple tomb with two chambers in a lower storey. Numerous burials on the benches, sarcophagi. Typical material of 3rd and 2nd century. Three uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 67941. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, engraved text field. H 22.5 cm, B 16.5 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2.5-3.2 cm.

Open loop in *P*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

266. *ramθas | xx[-]xx*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 138 (4961)–C1+I1, p. 85, Tavv. XC, CCL; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 486, No. 28; *ET* Ta 1.122; KAIMIO 266.

From an irregular and unfinished tomb chamber without dromos. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 69247. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 11.5 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

ET reads *ramθas | spitu[al]--*, but in the facsimile of LININGTON–RIDGWAY, the second line is not readable, “la lettura proposta da Rix è assolutamente ipotetica e non sembra adattarsi ai frustuli di lettere restanti”.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

267. *C(aius) Veturius | A(uli) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 138 (=4961)–C2+I2, p. 86, Tavv. XC, CCL; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 486, No. 29; KAIMIO 267.

From an irregular and unfinished tomb chamber without dromos. Four uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 69248. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, encircled, but not prepared text field. H 26 cm, B 25 cm, D 23 cm. Letters 2.8-1.8 cm high.

Numeral *L* with two oblique side bars.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

268. *Collia L(uci) f(ilia) | Celido v(ixit) a(nnos) | LXXX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 150 (4910)–C1+I1, p. 93, Tavv. XC, CCL; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 491, No. 40; KAIMIO 268.

From the dromos of a deep chamber with two benches, pseudo-sarcophagi and painted decoration. Poor material of the end of 4th-3rd century, but also an ossuary of a late type (2nd century B.C.?). Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68872. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 38 cm, B 23 cm, D 11.5 cm. Letters 3-1.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

269. *aninei . θana . σ(e)θ(res) | svalce q(vil) III*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 153 (5051)–C1+I13, p. 103, Tavv. XCIV, CCLI; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 211-12, No. 14; *ET* Ta 1.126; *PE*, XXXIII. 10, p. 64; *KAIMIO* 269.

From the rich painted tomb of Anina. Found in 1963 in poor condition. Numerous burials. Ceramics from the end of 4th to at least the middle of 1st century. Suggested dating 300-270 B.C. in FRANZONI 2011, 372. Twenty-three sarcophagi or pseudo-sarcophagi. Seven epitaphs on the walls, four on the sarcophagi. Nine unscribed cippi, of which one in the form of female head. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76357. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. Found close to the tomb. H 28 cm, B 23 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 1-1.2 cm high.

My reading based of the unclear photograph in LININGTON–RIDGWAY, who read l. 2 *svalce IIIII*.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

270. *cusinas . larθal*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 153 (5051)–C2–I14, p. 103, Tavv. XCIV, CCLI; *SE* LXIV, 2001, 464-65, No. 126 (M. MORANDI); *PE*, CXLV. 1, p. 152; *KAIMIO* 270.

From the rich painted tomb of Anina. Found in 1963 in poor condition. Numerous burials. Ceramics from the end of 4th to at least the middle of 1st century. Suggested dating 300-270 B.C. in FRANZONI 2011, 372. Twenty-three sarcophagi or pseudo-sarcophagi. Seven epitaphs on the walls, four on the sarcophagi. Nine unscribed cippi, of which one in the form of female head. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76361. “Altar” type, rich decoration. H 34 cm, B 26 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 2.2-3.0 cm high.

Reading of Morandi; LININGTON–RIDGWAY read *cuslnas . larθ*.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

271. *aninas | a(vle) . a(vles)*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 153 (5051)–C3+I15, p. 103, Tavv. XCIV, CCLI; *PE*, XXXIII. 8, p. 64; *KAIMIO* 271.

From the rich painted tomb of Anina. Found in 1963 in poor condition. Numerous burials. Ceramics from the end of 4th to at least the middle of 1st century. Suggested dating 300-270 B.C. in FRANZONI 2011, 372. Twenty-three sarcophagi or pseudo-sarcophagi. Seven epitaphs on the walls, four on the sarcophagi. Nine unscribed cippi, of which one in the form of female head. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76362. H 30 cm, B 16 cm, D 12 cm. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, text field prepared on the whole breadth of the base. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

272. *aninas . xx*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 153 (5051)–C4+I16, p. 103, Tavv. XCIV, CCLI; *PE*, XXXIII. 9, p. 64; *KAIMIO* 272.

From the rich painted tomb of Anina. Found in 1963 in poor condition. Numerous burials. Ceramics from the end of 4th to at least the middle of 1st century. Suggested dating 300-270 B.C. in FRANZONI 2011, 372. Twenty-three sarcophagi or pseudo-sarcophagi. Seven epitaphs on the walls, four on the sarcophagi. Nine unscribed cippi, of which one in the form of female head. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76363. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 31 cm, B 25 cm, D 10 cm. Letters 2.8-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

273. A

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 153 (5051)–C5+I17, p. 103, Tavv. XCV, CCLI; KAIMIO 273.

From the rich painted tomb of Anina. Found in 1963 in poor condition. Numerous burials. Ceramics from the end of 4th to at least the middle of 1st century. Suggested dating 300-270 B.C. in FRANZONI 2011, 372. Twenty-three sarcophagi or pseudo-sarcophagi. Seven epitaphs on the walls, four on the sarcophagi. Nine uninscribed cippi, of which one in the form of female head. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76364. H 13 cm, B 15.5 cm, D 9.5 cm. “Altar” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, tooth decoration border plus two ordinary borders above the text field. Letter 7 cm high.

Cursive A, rather Latin than Etruscan.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

274. ve(l) (?)

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 157 (4823)–C1+I1, p. 105, Tav. XCV, CCLIV; SE XXXVI, 1968, 208, No. 5; KAIMIO 274.

One chamber with dromos. Poor material remains from the beginning of 3rd century. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 67961. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 20.6 cm, B 14.5 cm, D 12.6 cm. Letters 3.4 cm high.

Could also be a drawing of an eye?

Insufficient dating criteria.

275. [- -]onius | [- -]X

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 157 (4823)–C2+I2, p. 105, Tavv. XCV, CCLIV; SE XXXVI, 1968, 208, No. 6; KAIMIO 275.

From a one-chamber tomb with dromos. Poor material remains from the beginning of 3rd century. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 67962. “Shoulder” type, left part and column broken, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 14.5 cm, B 21 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

276. [- -] σ(eθre) l(arθal) .

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 160 (4841)–C1+I1, p. 106-7, Tavv XCV, CCIV; SE XXXVI, 1968, 210, No. 10; KAIMIO 276.

From a one-chamber tomb. A few remains of 3rd century, more from early Imperial age. One uninscribed cippus. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68255. “Shoulder” type, right part and column broken, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 8 cm, B 10.2 cm, D 8 cm. Letters 2.2 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

277. L(ucius) Aebuṭ(ius) | vix(it) an(nos) | LXV

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 165 (5048)–C1+I1, p. 109, Tavv. XCV, CCLIV; SE XXXIII, 1965, 492, No. 42; KAIMIO 277.

From a large tomb chamber with over ten burials on the benches. Ceramics from the end of 4th century and then from 2nd century B.C. to 1st century A.D. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 76378. “Quadratic” type, column broken, deeply incised text field. H 14 cm, B 17 cm, D 11 cm. Letters 2.2-3.0 cm high.

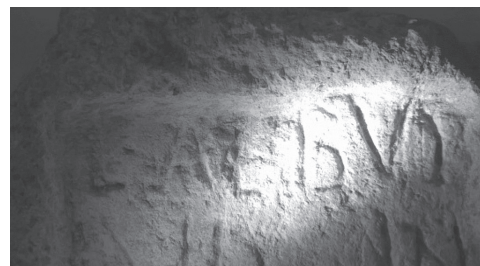


Figure 58: 277, detail

My reading, LININGTON–RIDGWAY read *Albuş*.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

278. *Sex(tus) Lusius | L(uci) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXII*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 167 (4985)–C1+I1, p. 110, Tavv. XCV, CCLIV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 491, No. 41; KAIMIO 278.

From a tomb chamber with two burials. A few bronze fragments, perhaps of the 3rd century. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 69508. “Shoulder” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. Deeply incised text field. H 16.5 cm, B 27 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 2.5–3.2 cm high.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

279. *[- - -]tia | [- - -]XI*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 169 (4835)–C1+I1, p. 112, Tavv. XCV, CCLV; KAIMIO 279.

From a multiple tomb with two chambers on different levels; originally painted. Material mainly from the end of 4th–3rd century, some from 2nd and limited material from 1st century. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 68233. “Shoulder” type, left part and column broken, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 9 cm, B 10 cm, D 9.5 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

The end of a second line, not recorded by LININGTON–RIDGWAY, is visible in the photograph.

Cursive *A*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

280. *Avillia | L(uci) f(ilia) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXV*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 171 (4973)–C1+I3, p. 115, Tavv. XCVI, CCLV; KAIMIO 280.

From a large tomb chamber with dromos. Evidently used in two periods, one parietal inscriptions and one on a plaque (*eca : suθfi --*) in Etruscan. Among the material, one glass with *larvae conviviales* from the (early) Roman period. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 85694. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 38 cm, B 31 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 2.7–3.7 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

281. *Gavia L(uci) f(ilia) | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXV*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 171 (4973)–C2+I4, p. 115, Tavv. XCVII, CCLV; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 211, No. 13; KAIMIO 281.

From a large tomb chamber with dromos. Evidently used in two periods, one parietal inscriptions and one on a plaque (*eca : suθfi --*) in Etruscan. Among the material, one glass with *larvae conviviales* from the (early) Roman period. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 69295. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 21 cm, B 18.5 cm, D 8.5 cm. Letters 2.3–2.5 cm high.

F corrected from *L* or *E*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

282. *[- - -]mpea v(ixit) a(nnos) | [-]V*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 172 (5090)–C1+I1, p. 116, Tavv. XCVII, CCLV; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 212, No. 15; KAIMIO 282.

From a chamber tomb that was found intact. The material points to three periods: around 300, 2nd century and Imperial age. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71594. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. Found close to the tomb. H 24.5 cm, B 21 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 1.8 cm high.

Open loop in *P*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

283. *L(ucius) Larniu(s) | Sev(erus ?) | v(ixit) a(nnos) XIX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 172 (5090)–C2+I2, p. 116, Tavv. XCVII, CCLV; KAIMIO 283.

From a chamber tomb that was found intact. The material points to three periods: around 300, 2nd century and Imperial age. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71593. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 27 cm, B 16 cm, D 11 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

Letters quite cursive. *R* corrected from *D*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

284. *vrzi . σ(e)|θ(ra)*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C1+I1, p. 118, Tavv. XCVII, CCLVI; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 484, No. 23; *ET* Ta 1.117; *PE*, CCXVII. 1, p. 213; KAIMIO 284.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71836. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 21.5 cm, B 26.5 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 3-9 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

285. *heiri | θana*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C2+I2, p. 118-19, Tavv. XCVII, CCLVI; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 484, No. 24; *ET* Ta 1.118; *PE* CCXLIV. 1, p. 229; KAIMIO 285.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71837. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 24 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 2.6-5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

286. *nurial . ra(mθas)*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C3+ I3, p. 119, Tavv. XCVII, CCLVI; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 212-13. No. 16; *ET* Ta 1.127; *PE* CCCLXXV. 1, p. 338; KAIMIO 286.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71838. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 13 cm, B 21.5 cm, D 23 cm. Letters 2.8-1 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

287. *θana | pris[- -]*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C4+I4, p. 119, Tavv. XCVII, CCLVI; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 213, No. 17; *ET* Ta 1.128; KAIMIO 287.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71839. “Altar” type, left side and column broken, of *nenfro*. Prepared and decorated (borders+lines) text field. H 12 cm, B 13 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 1.4-1.6 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

288. xxχnal | xxxxx

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C5+I5, p. 119, Tavv. XCVIII, CCLVII; SE XXXVI, 1968, 213, No. 18; ET Ta 1.129; KAİMIO 288.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71842. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 12.5 cm, B 17.5 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 1.2 cm high.

If the facsimile of LININGTON–RIDGWAY is indicative, perhaps *paχnal · | σ(eθ)r(as) · l(ari)s(al)*, with dextrorsum second line.

Insufficient dating criteria.



Figure 59: 288, facsimile of LININGTON–RIDGWAY

289. şxxnas · v(el) | sp(·) · σ(eθre)

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C6+I6, p. 119, Tavv. XCVIII, CCLVI; SE XXXVI, 1968, 213-14, No. 19; ET Ta 1.130; KAİMIO 289.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71841. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, no text field, inscription on two sides. H 15.4 cm, B 20 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 5-6.5 cm high.

ET: *Jas. v. sp. σ[?]*; LININGTON–RIDGWAY: *xxnas · v | sp · s*. In my photograph, the gentilicium seems to begin with *S*, followed by two verticals quite close to each other. Assuming that the left side *sp · σ* records a second person, perhaps of the same family, it is tempting to read *spyinas* even though such a name is not otherwise known.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

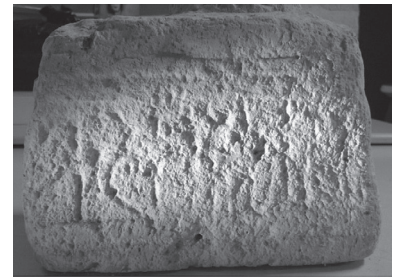


Figure 60: 289, front side

290. heiri · ra|mθa · a|r(nθal)

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C7+I7, p. 119-20, Tavv. XCVIII, CCLVII; SE XXXVI, 1968, 214, No. 20; ET Ta 1. 131; SE LXIV, 2001, 465, No. 127 (M. MORANDI); PE CCXLIV. 2, p. 229; KAİMIO 290.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71840. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, large prepared text field. H 14.3 cm, B 17.7 cm, D 14.3. Letters 2.3-2.8 cm high.

Reading of Morandi.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

291. C(aius) Vergilius C(ai) C(ai) lib(ertus) | Diomedes Nonius v(ixit) a(nnos) LXIII

LININGTON–RIDGWAY Spor – C8+I8, p. 120, Tavv. XCVIII, CLVII; SE XXXVI, 1968, 215, No. 21; KAİMIO 291.

Provenance not recorded. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 71843. “Round” type, white marble, prepared text field on the base. H 32 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm, (column) 15 cm. Letters 1.9-2.1 cm high.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.

292. cutnal | larθial

SE XXXVII, 1969, 308, No. 6, Tav. LXX d (L. CAVAGNARO VANONI); ET Ta 1.72; CHIESA, 331; PE, CXLVI. 3, p. 153; KAİMIO 292.

Found inside Tomb No. 1231, Monterozzi, Calvario, used from 3rd to 1st century, with four different gentilicia. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, deeply incised text field. H 36.7 cm, B 22.6 cm, D 22.4 cm. Letters 2.4-3.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

293. *aninas a(vle) | v(el)θ(urus)*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 308-9, No. 7, Tav. LXVIII d; *ET* Ta 1.73; *PE*, XXXIII. 13, p. 65; *KAIMIO* 293.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 1231, Monterozzi, Calvario, used from 3rd to 1st century, with four different gentilicia. “Quadratic” type (almost “Altar”), of *nenfro*, inscription between cornices. H 14.5 cm, B 15.3 cm. Letters 1.9 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

294. *Scornia | C(ai) f(ilia) a(nnorum) XXVI | optuma femina*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 309, No. 8, Tav. LXVIII c; *CIL* I² 3340; *KAIMIO* 294.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 1231, Monterozzi, Calvario, used from 3rd to 1st century, with four different gentilicia. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of *nenfro*, encircled text field. H 10.5 cm, B 25.8 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 3.3, 2.1, 1.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

295. *Ç(aius) Caesenni | Nicānor | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXXV*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 310, No. 9, Tav. LXVIII c; *KAIMIO* 295.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 1231, Monterozzi, Calvario, used from 3rd to 1st century, with four different gentilicia. “Shoulder” type, low column, of *nenfro*, no prepared text field. H 17.5 cm, B 24 cm, D 10.2 cm. Letters 3.3 cm high.

My reading from the photograph; *SE* read without the praenomen, *Caesenn(ius)*, and *Nicaior*, where the ligature *ANO* is clear

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

296. *ur[- - -] | x[- - -]*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 310, No. 10, Tav. LXX c; *ET* Ta 1.74; *CHIESA*, 331; *KAIMIO* 296.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 1542, Monterozzi, Calvario. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, no prepared text field. H 22 cm, B 24 cm, D 10.5 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

297. *[-] Aurelius Sex(ti) f(iilius) | flamen IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) | praef(ectus) fabr(um) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) | a popul(o) v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 311, No. 11, Tav. LXIX a–b; *KAIMIO* 297.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 1542. Cubic base from which the round column rises directly, of marble. H 29 cm, B 20 cm, D 22 cm.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C.

298. *Volum`n`ia M(arci) l(iberta) O|++++ [- - -] | v(ixit) a(nnos) [- - -]*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 312, No. 12, Tav. LXIX d; *KAIMIO* 298.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 5430, Monterozzi, Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No 90075. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 26 cm, B 22 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

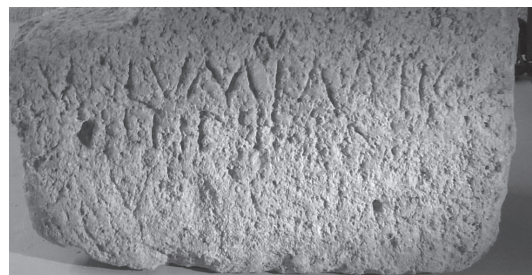


Figure 61: 298

My reading, autopsy 2015. *SE* could only see [- -] *umia M. f.*
4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

299. *L(ucius) Liciniu(s) | Eros | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXX*
SE XXXVII, 1969, 312, No. 13, Tav. LXIX c; *KAIMIO* 299.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 5430. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, broken column, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 22 cm, B 10.6 cm, D 9 cm. Letters 2.2 cm high.

My reading, autopsy 2015. *SE* read *Leciniu(s), IXX*.
1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

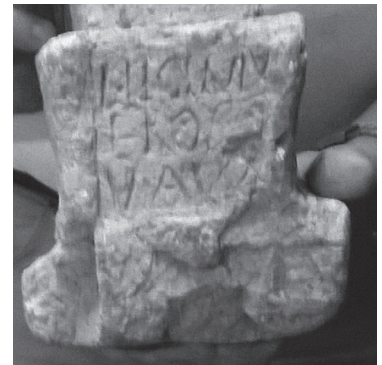


Figure 62: 299

300. *lucial*
SE XXXVII, 1969, 313, No. 14, Tav. LXXI d; *ET* Ta 1.75; *CHIESA*, 331; *PE*, CCCXXI. 3, p. 291; *KAIMIO* 300.

Found inside Tomb No. 5509 (3rd–2nd century B.C.), Monterozzi, Calvario, “modesto ipogeo”. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, inscription covers the whole front side. H 23.5 cm, B 18 cm, D 6.3 cm. Letters 4.6–4.8 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

301. *sentēs · l(arθ) · σ(eθres) · svalce | avil · LXXX*
SE XXXVII, 1969, 313–14, No. 15, Tav. LXXI e; *ET* Ta 1.76; *CHIESA*, 332; *PE*, D. 1, p. 458; *KAIMIO* 301.

Found inside Tomb No. 5509 (3rd–2nd century B.C.), Monterozzi, Calvario, “modesto ipogeo”. “Altar” type, of *nenfro*, fine cornices, inscription on the highest cornice. H 41 cm, B 24 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 1.2–1.4 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

302. *nuni · θ(ana) · l(a)r(isal) · leθial | σ(eθras) · lupu · X|XII*
SE XXXVII, 1969, 314, No. 16, Tav. LXXI c; *ET* Ta 1.77; *CHIESA*, 332; *PE*, CCCLXXIV. 1, p. 337; CCCXI. 2, p. 280; *KAIMIO* 302.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 5545, Monterozzi, Calvario. “Quadratic” type (?), of *nenfro*, cornices, broken column, prepared text field. H 11 cm, B 16 cm, D 8.5 cm. Letters 1.8 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

303. *puqli : x [- -]*
SE XXXVII, 1969, 314–15, No. 17; *ET* Ta 1.78; *CHIESA*, 332; *KAIMIO* 303.

From the entrance of Tomb No. 5545, Monterozzi, Calvario. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 10 cm, B 14 cm, D 10 cm. Letters 2.6 cm high.

Reading of *ET*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

304. *larθ · l(arθal) .*
SE XXXVII, 1969, 315, No. 18, Tav. LXVIII b; *ET* Ta 1.79; *KAIMIO* 304.

Sporadic find in the necropolis of Monterozzi. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, cornices. H 15.6 cm, B 21 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 2.0-2.6 cm high.

l(arθal) is more probable than *l(autni)* suggested in *SE*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

305. *sveitui | r[am]θa*

SE XXXVII, 1969, 315-16, No. 19, Tav. LXXI c; *ET* Ta 1.80; *CHIESA*, 332; *PE*, DIX. 2, p. 465; *KAIMIO* 305.

From Tomb No. 807 (4th–3rd century B.C.) of Monterozzi, Calvario, “piccola camera triangolare”. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, low column, prepared text field. H 8.9 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 9 cm. Letters 2.6-2.3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

306. *velχi · θan|a*

SE LXIII, 1999, 390, No. 20, Tav. XXVI (M. MORANDI); *ETP* 53; *CHIESA*, 334; *PE*, CLXXXVII. 13, p. 182; *KAIMIO* 306.

From Tomb No. 803 of Monterozzi, Calvario. “Quadratic” type, broken column, of *nenfro*, large prepared text field of which only the upper part used. H 15.5 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 14.5 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

307. *nan[- - -]*

SE LXIII, 1999, 391, No. 21, Tav. XXVI; *ETP* 58; *KAIMIO* 307.

Found inside the *Tomba Cardinale*. “Quadratic” type, broken column and left side, of *nenfro*. H 10.6 cm, B 8 cm, D 8.5 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

308. *curs[ni] | θana*

SE LXIII, 1999, 392, No. 22, Tav. XXVI (the photograph is a mirror image); *ETP* 59; *CHIESA*, 338; *PE*, CXLIII. 1, p. 148; *KAIMIO* 308.

From the garden of Villa Tarantola. “Quadratic” type, broken column and right side, of *nenfro*. H 12.5 cm, B 11.5 cm, D 14.5 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

309. *[v]elθri[es ·] a(vle) | [a]rce · ta[m]er|[a ·] ril · L*

SE LXIII, 1999, 392-93, No. 23, Tav. XXVI; *CHIESA*, 338; *PE*, CLXXIX. 2, p. 173; *KAIMIO* 309.

From the garden of Villa Tarantola, sporadic. “Quadratic” type, column and the corners of the base broken, of *nenfro*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

310. *Ramsa Veiania vixsit [- -]*

SE LXIV, 2001, 352, No. 25, Tav. XLII (M. MORANDI); *PE*, CLXVII. 2, p. 166; *KAIMIO* 310.

Sporadic find at Villa Tarantola. “Round” type, of *macco* (marble ‘a campana’, *SE*), inscription around the base. H 27 cm, Dm (base) 20 cm.

The edition gives no traces after *vixsit*, and the photographs do not show this area, but *vixsit* without the years would be exceptional.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

311. *numsi* : | *larθi*

SE LXIV, 2001, 352-53, No. 26, Tav. XLI (M. MORANDI); *ETP* 243; *PE*, CCCLXXIII. 1, p. 336-37, Tav. XVII; *KAIMIO* 311.

Sporadic find in the necropolis of Monterozzi. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, inscription between cornices, on which traces of a simple tooth decoration. H 19 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

312. *aninei*

CII App. 835; *ET* Ta 1.260; *PE* XXXIII. 15, p. 65; *KAIMIO* 312.

Of unknown provenance, cippus.

No dating criteria.

313. *lar[- - -]/[- - -]θ[- - -]*

NRIE 810; *ET* Ta 1.258; *KAIMIO* 313.

Of unknown provenance. In 1935 in the Museo Nazionale. Base of a cippus.

No dating criteria.

314. *larθ plecuσα*

CATALDI 1988, 12; *PE*, LXXXIX. 4, p. 107; *KAIMIO* 314.

From Tomb III of Poggio Castelluccio (of the family *camna*); “presso l’ingresso, Tomba A” (Inv. Cat.). Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. BF 3095. Cippus of *nenfro*, with column.

Possibly the cippus of the *zilath larθ : arnθal : plecus : clan* of the sarcophagus *CIE* 5471 = *ET* Ta 1.183; the gentilicium *camna* is not mentioned, but appears in the gamonymic of the mother. Consequently, *plecu* is probably the cognomen used in the filiation.

2nd half of 3rd cent. B.C.

315. *Domatia* | *Cyrene* | *v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*

MATTENEI CHIARI – S. STOPPONI (ed.), *Museo comunale di Amelia*, Città di Castello 1996, p. 239, No. 277; *AÉ* 1996, p. 213, No. 662 *KAIMIO* 315.

Of unknown provenance. “Shoulder” type (?), engraved text field. H 46.5 cm, B 24.5 cm, D 12.5 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

316. *[l]eĩşçes : l(arθ) · l(arθal) : leĩşces · l(arθ)*

M. PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI, “Appendice II”, in CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 376, No. 1, Tav. LXVIII a; *PE*, CCCXIII. 1, p. 285; *KAIMIO* 316.

From Tomb No. 1718 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 89589. “Twin column” type, of *nenfro*. Two columns, tooth border, with two epitaphs. H 28 cm, B 49 cm, D 17.5 cm.

My reading from the photograph. The epitaph records two persons (father and son?). Pandolfini Angeletti read (in the other order) *leĩşces . l . [vişç]es . l .*

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

317. [- -] *Ja . l() . eu|aθ'e`ns*

M. PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI, “Appendice II”, in CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 377-78, No. 2, Tav. LXVIII b; KAIMIO 317.

From Tomb No. 1786 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 93301. “Quadratic” type, base with broken column, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 10 cm, B 11 cm, D 12.5 cm.

My reading from the photograph. Pandolfini Angeletti read: *Ja . l . eu|Jxθns |Jv ?*

Insufficient dating criteria.

318. *Jmaqvia | [Fe]licula | [v(ixit)] a(nnos) L*

M. PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI, “Appendice II”, in CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 379, No. 3, Tav. LXIX a; KAIMIO 318.

From Tomb No. 1786 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 93302. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 24.5 cm, B 15 cm, D 13 cm.

My reading from the photograph; Pandolfini Angeletti could only see [- - -] *Jlicula | Jx*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

319. *lu]vcani x (x)a*

M. PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI, “Appendice II”, in CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 379-80, No. 4, Tav. LXIX b; KAIMIO 219.

From Tomb No. 1786 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 93303. Base with column, of *nenfro*, text field between borders. H 23 cm, B 13.5 cm, D 10.5 cm.

Perhaps *II a(vils)*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

320. *vipinanei | ravnθu*

M. PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI, “Appendice II”, in CAVAGNARO VANONI 1996, 380-81 No. 5, Tav. LXIX c; KAIMIO 320.

From Tomb No. 1786 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 93304. “Altar” type, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 20 cm, B 25 cm, D 20 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

321. *verui ravnθu xxx XXXV*

PE, CXCVI. 1, p. 192-93; KAIMIO 321.

From a Tarquinian tomb, known from Raccolta Falzacappa. Cippus of the ordinary form with column.

Insufficient dating criteria.

322. *qulnei σ(e)θ(ra) leθial (?)*

PE, CCCXI. 3, p. 280; KAIMIO 322.

From Tomb No. 1793 of Calvario. Cippus.

My reading, presumed from the information of *PE*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

323. *savras · a(vle) · l(a)r(isal) (?)*

PE, CDLXXXI. 2, p. 433; KAIMIO 323.

From Tomb No. 1793 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 96065. Cippus of *nenfro*, with column.
My reading, presumed from the information of *PE*.
Insufficient dating criteria.

324. [-] *Caesenni[us]* | *L(uci) f(ilius) ann(or)um LXII*

L. PERNIER, *NSc* 1907, 350; *PE*, p. 121; *KAIMIO* 324.

Sporadic find, close to the modern graveyard. Base with column. H 15 cm. Letters 2.0-2.8 cm high.
Insufficient dating criteria.

325. *le() : r(am)θa*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5699, Monterozzi, Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 77945. “Shoulder” type, broken column. H 8.5 cm, B 16 cm, D 7 cm.

Possibly *le(θi)*, cf. **302**, **322**.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

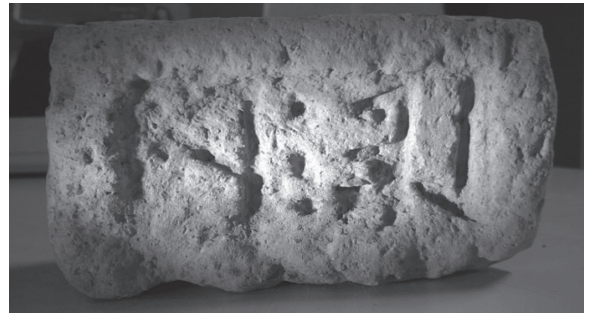


Figure 63: 325

326. *Septimus* | *vix(it) a(nnos) | XVII*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 1887 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 56 cm, B 22.5 cm, D 20 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

The end of the name unclear; it might also be *Septimius*, as the right bar of *M* is vertical.

Cursive *A*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

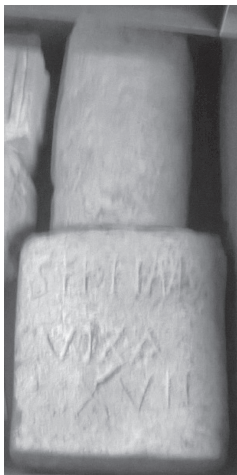


Figure 64: 326, cippus

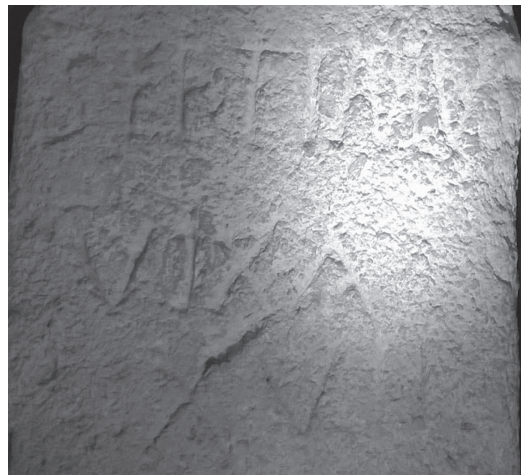


Figure 65: 326, inscription

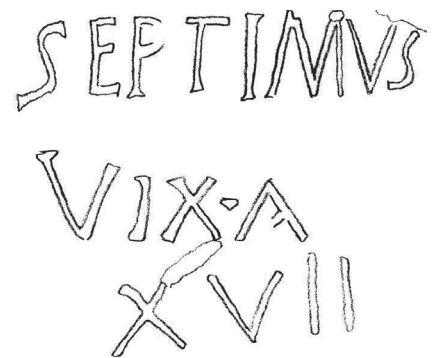


Figure 66: 326, facsimile

327. *L(ucius) Oppius* | *Vētūrius* | *Gāllus v(ixit) LV*

CIL XI 3462.

Acquired in Tarquinia in 1872. Museum of Florence. “Plate” type, cut from a cippus (?). H 15 cm, B 20 cm, D 3.5 cm.

Three ligatures.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

333. *arnθ [.]çrnas | a(vles) · l(a)r(isal) · ril XXIX*

Unpublished.

From Calvario, Tomb No. 1789. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 89827. “Shoulder” type, somewhat quadratic column (Dm 14 cm), broken at the top, of *nenfro*. H 30 cm, B 26 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

There may be two letters at the beginning of the gentilicium. After the lacuna, *U* with curved bar is also possible, [*c]urnas?* (cf. *curunas* 50).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 71: 333, cippus



Figure 70: 333, inscription



Figure 72: 333, facsimile

334. *P(ublius) [.]çrçi | A(uli) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXX*

Unpublished.

From Calvario, Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 96004. “Quadratic” type, left part of the base broken, of *nenfro*. H 32 cm, B 20 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.



Figure 73: 334, cippus

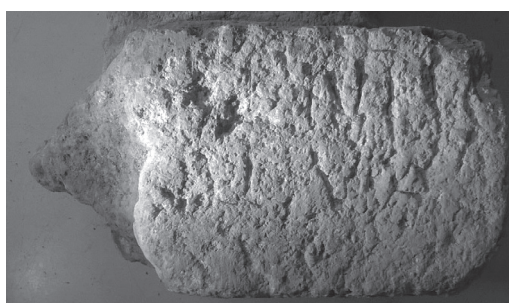


Figure 74: 334, inscription



Figure 75: 334, facsimile

335. *L(ucius) Cais(ennius) | a(nnos) v(ixit) | LXXXII*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 1793 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 96063. “Quadratic” type, text field partly on the column, of *nenfro*. H 23 cm, B 16 cm, D 13 cm, Letters 2 cm high.

Cursive *A*. The letters of l. 1 are strangely curved, due to the space on the column. The right edge is broken, but the gentilicium was probably abbreviated.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 76: 335, cippus



Figure 77: 335, inscription

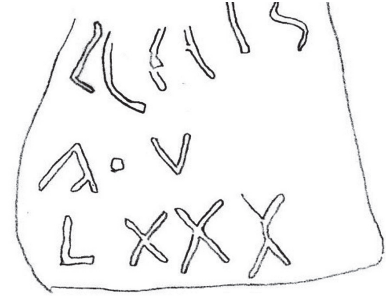


Figure 78: 335, facsimile

336. *ruli ramθ(a) | larθalīsa | lupu ril LXXX*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 1793/54 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 96067. “Quadratic” type, broken column (Dm 13 cm), of *nenfro*. H 15 cm, B 16 cm, D 18. Letters 1.2 cm high.

lupu ril seems clear, even though I have found it only in *lu()* *ril* 129.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

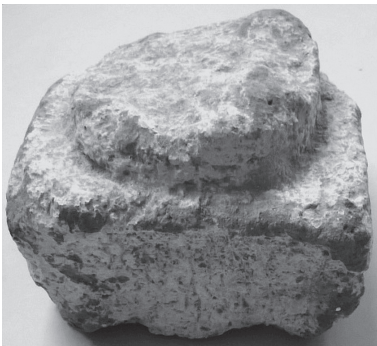


Figure 79: 336, cippus

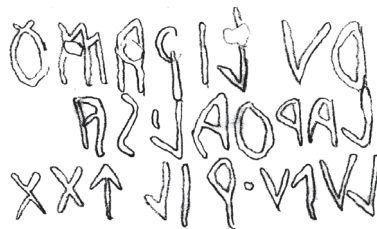


Figure 80: 336, facsimile

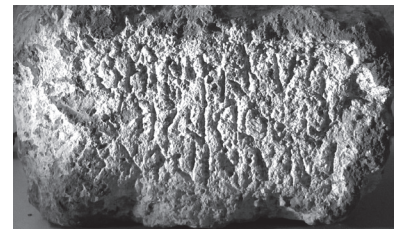


Figure 81: 336, inscription

337. *cñē(vnas) · v(el)θ(ur) · l(arθal) .*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5478 of Calvario. The tomb has a large irregular chamber (10 x 12 m) with a thick column in the middle. It was studied in 1967 with a periscope, but not excavated. The cippus was the only find. On the back wall of a loculus, there was an inscription, which was not transcribed.⁴⁵² Museo Nazionale. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 31.5 cm, B 17 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

After *C*, I would see a ligature of *N* and *E*. For the name, cf. 50, 52.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

⁴⁵² I thank Mariangela Punzi for this information.



Figure 83: 337, cippus

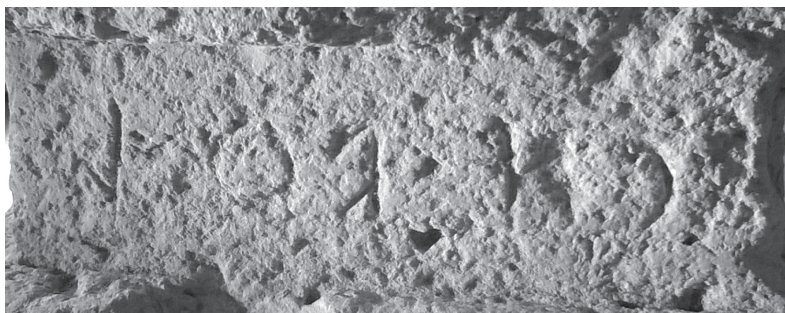


Figure 82: 337, inscription



Figure 84: 337, facsimile

338. *C(aius) Vanni A(uli) f(ilius) | [v(ixit)] a(nnos) +++*

Unpublished.

From Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 99828. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 12.5 cm, B 21.5 cm, D 10.5. cm. Letters 2.2 cm high.

Very uneven, unclear letters. The gentilicium could be whatever, but this is my best guess (SCHULZE 1904, 425, Etr. *vani[al] ET Ta 1.161*). Second line torn out.

Cursive *A*.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 86: 338, cippus



Figure 85: 338, inscription

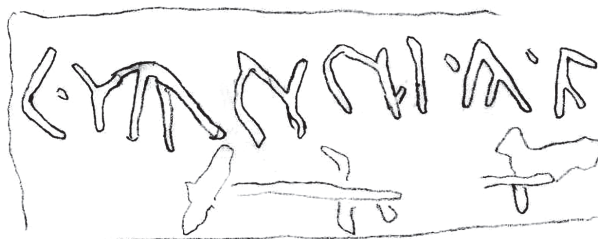


Figure 87: 338, facsimile

339. *L(ucius) Licinius | Capito | v(ixit) a(nnos) LX*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5422 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 101322. “Shoulder” type, broken column, of *nenfro*. H 17 cm, B 20 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

The end of l. 1 unclear, *I* possibly added afterwards.
P with open loop.
 1st quarter of 1st century B.C.



Figure 89: 339, cippus

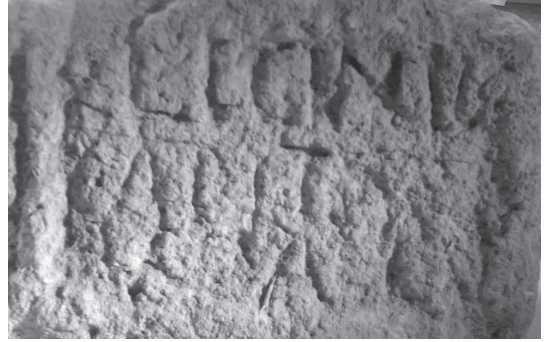


Figure 88: 339, inscription



Figure 90: 339, facsimile

340. *nunei · θ(ana)*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5522 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 101739. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*. H 9 cm, B 12.5 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 92: 340, cippus



Figure 91: 340, inscription

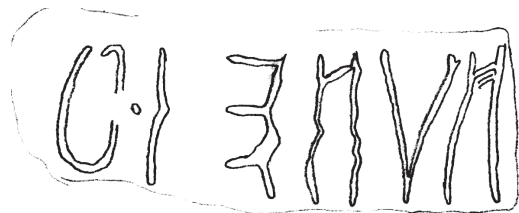


Figure 93: 340, facsimile

341. *apriθ[nas ?][[- -] v(el)θ(urus)*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5522 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 101774. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 25.5 cm, B 17 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 3.8 cm high.

My uncertain reading, but cf. *aprθnas* 350, *aprinθnai ET* Ta 1.47.
1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 94: 341, cippus

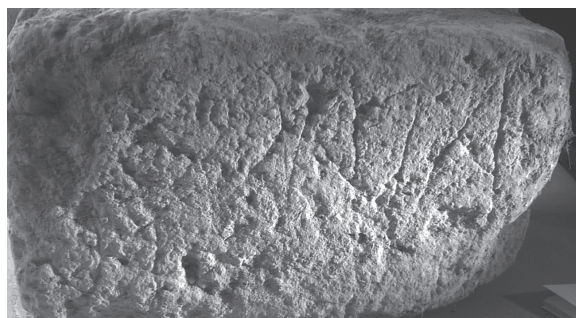


Figure 95: 341, inscription



Figure 96: 341, facsimile

342. *petrui* | *ramθa* | *atanial*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5532 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 101771. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 16.5 cm, B 24 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

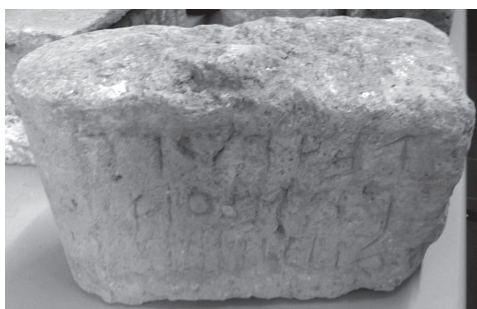


Figure 98: 342, cippus

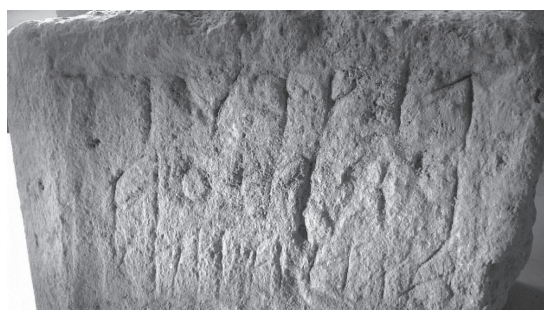


Figure 97: 342, inscription

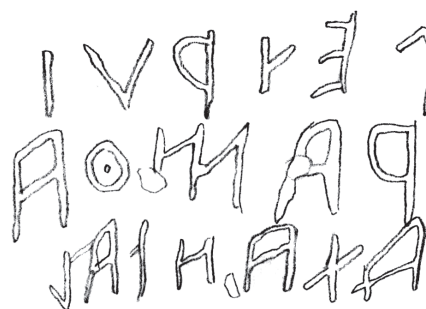


Figure 99: 342, facsimile

343. a) [*cu*]ṣṭayial *ramθas* b) *custavial* : *clens* : *v(elus ?)*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5705 of Calvario. The tomb, found in 1971, has two chambers, one above the other. In the upper one, only burials “a fossa”, four cippi. In the lower one, sarcophagi and burials “a fossa”, six cippi. Rich material from 4th century to the Augustan age.⁴⁵³ Museo Nazionale. “Twin column” type, of *nenfro*. H 24.5 cm, B 30.5 cm, D 12 cm. Letters l. 1 1.3 cm, l. 2 2.2 cm.

The first line, the reading of which must remain uncertain, was presumably written after l. 2 when the mother had died.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

⁴⁵³ I thank Mariangela Punzi for this information.



Figure 100: 343, cippus

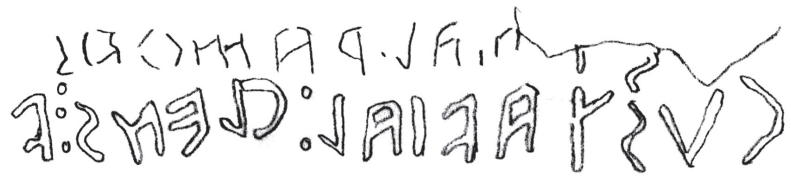


Figure 101: 343, facsimile

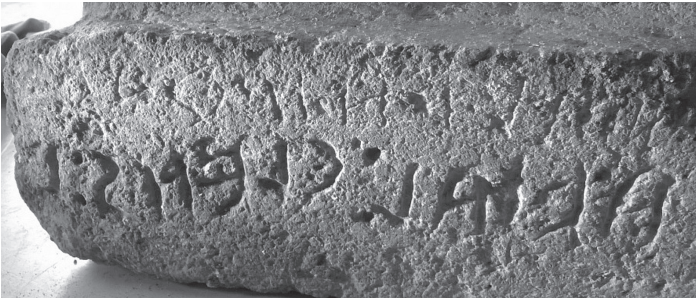


Figure 102: 343, inscription, left part



Figure 103: 343, inscription, right part

344. *velas*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5705 of Calvario (see 343). Museo Nazionale. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. H 31 cm, B 24 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 3.7 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 104: 344, cippus

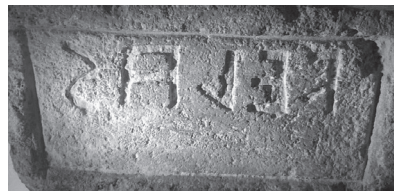


Figure 105: 344, inscription

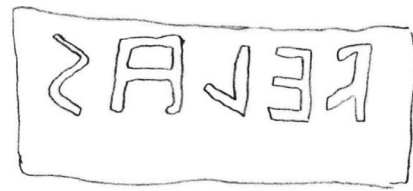


Figure 106: 344, facsimile

345. *tusnui | ramθa*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 1887 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 93478. “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, double mouldings around the text field. H 14 cm, B 14.5 cm, D 12.5 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 107: 345, cippus



Figure 108: 345, inscription

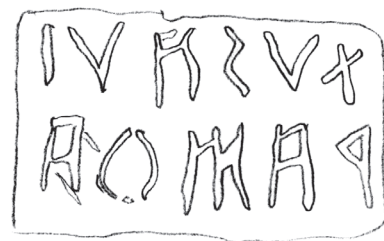


Figure 109: 345, facsimile

346. *vel . saei(tiθes ?)*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 1789 of Calvario. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 89826. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, column broken, prepared text field. H 14.5 cm, B 21.5 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

The letters are clear, but their interpretation offers alternatives: a woman *vel(a) saei*, with unusual abbreviation of the praenomen and an unknown gentilicium, or a male *vel* with an abbreviated gentilicium. In the latter case, *sei(tiθi)* is the only parallel name encountered at Tarquinia.

Insufficient dating criteria.



Figure 110: 346, inscription



Figure 111: 346, cippus

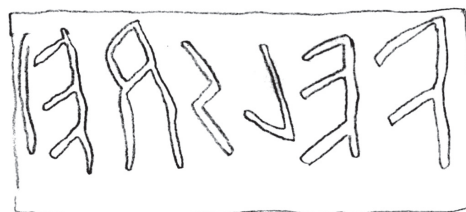


Figure 112: 346, facsimile

347. *C(aius) Licinius | C(ai) filius Severus | v(ixit) a(nnos) XVII*

Unpublished.

From Tomb No. 5522 of Calvario (from the same tomb as *L. Licinius* 339). Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 101778. Known only from the typed Inventory Catalogue. “Plate” type, of *macco*, probably used for closing a *loculus*. H 86 cm, B 56 cm, D 20 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

348. *aleθnai aules puia*

CIE 5550; *ET* Ta 1.201; *PE*, XVII. 20, p. 44.

Found sometime around 1830 in Tarquinia, since disappeared. “Titulus sepulcralis”, unclear, if it was a cippus.

Insufficient dating criteria.

349. *sentinas · σεθρες*

CIE 5551; *ET Ta* 1.202; *PE*, 459, DI. 1, p. 459.

Found sometime around 1830; at the house of Manzi, since disappeared. “Titoletto”; unclear, if it was a cippus.

Insufficient dating criteria.

350. *aprθnas : arnθ{s} :*

SE LIII, 1987, 213, No. 25 (G. CAMPOREALE); *ET Ta* 1.253.

Of unknown provenance, from a private collection in Geneva. “Shoulder” type, broken column, prepared text field surrounded by zig-zag decoration. H 20 cm, B 22 cm, D 9 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

351. *Vennonia | L(uci) f(ilia) vixit a(nnos) LX*

LININGTON–RIDGWAY 101 (4794) –I1, p. 66, Tavv. LXXXIX, CCXLVIII.

From a multiple tomb with two chambers in lower storey. Numerous burials on the benches, sarcophagi. Typical material of 3rd and 2nd century Three inscribed (**263-265**) and three uninscribed cippi. Museo Nazionale, Inv. No. 67942bis. “Plate” type, of *macco*, used for closing a *loculus*. Inscription painted in red. H 32 cm, B 73 cm. Letters 4.0-8.6 cm high.

The same person is recorded on cippus **263**.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

Catalogue of cippus inscriptions of Tuscania and ager Tarquiniensis

352. *v(el) hintius ca(es)*

CIE 5686, Tab. IX; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 216, No. 2; *ET* AT 1.4; *PE*, CCLV. 1, p. 238-39.

Found in 1966 close to the *Tomba della Regina*; in 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with broken column. No text field for the inscription; above it, decoration of two squares, perhaps alluding to a door. H 19 cm, B 25 cm. Letters 2.5 cm high.

Reading of *ET*. As the left bar of *H* is curved like *S*, *ve(l) sintius ca(es)* is also possible.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 113: 352, inscription

353. *rufres · l(arθ) · ri! | XXXXIII*

CIE 5689, Tab. IX; *ET* AT 1.7; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 67-68, Fig. 16; *PE*, CDLXXX. 1, p. 431.

Found in 1877 together with the four following cippi and five male terracotta sarcophagi in a chamber tomb, according to Gamurrini (*CIL* XI 2987; see also *PE*, p. 432) at the farm of Lorenzo; *ET*: *Tomba della Regina*. In 2014, in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75208. “Quadratic” type with broken column, of *nenfro*, no text field. H 17 cm, B 23 cm, D 22 cm.

Reading of *ET*, my autopsy in 2014.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

354. *vel · rufres | larisal*

CIE 5690, Tab. IX; *ET* AT 1.8; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 69; *PE*, CDLXXX. 2, p. 431.

Found in 1877 together with cippi 353, 355-57, and five sarcophagi in a chamber tomb, according to GAMURRINI (*CIL* XI 2987) at the farm of Lorenzo; *ET*: *Tomba della Regina*. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75209. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no prepared text field. H 32 cm, B 21 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 1.5-2.5 cm

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

355. a) *rufres | velθur* | b) *verus · l(arθ)*

CIE 5691, Tab. IX; *ET* AT 1.9; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 69; *PE*, CDLXXX. 3, p. 431.

Found in 1877 together with cippi 353-54, 356-57, and five sarcophagi in a chamber tomb, according to Gamurrini (*CIL* XI 2987) at the farm of Lorenzo; *ET*: *Tomba della Regina*. In 2014, in Villa



Figure 114: 355, inscription

Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75207. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no evened text field. H 22 cm, B 23 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 1.5-2.5 cm high.

The third line has been read *laris · l*, interpreted as *laris(al) l (ET)* or *laris(al) l (autni) (CIE)*. But the first letter is a clear *V* followed by *E*, *R* and *U*. I see in this line a second person.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

356. *lemni · θana | ril XXXV*

CIE 5692, Tab. IX; *ET* AT 1.10; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 69-70; *PE*, CCCXV. 2, p. 287, 431.

Found in 1877 together with cippi **353-55**, **357**, and five sarcophagi in a chamber tomb, according to Gamurrini (*CIL* XI 2987) at the farm of Lorenzo; *ET*: *Tomba della Regina*. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75210. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, with broken column; no evened text field. H 16 cm, B 30 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 3-4.3 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

357. *Q(uitus) Rubrius | Sex(ti) f(ilius) Mocōs | annos LVI*

CIE 5693; *CIL* XI 2987, additamentum ad 2987; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 70, Fig. 16; *PE*, CDLXXX. 4, p. 431.

Found in 1877 together with cippi **353-56**, and five sarcophagi in a chamber tomb, according to Gamurrini (*CIL* XI 2987) at the farm of Lorenzo, *ET*: *Tomba della Regina*. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75206. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, prepared and evened text field. H 34 cm, B 38 cm, D 26 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

Not all editors have seen the two first letters of the patronymic. Others have seen traces of *vi(xit)* at the beginning of the third line (*CIL* add., WIKANDER–WIKANDER), but I cannot confirm them.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

358. *[- ?]epnes · a(vle) | ri! [- -]*

CIE 5701; O. JAHN, *Bull.Inst.* 1839, 26; *ET* AT 1.19; *PE*, CDX. 6, p. 366.

Chamber tomb of the *vipinana* family, found in 1838 at Calcarello with 27 sarcophagi and nine cippi; practically everything lost. The tomb was constructed before 300 B.C., and still in use in the second century B.C. Inscription on the base.

Possibly *[p]epnes*. The second line can also be *r(il) II*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

359. *trepties · l(arθ) · l(a)r(isal) | ri(l) · LII*

CIE 5708, Tab. XV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 496-97, No. 2; *ET* AT 1.26; *PE*, DLXV. 2, p. 545.

Found in 1961 at Pian di Mola in a chamber tomb, together with a few sarcophagi (of which one, from the end of the 2nd century B.C., bears the inscription *CIE* 5707 *treptie · σ · l ril | XXXIIX*) and cippus **360**; the tomb material is from 3rd-1st century B.C. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, broken column, incised and prepared text field. H 12 cm, B. 38 cm, D 21 cm. The letters 2.8-3.8 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

360. *ancnei | than(a) · r(il) · XX*

CIE 5709, Tab. XV; *SE* XXXIII, 1965, 497, No. 3; *ET* AT 1.27; *PE*, XXIX. 1, p. 59.

Found in 1961 at Pian di Mola in a chamber tomb, together with a few sarcophagi (of which one, from the end of the 2nd century B.C., bears the inscription *CIE 5707 treptie · σ · l ril | XXXIIX*) and cippus **359**; the tomb material is from 3rd-1st century B.C. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” / “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with broken column; incised and prepared text field. H 16 cm, B 30 cm, D 23 cm, Letters 2.9-3.4 cm high.



Figure 115: **360**, inscription

After *than*, there may be an *A* (or *U*) connected by ligature to *N*.
2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

361. *vipe · σ(eθre) · r(il) · | XXXXII ·*

CIE 5710; SE XXXIII, 1965, 497, No. 4, Tav. CXVI a; ET AT 1.28.

Found in 1963 at Pian di Mola, together with seven terracotta sarcophagi and cippi **362** and **363**; tomb material datable to 2nd and 1st century B.C. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, with broken column. H 10 cm, B 23 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 2.1-2.3 cm high.

Instead of *r(il)*, *γ(elus)* also seems possible.
2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

362. *C(aius) Servilius | an(norum) LIIIX*

CIE 5711; SE XXXIII, 1965, 498, No. 5, Tav. CXVI c.

Found in 1963 at Pian di Mola, together with seven terracotta sarcophagi and cippi **361** and **363**; tomb material datable to 2nd and 1st century B.C. Museum of Tuscania, but not seen there in 2010. “Shoulder” (?) type, of *nenfro*. H 36 cm, B 26 cm, D 20 cm. Letters 2.1-2.3 cm (in *SE* 3.4-3.7 cm, probably from **363**) high.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.
4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

363. *Sisia N(umeri) f(ilia) | vix(it) a(nnos) XXX*

CIE 5712, Tab. XIV; SE XXXIII, 1965, 498-99, No. 6.

Found in 1963 at Pian di Mola, together with seven terracotta sarcophagi and cippi **361** and **362**; tomb material datable to 2nd and 1st century B.C. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, octagonal column, getting narrower towards the top. Roughly prepared text field on the whole breadth of the base. H 28 cm, B 19 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 3.4-3.7 cm high.

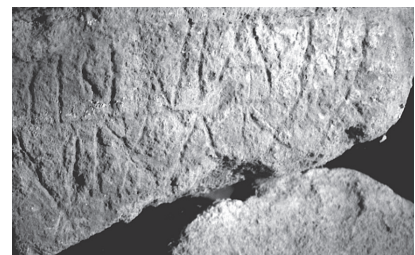


Figure 116: **363**, inscription

Might also be *Sisenia*, with cursive *E*. Other editors read *P(ubli)*, but *N(umeri)*, seems much better. There may be traces of an *N an(nos)*.

Second *A* seems to be cursive.
4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

364. *ceisinas | arnθal | cales*

CIE 5713, Tab. XIV; SE XXXVI, 1968, 217, No. 3; ET AT 1.29.

Five cippi (**364-68**, plus one without inscription) found in 1967 in a chamber tomb at Ristrette (2 km NE of Tuscania), probably brought there by *clandestini*. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic”

type, of *nenfro*, the round column gets narrower towards the top. The text field is surrounded by a line and evened. H 44 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C. (ET: 1st century B.C.)

365. *Sex(tus) Lae|torius | a(nnos) v(ixit) LXX*

CIE 5714, Tab. XV; CIL I² 3351; SE XXXVI, 1968, 218, No. 4.

Five cippi (364-68) found in 1967 in a chamber tomb at Ristrette. Museum of Tuscania, but not seen there in 2010. “Quadratic” type, with moulded round column, now broken, “ex topho”. Incised and prepared text field. H 33 cm. Letters, which are also “minio picta”, 3-4 cm high.

Cursive *E*, numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

366. *Saufea | v(ixit) an(nos) XXV*

CIE 5715, Tab. XV; CIL I² 3355; SE XXXVI, 1968, 218, No. 5.

Five cippi (364-68) found in 1967 in a chamber tomb at Ristrette. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, incised and prepared text field. H 22 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

Cursive *A*, *F* and *E*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

367. *C(aius) Saufei | vi(xit) an̄(nos) X*

CIE 5716, Tab. XIV; CIL I² 3354; SE XXXVI, 1968, 219, No. 6.

Five cippi (364-68) found in 1967 in a chamber tomb at Ristrette. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, “ex topho”. Round, round-topped column. Prepared text field. H 45 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

Others: *v(ixit) a(nnos) XX*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 117: 367, inscription

368. *Q(uintus) Vininius | ann̄(orom) XX[.?.] | X*

CIE 5717, Tab. XIV; SE XXXVI, 1968, 220, No. 7.

Five cippi (364-68) found in 1967 in a chamber tomb at Ristrette. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. H 35 cm, “Quadratic” type, “ex topho”. Prepared text field, last numeral under it. H 35 cm. Letters 1.5-2.3 cm high.

CIE: *D. Quinnius*. From my photograph, I would prefer *Q(uintus) Vininius*.

Cursive *A* with rounded top.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 118: 368, inscription

369. *stlanes | vel : arnθal*

CIE 5725, Tab. XVI; NRIE 766; ET AT 1.37; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 77, Fig. 18; PE, DXXIV. 7, p. 490.

In 1896-97, in Rosavecchia a chamber tomb was found belonging to the family *statlane*, with 50 sarcophagi and cippi. Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84284. House form, on the front side a blind door with

epistyle, of *nenfro*. *PE*, 490, sees in it a small sarcophagus of a young person (a sarcophagus also in *NRIE*). H 1.02 m, B 50 cm, D 54 cm. The inscription is on the left side where two strong lines divide the space. Letters 4.9-10 cm high.

ET: *st(at)lanes* (but *stlani* also in **442**).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

370. *Sex(tus) Sexti|li`u`'(s) Cn(aei) f(ilius) | Corno | v(ixit) a(nnos) XI*

NRIE 772; *CIE* 5734, Tab. XVIII; *CIL* XI 7400; *CIL* I² 3356; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 81.

In 1896-97, in Rosavecchia a chamber tomb was found belonging to the family *statlane*, with 50 sarcophagi and cippi. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84272. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with broken column. H 25 cm, B 26 cm, D 25 cm. Prepared text field, with double mouldings, or rather columns, on both sides.

Other editors read *Sex. Sexti | filius*.

Cursive *E*. Narrow *S* and *C*, open *R*. Malformed *N* in *Cn.*; slanting first vertical in the second *N*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

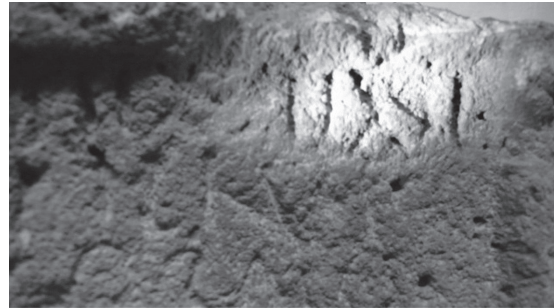


Figure 119: 370, inscription, lines 1-2

371. *L(ucius) Anicius L(uci) f(ilius) | Saturinus v(ixit) a(nnos) XXX*

CIE 5735, Tab. XIX; *CIL* XI 7399.

In 1896-97, in Rosavecchia a chamber tomb was found belonging to the family *statlane*, with 50 sarcophagi and cippi (*CIE*). Cippi **371-74** were found outside the tomb. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84270. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, slightly angular column; incised and prepared text field. H 51 cm, B 35 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2-3.5 cm high.

CIE: *Saturinius*, *CIL*: *Satur̄ninus*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

372. *C(aius) Petilius | Gallo | v(ixit) a(nnos) LIII*

CIE 5736, Tab. XIX; *CIL* XI 7402.

In 1896-97, in Rosavecchia a chamber tomb was found belonging to the family *statlane*, with 50 sarcophagi and cippi. Cippi **371-74** were found outside the tomb. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84279. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 44 cm, B 23 cm, D 20 cm. Letters 2.3-3.0 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

373. *C(aius) Pituanus | Şabîñani | fîl(ius) | an(n)i(s) v(ixit) VII*

CIE 5737, Tab. XIX; *CIL* XI 7403.

In 1896-97, in Rosavecchia a chamber tomb was found belonging to the family *statlane*, with 50 sarcophagi and cippi. Cippi **371-74** were found outside the tomb. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84579. “Quadratic” type (?) with high base; incised and prepared text field. H 28 cm, B 28, D 16. Letters 1.5-5 cm high.

I repeat the reading of *CIE*, even though it does not correspond to the photo nor to the facsimile (one line missing). *CIL* interprets *Sa[b]Jiniani | f̄il(ius) | Sabinus | Ani(ensi tribu) v(ixit) a(nnis) II*. After autopsy and numerous photos, I cannot read or even determine the number of lines! L. 2 ends *ni*, l. 4 *rius*, and l. 5 could be *v(ixit) a(nnos) LI*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

374. *L(ucius) Titius L(uci) f(ilius) Sulo | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXII*

CIE 5738, Tab XIX; *CIL* XI 7404.

In 1896-97, in Rosavecchia a chamber tomb was found belonging to the family *statlane*, with 50 sarcophagi and cippi. Cippi **371-74** were found outside the tomb. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84266. “Shoulder” type (?), of *nenfro*, broken column; no prepared text field. H 22 cm, B 32 cm, D 21 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 high.

Earlier editors give the age as *[L]XXII*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

375. *veies · | vel*

CIE 5747, Tab. XX; *CII* 2074; *SE* XXXI, 1963, 226 (M. CRISTOFANI); *ET* AT 1.136; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 82; *PE*, CLXX. 2, p. 168.

Found at the door of a tomb (*CII ad loc.*); *ET* locates in Musarna. In 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broken column, prepared text field. H 10 cm, B 17 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 2.3-2.8 cm high.

CIE hesitates between *veles* and *vetes*, *SE* sees *veles* as the best candidate for the gentilicium, but *ET*, on the autopsy of Rix, gives *veies* without dots, and I agree.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

376. *minati | θαῖα*

CIE 5749; *CII* II 102; *ET* AT 1.53; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 82; *PE*, LXXI. 1, p. 93; A. MAGGIANI, *SE* LXXIII, 2007, 405, No. 132.

Found in Collina d’Arcione together with the sarcophagi *CIE* 5750-5752; disappeared, obviously as early as 1903 (WIKANDER–WIKANDER). Cippus of *peperino*.

ET: *atinati | [-?/] LIX*, but Maggiani corrects it, on the basis of Menichetti’s copy, to this form.

Insufficient dating criteria.

377. *arnθal | caes ·*

CIE 5756, Tab. XX; *CII* 2123; *ET* AT 1.62; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 84, Fig. 18; *PE*, LXXX. 4, p. 100.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014, in the Museo Etrusco of the Vatican (Sala IV). “Quadratic” type, of *peperino*; no prepared text field. H 39 cm (with column, which is now broken), B 17 cm, D 12 cm; Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

378. *calisnial | ramθas*

CIE 5758, Tab. XXIII; *CII* 2122; *ET* AT 1.65; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 82; *PE*, LXXXVII. 3, p. 105.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84267. “Quadratic” type (?), of *nenfro*; text field prepared on the whole breadth of the base, mouldings over and beneath. H 24 cm, B 24 cm D 22 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

379. [- - -] · *atal*

CIE 5761; *CII* App. 766; *ET* AT 1.68; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 84-85, Fig. 18; *PE*, CXL. 2, p. 146.

Gamurrini copied it in the Campanari house (*CII ad loc.*), as also Danielsson in 1890 and Herbig in 1903; now disappeared. Base with column, both broken, of *nenfro*, “Tuffcippus” (Danielsson). H 27 cm, B 19 cm.

CIE: [- - -] *cuaitnal* [- - -], “incertissima”; *ET*: [- - -] *cumlnal* [- - -], with question marks on both sides. Danielsson’s and Herbig’s squeezes give [- - -] · *atal* (WIKANDER–WIKANDER), which I consider the most reliable source.

Insufficient dating criteria.

380. *cumlnai*

CIE 5762; *CII* 2105; *ET* AT 1.68 considers it identical with *CIE* 5761 (= **379**).

Campanari copied it in 1850 in Tuscania; now disappeared. Cippus.

If identical with **379**, both readings must be consequently emended (WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 85).

No criteria for dating.

381. *velīšina*|*s a(vle) II*

CIE 5765; *CII* 2113; *ET* AT 1.73; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 85.

Kellermann in 1833 and Campanari in 1850 copied it in the City Hall of Tuscania; now disappeared (*CIE*), but for *ET*, Rix had seen? Cippus.

Reading of *ET*. *CIE* gives *velenia* | *ra(mθa) II*, but considers it very uncertain. Kellermann read *velrina* | *ra II*, Campanari *velenisa* | *ca II*; “incertissimus”.

Insufficient dating criteria.

382. *ravnθus* | *velθar[nal]*

CIE 5766; *CII* 2114; *ET* AT 1.71.

Kellermann copied it in 1833 and Campanari in 1850 in Tuscania; now disappeared, but for *ET*, Rix had seen? Cippus.

Reading of *ET*; in *CIE*, *velθal*. In Kellermann’s copy the second line is *velθvr*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

383. *vipi*[- - -]

CIE 5768; *CII* 2118; *ET* AT 1.75.

Kellermann saw it in the City Hall of Tuscania in 1833 and copied it; now disappeared. Cippus.

No dating criteria.

384. *viaili* : *ram|θa* : *r(il)* · *XXX*

CIE 5769; *CII* 2121; *ET* AT 1.76; *PE*, CCXV. 1, p. 213.

Campanari copied it in 1850 in Tuscania; now disappeared. Cippus.
Insufficient dating criteria.

385. *za(lvi) : ra(mθa)*

CIE 5770; CII 2125; ET AT 1.77; PE, CDLXXXII. 2, p. 434.

Campanari copied it in Tuscania in 1850; now disappeared. Cippus.

Uncertain supplements.

Insufficient dating criteria.

386. *atnāl̄ | θanas*

CIE 5773, Tab. XXIII; CII 2127 (?); ET AT 1.44; PE, LXII. 3, p. 94.

Kellermann and Campanari copied it at Tuscania. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84268. In the form of the base of a column with three mouldings, the column itself broken, of *nenfro*, very similar to **420**. No prepared text field, but the inscription is cut in the mouldings. H 22 cm, B 26 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 5-7 cm high.

I agree with the reading of *ET*, but *AL* is in ligature. *CIE* could see only *man[ial]*. *CII 2127* could represent this cippus, or rather *ET AT 1.80 manial | θanas = 420*.
1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 120: 386

387. *nerinai · | larθi ·*

CIE 5774; CII 2135; ET AT 1.81; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 86; PE, CCCLXVI. 1, p. 331.

Kellermann and Campanari copied it at Tuscania. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75972. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, column getting narrower towards the top; no prepared text field. H 42 cm, B 27 cm, D 26 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

388. *petrui | rav(nθu) r(il) LX*

CIE 5777, Tab. XXIII; SE XXXIII, 1965, 449, Tav. CXVI; ET AT 1.84; PE, CDXV. 5, p. 371.

Of unknown provenance. In the Museum of Tuscania in 2010. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, column broken; prepared text field, but the last letters of both lines overlap its edge. H 16 cm, B 22 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE* read the age *I<·>X*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

389. a) *nuiχlnei*

b) *puinci · r(avn)θu*

c) *ravnθu · faltu[i]*

CIE 5778, Tab. XXIV; CII 2124; ET AT 1.86; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 87-88; PE, CCCLXX. 3, p. 334, CDXXXII. 5, p. 388, DCXIV. 1, p. 589.



Figure 121: 389

Of unknown provenance. Campanari saw it at Tuscania in 1850. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 75973. “Triple column” type, of *nenfro*, three angular (octagonal?) columns; no prepared text field, but **a**) separated by two vertical lines. H 28 cm, B 56 cm, D 17. Letters 2.3-3 cm high.

My reading in **b**); *ET*: *puinci · lθi{θ}*; *CIE*: *puinci r(il) IV*.

1st half of 3rd century. B.C.

390. *spurini* | *σεθρα*

CIE 5782, Tab. XXIV; *CII* 2128; *ET* AT 1.90; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 90; *PE*, DXX. 9, p. 478.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Etruscan Museum of the Vatican (Sala IV). “Quadratic” type, of *peperino*, with broken column; no prepared text field. H 37 cm, B 20 cm, D 16 cm. Letters 3-5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

391. [- - -?] *clanes · tutesc*

CIE 5784; *CII* Suppl. 3, 353; *ET* AT 1.92; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, p. 89, Fig. 20; KAIMIO 75.

In 1903 Danielsson copied a marble fragment inserted in the garden wall of Campanari in Tuscania. Moved to the Museum of Tarquinia, where Inv. No. BF 2888, but since disappeared. “Plate” type, of marble. H 16 cm, B 30 cm, D 13 cm.

Text of the Inventory Catalogue; Danielsson could read [- - -] *p(?)es tutes*

Insufficient dating criteria.

392. *xxxθal veluṣ* : | *apr[i]eṣ*

CIE 5787; *NRIE* 775 ter; *ET* AT 1.58.

Buffa saw it in the Museum of Villa Giulia; now disappeared, but Rix had read for *ET*? Cippus.

Reading of *ET*, where l. 2 is read first.

Insufficient dating criteria.

393. *θ(a)niā* | *r(il) XII*

CIE 5788; *CII* App. 767; *ET* AT 1.94; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 91, fig. 20.

Gamurrini copied it before 1880 in the garden of Campanari, as did Danielsson in 1890 and Herbig in 1903; now disappeared. “Lapis”, of *peperino* or tufa (WIKANDER–WIKANDER). B 15 cm.

Reading of WIKANDER–WIKANDER from Danielsson’s squeeze; *CIE* followed Gamurrini’s reading [- - -] *iem* [- - -] | [- - -] *r(il) · XXII*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

394. *Aemilia Caēli* | *uxor v(ixit) a(nnos) LXX*

CIE 5789; *CIL* XI 2966; *SE* XLVI, 1978, 386, No. 149, Tav. LXX b; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 91-92, Fig. 20 (p. 89); KAIMIO 109.

Danielsson saw it in 1890 inserted in the wall of the Campanari garden; disappeared, but refound in 1982 in the Museum of Tarquinia (Inv. No. BF 2900). In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*. Incised and evened text field. H 50 cm, B 35 cm, D 23.5 cm. Letters 3-3.6 cm high.

Caeli with ligature of *AE* is the best reading; earlier editors hesitate between *Caili* and *Caeli*.

Cursive *E* and second *A* (with angular bar). Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

395. *P(ublius) Aperius Sex(ti) f(ilius) | v(ixit) annos LXXIV*
CIE 5790; CIL XI 2967.

Campanari copied it at Tuscania; disappeared, but found by me in the Museum of Tuscania in the Campanari room in 2010. “Altar” type with mouldings, column carefully cut off.

Earlier editors read *Aferius*.

Double horizontal bar in the numeral *L*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.



Figure 122: 395, inscription

396. *L(ucius) Atinius P(ubli) filius | Stę(łlatina tribu) an(norum) L*
CIE 5792; CIL XI 2970.

Campanari copied it in his house, where Bormann still saw it; now disappeared. Perhaps a cippus of *nenfro* (*CIL ad loc.*).

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

397. *Calpurn|ia L(uci) f(ilia) | vix(it) a(nnos) XX | m(enses) X*
CIE 5793; CIL XI 2971; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 92, Fig. 20.

Kellermann and Bormann saw and copied it in the house of Campanari, as did Danielsson in 1890 and Herbig in 1903. Perhaps the base of a cippus of *nenfro* (*CIL ad loc.*). H 12 cm, B 17 cm.

Or *a(nnos) XX|X*: in the squeeze of Herbig, no traces of an *M* in l. 3.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

398. *Sex(tus) Campanus | v(ixit) a(nnos) LXXII*
CIE 5794; CIL XI 2972.

Campanari copied it at Tuscania, now disappeared. Cippus with column.

Insufficient dating criteria.

399. *Tha(nia) Coelia L(uci) f(ilia) | an(norum) XLVI*

CIE 5795; CIL XI 2974; SE XLVI, 1978, 386, No. 150, Tav. LXXII b; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 92-94, fig. 21 (p. 93); KAIMIO 110.

Danielsson saw it in 1890 in the Campanari garden. Disappeared, but found by me in 1982 in the Museum of Tarquinia (Inv. No. BF 289). Moved to the Museum of Tuscania, but not found there in 2010. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken, incised and prepared text field, but the second line is written under it. H 16.5 cm, B 36 cm, D 17.5 cm. Letters 2-5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

400. *L(ucius) Corana | LXXXI | vix(it) a(nnos)*

CIE 5796; CIL XI 2975; SE XLVI, 1978, 386, No. 151; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 94, fig. 21 (p. 93); KAIMIO 111.

Danielsson saw it in 1890 in the Campanari garden. Disappeared, but found by me in 1982 in the Museum of Tarquinia (Inv. No. BF 1896); in 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, with column, of *nenfro*. Incised and prepared text field; guidelines. H 33.5 cm, B 27.5 cm, D 14 cm.

My reading. *CIL* and *CIE* read *L. Con. v.a. LXXXI*, while Cristofani in *SE* reads *L. Cora[-]a | LXXXI | [vi]x(it) a(nnis)*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

401. *S(ervius) Cosconi | anno(rum) XIX*

CIE 5797; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 247.

Cristofani copied it in the Museum of Florence in 1966. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84273. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broken column; prepared text field. H 19 cm, B 24 cm, D 21 cm. Letters 1.5-3 cm high.

CIE did not see the praenomen.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

402. *Tania Fabrici(a) | C(ai) filia v(ixit) a(nnos) XXXI*

CIE 5798; *CIL* XI 2977; *SE* XLVI, 1968, 387, No. 152; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 94-95, Fig. 21.

Once in the Campanari house, in 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, column broken, as is now the right corner of the base. H 15 cm, B 39 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

CIE and *CIL* read *Fabrici*; *SE* could read only *Tania Fap[*, but considers *P* clear. *B* with small upper loop, large lower loop, is, however, clearly discernible.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

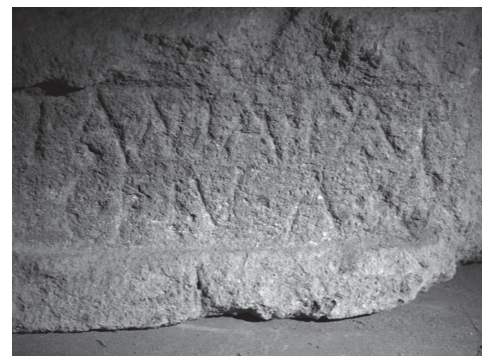


Figure 123: 402, inscription, left part

403. *P(ublius) Cavius | Sex(ti) filius v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXXV*

CIE 5799; *CIL* XI 2978; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 95-96, Fig. 21.

From the Campanari house; Bormann saw the base without column; Danielsson and Herbig (1903) made squeezes. Cippus of *nenfro* (*CIL ad loc.*), H 24 cm, B 14 cm.

Earlier editors read *Gavius*, but *C* is clear in the squeeze.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

404. *Sex(tus) Gegani P(ubli) filius | Galle a(nnos) v(ixit) LXX*

CIE 5800; *CIL* XI 2979; *SE* XLVI, 1978, 387, No. 153, Tav. LXXII b; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 96, fig. 21 (p. 93); KAIMIO 112.

Danielsson saw it in 1890 inserted in the wall of the Campanari garden. Disappeared, but found by me in 1982 in the Museum of Tarquinia (Inv. No. BF 2899); now in the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*; broken column, text field incised and prepared. H 18.5 cm, B 31 cm, D 13.5 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

Cristofani in *SE* read the cognomen *Caele*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

405. *Poșilla | Herenia*

CIE 5801, Tab. XXIV; *CIL* XI 7401; *NSc* 1896, 286; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 96-97, fig. 21.

Of unknown provenance, in 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv.No 73974. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field, partly on the column. H 24 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

My reading; *CIL* and *CIE* following it read the first line *P. filia*.

Cursive *E*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 124: 405, inscription

406. *Sex(tus) Hirius | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXIII*

CIE 5802; *CIL* XI 2980; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 97, Fig. 21.

From the Campanari house where Bormann copied it, as did Danielsson and Herbig (1903); now disappeared. Cippus of *nenfro*, H 12 cm, B 24 cm.

Cursive *E* and *A*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

407. *Liciniae | Minucij vi|x(it) an(nos) L VXXX*

CIE 5803; *CIL* XI 2982.

Campanari copied it at Tuscania; now disappeared. Cippus with column.

The age remains unclear, perhaps 85 years (*CIL*).

Insufficient dating criteria.

408. *C(aius) Munat|ius C(ai) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) | LXIII*

CIE 5804; *CIL* XI 2983; *SE* XLVI, 1968, 387, No. 154; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 97-98, Fig. 21.

From the Campanari house where Bormann copied it, as did Danielsson and Herbig (1903); seen by Cristofani in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, with broken column, of *nenfro*. H 14 cm, B 26 cm, D 20 cm. Letters 3.0 cm high

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

409. *L(ucius) Petroni | L(uci) f(ilius) a(nnorum) XIII*

CIE 5805; *CIL* XI 2985; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 98, Fig. 21.

From the Campanari house where Kellermann and Bormann copied it, as did Danielsson and Herbig (1903); now disappeared. Cippus of *nenfro*, H 9 cm, B 23 cm.

CIL, *CIE*: *a. XLII*, but *XIII* is clear on Herbig’s squeeze.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

410. *Vaterria | M(arci) l(iberta) Moxos | v(ixit) an(nos) LX*

CIE 5806, Tab. XXIV; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 248.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 84269. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broken column, no prepared text field. H 32 cm, B 25 cm, D 18 cm Letters 3-3.5 cm high.



Figure 125: 410, inscription.

Earlier editors did not read the end of the cognomen.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

411. *D(ecimus) Salvius | Asclepiades | υ(ixit) a[n(nos)] LXXI*

SE XLVI, 1978, 384, No. 144, Tav. LXXII b; KAIMIO 113.

From the Campanari House. In 1982 in the Museum of Tarquinia (Inv. No. BF 2881), now in the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with high base. At the root of the broken column, there is a ring; text field incised and evened. H 27 cm, B 25 cm, D 18.5 cm. Letters 2-6 cm high.

SE read the second line *Asc[l]epia[s]* and saw no third line.

Cursive *E* and *A* (angular middle bar).

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

412. *T(itus) Pompil|ius L(uci) f(ilius) vix(it) | an(nis) LXXV*

CIL XI 2986.

From the farm of Laurenti in Tuscania (Gamurrini). In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broad, probably quite low column with a ring at its root.

Numeral *L* probably with double horizontal bar.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

413. *[.] Scribo | a(nnos) υ(ixit) LVII*

CIL XI 7405.

Found in 1884 at the farm Le Truchette, close to Castell’Arunte, 4 kilometres from Tuscania. Cippus, of *nenfro*, H 26 cm, B 21 cm.

Numeral *L* with double horizontal bar.

Insufficient dating criteria.

414. *L(ucius) Valeriu(s) | vix(it) a(nnos) XXI*

CIL XI 7406.

Found in 1884 at the farm Le Truchette, close to Castell’Arunte, 4 kilometres from Tuscania. Cippus of lime-stone, H 33 cm, B 15 cm, letters 2-3 cm high.

Cursive *A*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

415. *M(arcus) Valeri | υ(ixit) a(nnos) +++++*

CIL XI 7407.

Found in 1884 at the farm Le Truchette, close to Castell’Arunte, 4 kilometres from Tuscania. Cippus of lime-stone, H 21 cm, B 18 cm. Letters 2-3.5 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

416. *a(nnorum) LV | M(arcus) Va|leriu(s)*

CIL XI 7408.

Found in 1884 at the farm Le Truchette, close to Castell’Arunte, 4 kilometres from Tuscania. Cippus of *nenfro*, H 17 cm, B 24 cm. Letters 6 cm high.

The copy only gives a very uncertain reading. The order of the lines is peculiar; could be *A(ulus)*
Lu[- - -] | M(arci) n(emos) a(nnorum) LXIV.

Cursive *A*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

417. Fr a) *Are[+ i[b)]bia[|]ia c) vix(it) | a(nnos) XXX*

CIL XI 7409.

Found in 1884 at the farm Le Truchette, close to Castell'Arunte, 4 kilometres from Tuscania. Cippus of *nenfro*, written in three parts. H 12 cm, B 21 cm. Letters 3.5-4.5 cm high.

The indication of the age is the only clear part. The name can be whatever, *Arebia* or *Are|+i[a] Bēa|ta*.

No dating criteria.

418. [- - -]ϕlei

CIL XI 7410.

Found in 1884 at the farm Le Truchette, close to Castell'Arunte, 4 kilometres from Tuscania. Cippus of lime-stone, broken at the left. H 38 cm. Letters 2.7-4.7 cm high,

No dating criteria.

419. *Sex(tus) Vēnūleius | Sex(ti) f(ilius) anno(rum) LVI*

CIL XI 7411; NSc 1896, 286.

Found in 1884 (?) over a tomb in a place called S. Lazzaro; in 1908 in the City Hall of Tuscania. Cippus. B 30 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

420. *manial | θanas*

SE XLVI, 1978, 385, No. 146, Tav. LXXII c; ET AT 1.80; CII 2127 (?); PE, CCCXXX. 1, p. 299.

From the Campanari collection. In 1978 in the Museum of Tarquinia; in 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. Base of a column with three mouldings, the column itself broken, of *nenfro*, similar to **386**. The inscription is written on the highest and lowest of the mouldings, without separated text fields. H 20 cm, B 27, D 25 cm. The letters are 6.5-7 cm high.

The sarcophagus *CIE 5724 = ET AT 1.36* bears the same name.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

421. *larθ*

CIE 5772; CII 2129; SE XLVI, 1978, 385-86, No. 147, Tav. LXXII c; ET AT 1. 79.

From the Campanari collection. In 1978 in the Museum of Tarquinia; now in the Museum of Tuscania? Cippus in the form of a bust of a man, the head broken away. H 12 cm, B 27 cm, D 23 cm. No text field, letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

422. [- - -] σθres

CIE 5780; SE XLVI, 1978, 386, No. 148, Tav. LXXII c; CII App. 768 (?); ET AT 1.88.

From the Campanari collection. In 1978 in the Museum of Tarquinia. In 2010 in the Museum of Tuscania. Fragment of a cippus of *nenfro*; if there was a column, no traces of it remain. H 6 cm, B 14 cm. Insufficient dating criteria.

423. *pepnei | ramθa | yelus*

CIE 5888, Tab. XXXVIII; *SE* LIII, 1987, 226, No. 42; *ET* AT 1.51; *PE*, CDX. 3, p. 365.

Found in 1694 in a chamber tomb in Cipollara, like **424** and *CIE* 5744 and 5745: *pepna v(el) ruyfe arnθal avils XVIII*. In 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo, Inv. No. 254. “Quadratic” type, of tufa, broken column, no prepared text field, compatible with **424**. H 14.5 cm, B 23 cm, D 14 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

424. a) *pepnas | vel : pep(nal) | apa*

b) *ritnei | ramθa | puia*

CIE 5896; *CII* 2078; *SE* XLI, 348-9, No. 150, Tav. LXXXVI; *SE* LIII, 1987, 227, No. 43; *ET* AT 52; *PE*, CDX. 4, p. 365, CDLXXI. 1, p. 426.

From Cipollara, like *CIE* 5744-5746 (5745: *pepna v(el) ruyfe*). In 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo, Inv. No. 255. “Twin column” type, of tufa, compatible with **423**. H 19 cm, B 36 cm, D 23 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

425. *Lentinia | T̄ursila | +asui | v(ixit) a(nnos) XXXV*

SE XL, 1972, 415, No. 21, Tav. LXXIII; *CIL* I² 3352.

Found in 1965 at Pian di Mola, in 2010 at Tuscania in the side room of the S. Pietro Church. “Plate” type, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. H 35 cm, B 30 cm.

Third line remains unclear; a gamonymic?

Cursive *E*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

426. *vipes la(rθ) a(vles) | ril LX*

SE LXXV, 2009, 249-50, No. 65, Tav. XXXVI (J. KAIMIO).

Of unknown provenance. Found by me in 2010 in the Campanari room of the Museum of Tuscania. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 22cm, B 26 cm, D 19 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

427. *XЖX*

SE LXXV, 2009, 251, No. 67, Tav. XXVI (J. KAIMIO).

Of unknown provenance. Found by me in the Campanari room of the Museum of Tuscania in 2010. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broken column. H 11.5 cm, B 18.5 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

The second siglum is found in *CIE* 5687 = *ET* AT 1.5 (sarcophagus, 3rd century B.C.) and interpreted as the numeral *C*, which does not look very probable.

Insufficient dating criteria.

428. *σ(eθre ?)*

SE LXXV, 2009, 250-51, No. 66, Tav. XXXVI (J. KAIMIO).

Of unknown provenance. Found by me in the Campanari room of the Museum of Tuscania in 2010. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 33.5 cm, B 19.5 cm, D 21 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

Alternatively $\sigma(e\theta ra)$.

Insufficient dating criteria.

429. +

SE LXXV, 2009, 251, No. 68, Tav. XXXVI (J. KAİMIO).

Of unknown provenance. Found by me in the Campanari room of the Museum of Tuscania in 2010. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 26.5 cm, B 15.5 cm, D 10 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

430. *P(ublius) Serveil[i] | veixit an(nos) XIX*

CIL XI 2945; CIL I² 3349; KAİMIO 114.

From Tuscania, although published among Vulcian inscriptions in *CIL*; in the house of Campanari in 1874 (*CIL ad loc.*). In 1982 in the Museum of Tarquinia (Inv. No. BF 2901), but returned to the Museum of Tuscania. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, incised and prepared text field. H 34.5 cm, B 31.5 cm, D 22 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

CIL: Serveilius.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

431. *arnθ | arnθal*⁴⁵⁴

Unpublished. Photograph Arch. EFR neg Mu 7250.

From Musarna, excavations of École Française. “Quadratic” type, no prepared text field.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

432. *velθriθial | ravnθus*

Unpublished. Photograph Arch. EFR neg Mu 7251.

From Musarna, excavations of École Française. “Quadratic type”, encircled text field.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

433. *[a]neinei rav|[nθ]u . ril . L*

Unpublished. Photograph Arch. EFR neg Mu 7252.

From Musarna, excavations of École Française. “Quadratic type”, some kind of prepared text field, broken column, possibly with a ring at its root.

The reading is very uncertain, especially the gentilicium; possibly *aletnei* (cf. 435).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 126: 431



Figure 127: 432



Figure 128: 433

⁴⁵⁴ I thank Vincent Jolivet, Françoise Fouilland and Edwige Lovergne for the photographs of 431-433 and for the kind permission to include the cippi in this publication.

434. *L(ucius) Servilius L(uci) [f(ilius)] | a(nnorum) XXXXV**CIL* XI 2946.

CIL published this among Vulcian inscriptions together with XI 2945 (**430**), which is certainly from Tuscania, where this too seems to be from.

Insufficient dating criteria.

435. *aleθn[as] | σ[e]θ(re) a<·>rn|θ(al) r(il) · XXIII | XX*

CIE 5829; *CII* 2063, Suppl. 2 No. 340; *ET AT* 1.118; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 122, Fig. 27; EMILIOZZI 1993, 130-31, Photo 22; *PE*, XVII. 2, p. 40.

From Musarna, probably from the Alethna-grave; once in the possession of G. Bazzichelli. Herbig copied it in 1903, now disappeared. “Twin column” type. H 18 cm, B 34 cm.

My reading from Herbig’s squeeze. WIKANDER–WIKANDER, Fig. 27, connect the person with that buried in the sarcophagus *CIE* 5808 (*ET AT* 1.97) *aleθnas · σεθρε | arnθal*. This identification is also made by EMILIOZZI, 1993, 130, No. XXVI, and accepted by *PE*, 40. Earlier editors read *aleθ|na · l(a)r(is) | r(il) · XXI-III | XX*; *ET* and EMILIOZZI interpreted the age as *XX|XX|III*

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

436. *l(arθ) · rus() : r(il) · L*

CIE 5845, Tab. XXX; *NRIE* 743; *ET AT* 1.134; *PE*, CDLXXV. 1, p. 428.

Found in 1904 at Musarna (*NRIE*: Castel d’Asso) in a tomb (IV/A) of the Hellenistic period; in 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, broken column; incised and prepared text field. H 13 cm, B 15 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high.

Numeral 50 a normal *chi*, not the inverse one.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

437. *murū · l(arθ)*

CIE 5846, Tab. XXX; *NRIE* 744; *SE XXXI*, 1963, 225-26; *ET AT* 1.135; *PE*, CCCVI. 2, p. 325.

Found in 1904 at Musarna in a tomb of the Hellenistic period (according to the Inventory Catalogue from Ferento); in 2010, in the Museo Civico of Viterbo, Inv. No. 503/2. “Quadratic” type, with broken column, text field not incised, but separated by two horizontal lines. H 17 cm, B 18 cm, D 18 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

CIE read *murū · L ?*, *ET*: *nurus*. In the praenomen, there is a clear right oblique bar (*chi*), probably by mistake. For the age of 50 years, the *chi* should be inverse (but cf. **436**).

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

438. *Appia Q(uinti) f(ilia) | vixit an(nos) LXV*

CIE 5852, Tab. XXX; *CIL* I² 3341; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 529, No. 4.

Found in 1966 at Castel d’Asso, Tomb No. 25 (with the frontal inscription *CIE* 5851); in 2014 in the Museo Nazionale of Viterbo.

“Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with incised and prepared text field. H 40 cm, B 22 cm, D 27 cm. Letters 2.0-2.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

439. *caes velus | x[. . .]s fr()*

CIE 5853, Tab. XXX; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 530, No. 5; *ET AT* 1.143.

Found at Castel d'Asso in 1966 when excavating Tomb No. 36. Pentagonal cippus, of *nenfro*, a kind of cornice at the upper edge of the base; no prepared text field, but the inscription written on three sides.

CIE: perhaps *t[ite]s*. Possibly two persons recorded on one cippus, perhaps through reuse, as the hands are clearly different.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

440. *setuini · ra|mθa · σ(eθres)*

CIE 5854, Tab XXX; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 220; *ET* AT 1.144; *PE*, DVI. 2, p. 463.

Found at Castel d'Asso in 1967 in connection with tombs No. 38 and 39, together with many cippi without inscriptions. In 2014 in the Museo Nazionale of Viterbo. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, no prepared text field. H 26 cm, B 16 cm, D 12 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

ET: *setumi*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

441. *metle | · ve(l) · a(vles)*

CIE 5887, Tab. XXXIX; *SE* XXXI, 1963, 222, No. 1; *ET* AT 1.203; *PE*, CCCXLVIII. 2, p. 313.

Of unknown provenance; according to the Inventory Catalogue from Ferentium; in 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo, Inv. No. 503/1. “Quadratic” type, of *peperino*, no prepared text field. H 36 cm, B 16 cm, D 13 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

Earlier editors: *metli|s · v · a*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

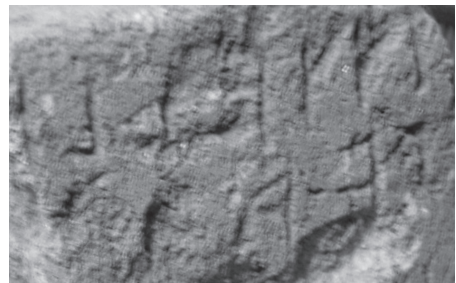


Figure 129: 441. inscription

442. *stlan|i : θana*

CIE 5889, Tab. XXXIX; *SE* XXXI, 1963, 221, No. 2; *ET* AT 1.204; *PE*, DXI. 1, p. 466.

Of unknown provenance. In 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo, Inv. No. 537. “Quadratic” type, of *peperino*, a cornice at the upper edge of the base; no prepared text field. H 29 cm, B 20 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

ET: *st(at)lani*; earlier editors read *silan|i*: in my photograph, *T* seems quite probable.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

443. *L(ucius) Fabr(icius)*

CIE 5891, Tab. XXXIX; *CIL* XI 3023; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 255.

Of unknown provenance. In 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with thick column. No prepared text field. H 26 cm, B 14 cm, D 9 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

444. *P(ublius) Fabr(icius) | P(ubli) f(ilius) v(ixit) a(nnos) | XXX*

CIE 5892, Tab. XXXVIII; *CIL* XI 7462; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 255.

Of unknown provenance. In 2010 in the Museo Civico of Viterbo. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*, with broken column (a ring at its root), prepared text field. H 20 cm, B 12 cm, D 17 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

Earlier editors have seen the age as *XX*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

445. *sveitui* : *larθ[i]*

CIE 5893; *NRIE* 740; *SE* XLIX, 1981, 280-81, No. 65, Tav. XL (G. COLONNA); *ET* AT 1.205; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 141; *PE*, DIX. 3, p. 465.

Of unknown provenance, perhaps from Norchia. Once copied at Viterbo, refound by Colonna in the Vatican Museum. Cippus in bust form, head broken away, inscription on the back side.

The old copy (still in *CIE*) was *veltur* . *larθ*.

Insufficient dating criteria.

446. [- - -] *sxnxi* · *larθi*

SE XL, 1972, 416-417, No. 23; *ET* AT 1.173.

Found in 1970 at Norchia, at the door to Tomb No. PA 34. Cippus in the form of a female bust, head broken away, inscription in the folds of tunica.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

447. *ancariis* · *a(ule)*

SE XLIX, 1983, 252, No. 21, Tav. XXXIII; *ET* AT 1.179.

Found in 1970-71 by clandestine excavators at Norchia. “Shoulder” type, of *nenfro*, text field decorated.

Reading of *ET*; *SE* read *ancañās*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

448. a) *velisini θa(na)* : *c(aes)* | **b)** *σemiu* : *la(ri)s*.

SE XLIX, 1983, 252-53, No. 22, Tav. XXXIII; *ET* AT 1.180; *PE*, CLXXXIV. 5, p. 177, CDXCVIII. 2, p. 458.

From Norchia, rock tomb No. PA 19, found in 1979. In 2014 in the Museo Nazionale of Viterbo. “Twin column” type, of *nenfro*. H 25 cm, B 39.5 cm, D 13 cm.

My reading; *SE*: *velisin(ei) θaη(a) | σemn(as)* .
la(ri)s; *ET*: *velisin(i) θaη(a) | σemn. l*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 130: 448

449. *capna* : [- - -]

SE XLIX, 1981, 259, No. 32; *ET* AT 1.200.

Of unknown provenance. Cippus in bust form, head broken away, inscription on the base.

Insufficient dating criteria.

450. *vuizu*

WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 141-143, Fig. 31.

In 1903 in possession of Rossi Danielli in Viterbo; after his death, probably to the Museo Civico of Viterbo where I photographed it in 2010. Inv. No. 395/897. Quadratic cippus of *peperino*, H 32 cm, B 24 cm, now only the column preserved. Inscription on the column.

Insufficient dating criteria.

451. *C(aius) Petroni | P(ubli) f(ilius)*

SE XL, 1972, 419, No. 27, Tav. LXXIII (G. COLONNA); *SE* XLIV, 1976, 190 (M. CRISTOFANI); *CIL* I² 3342.

Found in 1970 in Norchia at a place called Fosso Pile, Tomb No. PA 36. “Shoulder” type, base broken into three pieces, broken column, prepared text field. H 17 cm, B 26 cm, D at least 9 cm, Letters 3-4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

452. *v(el) · θ()*

SE LXI, 1973, 328, No. 118, Tav. LXXXIII (M. CRISTOFANI MARTELLI); *SE* LXIV, 1976, 191.

Found at Norchia in 1911, in front of Tomb No. 7, from which also a cippus in the form of woman’s head. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence, Inv. No. 11781. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 22.8 cm, B 17.4 cm.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

453. *σεθρε | caes :*

SE LIV, 1986, 224-25, No. 13, Tav. LVII (L. RICCIARDI).

From the Hellenistic necropolis at Porcareccia, Monteromano. Now in Villa Giulia. “Quadratic” type, of *nenfro*. H 23.5 cm, column Dm 15 cm, B 22.5 cm, D 25 cm. Letters 2.2-3.5 cm high.

SE: *σεθρε[s]*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

454. *x[.] · vipitenes · !(ari)ς(al)*

CIE 5663; *SE* XVIII, 1944, 320; *SE* L, 1984, 333, No. 82; *ET* AH 1.62; *PE*, CCXIII. 3, p. 211.

Found in 1838 at Colle S. Bernardino, Horta; now in the Vatican Museum, but not found in 2014. Cippus in the form of a bust of a man; painted inscription on the shoulder.

Insufficient dating criteria.

455. *tana · | titi*

CIE 5669, Tab. VII; *CII* 2276 bis d; *ET* AH 1.67; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 55, Fig. 541; *PE*, DLVIII. 6, p. 541.

From Colle S. Bernardino, Horta. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). “Quadratic” type, column broken, of *nenfro*, prepared text field. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

CIE read the gentilicium *rite*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

Catalogue of Caeretan cippus inscriptions

In this part, the cippi with inventory numbers are located in the Archaeological Park of Cerveteri.

456. *L(ucius) Gargoni Q(uinti) f(ilius)*

CIE 5898, Tab. XLII; *CIL* I² 2737; BLUMHOFER, 55, No. 10, Abb. 153.

Found in the town of Cerveteri in 1937? Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 35 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 22 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.8-3.1 cm high.

CIE could not see *F*, but this was seen by me (*CIL* I² add.).

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

457. *Alsinia A(uli) l(iberta)*

CIE 5899, Tab. XLI; *CIL* I² 2723; BLUMHOFER, 91-92, No. 21.

Found in the town of Cerveteri in 1937? Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. Inv. No. 166. H 31 cm, B 21 cm, D 8 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.7-3.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

458. *Liptinia Q(uinti) l(iberta)*

CIE 5900; *CIL* I² 2743; BLUMHOFER, 86-87, No. 22.

Found in the town of Cerveteri in 1937? In 1966 disappeared. “Di lava tenera, a forma di casetta a due pioventi”, perhaps Type Blumhofer IIIa₁.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

459. *[O]tronia | Posilla*

CIE 5901, Tab. XLI; *CIL* I² 2756; BLUMHOFER, 84, No. 8.

Found in 1915 in the Sorbo necropolis, Fondo Capannini. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of marble. Inv. No. 90. H 30.5 cm, B 25.4 cm, B 14.5 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 2.4-3 cm high.

CIE supplements *[Pe]tronia*, but *CIL* I² add. prefers this reading, as *gens Petronia* is unknown at Caere, while *Otronius* appears in **641**.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

460. *Campatia Q(unti) f(ilia) Rufa*

CIE 5902, Tab. XLI; *CIL* I² 2729; *SE* XLIV, 1976, 195; BLUMHOFER, 98-99, No. 4.

Found in 1915 in the Sorbo necropolis. Type Blumhofer IIIb₂, of marble. Inv. No. 91, H 26.5 cm, B 30 cm, D 9 cm. Inscription on the front side. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

In *SE*, I suggested that this could be identical with *CIE* 6252 = **701**.

2nd quarter of the 1st century B.C.

461. [*· t*]arnas · a(vles) [*· c(lan)*]

CIE 5903, Tab. XLII; *CIL* XI 7646; *ET Cr* 1.1; BLUMHOFER, 53, No. 4; *PE*, DXXXVIII. 2, p. 502.

From the *Tomba dell'Alcova*, found in 1847 in the Banditaccia necropolis. From the same tomb **462-**

464. Fragment of a cippus of *macco*, Type Blumhofer IIB₃. Inv. No. 29. H 10 cm, B 37 cm. Inscription on the base; letters 4-6 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

462. la[r]iṣ · [t]arnas · velus · clan · ranθasc · matunial · herma :

CIE 5904, Tab. XLIII a-c; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 549-50; *ET Cr* 1.2; BLUMHOFER, 31-32, No. 4, Abb. 85, Taf. 15; *PE*, DXXXVIII. 3, p. 502, CCCXXXVIII. 10, p. 305.

From the *Tomba dell'Alcova*, found in 1847 in the Banditaccia necropolis. Type Blumhofer IIB₁, of travertine. H 41 cm, Dm (column) 27 cm, Dm (base) 43 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

463. [· ·] tarna[s · la]rθalisa

CIE 5905, Tab. XLII; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 551; *ET Cr* 1.3; BLUMHOFER, 33, No. 10, Abb. 87, Taf. 16; *PE*, DXXXVIII. 4, p. 502.

From the *Tomba dell'Alcova*, found in 1847 in the Banditaccia necropolis. Type Blumhofer IIB₁, of *macco*. H 40 cm, Dm (column) 26 cm, Dm (base) 40 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.8-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

464. [- -]mulaθv · t[- -]

CIE 5906, Tab. XLIII; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 551; *ET Cr* 1.4; BLUMHOFER, 25, No. 1, Abb. 62.

From the *Tomba dell'Alcova*, found in 1847 in the Banditaccia necropolis. Type Blumhofer IIA₃, of *nenfro*. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 18.5 cm, Dm (base) 34 cm. Broken, inscription on the base, incised and “minio picta”. Letters 3.1-4.6 cm high.

ET gives the inscription as] *nulaθe t[*, evidently on the basis of that name in *ET Cr* 1.177-8 (this is also the name of the *zilath* in *ETP* 352), but states “scr. *mulaθv*”, which is the reading of *CIE*. I cannot interpret *mulaθv*, but against the gentilicium *nulaθe* speaks the lack of genitival -s, regular in male names, as well as *t[*, which cannot be connected to any father's name at Caere.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

465. [- -]x[- -]aia[- -]

CIE 5964; *CII* 2389; *ET Cr* 1.52.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. “Stela” (Fabretti), “colonna” (Dennis). Now disappeared.

No criteria for dating.

466. [M(arcus)] Tarcna L(uci) f(ilius) Fl(a)minius

CIE 5965, Tab. LIII; *CII* 2391; *CIL* XI 3633 et additamentum; CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *CIL* I² 3334; BLUMHOFER, 62, No. s1.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Fragment of a column cippus. Inv. No. 114. H 28 cm, B 13 cm. Letters 3.4 cm high. The deceased belonged to the 6th generation of the family, ca. 115-80 B.C.

Bormann and Mengarelli have still seen the cognomen *Plemninus*, from which *CIE*: “*P(o)lem(o)ninus putavi*” (found at Capena, *CIL* XI 3978). The preserved first letter cannot be *P*, but is similar to the preceding *F* for *f(i)lius*, both without the lower bar (see *CIE*’s photograph and my squeeze). Therefore I suggest *F[l(a)-mininus]*. This was a cognomen of the senatorial gens *Quinctia*, (KAJANTO 1965, 318).

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 131: 466, squeeze



Figure 132: 466, photograph of *CIE*

467. [*Ta*]rquiti *C(ai) f(ili) Galli*

CIE 5966, Tab. LII; *CII* 2390; *CIL* XI 3634 et additamentum; CRISTOFANI 1965, 49; *CIL* I² 3332; BLUMHOFER, 57, No. 23; *PE*, DXLII. 42, p. 518.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Broken cippus. Type Blumhofer IIB₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 93. H 42 cm, Dm (base) 22 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4-4.8 cm high. The same person is recorded in the wall inscription *CIE* 5915 *Galli* (or rather *Calli*). He belonged to the eighth and last generation of the tomb (ca. 45-10 B.C.) and was the son of C. Tarquiti M. f. Strabo (*CIE* 5909) and Aburia Rufa (*CIE* 5912; *PE*).

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

468. *l(arθ) · tarχnas · l(arθal) · c(lan)*

CIE 5967; *CII* App. 820; CRISTOFANI 1965, 49; *ET Cr* 1.53.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. “Cippus” (Gamurrini). Now disappeared.

No exact dating criteria beyond 3rd-2nd century B.C.

469. *laris · ta[rχ]nas · vel[θur]uσα r(anθasc ?)*

CIE 5968, Tab. LI; *CIL* XI 7637; *NRIE* 935; CRISTOFANI 1965, 49; *ET Cr* 1.54; BLUMHOFER, 9, No. 11; *PE*, DXLII. 32, p. 516.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Broken cippus, Type Blumhofer IIa1, of *macco*. H 12 cm, Dm (column) 16.2 cm, Dm (base) 24 cm. Inscription on the base. The same person is recorded in the wall inscription *CIE* 5955; he was the son of the other founder of the tomb and consequently belongs to the second generation of the family.

r(il) suggested by CRISTOFANI 1965 and *CIE*, but it never occurs in the epitaphs of Caere. Hence, a metronymic seems more probable, and *ramθa/ranθa* is the common praenomen of women in the tomb, also borne by *laris*’ sister (*ET Cr* 1.22).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

470. *Latin[ia C(ai) f(ilia) ?]*

CIE 5969, Tab. LII; *CIL* XI 7595; CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *CIL* I² 3333; BLUMHOFER, 88-89, No. 7.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. H 19 cm, B 56 cm, D 13 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.4 cm high. The same person is recorded in the wall inscription *CIE* 5939; she was the wife of *A. Tarcna* (*CIE* 5960) and belonged to the 7th generation of the family, ca. 80-45 B.C.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

471. *v(el) · tarχnas · laris[alisa]*

CIE 5970; *CIL* XI 7722 g; CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *ET* Cr 1.55; BLUMHOFER, 26, No. 5; *PE*, DXLII. 38, p. 517.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 33. H 50 cm, Dm (column) 23.5 cm, Dm (base) 39 cm. According to *CIE*, inscription on the column, but this may be mistake as the facsimile has the round form of a base inscription. Letters 2.1-2.5 cm high. Cannot be identified with any person buried in the tomb.

Of the patronymic, MENGARELLI 1915, 380, No. 105, saw *laris[*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

472. *av(le) · tarχ[nas . .] c(lan) ·*

CIE 5971, Tab. LII; *CIL* XI 7697 a; CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *ET* Cr 1.56; BLUMHOFER, 27-28, No. 14, Abb. 74.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 46, H 50 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 27 cm. Inscription on the column, which is exceptional in this type and for Etruscan inscriptions. Letters 4.8-6 cm high. CRISTOFANI 1965, 50, cautiously suggests identification with *CIE* 5933 (5th generation, ca. 150-115 B.C.).

Blumhofer saw *C* of *c(lan)* at the end; this is also in Mengarelli's copy, but Cristofani did not see it, even though his photo seems to give it, as well as a cross dot, before *av*.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

473. *M(arcus) Tarçna [- -]*

CIE 5972, Tab LIII; *CIL* XI 7593; CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *CIL* I² 3335; BLUMHOFER, 17, No. 35, Abb. 40.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 58, H 14.5 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column; letters 2.6-3.2 cm high. CRISTOFANI 1965, 50, cautiously connects with *CIE* 5925 (6th generation, ca. 115-80 B.C.).

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

474. *A(ulus) T[arquitius . .] lib(ertus)*

CIE 5973; *CIL* XI 7594; CRISTOFANI 1965, 50; *CIL* I² 3336; BLUMHOFER, 30, No. 26; *PE*, p. 518.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the 3rd to the end of the 1st century B.C. Cristofani saw the cippus in bad shape (Inv. No. 160), but Blumhofer could not find it. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. H 47 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 33 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3 cm high.

BLUMHOFER and *PE* suggest [*A.*] *lib.* CRISTOFANI 1965, 60, sees in him a freedman of *A. Tarcna* CIE 5960), belonging to the 7th generation (ca. 80-45 B.C.).

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

475. *larθ · lausn()*

CIE 5974, Tab. LII; CIL XI 7722h; ET Cr 1.57; BLUMHOFER, 12, No. 13, Abb. 25.

From the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, which was found in 1845-46 with 57 wall inscriptions, dating from the early 3rd to the 2nd half of the 1st century B.C. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 26; H 15 cm, Dm 27 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 1.6-2.2 cm high.

This is *ET*'s reading; CIE: *larθ · lau s III*, supplementing “fortasse” *lau(tni) s(valce) III*; BLUMHOFER reads *lau[t/θni]s XXX*. From the photograph, I would prefer *lausin* : or *lausin[es]*, cf. *lavsies* CIE 4 (Faesulae), Lat. *Lausenna* (SCHULZE 1904, 85).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

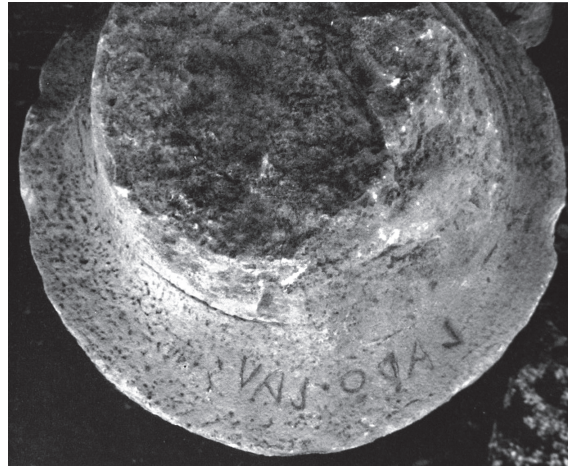


Figure 133: 475, photograph of CIE

476. *avule : macl[ae - - -]*

CIE 5980; CIL XI 7625; NRIE 938; ET Cr 1.63; BLUMHOFER, 25, No. 3, Abb. 64; PE, CCCXXVII. 3, p. 295.

Found in 1912 close to the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, but belonging to the neighbouring *Tomba dei Maclae* (from the last quarter of the 4th century B.C.), which was found in 1915 (CIE 5975-5979). Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 83. H 42 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 36 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

477. *[θanχv]il · panc[i] | pui[a]*

CIE 5981; CIL XI 7657; NRIE 958; ET Cr 1.64; BLUMHOFER, 100, No. 2+; PE, CCCLXXXVII. 1, p. 347.

Found in 1912 close to the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, but belonging to the neighbouring *Tomba dei Maclae*, which was found in 1915 (CIE 5975-5979). House form, now disappeared.

My reading from Mengarelli's facsimile; for this type of *U*, cf. **483**. The same person is recorded in CIE 5976 *θanχvil panci*, wife of *arnθ maclae* CIE 5975.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

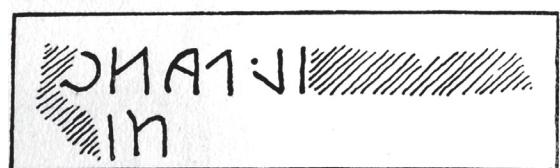
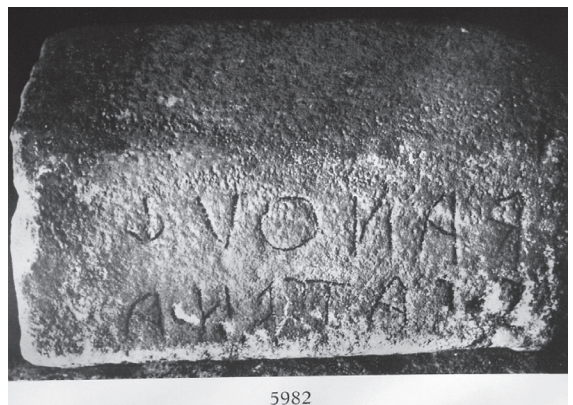


Figure 134: 477, facsimile of Mengarelli

478. *ranθul[a] | matvna[i]*

CIE 5982, Tab. LV; CIL XI 7655; ET Cr 1.65; BLUMHOFER, 83, No. 3.

Found in 1912 close to the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, but belonging to the neighbouring *Tomba dei Maclae*,



5982

Figure 135: 478, photograph of CIE

which was found in 1915 (CIE 5975-5979). Type Blumhofer IIIa, of *macco*. Inv. No. 84. H 24 cm, B 27 cm, D 18 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

This is my reading (autopsy 1969; the surface broken at the left). *ET*: *ranθu|s yatena|l* (*l* at the end of l. 1); *CIE*: *ranθu . χ | s . vaxena*, where *χ* possibly for *L* and *S* for *s(valce)* “vel potius *s(ec)*”. We have in *Tomba dei Maclae* II *ranθu mat[unai]* (*ET* Cr 1.72), wife of Cr 1.71 *avle mac[lae]*. Cf. *ranθula* *ET* Cr 1.8, 1.178.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

479. [*. pa]nces · l(ar)i(sal) · c(lan)*

CIE 5983; *CIL* XI 7640; *ET* Cr 1.66; BLUMHOFER, 14, No. 24; *PE*, CCCLXXXVII. 2, p. 347.

Found in 1912 close to the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*, but belonging to the neighbouring *Tomba dei Maclae*, which was found in 1915 (CIE 5975-5979). Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 136. H 26.5 cm, Dm (column) 24 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.5 cm high.

Supplement of *ET*, *CIE* prefers [*pu*]nces.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

480. *larθi · apvciua*

CIE 5985, Tab. LV; *CII* 2392; *ET* Cr 1.74; *PE*, XLVIII. 3, p. 77.

From the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*, found in 1846, built in second half of 4th century B.C.

Quadrangular marble stone, H 41.5 cm, B 43.8 cm, inscription in the middle. Letters 6 cm high.

1st half of 1st century B.C.

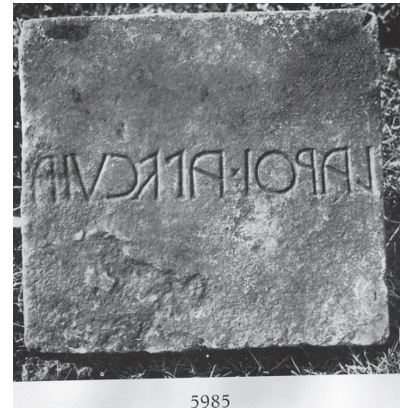


Figure 136: 480, photograph of CIE

481. [*θanχ*]vel : *nax*[- - -]

CIE 5986; *CIL* XI 7659; *ET* Cr 1.75; BLUMHOFER, 100, No. 1+.

From the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*, found in 1846, built in the second half of the 4th century B.C. Now disappeared. Fragment of a cubic cippus of *macco*, H 17 cm, B 14 cm, D 10 cm.

ET's reading; *CIE*: perhaps *vel*<:>*na*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.?

482. *Stati Aburi L(uci) f(ili)*

CIE 5987; *CIL* I² 2721; BLUMHOFER, 66, No. 15+.

From the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*, found in 1846, built in the second half of the 4th century B.C. Now disappeared. Cippus of “lava tenera a forma di colonnetta” (Mengarelli). H 15.5 cm, Dm (column) 7 cm, Dm (base) 10 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.8 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

483. [- - -] · *velθurus · papals ·*

CIE 5989, Tab. LV; *CIL* XI 7630; *ET* Cr 1.77; *TLE* 52; BLUMHOFER, 14, No. 21, Abb. 31.

From the *Tomba del Triclinio* (4th century B.C.), found in 1846. Fragment of a cippus of *macco*, type Blumhofer IIa₂. H 22.5 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 27.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 1.8-2.8 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

484. *l(ar)i(s) · seθrna[s - - -]*

CIE 5990, Tab. LVI; *CIL* XI 7722f; *NRIE* 963; CRISTOFANI 1965, 73; *ET Cr* 1.78; BLUMHOFER, 53, No. 1, Abb. 145; *PE*, CDXLVIII. 1, p. 412.

From the *Tomba del Triclinio* (4th century B.C.), found in 1846. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *macco*. H 68.5 cm, Dm (column) 22 cm, Dm (base) 39 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.8-4.2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

485. *Nautilia La+[- - -]*

CIE 5991; *CIL* XI 7710; *CIL* I² 2601; BLUMHOFER, 86, No. 21.

From the *Tomba del Triclinio* (4th century B.C.), found in 1846. Now disappeared. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 111. H 16.5 cm, B 26 cm, D 11 cm. Inscription on the “roof”.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

486. *[C]ampatia C(ai) f(ilia)*

CIE 5994, Tab. LVI; *CIL* XI 7702; *CIL* I² 2564; BLUMHOFER, 83, No. 6.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 31. H 17 cm, B 25 cm, D 12.7 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.9-3.2 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

487. *[- - -]xapus : a(vles) : c(lan)*

CIE 5995, Tab. LVI; *ET Cr* 1.80; BLUMHOFER, 11-12, No. 11.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 78. H 12 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 24.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

488. *γ(el) · campanes · γ(elus) [· c(lan)]*

CIE 5999; *CIL* XI 7616; *NRIE* 909; *ET Cr* 1.83; BLUMHOFER, 26, No. 6, Abb. 66; *PE*, XC. 1, p. 110.

From Via Sepolcrale I, disappeared, but found again by Blumhofer. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 144. H 47.5 cm, Dm (column) 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 31 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

489. *[- - -] A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6000; *CIL* XI 7648; BLUMHOFER, 68, No. 25+.

From Via Sepolcrale I, now disappeared. Fragment of a cippus of white marble “a colonnetta” (Mengarelli).

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

490. *[- - -]a L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6001; *CIL* XI 7644; BLUMHOFER, 71, No. 43+.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Now disappeared. “Colonnetta con base campanulata” (Mengarelli), of *macco*. H 55 cm, Dm (column) 22 cm, Dm (base) 38 cm.

CIL read *Jci* instead of *Ja*, which may be more probable.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

491. *la(rθi) [-] maclai x*

CIE 6002; *NRIE* 910; *ET Cr* 1.84; BLUMHOFER, 94, No. 35*.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Now disappeared (*CIE*), but Rix had seen it? Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, “a forma di piccolo sarcofago a due pioventi”, of *macco*. H 15 cm, B 29.6 cm, D 9.5 cm. Inscription on the front side.

ET's reading.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

492. *θany[vil] a[- - - .] s(eχ)*

CIE 6003; *CIL XI* 7656a; *NRIE* 900; *ET Cr* 1.85; BLUMHOFER, 86, No. 20*.

Found to the east of Tumulus I; disappeared (*CIE*), but Rix had seen it? Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *macco*. H 19.1 cm, B 27 cm, D 15.1 cm. Inscription on the front side.

1st half of the 2nd century B.C.

493. *ramθa [- - -]*

CIE 6004; *CIL XI* 7721; *NRIE* 901; *ET Cr* 1.86; BLUMHOFER, 82, No. 1.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of travertine. Inv. No. 148. H 16 cm, B 30.5 cm, D 10 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5-2.7 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

494. *[- - -] L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6005; *CIL XI* 7658; BLUMHOFER, 84, No. 10, Taf. 29.

Found to the east from Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 149. H 17 cm, B 23 cm, D 11 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.1 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

495. *[- - -]ϕ L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6006; *CIL XI* 7645; BLUMHOFER, 71, No. 44+.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Now disappeared. “A colonnetta”, of *macco*. H 51 cm, Dm 29 cm. Inscription in the middle of the column.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

496. *[-] Cam[pati(us) - - -]*

CIE 6007, Tab. LVIII; *CIL XI* 7617; *CIL I*² 2563; BLUMHOFER, 62, No. 12.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIc, decorated with two oxen, of *macco*. Inv. No. 155. H 22 cm, B 14.5 cm. Inscription on the column, letters 9 cm high. Blumhofer did not find it.

Insufficient criteria for dating.

497. *vi(pia) · ceinai · v(elus) · s(ec)*

CIE 6008, Tab. LIX; *CIL XI* 7656; *NRIE* 911; *ET Cr* 1.87; BLUMHOFER, 83, No. 4.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 34, H 23 cm, B 34 cm, D 13 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 9 cm high.

My reading from the photograph of *CIE. ve(lia)* is as possible as *vi(pia)*, both being unknown at Caere. There is no place on the stone for *[θanχ]vi[l]*, suggested by *CIE* and repeated by Colonna in *SE XLV*, 1977, 330. He preferred *cvinai*, with connection to *θanχvil cvinai* of *Tomba dei Maclae I*, but this is read as *ceinai* by RIX in *ET Cr* 1.69. Also, the earlier reading *Quinnius* in 368 (Tuscania) is now read by me *Q. Vininius*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.



Figure 137: 497, photograph of *CIE*

498. *Ç(aius) Campati M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6009, Tab. LVIII; *CIL* XI 7618; *CIL* I² 2560; BLUMHOFER, 28, No. 17, Abb. 76.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 49. H 52 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.2-4.4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

499. *C(aius) Campati C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6010; *CIL* XI 7669; *CIL* I² 2561; BLUMHOFER, 60, No. 4.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIc, of *macco*. Inv. No. 137. H 49 cm, Dm (column) 21 cm, Dm (base) 37 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.7-4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

500. *M(arcus) [Lep]tina M(arci) l(ibertus) Hel()*

CIE 6011, Tab. LIX; *CIL* XI 7681; *CIL* I² 2584; *NRIE* 960; BLUMHOFER, 63, No. s6.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer II?, only the column preserved, of tufa. Inv. No. 61. H 19.5 cm, Dm 9.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.8-3.1 cm high.

CIE: *[Lip]tina*. Both *I* and *E* are found in the stem, but we have *Leptina* in 528, 573, 596 and 768, never *Liptina*. The cognomen may be *Hel(ius)* or *Hel(enus)*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

501. *[.] Kampati L(uci) f(ilius) Ho()*

CIE 6012, Tab. LX; *CIL* XI 7619; *CIL* I² 2562; *SE XLIV*, 1976, 197; BLUMHOFER, 28, No. 16.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 62. H 29 cm, Dm 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2-4.1 cm high.

My *Kam-* instead of the earlier *Cam-* was accepted by CRISTOFANI 1976, 197.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

502. *c(ae) campanes [- - -?]*

CIE 6013, Tab. LX; *CIL* XI 7615; *ET Cr* 1.88; BLUMHOFER, 60, No. 2; *PE*, XC, 2, p. 110.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIc, of *macco*. Inv. No. 141. H 41 cm, Dm (column) 17.5 cm, Dm (base) 26 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.6-3.1 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

503. *M(arcus) Campati M(arci) f(ilius) Mar()*

CIE 6014, Tab. LXI; *CIL* XI 7620; *CIL* I² 2565, additamenta tertia; *SE* XLVI, 1976, 197; BLUMHOFER, 63, No. s3.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer II, of *macco*, base broken away. Inv. No. 28. H 33, Dm (column) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.4-4.6 cm high.

CIE read *Ca[mpi]li*, but CRISTOFANI 1976, 197, accepted my reading.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

504. *Murria L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6015, Tab. LXII; *CIL* XI 7653; *CIL* I² 2600; BLUMHOFER, 89, No. 10.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. Inv. No. 152. H 24.5, B 42 cm, D 7 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

505. *Titinia L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6016, Tab. LXII; *CIL* XI 7661; *CIL* I² 2620; BLUMHOFER, 99, No. 5.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIb₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 116. H 36.5, B 34.5, D 5 cm. Inscription in the middle of the stone. Letters 3.5-4.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

506. *C(aius) Aburi V(elis) f(ilius)*

CIE 6017, Tab. LXII; *CIL* XI 7662; *CIL* I² 2546; BLUMHOFER, 54, No. 5, Abb. 148.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 24. H 48 cm, Dm (column) 22 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.9-3.4 cm high.

4th quarter of the 2nd century B.C.

507. *θανχvι! [: - - -]x[- - -:] v(elus) : s(ex) :*

CIE 6018; *CIL* XI 7719; *NRIE* 902; *ET* Cr 1.89; BLUMHOFER, 78, No. 1.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIIa₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 27. H 38 cm, B 21.5 cm, D 13 cm. Inscription on the “roof”; letters 3.5 cm high. Disappeared, but refound by Blumhofer.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

508. *a(vle) · campanes · l(arθal) · c(lan)*

CIE 6019, Tab. LXII; *CIL* XI 7614; *NRIE* 903; *ET* Cr 1.90; BLUMHOFER, 60, No. 1; *PE*, XC. 3, p. 110.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIc, top formed like the laureate head of a man; of *macco*. Inv. No. 41. H 56 cm, Dm (column) 19 cm, Dm (base) 35 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

509. *L(ucius) Ca[mpati(us)] Vol()*

CIE 6020, Tab. LXIII; *CIL* XI 7613; *CIL* I² 2625; BLUMHOFER, 60-61, No. 5.

To the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIc, base of “forma Attica”, top decorated with a flower belt; of *macco*. Inv. No. 39. H 31.5 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 31.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

510. *m(arce) · paχnas · l(arθal) · c(lan)*

CIE 6021, Tab. LXIII; *CIL* XI 7690; *NRIE* 904; *ET Cr* 1.91; BLUMHOFER, 53, No. 3, Abb. 147; *PE*, CDII, 1, p. 360.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of travertine. Inv. No. 19. H 40 cm, Dm (column) 21.1 cm, Dm (base) 28 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.7-4.3 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

511. *L(ucius) Arunti Suro*

CIE 6022; *CIL* XI 7664; *CIL* I² 2549; BLUMHOFER, 34, No. 2.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIb₂. Inv. No. 60. H 20.5 cm, Dm (column) 11.3 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.8 cm high. Disappeared, but refound by Blumhofer?

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

512. *P(ublius) Gavili P(ubli) l(ibertus) Stab[- -]*

CIE 6023; *CIL* XI 7675; *CIL* I² 2576; BLUMHOFER, 51, No. 89.

Found to the east of Tumulus I. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 87. H 20.5 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm, Dm (base) 12.6 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

Probably *Stab[ilio]*, which more common than *Stabilis*, KAJANTO 1965, 259.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

513. *Magilia L(uci) l(iberta) | Laeis*

CIE 6024, Tab. LXIV; *CIL* XI 7708; *CIL* I² 2596; BLUMHOFER, 92, No. 24.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 115. H 10 cm, B 27 cm, D 8.5 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 2.4-3.2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

514. *L(ucius) Magili L(uci) l(ibertus) Pilemo*

CIE 6025, Tab. LXIV; *CIL* XI 7688; *CIL* I² 2593; BLUMHOFER, 44-45, No. 55, Abb.129.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 15. H 27.5 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 17 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.8-2.4 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

515. *L(ucius) Magili L(uci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6026, Tab. LXV; *CIL* XI 7682; *CIL* I² 2588; BLUMHOFER, 44, No. 52, Abb. 127.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 70. H 24 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 14 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.9-2.4 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

516. *[. Mag]ili L(uci) l(ibertus) [- -]*

CIE 6027; *CIL* XI 7626; *CIL* I² 2627; BLUMHOFER, 58, No. 28.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 44. H 42 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2-3.4 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

517. *L(ucius) Magili L(uci) l(ibertus) [- - -]*

CIE 6028; *CIL* XI 7683; *CIL* I² 2587; BLUMHOFER, 52, No. 92.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Now disappeared. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 153. H 19 cm, Dm (column) 9 cm, Dm (base) 10.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

518. *L(ucius) Magilius L(uci) l(ibertus) Nasta*

CIE 6029, Tab. LXV; *CIL* XI 7686; *CIL* I² 2591; BLUMHOFER, 44, No. 54, Abb. 128.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 145. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 15.5 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-2.8 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

519. *Magilia L(uci) l(iberta) | Celido*

CIE 6030; *CIL* XI 7707; *CIL* I² 2595; BLUMHOFER, 92, No. 23.

From Tomb 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 80. H 19 cm, B 20.5 cm, D 8 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 2.5 cm high. Disappeared, but refound by Blumhofer.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

520. *L(ucius) Magili L(uci) l(ibertus) Aciba*

CIE 6031; *CIL* XI 7684; *CIL* I² 2589; BLUMHOFER, 51, No. 90.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 63. H 17.5 cm, Dm (column) 11.5 cm, Dm (base) 12 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

521. *Magilia L(uci) l(iberta) | Roda*

CIE 6032; *CIL* XI 7709; *CIL* I² 2597; BLUMHOFER, 95-96, No. 42.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 69. H 15.5 cm, B 20 cm, D 7.7 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

522. *L(ucius) Magili L(uci) l(ibertus) Pal[- - -]*

CIE 6033; *CIL* XI 7687; *CIL* I² 2592; BLUMHOFER, 51, No. 91.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 66. H 20.5 cm, Dm (column)

9 cm, Dm (base) 10.5 cm. Inscription “dipinta con ocre rossa” on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

523. *L(ucius) Magili L(uci) l(ibertus) Pilipio*

CIE 6034, Tab. LXVI; *CIL* XI 7689; *CIL* I² 2594; BLUMHOFER, 45, No. 56, Abb. 130.

From Tomb No. 40, obviously belonging to the freedmen of the family *maclae*, found in 1915 and belonging to the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of travertine. Inv. No. 21. H 16 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.5-1.9 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

524. [- - -] *M(ani) l(ibertus/i) Salvi[- - -?]*

CIE 6035; *CIL* XI 7695; *CIL* I² 2612; BLUMHOFER, 46, No. 63.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 20. H 13.5 cm, Dm (column) 10.5, Dm (base) 10.5(?) cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

525. *L(ucius) Titi Sex(ti) f(ilius)*

CIE 6036, Tab. LXVI; *CIL* XI 7698; *CIL* I² 2621; BLUMHOFER, 41, No. 36, Abb. 117.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 118. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

526. *Cannia A(uli) f(ilia)*

CIE 6037, Tab. LXVII; *CIL* XI 7703; *CIL* I² 2566; BLUMHOFER, 88, No. 4.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 37. H 21 cm, B 28 cm, D 10 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 2.1-2.4 cm high.

1st quarter of the 1st century B.C.

527. *Θανxvil : pustmia : l(arthal) : s(ex)*

CIE 6038, Tab. LXVII; *CIL* XI 7712; *NRIE* 905; *ET Cr* 1.92; BLUMHOFER, 79, No. 3; *PE*, CDXLII. 1, p. 407.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 4. H 27 cm, B 31 cm, D 18.6 cm. Inscription on the front side. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

528. *M(arcus) Leptina Sp(uri) f(ilius)*

CIE 6039, Tab LXVIII; *CIL* XI 7676; *CIL* I² 2580; BLUMHOFER, 55, No. 13, Abb. 156.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 92. H 34 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-2.8 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

529. *v(ēl) · ursus l(arθal) [c(lan)]*

CIE 6040; *CIL* XI 7700; *NRIE* 923; *ET* Cr 1.93; BLUMHOFER, 13, No. 20, Abb. 30; *PE*, DXCVIII. 1, p. 573.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 150. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 27.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.1-4.4 cm high.

CIE did not see the filiation, but *ET* gives it.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

530. *Liptinia M(arci) l(iberta) | Statia*

CIE 6041, Tab. LXVII; *CIL* XI 7706; *CIL* I² 2586; BLUMHOFER, 85, 84-85, No. 12.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 138. H 19 cm, B 28.2 cm, D 13.2 cm. Inscription on the “roof” and the front side. Letters 3.2-4.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

531. *C(aius) Cipi M(arci) l(ibertus) Diocles*

CIE 6042, Tab. LXVIII; *CIL* XI 7670; *CIL* I² 2567; BLUMHOFER, 17-18, No. 39, Abb. 43.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 113. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.3-4 cm high.

Remnants of the final *S*, *Diocles*, not seen by earlier editors, visible on my squeeze

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

532. *Rufin[ia - -]*

CIE 6043; *CIL* XI 7712a; *CIL* I² 2609; BLUMHOFER, 90, No. 12.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 68. H 12.5 cm, B 10.5 cm, D 7 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.3-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

533. *L(ucius) A[r]junt[i] S(ervi) f(ilius) Buco*

CIE 6044; *CIL* XI 7663; *CIL* I² 2548; *ILLRP* 837; BLUMHOFER, 63, No. s2.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Inv. No. 67. H 20.5 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm, of *peperino*, base broken away, inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

534. *Viciria C(ai) f(ilia)*

CIE 6045, Tab. LXIX; *CIL* XI 7718; *CIL* I² 2623; BLUMHOFER, 91, No. 19, Taf. 31.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 65. H 17.2 cm, B 27.8 cm, D 9.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3.2-3.8 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

535. *Leptinia M(arci) l(iberta) | Barta*

CIE 6046; *CIL* XI 7705; *CIL* I² 2585; BLUMHOFER, 95, No. 40.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. H 27 cm, B 22 cm, D 7.2 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 2.3-2.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

536. *M(arcus) Cipi M(arci) l(ibertus) Pileros*

CIE 6047, Tab. LXX; *CIL* XI 7671; *CIL* I² 2568; BLUMHOFER, 42-43, No. 45, Abb. 124.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 88. H 22 cm, Dm (column) 11.3 cm, Dm (base) 13.5. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.9-2.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

537. [- -]θnas : σεθ(res) : c(lan)

CIE 6048; *CIL* XI 7722i; *NRIE* 956; *ET* Cr 1.94; BLUMHOFER, 65, No. 11+.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period; disappeared. “A colonnetta campanulata a listello”, of *macco*. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 16, Dm (base) 25.5 cm. Inscription on the base.

Reading of *ET*, but whether it is based on autopsy remains unclear. On the basis of Mengarelli’s copy, I would, in accordance with *CIE*, read [se]θ(re) [.] tuas : σεθ(res) : c(lan).

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

538. l(arθ) r[- -]

CIE 6049; BLUMHOFER, 65, No. 10+.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. “Con base a guscio”, of *macco*. H 40 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 25.5 cm. Now disappeared.

No criteria for dating.

539. a(vle) · [c]ip̄i[e]s [- - ?]

CIE 6050; *NRIE* 959; *ET* Cr 1.95; BLUMHOFER, 64, No. 4+; *PE*, CXX. 3, p. 131.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, close to tombs of the Hellenistic period. Column form, of *nenfro*. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 14.5 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm. Now disappeared.

CIE and *ET*: [c]ip̄īs, but there is in the copy of Mengarelli space for [e], giving the normal form of the gentilicium.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?



Figure 138: 539, facsimile of Mengarelli

540. *C(aius) Statori L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6051; *CIL* XI 7697; *CIL* I² 2616; BLUMHOFER, 50, No. 85.

Found in Via sepolcrale II, in Tomb No. 44 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 162. H 32 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 15.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2-2.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

541. *C(aius) Blaesi C(ai) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6052, Tab. LXXI; *CIL* XI 7665; *CIL* I² 2554; BLUMHOFER, 58, No. 26.

Found in Via sepolcrale III. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 98. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 24 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-3.0 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

542. *M(arcus) Lip[tena] M(arci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6053; *CIL* XI 7679; *CIL* I² 2582; BLUMHOFER, 72, No. 49+.

Found in Via sepolcrale III. “Colonna con zoccolo”, of *nenfro*. H 13.5 cm, Dm (column) 11.5 cm, Dm (base) 17.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

543. *M(arcus) Titini C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6054; *CIL* XI 7696; *CIL* I² 2615; BLUMHOFER, 41, No. 39, Abb. 120.

Found in Via sepolcrale III. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 134. H 29.5 cm, Dm (column) 16.5 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.4-2.8 cm high.

CIL read, following Mengarelli, *Spini*. The carver probably first wrote *Sitini*, and then tried to correct the first letter.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

544. *M(arcus) Titinius M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6055; *CIL* XI 7699; *CIL* I² 2619; BLUMHOFER, 70, No. 39+.

Found in Via sepolcrale III. “Colonna con zoccolo”, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 85. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm, Dm (base) 16.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

545. *ramθa : tamsni : v(elus) : s(eχ)*

CIE 6056; *CIL* XI 7716; *NRIE* 925; *ET Cr* 1.96; BLUMHOFER, 79, No. 4; *PE*, DXXXVII. 2, p. 500.

Found in Via sepolcrale III. Type Blumhofer IIIa₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 22. H 25.5 cm, B 31.5 cm, D 14 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

546. *[- - -]p[- - -]xr[- - -]s · l(ar)c(es) · c(lan) ·*

CIE 6057; *CIL* XI 7642; *NRIE* 950; *SE* XLIV, 1976, 198; *ET Cr* 1.97; BLUMHOFER, 66, n 13+.

Found in Via sepolcrale III. Column form, of *macco*. Dm (base) 24.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Now disappeared.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.?

547. *Celatia M(arci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6058, Tab. LXIX; *CIL* I² 2738; BLUMHOFER, 83-84, No. 7.

Found in Via sepolcrale III, Tomb No. 57 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 47. H 20 cm, B 27 cm, D 13.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3.4-4 cm high.

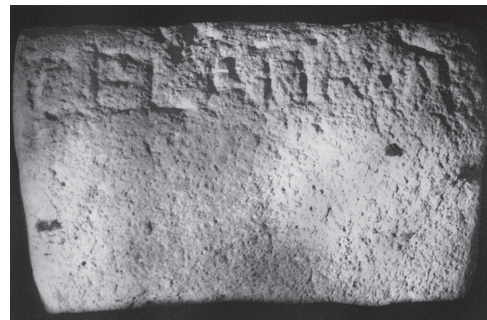


Figure 139: 547, photograph of *CIE*

My reading, adopted in *CIL* I² add. *CIE*: *Celatia Se[conda]*. Mengarelli: *Gelatia M.f. Se*.
4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

548. *θανxvil · lev|lui · ay(les) · s(eχ)*

CIE 6059; *CIL* XI 7651; *NRIE* 915; *ET Cr* 1.98; BLUMHOFER, 94, No. 34.

Found in Tomb No. 120 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. H 12.2 cm, B 22.5 cm, D 5 cm, of *macco*, Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, inscription on the “roof”. Cristofani did not find it, but Rix had seen it.
V of *av* spelled in Mengarelli’s copy like *chi*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

549. [- - -]muni[- - -]

CIE 6060, Tab. LXIX; BLUMHOFER, 10, No. 4, Abb. 18.

Found in Tomb No. 120 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 25. H 17 cm, Dm (column) 12.5 cm, Dm (base) 22.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

550. *Tarcia C(ai) f(ilia)*

CIE 6061, Tab. LXIX; *CIL* XI 7717; *CIL* I² 2617; BLUMHOFER, 91, No. 17.

Found in Tomb No. 120 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 38. H 24.5 cm, B 32 cm, D 9.2 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.8-3.3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

551. [- - -]eli M(arci) f(ilius)

CIE 6062, Tab. LXX; BLUMHOFER, 42, No. 44, Abb. 123.

Found in front of Tomb No. 153. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 7. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

552. [- - -]la]rθal : clan : iulnia]

CIE 6063; *CIL* XI 7624; *NRIE* 964; *ET Cr* 1.99; BLUMHOFER, 65, No. 9+.

Found in Tomb No. 158 of the Hellenistic period. Column form, of *macco*. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 19.5 cm, Dm (base) 30 cm. Inscription on the base. Now disappeared.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.?

553. *ramθa · suci · marces · seχ*

CIE 6064, Tab. LXXIII; *CIL* XI 7715; *NRIE* 946; *ET Cr* 1.100; BLUMHOFER, 75, No. 3, Taf. 23; *PE*, DXXX. 3, p. 495.

Found in Tomb No. 164 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₁, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 12. H 27 cm, B 37 cm, D 16 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

554. [. .] spurinas : ruvus : c(aes) : c(lan)

CIE 6065; *CIL* XI 7635; MENGARELLI 1915, 383, No. 123; *NRIE* 966; *ET Cr* 1.101; BLUMHOFER, 66, No. 12+.

Found in Tomb No. 164 of the Hellenistic period. “Frammento a colonnetta, ma a sagoma rientrante in modo da formare come un cilindro restringentesi lievemente a metà dell’altezza” (Mengarelli), of *macco*. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 26 cm. Inscription on the base. *CIE* could not find it, but Rix had seen it.

Reading of *ET*. *CIE*:]xlurnias.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

555. *ve] apunas](arθal) [c(lan)]*

CIE 6066; *CIL* XI 7647; *NRIE* 965; *ET* Cr 1.102; BLUMHOFER, 32, No. 6; *PE*, XLIX. 13, p. 80.

Found in Tomb No. 166 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, of *macco*. Inv. No. 126. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 25 cm, Dm (base) 58 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 6.9-7.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

556. *P(ublius) Ati[- -]*

CIE 6067; *CIL* I² 2725; MENGARELLI 1937, 361, No. 1; BLUMHOFER, 66-67, No. 17+.

Found in Tomb No. 166 of the Hellenistic period. “A colonnetta, rastremata verso l’alto, scampanato in basso, su zoccolo” (Mengarelli), of *macco*. H 53 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 36 cm. Inscription on the column. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

557. *[- - -] A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6068; BLUMHOFER, 67-68, No. 23+.

Found close to Tomb No. 166 of the Hellenistic period. Cippus of *peperino*, “su zoccolo, stonato in cima” (Mengarelli). H 29 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

558. *v(el) : punces : v(elus) : c(lan) : {c}*

CIE 6069, Tab. LXXI; *CIL* XI 7691; *NRIE* 933; *ET* Cr 1.103; BLUMHOFER, 10-11, No. 6, Abb. 20, Taf. 5; *PE*, CDXXXII. 1, p. 388.

Found in Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of travertine. Inv. No. 55. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 27 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3-4.4 cm high.

Written *puncvs*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

559. *ranθu · manli · m(arces) · s(eχ) ·*

CIE 6070; *CIL* XI 7652; *NRIE* 934; *ET* Cr 1.104; BLUMHOFER, 78-79, No. 2; *PE*, CCCXXXI. 1, p. 299.

Found in Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 82. H 25 cm, B 23 cm, D 17.2 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.3-2.9 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

560. *Mar(cus) Liptena Q(uinti) f(ilius)*

CIE 6071, Tab. LXXII; *CIL* XI 7680; *CIL* I² 2583; *ILLRP* 841; BLUMHOFER, 37, No. 18, Abb. 103.

Found in Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 18. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 17.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

561. *C(aius) Cipi C(ai) f(ilius) Rufus*

CIE 6072, Tab. LXXV; *CIL* XI 7623; *CIL* I² 2569; BLUMHOFER, 15, No. 27, Abb. 36, Taf. 6.

Found in Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 9. H 27.5 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm. Inscription in the lower part of the column. Letters 3.1-3.8 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

562. [*. alθ*]ras : *marcaσα* :

CIE 6073, Tab. LXXIII; *CIL* XI 7610; *NRIE* 929; *ET* Cr 1.105; CRISTOFANI 1965, 73; BLUMHOFER, 9-10, No. 1, Abb. 15; *PE*, XX, 1, p. 49.

Six cippi of the family *althra*, found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 11. H 28.5 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 28.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 1.6-2.1 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

563. *m(arce) · a[θ]ra[s - - -?]*

CIE 6074, Tab. LXXIII; *CIL* XI 7605; *NRIE* 927; *ET* Cr 1.106; BLUMHOFER, 11, No. 7; *PE*, XX, 2, p. 49.

Six cippi of the family *althra*, found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 27, Dm (base) 49 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

564. x · *alθras* · *m(arces)* · *c(lan)* ·

CIE 6075, Tab. LXXIII; *CIL* XI 7607; *NRIE* 928; *ET* Cr 1.107; BLUMHOFER, 11, No. 9, Abb. 22; *PE*, XX, 3, p. 49.

Six cippi of the family *althra*, found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 19 cm, Dm (base) 27 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.9-3.5 cm high.

ET's reading, *CIE* did not see so much.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

565. [*. al*]θras · *v(elus)* · *c(lan)* ·

CIE 6076, Tab. LXXIV; *CIL* XI 7609; *NRIE* 931; *ET* Cr 1.108; BLUMHOFER, 26, No. 8, Abb. 68; *PE*, XX, 4, p. 50.

Six cippi of the family *althra*, found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 53. H 53.5 cm, Dm (column) 14.5 cm, Dm (base) 34 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.2-5.1 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

566. [- - -] *alθras* [- - -]

CIE 6077, Tab. LXXIV; *CIL* XI 7606; *NRIE* 932; *ET* Cr 1.109; BLUMHOFER, 11, No. 8, Abb. 21; *PE*, XX, 5, p. 50.

Six cippi of the family *althra*, found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 14. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 28.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

567. [. . alθ]ras · m(arces) · c(lan)

CIE 6078, Tab. LXXIV; CIL XI 7608; NRIE 930; ET Cr 1.110; BLUMHOFER, 11, No. 10, Abb. 23; PE, XX. 6, p. 50.

Six cippi of the family *althra*, found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 10. H 32 cm, Dm (column) 20 cm, Dm (base) 27.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

568. v(el) · p[- - -]

CIE 6079; CIL XI 7643; BLUMHOFER, 65, No. 6+.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Column form, of *macco*. H 29 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4 cm high. Now disappeared.

One could perhaps also read v(el) a[lθras - - -], one more cippus of the family, possibly father of **565**.

No dating criteria (but if father of **565**, 1st half of 2nd century B.C.).



Figure 140: 568, facsimile of Mengarelli

569. A(ulus) Atili A(uli) f(ilius) P[- - -]

CIE 6080, Tab. LXXV; CIL XI 7612; CIL I² 2550; BLUMHOFER, 28, No. 15, Abb. 75.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 40. H 45 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 26 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.4-2.8 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

570. θανχvil · tamsni | velus : seχ

CIE 6081, Tab. LXXVI; CIL XI 7660; NRIE 926; ET Cr 1.111; BLUMHOFER, 98, No. 1; PE, DXXXVII. 3, p. 500.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIb₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 119. H 28 cm, B 28.5 cm, D 14 cm. Inscription on the front side. Letters 2.1-3.2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

571. θαν(χvil) · puntlnai · a(ules) · s(eχ)

CIE 6082, Tab. LXXVI; CIL XI 7654; NRIE 952; ET Cr 1.112; BLUMHOFER, 87, No. 1.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 169 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. Inv. No. 23. H 27 cm, B 37 cm, D 10.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3.5 cm high.

Reading of ET, CIE could not see so much.

1st half of 1st century B.C.

572. [.] *Precili C(ai) f(i)lius*

CIE 6084, Tab. LXXVII; *CIL* XI 7722 b; *CIL* I² 2608; *SE* XLIV, 1976, 198; BLUMHOFER, 16, No. 33.

Found close to Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 2. H 29.5 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 27 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2-3.6 cm high.

CIE did not see *P* of *Precili*, visible in my squeeze and accepted by CRISTOFANI 1976, 198.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

573. *L(ucius) Leptina Q(uinti) f(i)lius Terti*

CIE 6085, Tab. LXXVIII; *CIL* XI 7678; *CIL* I² 2579; BLUMHOFER, 37, No. 17, Abb. 102.

Found close to Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 76. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.6-3.2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

574. *C(aius) Fabrici C(ai) l(ibertus) Eros*

CIE 6086; *CIL* XI 7673; *CIL* I² 2572; BLUMHOFER, 51, No. 88.

Found close to Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 72. H 22 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 14.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

575. *Q(uintus) Pupi M(arci) f(i)lius*

CIE 6087; *CIL* XI 7692; *CIL* I² 2606; BLUMHOFER, 69, No. 35+.

Found close to Tomb No. 170. "A colonnetta su base scorniciata", of travertine. Inv. No. 164. H 18 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 28 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

576. *vel pricne[s - - -?]*

CIE 6088, Tab. LXXVI; *CIL* XI 7631; *NRIE* 917; *ET* Cr 1.113; BLUMHOFER, 10, No. 5, Abb. 19; *PE*, CDXXV. 1, p. 382.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 142. H 31 cm, Dm (column) 19.5 cm, Dm (base) 35 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.3-4.7 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

577. *M(arcus) Mun[i]u[s - - -]*

CIE 6089; *CIL* XI 7629; *CIL* I² 2599; BLUMHOFER, 29, No. 20, Abb. 78.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, base broken, of *macco*. Inv. No. 81. H 61 cm, Dm (column) 19.5 cm, Dm (base) 35 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

578. *L(ucius) Caecili Q(uinti) f(i)lius*

CIE 6090, Tab. LXXVII; *CIL* XI 7667; *CIL* I² 2558; BLUMHOFER, 35, No. 6, Abb. 92.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 36. H 25.5 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4-5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

579. *L(ucius) Pupi M(arci) f(ilius) Polio*

CIE 6091, Tab. LXXIX; *CIL* XI 7693; *CIL* I² 2605; BLUMHOFER, 39, No. 27, Abb. 109.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 112. H 20.5 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 19.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.8-2.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

580. *Sequnda Rufi|a M(arci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6092; *CIL* XI 7713; *CIL* I² 2610; BLUMHOFER, 95, No. 39.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 30. H 17.6 cm, B 26.5 cm, D 8.5 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 3.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

581. *Sanquinia C(ai) f(ilia)*

CIE 6093, Tab. LXXVIII; *CIL* XI 7714; *CIL* I² 2613; BLUMHOFER, 90, No. 13.

Found on the threshold of Tomb No. 170. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 75. H 28.5 cm, B 30.5 cm, D 10 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.9-3.4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

582. *m(arce) · punces · la(rθal) · c(lan) ·*

CIE 6094, Tab. LXXIX; *CIL* XI 7633; *NRIE* 914; *ET* Cr 1.114; BLUMHOFER, 27, No. 12, Abb. 72; *PE*, CDXXXII. 2, p. 388.

Found close to Tombs No. 169-171, probably in Tomb No. 169. Type IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 56. H 42.5 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 29 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.1-4.7 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

583. *v(el) · punce[s - -]*

CIE 6095, Tab. LXXX; *CIL* XI 7632; *NRIE* 916; *ET* Cr 1.115; BLUMHOFER, 27, No. 13, Abb. 73; *PE*, CDXXXII. 3, p. 388.

Found close to Tombs No. 169-171, probably in Tomb No. 169. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 42. H 40 cm, Dm (column) 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 34 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 5-5.4 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

584. *[. .] çipies · ca(es) · c(lan) · rufę*

CIE 6096, Tab. LXXX; *CIL* XI 7622; MENGARELLI 1915, 374; *NRIE* 912; *ET* Cr 1.116; BLUMHOFER, 27, No. 10, Abb. 70; *PE*, CXX. 1, p. 131.

Found close to Tombs No. 169-171. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 52. H 45 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 29 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.3-3.7 cm high.

The last letter may have been abbreviated, *ET* gives *ruf(e)*. Mengarelli saw the upper part of *F*, not visible in the photograph of *CIE*, and after it a triple colon, which could also present traces of an *E*.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

585. *[. .] cipie[s - -]*

CIE 6097; *CIL* XI 7621; *NRIE* 913; *ET* Cr 1.117; BLUMHOFER, 10, No. 2, Abb. 16; *PE*, CXX. 2, p. 131.

Found close to Tombs No. 169-171. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 151. H 38 cm, Dm (column) 14.8 cm, Dm (base) 23.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

586. [- -] *as · l(arthal) · c(lan)*

CIE 6098, Tab. LXXX; *CIL* XI 7641; *ET Cr* 1.118; BLUMHOFER, 13, No. 18, Abb. 28.

Found close to Tombs No. 169-171. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 159. H 30.5 cm, Dm (column) 20.5, Dm (base) 25 cm, of *macco*. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.3 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

587. *Anto(nia?) Blaesi*

CIE 6099, Tab. LXXXIII; *CIL* XI 7649; *CIL* I² 2555 et add. tertia; *ILLRP* 839; BLUMHOFER, 87-88, No. 2.

Found close to Tombs No. 169-171. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. Inv. No. 71. H 17 cm, B 23 cm, D 9.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.3-2.6 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

588. *A(ulus) Cosuti A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6100; *CIL* XI 7672; *CIL* I² 2571; BLUMHOFER, 35-36, No. 10.

Found in Tomb No. 173 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 165. H 24.5 cm, Dm (column) 12.5 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

589. *laris mvras* [- - -]

CIE 6101, Tab. LXXX; *CIL* XI 7628; *NRIE* 924; *ET Cr* 119; BLUMHOFER, 32-33, No. 9, Taf. 15; *PE*, CCCLIII. 1, p. 315.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, of *macco*. Inv. No. 127. H 40 cm, Dm (base) 24 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.3-3.9 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

590. [. .] *muras · v(elus) · c(lan)*

CIE 6102; *CIL* XI 7639a; *NRIE* 948; *ET Cr* 1.120; BLUMHOFER, 12, No. 15, Abb. 27; *PE*, CCCLIII. 2, p. 315.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 48. H 22.5 cm, Dm (column) 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 19 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.7 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

591. [- -] *as · v(elus) · c(lan)*

CIE 6103, Tab. LXXXI; *CIL* XI 7639b; *NRIE* 940; *ET Cr* 1.121; BLUMHOFER, 14, No. 22, Abb. 32.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 3. H 25.5 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 20 cm, of *macco*. Inscription on the column. Letters 3 cm high.

CIE: to be supplemented [*mur*] *as*.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

592. *m(arce) · tar[χna]s*

CIE 6104, Tab. LXXXIII; *CIL* XI 7636; *NRIE* 944; CRISTOFANI 1965, 51, No. 68; *ET Cr* 1.122; BLUMHOFER, 14-15, No. 25, Abb. 34; *PE*, DXLII. 40, p. 517.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 17. H 23.5 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

593. *arnθ · utacle[s - -]*

CIE 6105; *CIL* XI 7638; *NRIE* 945; *ET Cr* 1.123; BLUMHOFER, 25, No. 2, Abb. 63, Taf. 14; *PE*, DCIII. 1, p. 576.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 168. H 48 cm, Dm (column) 19 cm, Dm (base) 40 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.1 cm high.

CIE: *utaçli[*; Mengarelli's copy only shows the lowest part of a vertical for this last preserved letter.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

594. *A(ulus) Caecili A(uli) f(ilius) | Stati*

CIE 6106; *CIL* XI 7668; *CIL* I² 2557; BLUMHOFER, 67, No. 20+.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Column form, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 77. H 21.5 cm, Dm 12 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-2.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

595. *A(ulus) Caecili L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6107, Tab. LXXXI; *CIL* XI 7666; *CIL* I² 2556; BLUMHOFER, 34-35, No. 5, Abb. 91.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 79. H 24 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.1-2.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

596. *Q(uintus) Leptina Q(uinti) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6108, Tab. LXXXII; *CIL* XI 7677; *CIL* I² 2581; BLUMHOFER, 58, No. 27, Abb. 165.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 6. H 34 cm, Dm (column) 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 25 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.7-4.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

597. *A(ulus) Pub[- -]*

CIE 6109, Tab. LXXXI; *CIL* XI 7634; *CIL* I² 2607; BLUMHOFER, 16, No. 34, Taf. 7.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 154. H 28.5 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 31 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

598. *L(ucius) La[- -]r*

CIE 6110; *CIL* I² 2740; BLUMHOFER, 68, No. 28+.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Column form, of *nenfro*. Inscription engraved and painted. Now disappeared.

Names encountered in Caeretan cippi could be used to supplement, e.g., *L. La[tini] . . Nige]r*.
2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

599. *Atisia D(ecimi) f(ilia)*

CIE 6111; *CIL* XI 7650; *CIL* I² 2553; BLUMHOFER, 88, No. 3, Abb. 172.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. Inv. No. 147. H 30 cm, B 18 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.6-3.1 cm high.

Even though there is a 3.5 cm space on the damaged cippus before *A*, [*M*] *atisia* or [*P*] *atisia* are unlikely. *CIE*: *Jatisia*.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

600. *Fabricia*

CIE 6112, Tab. LXXXIII; *CIL* XI 7704; *CIL* I² 2573; BLUMHOFER, 88, No. 5.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 54. H 22 cm, B 23.5 cm, D 9.4 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.3-2.6 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

601. *Publīlia C(ai) l(iberta) | [- - -?]*

CIE 6113, Tab. LXXXIII; *CIL* XI 7711; *CIL* I² 2604; *SE* XLIV, 1976, p. 198; BLUMHOFER, 84, No. 9.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 73. H 20.5 cm, B 26 cm, D 13 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3 cm high.

f(ilia) or *l(iberta)*: see CRISTOFANI 1976, 198; *CIL* I add. My squeeze favours the latter, but Cristofani in *SE* prefers *f(ilia)*. The other flat of the roof could have borne the cognomen, but this is unlikely.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

602. *Ṭania Lu[- - -]*

CIE 6114, Tab. LXXXIV; *CIL* XI 7720; *CIL* I² 2547, add. tertia; BLUMHOFER, 90-91, No. 16, Taf. 30.

Found in the last part of Via sepolcrale principale. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 45. H 22 cm, B 25 cm, D 10 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5 cm high.

This is my reading from the squeeze, accepted by *CIL* I² add. *CIE* could see only *Ani[- - -]*. Another possibility is *Ḡavia L+[*

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

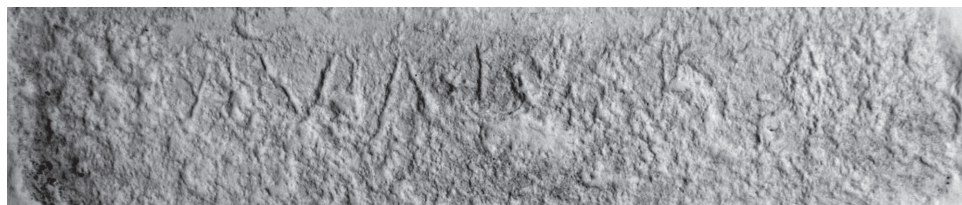


Figure 141: 602, squeeze

603. *[. .] Titini C(ai) [f(ilius)?]*

CIE 6115, Tab. LXXXII; *CIL* I² 2763; BLUMHOFER, 57-58, No. 25, Abb. 164.

Found in Via sepolcrale VIII. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 94. H 45.5 cm, Dm (column) 15.5 cm, Dm (base) 26 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.4-4.2 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

604. *l(ar)c(e) · mvnainas · l(ar)c(es) · c(lan)*

CIE 6116, Tab. LXXXIV; *SE* XIII, 1939, 476; *ET Cr* 1.124; BLUMHOFER, 12-13, No. 16; *PE*, CCCX-LIX. 1, p. 313.

Found in Tomb No. 198 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. H 32 cm, Dm (column) 29 cm, Dm (base) 36 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.9-3.8 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

605. [- -] *larθ* [- -]

CIE 6117, Tab. LXXXIV; *ET Cr* 1.125; MENGARELLI 1937, 368; BLUMHOFER, 27, No. 11, Abb. 71.

Found in Piazzetta della scaletta. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. Inv. No. 50. H 52 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 31 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.2 cm high.

Mengarelli saw [- -]xθxx(x) : *larθ* : ayx[- -]. I would not exclude the possibility that only the praenomen was written, so weak are the other traces.

1st half of the 2nd century B.C.?

606. *P(ublius) Grebo L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6118; *CIL* I² 2739; BLUMHOFER, 15-16, No. 30, Abb. 38.

Found in Piazzetta della scaletta. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 74. H 28.5 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 29 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.4-3.8 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

607. *C(aius) Titini M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6119, Tab. LXXXV; *CIL* I² 2759; BLUMHOFER, 41, No. 38, Abb. 119.

Found in Tomb No. 218. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 99. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.3-3.2 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

608. *a(vle) · crepus x[- -]*

CIE 6120, Tab. LXXXVI; *ET Cr* 1.126; BLUMHOFER, 14, No. 23; *PE*, CXXV. 1, p. 142.

Found in Tomb No. 219 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of travertine. Inv. No. 143. H 29 cm, Dm (column) 19 cm, Dm (base) 28 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.7-4.1 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

609. *C(aius) Titini C(ai) f(ilius) Castr[ensis]*

CIE 6121, Tab. LXXXVI; *CIL* XI 7722c; *CIL* I² 2618; BLUMHOFER, 41, No. 37.

Found in front of Tomb No. 230 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 161. H 26.5 cm, Dm (column) 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 14.2 cm. Inscription carved and painted on the column. Letters 2.3-2.7 cm high.

C of *C(ai)* partly visible in my squeeze. The cognomen supplemented by me; there are no other likely candidates (KAJANTO 1965, 208)

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

610. *M(arcus) Lepta M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6122, Tab. LXXXVII; *CIL* I² 2742; BLUMHOFER, 16, No. 31, Abb. 39.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 123. H 31 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 28 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.4-2.8 cm high.
4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

611. *M(arcus) Titini M(arci) l(ibertus) Sot(e)ric(us)*

CIE 6123, Tab. LXXXVIII; *CIL* I² 2760; *ILLRP* 1145; BLUMHOFER, 59, No. 31, Abb. 168.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 122, H 38 cm, Dm (column) 19 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.4-2.9 cm high.
2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

612. *P(ublius) Titini M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6124, Tab. LXXXVII; *CIL* I² 2761; BLUMHOFER, 41-42, No. 40, Abb. 121.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 129. H 31 cm, Dm (column) 19 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2-3.1 cm high.
1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

613. *Sex(tus) Aulni Sex(ti) f(ilius)*

CIE 6125, Tab. LXXXVIII; *CIL* I² 2727; BLUMHOFER, 34, No. 4, Abb. 90.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 130. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.4-3.2 cm high.
1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

614. *Lartia Maduia*

CIE 6126; *CIL* I² 2747; BLUMHOFER, 95, No. 37.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Now disappeared. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of tufa. H 18 cm, B 24.4, D 6.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”.
4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

615. *Magilia L(uci) l(iberta) Hebene*

CIE 6127, Tab. XC; *CIL* I² 2748; BLUMHOFER, 92, No. 25.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. Inv. No. 131. H 16.5 cm, B 35 cm, D 10.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.8-3.4 cm high.
2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

616. *Lucilia L(uci) l(iberta) Hebene*

CIE 6129; *CIL* I² 2745; BLUMHOFER, 95, No. 41.

Found placed by earlier excavators in Tomb No. 236. Now disappeared. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of marble. H 17 cm, B 26.4 cm, D 8.3 cm. Inscription on the “roof”.
2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

617. [- -]cu[- -]υσα

CIE 6130, Tab. LXXXIX; *ET Cr* 1.127; BLUMHOFER, 34, No. 1, Abb. 88.

Found in Via sepolcrale X. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 133. H 27 cm, Dm (base) 26 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.5 cm high.

CIE: Jjśa.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

618. [- -] *Joni M(arci) f(i)lius*

CIE 6131, Tab. LXXXIX; *CIL* I² 2754; BLUMHOFER, 38-39, No. 25.

Found in Via sepolcrale X. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 89. H 22 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.7 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

619. *P(ublius) Titini P(ubli) f(i)lius*

CIE 6132, Tab. LXXXIX; *CIL* I² 2762; BLUMHOFER, 42, No. 41, Abb. 122.

Found in Via sepolcrale X. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 132. H 33.5 cm, Dm (column) 16, Dm (base) 19 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.9-3.4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

620. *Larti Cuqrnia*

CIE 6133, Tab. XC; *CIL* I² 2733; BLUMHOFER, 89, No. 8.

Found in Via sepolcrale X. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 121. H 19 cm, B 26.5 cm, D 10 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.1-3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

621. *L(ucius) Seterna L(uci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6134, Tab. XCII; *SE* XIII, 1939, 477; *CIL* I² 2757; BLUMHOFER, 46, No. 61, Abb. 135.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 100. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 19 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.9-5.5 cm high.

CIE: f(i)lius, but *L* with dot after it is clear.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

622. *Lusia P(ubli) [f(i)lia]*

CIE 6135; *CIL* I² 2746; BLUMHOFER, 101, No. 6+.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. House form, of *peperino*, broken. H 17.5 cm, B 15 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Now disappeared.

Or *[l(iberta)]*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

623. *[Ti]tina L(uci) l(iberta) Hilaria*

CIE 6136; MENGARELLI 1937, 366, No. 23; BLUMHOFER, 96, No. 43.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of “calcare argilloso tenero” (Mengarelli). H 29 cm, B 38 cm, D 3.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Now disappeared.

Earlier editors did not supplement the gentilicium. They also read *Hillaria*, but the strokes hardly present *L*, rather, if anything, *H* in ligature. Such additional strokes often appear on the porous stone.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

624. *L(ucius) Manli C(ai) l(ibertus) Artimido[rus]*

CIE 6137, Tab. XCI; *CIL* I² 2750; BLUMHOFER, 45, No. 57, Abb. 131.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 101. H 22 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 15.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.6-3.1 cm high. 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

625. *L(ucius) Manlius L(uci) l(ibertus) Mi[- -]*

CIE 6138; *CIL* I² 2751, add. tertia; BLUMHOFER, 52, No. 94.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 102. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription, full of “ocra rossa”, on the column. Letters 3 cm high.

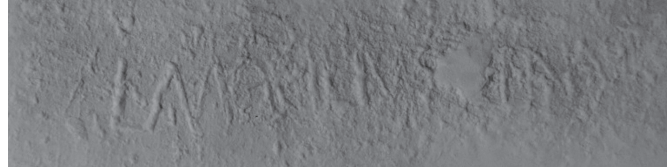


Figure 142: 625, squeeze

My reading, accepted in *CIL* I² add.; *CIE*:

L(ucius) Manli (mulieris) L(uci) l(ibertus) Salvi.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

626. *L(ucius) Manli L(uci) l(ibertus) Aristo*

CIE 6139; *CIL* I² 2749; BLUMHOFER, 52, No. 93.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 12.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2-2.7 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

627. *M(arcus) Cipi (mulieris) l(ibertus) Arclau[s]*

CIE 6140, Tab. XCII; *CIL* I² 2730, add. tertia; BLUMHOFER, 17, No. 38, Abb. 42.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 139. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 16.5 cm, Dm (base) 25.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-2.4 cm high.

CIL I² would prefer *M. Cipio Larcia u[xor]*, but this epitaph form is unknown in the cippi.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

628. *L(ucius) Caicili Vel(is) f(ilius)*

CIE 6141, Tab. XCIII; *CIL* I² 2728; BLUMHOFER, 35, No. 9, Abb. 95.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 16. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 12.8 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2-3.5 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

629. *C(aius) Tarna Tar+[- -]*

CIE 6142, Tab. XCIII; *CIL* I² 2758; BLUMHOFER, 40, No. 34, Abb. 115.

Found in front of Tombs No. 266-267 in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 103. H 21 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 15 (?) cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.4-3.2 cm high.



Figure 143: 629, squeeze

In my squeeze, the letter after the second *Tar-* could best be *N*. Filiation *Tarṇ[ae f.]* or cognomen from the gentilicium *Tarṇ[aeus]* or sim.?

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

630. *Nonia Rufa*

CIE 6143; *CIL* I² 2753; BLUMHOFER, 100, No. 11.

Found close to Tomb No. 285. Cristofani could not find it. Type Blumhofer IIIb₂, of *macco*. H 15 cm, B 65 cm, D 9.3 cm. Inscription on the front side.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

631. *L(ucius) S[- -]q L(uci) l(ibertus) Barna*

CIE 6144, Tab XCIV; *CIL* I² 2611; BLUMHOFER, 58-59, No. 30, Abb. 167.

Found in Tomb No. 323. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 95. H 36 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.4-3.7 cm high.

Before *L. l.*, one can see the lowest part of a stroke, which cannot be *I* or *S*, but might be an *A*. *S[etern]q?*

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.:

632. *M(arcus) Lucili M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6145, Tab XCIV; *CIL* I² 2744; BLUMHOFER, 55, No. 14, Abb. 157.

Found in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 96. H 40 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 25 cm, of *peperino*. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.8-4.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

633. *M[. .]ia*

CIE 6146; BLUMHOFER, 95, No. 38.

Found in Via sepolcrale IX. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. H 11.7 cm, B 17.6 cm, D 7 cm. Inscription on the "roof". Now disappeared.

M[an]ia, M[urr]ia or possibly *M[adu]ia?*

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

634. *L(ucius) [. .]m[. .]ir (?)*

CIE 6149; BLUMHOFER, 37, No. 16, Abb. 101, Taf. 16.

Found on the bridge to Tumulus II. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 16.5 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm, Dm (base) 12 cm. Painted inscription on the column.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

635. *vel : matunas larisalisa : | an : cn ουθi · cεriχunce*

CIE 6159, Tab. XCVI; *CII* 2600a; *NRIE* 1185; *TLE* 51; *ET* Cr 5.3; BLUMHOFER, 31, No. 1, Abb. 82; *PE*, CCCXXXVIII, 8, p. 304.

Found in the *Tomba dei Rilievi*, from the 3rd quarter of the 4th century (NASO 1993, 490). Type Blumhofer IIb₁, of *macco*. H 38 cm, Dm (column) 22 cm, Dm (base) 50 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3-5 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

636. *larθi · matuna(i) · arθal|isa*

CIE 6160, Tab. XCVI; *CII* 2600 b; *ET Cr* 1.139; BLUMHOFER, 98, No. 2; *PE*, CCCXXXVIII. 9, p. 304.

Found in the *Tomba dei Rilievi*. Type Blumhofer IIIb₂, of *macco*. H 15 cm, B 27 cm, D 26 cm. Inscription on the front side. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

ET: (l)arθalisa.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

637. *A(ulus) Coponiu[s] | [T]itinius*

CIE 6161; MENGARELLI 1915, 385, No. 135; *CIL XI* 7722 a; *CIL I²* 2570; BLUMHOFER, 67, No. 21+.

Found close to the *Tomba dei Rilievi*. “Column”, of *macco*. Inv. No. 35. H 49.2 cm, Dm (column) 9.8 cm, Dm (base) 22.2 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4 cm high. Now disappeared.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

638. *M(arcus) Q(uintus) Somnii*

CIE 6162; *CIL XI* 7694; *CIL I²* 2614; BLUMHOFER, 70, No. 37+.

Found close to the *Tomba dei Rilievi*. Column of *nenfro*. H 15.8 cm, Dm (column) 6.8 cm, Dm (base) 9 cm. Inscription on the column. Now disappeared.

No criteria for dating.

639. *P(ublius) N[. . .]usi P(ubli) l(ibertus) Sera()*

CIE 6163; *CIL XI* 7722c; *CIL I²* 2603; BLUMHOFER, 52, No. 95.

Found close to the *Tomba dei Rilievi*. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 9.4 cm, Dm (base) 12 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.8-4.2 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

640. *Atilia A(uli) l(iberta) Scura*

CIE 6164, Tab. XCVIII; *CIL XI* 7701; *CIL I²* 2552; BLUMHOFER, 92, No. 22, Taf. 31.

Found close to the *Tomba dei Rilievi*. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 32. H 19.5 cm, B 26.5 cm, D 8.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 1.9-2.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

641. *M(arcus) Otroni M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6165, Tab. XCVII; *CIL I²* 2755; BLUMHOFER, 56, No. 17, Abb. 160.

Found in Tomb No. 406 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *tufa*. Inv. No. 8. H 37 cm, Dm (column) 20 cm, Dm (base) 27.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.9-4.1 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

642. *larθ : θve[θlie]ς : arnθal : clan*

CIE 6166; *ET Cr* 1.140; BLUMHOFER, 32, No. 7, Taf. 15; *PE*, CCLXXIV. 8, p. 256.

Found in front of Tombs No. 412 and 413. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, of *nenfro*. Column broken. Inv. No. 57, H 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 29.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.2-3.7 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

643. *vel · crepūš · [lar]θialisa*

CIE 6167, Tab. XCVII; *SE* XIII, 1939, 477; *ET Cr* 1.141; BLUMHOFER, 32, No. 5, Abb. 86; *PE*, CXXXV. 2, p. 142.

Found in front of Tombs 412 and 413. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, of *macco*. Inv. No. 13. H 29 cm, Dm (column) 20 cm, Dm (base) 38.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.8-3.8 cm high.

Reading of *ET*, but the filiation ends in the ordinary *-sa*, not *-śa*, as in *ET*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

644. *laris a[- - -]s*

CIE 6168; *ET Cr* 1.142; BLUMHOFER, 50, No. 84.

Found in front of Tombs No. 412-413. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 97. H 24.5 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 31 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.2 cm high. Now disappeared.

CIE did not see the *A* beginning the gentilicium.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

645. *L(ucius) Larci M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6171, Tab. XCIX; *CIL* I² 2741; BLUMHOFER, 55, No. 12, Abb. 155.

Found in Tomb No. 424 of the Hellenistic period. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 124. H 37 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 22 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4-4.6 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

646. *[- - -]s · m(arces) · clan)*

CIE 6173, Tab. XCIX; *ET Cr* 1.144; BLUMHOFER, 26, No. 7, Abb. 67.

Found close to Recinto monumentale. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*, broken. Inv. No. 146. H 34 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 26 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 5.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

647. *C(aius) Manlius C(ai) f(ilius) L(uci) n(epos)*

CIE 6174, Tab. C; *CIL* XI 7627; *CIL* I² 2598; BLUMHOFER, 28-29, No. 19.

Found close to Recinto monumentale. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*, base broken. Inv. No. 5. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 15.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 5-5.5 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

648. *Clodia Se[- - -]*

CIE 6175; *CIL* I² 2731; BLUMHOFER, 96, No. 44.

Found in Via sepolcrale principale, behind the Tomb of Marce Ursus. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄. Inscription on the "roof". Now disappeared.

Se[x(ti) f(ilia)] or *Se[cunda]*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

649. *Cornelia Sp(uri) f(ilia)*

CIE 6176; *CIL* I² 2732; BLUMHOFER, 94-95, No. 36.

Found in Via sepolcrale principale, behind the Tomb of Marce Ursus. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 106. H 16 cm, B 21 cm, D 7 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5 cm high. Now disappeared. 2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

650. *M(arcus) Curvi M(arci) l(ibertus) Salvi*

CIE 6177; *CIL* I² 2735; BLUMHOFER, 50-51, No. 86.

Found in Via sepolcrale principale, behind the Tomb of Marce Ursus. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 105. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 9 cm, Dm (base) 13 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

651. *A(ulus) Curvi A(uli) Q(uinti) l(ibertus) Pape*

CIE 6178, Tab. C; *CIL* I² 2734; BLUMHOFER, 43, No. 47.

Found in Via sepolcrale principale, behind the Tomb of Marce Ursus. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*, base broken. Inv. No. 107. H 24.5 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3-3.6 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

652. *Cutia M(arci) l(iberta)*

CIE 6179, Tab. CI; *CIL* I² 2736; BLUMHOFER, 84, No. 11, Abb. 171.

Found in Via sepolcrale principale, behind the Tomb of Marce Ursus. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 43. H 21.5 cm, B 27 cm, D 13 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3.6-4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

653. [. . Co]ponius + f(ilius)

CIE 6186, Tab. CII; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 552, No. 5; *AEp* 1968, No. 181e; *CIL* I² 3304; BLUMHOFER, 61, No. 6.

Found in Tomb No. 5. Type Blumhofer IIc, of *macco*. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 11 c, Dm (base) 24 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2-2.7 cm high.

AEp prefers [Pom?]ponius, but this is not encountered at Caere, while *Coponius* occurs in **637**, **702**.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

654. *Tania Orculnia*

CIE 6187, Tab. CIII; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 251, No. 4; *SE* LXVII, 1979, 341, No. 55, Tav. CIII; *CIL* I² 3309; BLUMHOFER, 79, No. 5.

Found in Tomb No. 5. Type Blumhofer IIIa₂, of tufa. H 24 cm, B 25 cm, D 13 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.2-3 cm high.

My reading in *SE* LXVII, 1979, 341.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

655. *Murria Q(uinti) f(ilia) | Secunda*

CIE 6188, Tab. CIII; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 553, No. 6; *CIL* I² 3308; BLUMHOFER, 89, No. 11.

Found in Tomb No. 6. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *macco*. H 23 cm, B 22 cm, D 7 cm. Inscription on the front side. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

656. *Ç(aius) Trebon[i - - -]*

CIE 6189, Tab. CIII; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 553-54, No. 7; *CIL I²* 3307; BLUMHOFER, 15, No. 19.

Found in Tomb No. 6. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. H 21 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.8-2.2 cm high.

CIE: *Grebo*, but *G* in the photograph is made by pencil, while the stone has *T*, as my squeeze shows.



Figure 144: 656, squeeze



Figure 145: 656, photograph of *CIE*

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

657. *C(aius) Grebo C(ai) f(iilius)*

CIE 6190, Tab. CIII; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 554, No. 8; *CIL I²* 3306; BLUMHOFER, 36, No. 14, Abb. 99.

Found in Tomb No. 6. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 36 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.8-2.3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

658. *M(arcus) Tetti C(ai) f(iilius)*

CIE 6191, Tab. CIV; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 554, No. 9; *CIL I²* 3319; BLUMHOFER, 57, No. 24, Taf. 22.

Found in Tomb No. 6. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of tufa. H 45 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm, of tufa. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

659. *[. .] Teti [- - -]*

CIE 6192, Tab. CIV; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 554-555, No. 10; *CIL I²* 3320; BLUMHOFER, 59, No. 32.

Found in Tomb No. 6. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of tufa. H 36 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 22 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high.

In the photograph of *CIE*, one might discern *C. f.*

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

660. *M(arcus) Ponti M(arci) f(iilius) Scurra*

CIE 6193, Tab. CV; *SE XXXVI*, 1968, 252, No. 5; *CIL I²* 3312; BLUMHOFER, 61, No. 7.

Found in Tomb No. 7. Type Blumhofer IIc, of tufa. H 48 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 27 cm, of tufa. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

661. *L(ucius) Teti L(uci) f(iilius)*

CIE 6194, Tab. CV; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 555, No. 11; *CIL I²* 3318; BLUMHOFER, 63, No. s4.

Found in Tomb No. 8. Column, base broken, of tufa. H 18 cm, Dm (column) 9 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.1-3.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

662. *laris : a[t]ies : an cn : tamera : φurθce*

CIE 6195, Tab. CVI; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 555-556, No. 12; *TLE*² 863; *ET Cr* 5.4; BLUMHOFER, 7, No. 1, Abb. 5, Taf. 2; *PE*, LXIX. 1, p. 92.

Found in Tomb No. 3, Via delle Colonnette. Type Blumhofer IIa₁, of *macco*. H 19.5 cm, Dm (column) 19.3 cm, Dm (base) 37.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 1.8-2.4 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

663. *ram(θa) · cre|ic[i]*

CIE 6197, Tab. CVII; *SE XXXVI*, 1968, 252, No. 6; *ET*, Cr 1.149; BLUMHOFER, 82, No. 2; *PE*, CXXXIII. 1, p. 141.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of tufa. H 15 cm, B 24 cm, D 12 cm. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Letters 3.3-4.6 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

664. [- - -]nas · xx[- - -]

CIE 6198, Tab. CIV; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 556, No. 13; *ET Cr* 1.150; BLUMHOFER, 13, No. 17.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIa₂. H 11 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 6.5 cm high.

Possibly *l(ar)i(sal) [c(lan)]*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

665. [. .] Ponti L(uci) f(ilius)

CIE 6199, Tab. CVII; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 557-58, No. 17; *CIL I*² 3310; BLUMHOFER, 39, No. 26.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 9 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

666. *M(arcus) Ponti M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6200, Tab. CVII; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 558, No. 18; *CIL I*² 3311; BLUMHOFER, 56-57, No. 20, Abb. 163, Taf. 22.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of tufa. H 43 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 30 cm, of tufa. Inscription on the column. Letters 4-5.3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

667. *M(arcus) Rusi M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6201, Tab. CVIII; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 557, No. 16; *CIL I*² 3314; BLUMHOFER, 57, No. 22, Taf. 22.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of tufa. H 32 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm, of tufa. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-2.9 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

668. *Saturia C(ai) f(ilia)*

CIE 6202, Tab. CIX; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 557, No. 15; *CIL I*² 3315; BLUMHOFER, 90, No. 14.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of tufa. H 23 cm, B 30 cm, D 8 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 3.3-3.9 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

669. [*. Sta*]tori *M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6203, Tab. CVIII; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 556-57, No. 14; *CIL* I² 3316; BLUMHOFER, 39-40, No. 30, Abb. 111.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 17 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.6-3.2 cm high.

My squeeze has before *T* a stroke, which should come from *V*; as, however, names like *Sutori*, *Tutori* are not found in southern Etruria, the stroke may not belong to a letter.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

670. *L(ucius) Treboni L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6204; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 253, No. 8; *CIL* I² 3321; BLUMHOFER, 42, No. 42.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 20 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-2.3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

671. [- -]oilia *A(uli) f(ilia)*

CIE 6205, Tab. CIX; *SE* XXXVI, 1968, 252, No. 7; *CIL* I² 3303; BLUMHOFER, 91, No. 20.

Found in Via delle Serpi. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of tufa. H 16 cm, B 22 cm, D 8.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.2-2.4 cm high.

CIE: [Cl?]oilia; *CIL* I²: [Cl- vel C]oilia.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

672. *L(ucius) Verati L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6221; *SE* XXXVII, 1969, 323, No. 10; *CIL* I² 3322.

Found at the door of the *Tomba dei Claudii* (4th century B.C.), where this is the only cippus and the only Latin inscription. Column of *peperino*. H 22 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 19 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.9-2.3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

673. *M(arcus) Rufi (mulieris) l(ibertus) Felix*

CIE 6223; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 531-32; *CIL* I² 3313; BLUMHOFER, 24, No. 74.

Found in 1962 in Laghetto. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. H 23 cm, Dm (column) 11.5 cm, Dm (base) 17 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.2-4.5 cm high. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

674. *la(rθi) · tētni*

CIE 6224, Tab. CXIII; *ET* Cr 1.162; BLUMHOFER, 83, No. 5, Taf. 19; *PE*, DLV. 1, p. 536.

Found in Laghetto. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 51. H 20 cm, B 26.5 cm, D 15 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.3-4 cm high.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE*: *petni*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

675. *Atia M(arci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6225; *CIL* I² 2726; BLUMHOFER, 98, No. 3.

Found close to the tumulus *del Colonello*. Type Blumhofer IIIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 64. H 12 cm, B 18 cm, D 7.5 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5-2.7 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

676. *Marcio Car()*

CIE 6226; *CIL* I² 2752; MENGARELLI 1937, 373, No. 54; BLUMHOFER, 67, No. 22+.

Found close to the tumulus *del Colonello*. Column of “*pietra basaltica tenera*” (Mengarelli). Inv. No. 120. H 23.5 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 14.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2 cm high. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

677. *M(arcus) Magili M(arci) l(ibertus) Come*

CIE 6228; *CIL* XI 7685; *CIL* I² 2590; BLUMHOFER, 44, No. 53.

Found “lungo la via fra Monte Pelato e Monte Ercole”. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. Inv. No. 128. H 21 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 13 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

678. *v(el) ap[- - -] c(lan)*

CIE 6229; *ET Cr* 1.166; BLUMHOFER, 64, No. 2+.

From the farm Casaccia. Column. Now disappeared.

No criteria for dating.

679. *l(arθ) · apries · a(vles) · c(lan)*

CIE 6230, Tab. CXIII; *SE XXXV*, 1967, 559; *ET Cr* 1.167; BLUMHOFER, 26, No. 9, Abb. 69; *PE*, XLVI. 4, p. 75.

Of unknown provenance. In Villa Giulia (*CIE*), or in the necropolis of Cerveteri (BLUMHOFER). Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. H 52 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 28 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.1-4.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

680. *[- - -]ara : c[. . .]s | [- - -]p[- - -]*

CIE 6231; *ET Cr* 1.168; BLUMHOFER, 87, No. 23.

Of unknown provenance. Type Blumhofer IIIa₃, of *macco*. Inscription on both flats of the “roof”. Now disappeared.

Might be, e.g., *[l]arθ[i] c[ipi.] s(εχ)*, but the second line remains obscure.

No criteria for dating.

681. *[- - -]arus · v(elus) · c(lan)*

CIE 6232; *ET Cr* 1.169; BLUMHOFER, 66, No. 14+.

Of unknown provenance, column of *macco*, inscription on the base. Now disappeared.

Insufficient criteria for dating.

682. *[l]arθ · caθis*

CIE 6233; *ET Cr* 1.170; BLUMHOFER, 64, No. 3+.

Once in the Ruspoli House. Column of *nenfro*, inscription on the base. Now disappeared.
Insufficient criteria for dating.

683. *a(vle) : h̄ermna[s - -]*

CIE 6234; *CII* App. 823; *ET Cr* 1.171; BLUMHOFER, 64, No. 5+.

Of unknown provenance. Column of *nenfro*. Now disappeared.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE*: *harmna*.

No criteria for dating.

684. *l(arθ) · suces · l(arθal) · c(lan)*

CIE 6235; *CII* I 449; *ET Cr* 1.172; BLUMHOFER, 65, No. 7+; *PE*, DXXX. 2, p. 495.

Of unknown provenance. “In una stele a Cerveteri”. Now disappeared.

Insufficient criteria for dating.

685. *vel · puntlnas · larceosa*

CIE 6236; *CII* 2577 bis; *ET Cr* 1.173; BLUMHOFER, 64, No. 1+; *PE*, DXXXIII. 1, p. 497-498, WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 151-52, Fig. 35; *SE* LXV-LXVIII, 2002, 457-58, No. 136 (D. BRIQUEL); BRIQUEL 2016, 96-99, No. 39.

Of unknown provenance, acquired in 1862 with the collection Campana by the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *peperino*. H 36 cm, Dm (column) 25 cm, Dm (base) 40 cm. Inscription on the base.

CIE from Mengarelli’s copy: *supitlnas*; Briquel: *suntlnas*, based on the early copies of the inscription. But of the possible names, *puntlnas* is the only one found at Caere (571).

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

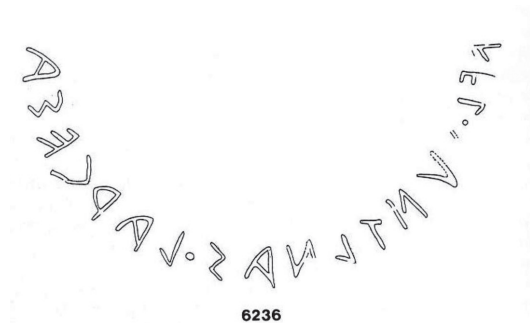


Figure 146: 685, facsimile in WIKANDER–WIKANDER

686. *l(ar)i(s) · tursus · l(ar)i(sal) · c(lan)*

CIE 6237; *CIL* XI 3691 a; *ET Cr* 1.174; BLUMHOFER, 65, No. 8+; *PE*, CLXXIII. 1, p. 551.

Once in the House Ruspoli. Column of marble, H 22 cm. inscription “inter basim et cylindrum”. Now disappeared.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.?

687. *M(arcus) : La() Vib(ia) n(atus) La(rtis) f(ilius) (?)*

CIE 6238; *CIL* I² 2577; BLUMHOFER, 72, No. 50+.

Of unknown provenance. Column of *peperino*. H 37 cm, Dm (base) 22 cm. Inscription on the column. Now disappeared.

My reading trying to follow Mengarelli’s copy, but it is very uncertain. Possibly *M(arcus) Lavili A(uli) f(ilius)*; cf. 722.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

688. *T(itus) Acilius L(uci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6239, Tab. CXIII; *CIL* XI 3635; *CIL* I² 1931; *ILLRP* 829; BLUMHOFER, 29, No. 21, Abb. 79.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. H 46 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 67 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

689. *T(itus) Acili T(iti) f(ilius)*

CIE 6240, Tab. CXIII; *CIL* XI 3636; *CIL* I² 1932; BLUMHOFER, 60, No. 3.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. 1309. Type Blumhofer IIc, of *macco*. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 16.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

690. *C(aius) Aerele L(uci) l(ibertus) Sal(vius)*

CIE 6241, Tab. CXIV; *CIL* I² 2722; BLUMHOFER, 17, No. 36, Abb. 41.

Of unknown provenance. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 128. H 34 cm, Dm (column) 27 cm, Dm (base) 29 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.6-3.3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

691. *M(arcus) Amerite C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6242; *CIL* I² 2724; BLUMHOFER, 66, No. 16+.

Of unknown provenance. Column of *nenfro*. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 9.8 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Now disappeared.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

692. *L(ucius) Anici L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6243, Tab. CXIV; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 558, No. 19; *CIL* I² 3302; BLUMHOFER, 54, No. 6, Abb. 149.

Of unknown provenance. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *tufa*. H 43 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 30 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.1-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

693. *M(arcus) Atei M(arci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6244; *CIL* XI 3637; *CIL* I² 1933; BLUMHOFER, 71, No. 45+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of *nenfro*. H 31 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 15.5 cm. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

694. *L(ucius) Atili C(ai) f(ilius) Serane*

CIE 6245; *CIL* XI 7597; *CIL* I² 2551; *ILLRP* 838; BLUMHOFER, 34, No. 3, Abb. 89.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *macco*. H 28.5 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.9-3.4 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

695. *C(aius) Attius C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6246; *CIL* XI 3638a; *CIL* I² 1934a; BLUMHOFER, 67, No. 18+.

Of unknown provenance. Bormann saw it in 1881 in the Santelli store of antiquities. Column with low base.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

696. *C(aius) Atti M(arci) f(ilius) Buria*

CIE 6247; *CIL* XI 3638b; *CIL* I² 1934b; BLUMHOFER, 67, No. 19+.

Of unknown provenance, Ancona acquired it from Santelli for Milan. Column form cippus similar to

695.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

697. *A(ulus) Caesi A(uli) l(ibertus) Ale()*

CIE 6248; *CIL* XI 3640; *CIL* I² 1936; BLUMHOFER, 71, No. 46+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of *nenfro*. H 38 cm. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

698. *Caesia | (mulieris) l(iberta) Surisca*

CIE 6249; *CIL* XI 3641; *CIL* I² 1937; BLUMHOFER, 102, No. 9+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the Campana garden in Rome. House form cippus. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

699. *L(ucius) Calvili L(uci) Q(uinti) l(ibertus) Salvi*

CIE 6250; *CIL* XI 3642; *CIL* I² 1938; BLUMHOFER, 71, No. 47.

Of unknown provenance. Bormann saw it at Caere in the garden of the Augustinian monastery. Column of marble.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

700. *L(ucius) Camerius (mulieris) l(ibertus) Saturnio*

CIE 6251, Tab. CXV; *CIL* XI 3643; *CIL* I² 1939; *ILLRP* 830; BLUMHOFER, 17, No. 37, Taf. 7.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Now in the Archaeological Park of Caere. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 140. H 34.5 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 25 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3-3.6 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

701. *Campatia Q(uinti) f(ilia) Rufa*

CIE 6252; *CIL* XI 3644, XI 1343 add.; *CIL* I² 1940; *SE* XLIV, 1976, 195; BLUMHOFER, 101, No. 3+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. *CIL*: column form, by mistake? Now disappeared.

CIL and *CIE*: *Rum*, but *Rufa* suggested by me and accepted by CRISTOFANI 1976, 195; **460** shows a homonym.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

702. *A(ulus) Coponius (mulieris) l(ibertus) Secundus*

CIE 6253; *CIL* XI 3645; *CIL* I² 1941; BLUMHOFER, 51, No. 87.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, base broken. H 12.5 cm, Dm (column) 12.5 cm, Dm (base) 13.5 cm. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

703. *T(itus) Cup[- - - A]poloni*

CIE 6254, Tab. CXV; *CIL* XI 3646; *CIL* I² 1942; BLUMHOFER, 43, No. 46, Abb. 125.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1312. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 22.5 cm, Dm (column) 11.5 cm, Dm (base) 14 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

704. *A(ulus) Egnati M(arci) f(ilius) Ae[- - -?]*

CIE 6255; *CIL* XI 3647; *CIL* I² 1943; BLUMHOFER, 68, No. 24+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of *nenfro*. H 23 cm. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

705. *L(ucius) Equiti C(ai) f(ilius) Caecil(ianus) Postim(us)*

CIE 6256, Tab. CXVI; *CIL* XI 3649; *CIL* I² 1945; *ILLRP* 831; BLUMHOFER, 54, No. 8, Abb. 151.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1320. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 41 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 30 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

706. *L(ucius) Equiti L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6257, Tab. CXVI; *CIL* XI 3648; *CIL* I² 1944; BLUMHOFER, 28, No. 18, Abb. 77.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. H 45 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 38.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 6 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

707. *L(ucius) Faltini M(arci) f(ilius) Niger*

CIE 6258, Tab. CXVII; *CIL* XI 3651; *CIL* I² 1947; BLUMHOFER, 36, No. 11, Abb. 96.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

708. *M(arcus) Faltini La(rtis) f(ilius)*

CIE 6259; *CIL* XI 3650; *CIL* I² 2574; *ILLRP* 840; BLUMHOFER, 68, No. 26+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column form "litteris pessimis" (*CIL*). Now disappeared.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

709. *M(arcus) Faltini M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6260, Tab. CXVII; *CIL* XI 7598; *CIL* I² 1946; BLUMHOFER, 54, No. 9, Abb. 152.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1295. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 45 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 37 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

710. *M(arcus) Fani L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6261, Tab. CXV; *CIL* XI 3652; *CIL* I² 1948; BLUMHOFER, 36, No. 12, Abb. 97.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. C 5467. H 22 cm, Dm (column) 15 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.7 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

711. *Fannia L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6262, Tab. CXV; *CIL* XI 3653; *CIL* I² 1949; BLUMHOFER, 88, No. 6.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. H 21 cm, B 22 cm, D 6 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

712. *A(ulus) Fulcinius A(uli) l(ibertus) | Menelaus*

CIE 6263; *CIL* XI 3654; *CIL* I² 1950; BLUMHOFER, 72, No. 48+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of marble. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

713. *M(arcus) Fulcinius M(arci) f(ilius) Ru[ffus]*

CIE 6264; *CIL* XI 3655; *CIL* I² 1951; BLUMHOFER, 68, No. 27+.

Found in a tomb in Banditaccia, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of marble. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 16.5 cm. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

714. *L(ucius) Gavili L(uci) l(ibertus) Menol(aus)*

CIE 6265, Tab. CXVIII; *CIL* XI 3657; *CIL* I² 1953; BLUMHOFER, 43, No. 49.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 19 cm, Dm (column) 9 cm, Dm (base) 10.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.1 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

715. *P(ublius) Gavili L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6267, Tab. CXIX; *CIL* XI 3656; *CIL* I² 1952; BLUMHOFER, 55, No. 11, Abb. 154.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1298. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 48 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 32 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

716. *P(ublius) Gavili P(ubli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6268, Tab. CXIX; *CIL* XI 7674; *CIL* I² 2575; BLUMHOFER, 36, No. 13, Abb. 98.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Archaeological Park of Caere. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. Inv. No. 1. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 18 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.3-2.7 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

717. *Gavilia M(arci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6269; *CIL* XI 3659; *CIL* I² 1955; BLUMHOFER, 101, No. 4+.

Of unknown provenance. Small cippus of the house form. Lommatsch (*CIL* I²) saw it in Paris, but Cristofani could not find it.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

718. *L(ucius) Hatile Arconides*

CIE 6270, Tab. CXX; *CIL* XI 3660; *CIL* I² 1956; *ILLRP* 832; BLUMHOFER, 61, No. 9.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1288. Type Blumhofer IIc, of *macco*. H 38 cm, Dm (column) 12.5 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

719. *C(aius) Hostili M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6271, Tab. CXX; *CIL* XI 3661; *CIL* I² 1957; BLUMHOFER, 36-37, No. 15, Abb. 100.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 9 cm, Dm (base) 10.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

720. *M(arcus) Larci L(uci) f(ilius) C(ai) n(epos)*

CIE 6272; *CIL* I² 2578; *SE* XLIV, 1976, 195; BLUMHOFER, 68, No. 29+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of “*pietra calcarea tenera*”. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 20 cm. Inscription on the column. Now disappeared.

Possibly identical with **721** (*SE* XLIV, 1976, 195).

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

721. *M(arcus) Larci L(uci) f(ilius) Gal()*

CIE 6273; *CIL* XI 3662; *CIL* I² 1958; *ILLRP* 833; *SE* XLIV, 1976, 195; BLUMHOFER, 69, No. 30+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column, H 21 cm. Now disappeared.

Possibly double publication of **720**, and, instead of the cognomen, one should read *C. n.* (*SE* XLIV, 1976, 195).

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

722. *Lavilia M(arci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6274, Tab. CXXX; *CIL* XI 3663; *CIL* I² 1959; BLUMHOFER, 89, No. 9.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type IIIa₄, of *macco*. H 11 cm, B 21 cm, D 4 cm. Inscription on the “roof”. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

723. *M(arcus) Lucili C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6275; *CIL* XI 3664; *CIL* I² 1960; BLUMHOFER, 69, No. 32+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of *nenfro*. H 45 cm. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

724. *L(ucius) Lutati M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6276, Tab. CXXI; *CIL* XI 3665; *CIL* I² 1961; BLUMHOFER, 27, No. 19, Abb. 104.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1308. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 15, Dm (base) 20 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

725. *C(aius) Manli A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6277, Tab. CXXI; *CIL* XI 3666; *CIL* I² 1962; BLUMHOFER, 37-38, No. 19, Abb. 105.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1307. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 16.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2-3.8 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

726. *L(ucius) Manli A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6278, Tab. CXXII; *CIL* XI 3667; *CIL* I² 1963; BLUMHOFER, 38, No. 21, Abb. 106.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1310. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm, Dm (base) 11 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

727. *C(aius) Mini M(arci) L(uci) l(ibertus) Artemo*

CIE 6279, Tab. CXXII; *CIL* XI 3668; *CIL* I² 1964; *ILLRP* 834; BLUMHOFER, 45, No. 58, Abb. 132.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 26.5 cm, Dm (column) 13.5 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

728. *A(ulus) Numoni A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6280; *CIL* XI 3670; *CIL* I² 1965; BLUMHOFER, 69, No. 34+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the Campana garden. Column of *nenfro*. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

729. *C(aius) Numoni A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6281, Tab. CXXIII; *CIL* XI 7596; *CIL* I² 2602; BLUMHOFER, 56, No. 15, Abb. 158.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1292. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 37.5 cm, Dm (column) 21 cm, Dm (base) 27 (?) cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

730. *C(aius) Numoni L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6282, Tab. CXXIII; *CIL* XI 3671; *CIL* I² 1966; BLUMHOFER, 56, No. 16, Abb. 159.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1299. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 37.5 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.8-3.4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

731. *C(aius) Orgui A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6283; *CIL* XI 3671a; *CIL* I² 1967; BLUMHOFER, 38, No. 24, Abb. 108, Taf. 17.



Figure 147: 731, photograph of Blumhofer

Of unknown provenance, seen in 1867 in Rome in the Pennelli store of antiquities. *CIE* could not find it, but Blumhofer found it in the yard of S. Maria dell' Anima in Rome. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 27 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 14 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

Earlier editors: *Orcui*, but in Blumhofer's photograph, *G* is clear (cf. *Urgius*, *Urgulanius*).

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

732. *L(ucius) Oti L(uci) l(ibertus) Eros*

CIE 6284, Tab. CXXIV; *CIL* XI 3672; *CIL* I² 1968; BLUMHOFER, 45, No. 59, Abb. 133.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1302. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm, Dm (base) 13.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

733. *C(aius) Pabate L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6285, Tab. CXXIV; *CIL* XI 3673; *CIL* I² 1969; *ILLRP* 835; BLUMHOFER, 56, No. 18, Abb. 161.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 38 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

3rd quarter of 2nd century B.C.

734. *M(arcus) Paci M(arci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6286, Tab. CCXXV; *CIL* XI 3674; *CIL* I² 1970; BLUMHOFER, 45-46, No. 60, Abb. 134.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 24.5 cm, Dm (column) 14.5, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

735. *M(arcus) Ponti M(arci) l(ibertus)*

CIE 6287, Tab. CXXV; *CIL* XI 3675; *CIL* I² 1971; BLUMHOFER, 58, No. 29, Abb. 166.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1290. Type Blumhofer IIb₃, of *nenfro*. H 34 cm, Dm (column) 15.5 cm, Dm (base) 25 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2-3.9 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

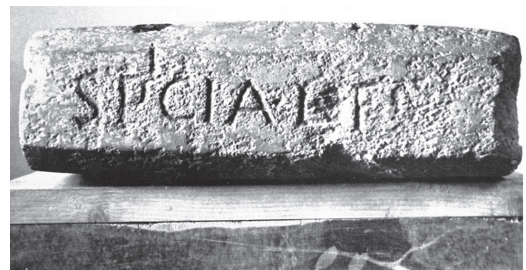
736. *Sp' i'cia L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6288, Tab. CXXX; *CIL* XI 3678; *CIL* I² 1973; BLUMHOFER, 90, No. 15.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. H 21.5 cm, B 28 cm, D 6 cm. Inscription on the "roof".

CIE *Secia*, *CIL* I² add. hesitates in the face of *CIE*'s reading. *CIE*'s photograph clearly shows that *SPCIA* was first written and *I* added above the line.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.



6288

Figure 148: 736, photograph of *CIE*

737. *C(aius) Sentius | C(ai) l(ibertus) Chilo*

CIE 6289; *CIL* XI 3677; *CIL* I² 1972; BLUMHOFER, 72, No. 51+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column, H 21 cm. Now disappeared.
3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

738. *L(ucius) Gavili L(uci) l(ibertus) Stati*

CIE 6266, Tab. CXVIII; *CIL* XI 3658; *CIL* I² 1954; BLUMHOFER, 43-44, No. 50, Abb. 126.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 21.5 cm, Dm (column) 11.3 cm, Dm (base) 11.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-2.4 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

739. *C(aius) Statori C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6290; *CIL* XI 3679; *CIL* I² 1974; BLUMHOFER, 70, No. 38+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Campanari. Column of *nenfro*. H 29 cm. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

740. *L(ucius) Statori A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6291, Tab. CXXVI; *CIL* XI 3680; *CIL* I² 1975; BLUMHOFER, 39, No. 28, Abb. 110.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1294. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 11.5 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.3-2.8 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

741. *M(arcus) Statori A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6292, Tab. CXXVI; *CIL* XI 3681; *CIL* I² 1976; BLUMHOFER, 39, No. 29.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H. 26 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

742. *L(ucius) Sulpici C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6293, Tab. CXXVII; *CIL* XI 3682; *CIL* I² 1977; BLUMHOFER, 40, No. 31, Abb. 112.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1301. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 12.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

743. *L(ucius) Sulpici L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6294, Tab. CXXVII; *CIL* XI 3683; *CIL* I² 1978; BLUMHOFER, 40, No. 32, Abb. 113.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 10 cm, Dm (column) 10.5 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-2.7 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

744. *L(ucius) Tamsini M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6295, Tab. CXXVIII; *CIL* XI 3684; *CIL* I² 1979; BLUMHOFER, 40, No. 33, Abb. 114; *PE*, p. 500.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1289. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 32.7 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm, Dm (base) 15.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.8 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

745. *M(arcus) Tarna L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6296, Tab. CXXVIII; *SE* XXXV, 1967, 551, No. 4; *CIL* I² 3317; BLUMHOFER, 40-41, No. 35, Abb. 116; *PE*, p. 503.

Of unknown provenance, possibly from the *Tomba dell'Alcova*; preserved in a tomb at Caere. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 31 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 18 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3-4.3 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

746. *Telutia L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIE 6297, Tab. CXXX; *CIL* XI 3685; *CIL* I² 1980; BLUMHOFER, 91, No. 18.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Type Blumhofer IIIa₄, of *nenfro*. H 18 cm, B 26 cm, D 6 cm. Inscription on the "roof". Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

747. *L(ucius) Titius C(ai) f(ilius)*

CIE 6298, Tab. CXXIX; *CIL* XI 3686; *CIL* I² 1981; BLUMHOFER, 61, No. 8.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1297. Type Blumhofer IIc, of *macco*. H 47.5 cm, Dm (column) 21.5, Dm (base) 33 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

748. *L(ucius) Tori L(uci) l(ibertus) Pamp(hilus)*

CIE 6299; *CIL* XI 3687; *CIL* I² 1982; BLUMHOFER, 72, No. 52+

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column of *peperino*. Now disappeared.

Cognomen supplemented by me.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

749. *Ar(uns) Verna Ar(untis) f(ilius)*

CIE 6300; *CIL* XI 7599; *CIL* I² 2622; *ILRP* 842; BLUMHOFER, 63, No. s5.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1315. Column, base broken. H 16 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century. B.C.

750. *C(aius) Vesi A(uli) f(ilius)*

CIE 6301; *CIL* XI 3688; *CIL* I² 1983; BLUMHOFER, 70, No. 40+.

Of unknown provenance, once at Boccanera. Column of marble. Now disappeared.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.?

751. *L(ucius) Veturi M(arci) f(ilius) Polio*

CIE 6302; *CIL* XI 2689; *CIL* I² 1984; BLUMHOFER, 70, No. 41+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Ruspoli. Column, H 36 cm. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

752. *L(ucius) Villoni L(uci) l(ibertus) Nicep(or)*

CIE 6303, Tab. CXXIX; *CIL* XI 3690; *CIL* I² 1985; *ILLRP* 836; BLUMHOFER, 46, No. 62.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1286. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *macco*. H 28 cm, Dm 11 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5 cm high.

My supplement of the cognomen.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

753. *C(aius) Ulsoni M(arci) f(ilius)*

CIE 6304; *CIL* XI 7600; *CIL* I² 2624; BLUMHOFER, 42, No. 43.

Of unknown provenance, now in the Louvre. Inv. No. C 1318. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *nenfro*. H 19 cm, Dm (column) 13 cm, Dm (base) 19 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

754. *Volsci(a)*

CIE 6305; *CIL* XI 3691; *CIL* I² 1986; BLUMHOFER, 101-102, No. 8+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the Campana garden. “Lapis parvus quadratus” (*CIL* XI). Now disappeared.

Supplement of *CIL* I² add.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

755. *A(ulus) [- - - R]ufion[- - -]*

CIE 6306; *CIL* XI 3676; BLUMHOFER, 70, No. 36+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Rospigliosi. Column of marble, H 27 cm. Now disappeared.

No criteria for dating.

756. *+[- - -] | Nige[- - -]*

CIE 6307; *CIL* XI 3669; BLUMHOFER, 69, No. 33+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Rospigliosi. Fragment of a base, H 9.5 cm, B 29 cm. Now disappeared.

No criteria for dating.

757. *[- - -]ro M(arci) f(ilius) Buriā*

CIE 6308; *CIL* XI 3639; *CIL* I² 1935; BLUMHOFER, 71, No. 42+.

Of unknown provenance, once in the House Rospigliosi. Broken column of *nenfro*. H 36 cm, Dm (column) 20 cm. Now disappeared.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

758. *l(arθ) · sveitus · ma(rces) · ç(lan)*

CIE 6323, Tab. CXXXVII; *NRIE* 969; *ET* Cr 1.175; *PE*, DIX. 1, p. 464; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 158; KAIMIO 154.

Of unknown provenance, in the Museum of Civitavecchia. Column of *nenfro*, close to type Blumhofer IIa₂; in any case, rather a Caeretan than a Tarquinian cippus. H 26 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm, Dm (base) 23 cm. Inscription on the outer edge of the base. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

My suggestion for reading. *ET*: *m. c.*; *CIE*: *l · sveitus · σ · a · LII*. On the basis of Danielsson’s squeeze, WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 158, confirm *CIE*’s reading, even if *σ* remains uncertain. If the letter is, as I believe,

M, it has the Latin form, as does the following *A*. The age never appears in Caeretan cippus inscriptions, *s(valce)* is never written with *sade*, and the *sade* would not be of the Caeretan type. It could even be *ma(rces) c[lan]*

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

759. *A(ulus) Equiti A(uli) l(ibertus) Salvi*

SE XL, 1972, 439, No. 48, Tav. LXXIV; CRISTOFANI 1976, 193, No. XXIII; *CIL* I² 3305; BLUMHOFER, 43, No. 48.

Found in 1969 in a chamber tomb between the *Tomba delle cinque sedie* and the *Tombe del Comune*. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of *peperino*. H 24.5 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 16 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

760. *Larcia L(uci) f(ilia)*

CIL I² 3307a; CRISTOFANI 1976, 193, No. XXIV; BLUMHOFER, 101, No. 5+.

Of unknown provenance. I made the squeeze in 1969, but Blumhofer could not find it. House form cippus.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

761. *Numonia L(uci) f(ilia)*

CRISTOFANI 1976, 194, No. XXV, Tav. XXXVI; *CIL* I² 3308a; BLUMHOFER, 101, No. 7.

Of unknown provenance, in the store room of the excavations of Caere. House form cippus, H 30 cm, B 30 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

762. *L(ucius) Gavillius L(uci) l(ibertus) Aescinus*

SE XL, 1972, 442-43, No. 53, Tav. LXXIX; *CIL* I² 3337; BLUMHOFER, 18, No. 40, Abb. 44.

Found in 1963 at La Carlotta (Aeuae Caeretanae). Now in the Antiquarium of Pyrgi. Inv. No. 31320. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *macco*. H 27.5 cm, Dm (column) 12.5 cm, Dm (base) 20 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

763. *l[aris] · ma[çeris] x[- - -]*

BLUMHOFER, 10, No. 3, Abb. 17, Taf. 5.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo? In the Archaeological Park of Caere. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, fully rounded top, of *nenfro*. H 19 cm, Dm (column) 17 cm, Dm (base) 25.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

764. *[- - -] av(les) · c(lan)*

BLUMHOFER, 12, No. 12, Abb. 24, Taf. 5.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*, slightly rounded top. H 25 cm, Dm (column) 14 cm, Dm (base) 22.5 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

765. [- - -]mas : m(arces) · c(lan)

BLUMHOFER, 12, No. 14, Abb.26, Taf. 6.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. H 23 cm, Dm (column) 14.2 cm, Dm (base) 21 cm. Inscription on the column, which is rare for Etruscan texts. Letters 5.5-6 cm high.

BLUMHOFER: [- - - l]mas, I do not know on what basis.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

766. [. . te]tnies · av(les) · c(lan)

BLUMHOFER, 13, No. 19, Abb. 29, Taf. 6.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*, top of the column fully rounded. H 18 cm, Dm (column) 9.5 cm, Dm (base) 15.8 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 1.7-2 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

767. [. .] Aulni [- - -]

BLUMHOFER, 15, No. 26, Abb. 35, Taf. 6.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. H 30 cm, Dm (column) 9.6 cm, Dm (base) 21.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.3-4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

768. P(ublius) [L]ep(tina) P(ubli) l(ibertus)?

BLUMHOFER, 15, No. 28, Abb. 37, Taf. 7.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 12.5 cm, Dm (base) 19 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

My uncertain reading/interpretation from Blumhofer's photograph. Blumhofer: F[---L]EPT<PT>IXX L.F.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

769. [- - -]oi[- - -] (Lat.)

BLUMHOFER, 16, No. 32, Taf. 7.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. H 23 cm, Dm (column) 22 cm, Dm (base) 31.2 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

770. [- - -] C(ai) l(ibertus) A[- - -]

BLUMHOFER, 18, No. 41, Abb. 45, Taf. 8.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂, of *nenfro*. H 24.5 cm, Dm (column) 13.4 cm, Dm (base) 23.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

771. raite[- - -]

BLUMHOFER, 25, No. 4, Abb. 65, Taf. 14.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIa₃, of *macco*. H 42.5 cm, Dm (column) 15.5 cm, Dm (base) 38 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

772. *ramtha velxai*

SE LXVI, 1978, 355, No. 105, Tav. LXVII; *ET Cr* 1.163; BLUMHOFER, 74, No. 1; *PE*, CLXXXVII. 15, p. 182.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIIa₁, of travertine. H 24.5 cm, B 31.5, D 15 cm. Inscription on the roof. Letters 2.2-3.8 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

773. *vel · savras · marceσα*

SE XLVI, 1978, 355, No. 106; *ET Cr* 1.164; BLUMHOFER, 31, No. 2, Abb. 83; *PE*, CDLXXXI. 1, p. 433.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, “Kalkstein”. H 38 cm, Dm (column) 21.5 cm, Dm (base) 54 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 5.3-8 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

774. *marces scanθsnas*

SE XLVI, 1978, 355, No. 107; *ET Cr* 1.165; BLUMHOFER, 31, No. 3, Abb. 84, Taf. 15; *PE*, CDXCII. 1, p. 453.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, “Kalkstein”. H 28 cm, Dm (column) 20 cm, Dm (base) 44 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2.9-5 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

775. [- - -] *munas* · [- - -]

BLUMHOFER, 32, No. 8.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIb₁, of *nenfro*. Fragment of a big base, H 15 cm, Dm (base) 58 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 5.5-6 cm high.

Insufficient criteria for dating.

776. *M(arcus) Caecili Ma[rca]sa (?)*

BLUMHOFER, 35, No. 7, Abb.93, Taf.16.

Found in 1984 in the south-eastern part of Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 19.5 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 13 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.6-2 cm high.

The reading of Blumhofer cannot be verified from his photograph.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

777. [. .] *C[ae]cili M(arci) l(ibertus) Hilarus*

BLUMHOFER, 35, No. 8, Abb.94, Taf.16.

Found in 1984 in the south-eastern part of Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIb₂, of tufa. H 31 cm, Dm (column) 9.3 cm, Dm (base) 14 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.3-3.5 cm high.

M and *L* in ligature; Blumhofer saw only *M*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

778. *L(ucius) Manli* [- - -]

BLUMHOFER, 38, No. 22; my squeeze from 1969.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIB₂, of *macco*. Inv. No. 104. H 25.5 cm, Dm (column) 11 cm, Dm (base) 12.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.



Figure 149: 778, squeeze

779. *P(ublius) Mitulei M(arci) f(ilius)*

BLUMHOFER, 38, No. 23, Abb. 107, Taf. 17.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIB₂, of *nenfro*. H 31.5 cm, Dm (column) 15.2 cm, Dm (base) 18.5 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.3-4 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

780. *T(itus) Hatili C(ai) l(ibertus) Philod[- - -]*

BLUMHOFER, 44, No. 51, Taf. 17.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIB₂, of *nenfro*. H 17.5 cm, Dm (column) 12 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2-2.1 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

781. [- - -]σa[- - -]

BLUMHOFER, 53, No. 2, Abb. 146.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIB₃, of *peperino*. H 27.2 cm, Dm (column) 20 cm, Dm (base) 28 cm. Inscription on the base. Letters 2 cm high.

No criteria for dating (BLUMHOFER: 3rd-2nd century B.C.)

782. *M(arcus) Çu[- - -]*

BLUMHOFER, 54, No. 7, Abb. 150, Taf. 21.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIB₃, of *peperino*. H 51.5 cm, Dm (column) 22.5 cm, Dm (base) 35 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 4-4.5 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

783. *F() Pacno Lari[salisa ? - - -]*

BLUMHOFER, 56, No. 19, Abb. 162, Taf. 21.

Of unknown provenance, Banditaccia. Type Blumhofer IIB₃, of *macco*. H 51.1 cm, Dm (column) 24 cm, Dm (base) 34 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 3.5 cm high.

Blumhofer's uncertain reading cannot be verified from his photograph. Etruscan letter *F* for *V(el)*?

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.?

784. *Q(uintus) Purpuro C(ai) [f(ilius) - - -]*

BLUMHOFER, 57, No. 21, Taf. 22.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIB₃, of *peperino*. H 39.5 cm, Dm (column) 15.5 cm, Dm (base) 24 cm. Inscription on the column. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

785. *L(ucius) Larci M(arci) f(ilius)*

MENGARELLI 1937, 371, No. 41; BLUMHOFER, 69, No. 31.

Found close to Tomb No. 4. Column of *peperino*.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.?

786. *ranθu : nati :*

BLUMHOFER, 74-75, No. 2, Abb. 169, Taf. 23.

Of unknown provenance, S. Angelo. Type Blumhofer IIIa₁, of *nenfro*. H 19 cm, B 25.5 cm, D 13.5 cm.

Inscription on the "roof". Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

787. *m(arce) · clevsinas · a(vles) · c(lan)*

SE LVII, 1991, 307-9, No. 17; ETP 170; PE, CXXV. 1, p. 135.

From Pinzanello, close to Monte Abatone; known only from manuscript. Column of *macco*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.?

788. *[C]aicilia C(ai) f(ilia)*

Unpublished.

Squeeze made by me in the storage tomb of Banditaccia in 1969. Tiny house form cippus, B ca. 20 cm. Inscription on the roof. Letters 1.5-1.8 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

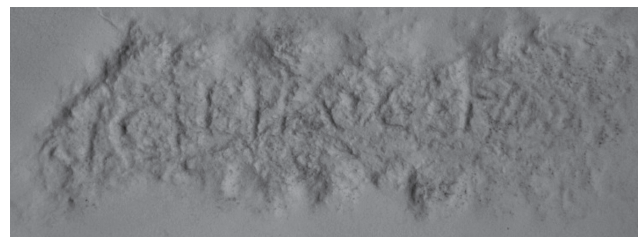


Figure 150: 788, squeeze

789. *vel . herḡnas hermeσα*

SE LV, 1989, 324, No. 93, Tav. XLIV (M. CRISTOFANI).

From Guardia di Finanza, in the Villa Giulia. Type Blumhofer IIa₁. H 20 cm, Dm (column) 16 cm, Dm (base) 20 cm. Letters 2.1-2.9 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

790. *L(ucius) Cameri L(uci) l(ibertus) F[- -]*

SE LV, 1989, 324-25, No. 94, Tav. XLV (M. CRISTOFANI).

From Guardia di Finanza, in the Villa Giulia. Type Blumhofer IIa₂. H 16 cm, Dm (column) 10 cm, Dm (base) 15 cm. Letters 2.9 cm high.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

791. *Rufa Tamsni*

C. SANTORO, 'Per un contributo alla lingua ed all'epigrafia etrusca', *Linguistica nuova ed antica. Rivista di linguistica classica, medievale e moderna*, I, 1983, 44; ET Vc 1.86; PE, DXXXVII. 5, p. 500-501; SE LV, 1989, 340-41, No. 118 (M. MARTELLI).

Sporadic find from Montalto di Castro. In Guarini collection, but certainly from Caere (MARTELLI). Cippus of *nenfro*. Caeretan Type CIE III, H 12 cm, B 24 cm, D 7 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

Catalogue of the Volsinian cippus inscriptions

792. *casne*

CIE 4995; *ET* Vs 1.96.

From Crocifisso del Tufo, found in 1874. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with straight sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 35 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

793. *larθi · hersus*

CIE 4996; *ET* Vs 1.97; *SE* LXXVII, 2015, 361-62, No. 88 (D. BRIQUEL); *PE*, CCLIII. 1, p. 235.

Found in Crocifisso del Tufo in 1874-75. In the Museum of Orvieto in 1885, then to France to the collection of Casati, where a paper facsimile was made; now disappeared. Round basalt cippus, “similar to 792” (*CIE*). H 35 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

794. *[l]arisal : x[- - -]*

CIE 4999; *ET* Vs 1.114.

From Crocifisso del Tufo. Museum of Orvieto (*CIE*), but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus, broken. H 17 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

795. *arnθeal caicnas θamres*

CIE 5001; *ET* Vs 1.115; *PE*, LXXXIV. 1, p. 102-3.

From Crocifisso del Tufo, found together with a cippus without inscription (TAMBURINI 1987a, 653 n. 53). In 2010, in the garden of the Museum of Florence. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 58 cm, Dm 26 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

796. *mi : vetus : murinas*

CIE 5020; *ET* Vs 1.128; *PE*, CCCLV. 6, p. 322.

From Crocifisso del Tufo, now disappeared. Cippus of sandstone (*ET*), of the Volsinian type (*PE*).

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

797. *ve(l) : tetas : v(elus)*

CIE 5032; *CII* 2043; *SE* XI, 1937, 436; *ET* Vs 1.129; *PE*, CDXIII. 2, p. 369.

From Crocifisso del Tufo. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus with sharp top. high cone with concave sides, rounded crease; the shaft is broken. H 14, Dm 14.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 151: 797

798. *vel : hercles : velus*

CIE 5033; *ET* Vs 1.130; *PE*, CCXLVI. 1, p. 230.

Found in 1833 in Crocifisso del Tufo (TAMBURINI 1987a, 639 n. 10: in Surripa). In 2010 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round cippus with sharp top, high cone with concave sides, rounded crease, slow narrowing to the shaft. H 27 cm, Dm 25 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

799. *vel : armnes : vipe`s' :*

CIE 5034; *ET* Vs 1.133; *PE*, LV. 1, p. 86.

From Surripa (close to Cannicella). In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, sharp crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 17 cm, Dm 11 cm, Letters 1.5-3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

800. *cae : petrunie : acries*

CIE 5039; *ET* Vs 1.138; BUONAMICI 1932, Tav. 20; *PE*, CDXVI. 1, p. 372.

From Cannicella, found in 1885. In 2010 in the garden of the Museum of Florence. Round basalt cippus with sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 75 cm, Dm 35 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C..

801. *σeθre · murcnas*

CIE 5040; *ET* Vs 1.139; *SE* LXXVII, 2015, p. 362-63, No. 89 (D. BRIQUEL); *PE*, CCCLIV.2, p. 317.

From Cannicella, found in 1885. Transported to Paris, in the collection of Casati, where a paper facsimile was made; now disappeared. Cippus of the Volsinian type. H 24 cm, Dm 17 cm.

Earlier editions rendered *σeθres*, which Briquel (*SE*) was able to correct from the facsimile.

1st half of 3rd century.

802. *θania : fnesci : ar(nθal):*

CIE 5041; *ET* Vs 140; *PE*, DCXXV. 1, p. 599.

From Cannicella, found in 1885. In the Museum of Orvieto, but my identification in 2014 remains uncertain. Basalt cippus with sharp top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 36 cm, Dm 17 cm, Letters 2.5-4.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

803. *larθ [·] peisetieꝯ · tites*

CIE 5042; *ET* Vs 1.141; *PE*, CDV. 1, p. 362-63.

Found in 1885 in Cannicella, “terreno Felici”; now in the Museum of Krakow. Round basalt cippus. Dm 15.5 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

804. *sertur : nevrnies*

CIE 5050; *ETVs* 1.149; *PE*, CCCLXIII. 1, p. 330.

From Cannicella, found in 1902 in “terreno Felici”. In the Museum of Orvieto (but not found in 2010), Inv. No. 1417. Round basalt cippus, same form as **805** (*CIE*). H 44 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

805. *caia cultecez*

CIE 5051; *ETVs* 1.150; *PE*, CXXXIX. 1, p. 146.

From Cannicella, found in 1902 in “terreno Felici”. In 2010, in the Museum of Orvieto, Inv. No. 1418. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, rounded crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft. H 45cm, Dm 18 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

806. *œθre tins*

CIE 5058; *ETVs* 1.157; *SE* LXXVII, 2015, p. 363, No. 90 (D. BRIQUEL).

Found in Cannicella in 1880, to France to the collection of Casati, where a paper facsimile was made; now disappeared.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

807. *âve [- - -?]*

CIE 5063; *ETVs* 1.162.

From Cannicella, in 1902 in the house of Mancini, now disappeared. Travertine cippus of spherical form with quadratic base. This type mainly belongs to archaic cippi, which in this case may have been reused (the ligature belongs to the Hellenistic period). H 31 cm, Dm 15 cm. Letters 8 cm high.

Perhaps *av(le) e[- - -]*

Insufficient dating criteria.



Figure 152: 807, facsimile of *CIE*

808. *larθ : felz(n)a : pe() :*

CIE 5064; *ETVs* 1.163; *PE*, DCXVIII. 3, p. 594.

Found in 1876 in Cannicella close to the city wall. In the National Museum of Copenhagen, Inv. No. 3781.⁴⁵⁵ Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 45.5 cm, Dm 23 cm. Letters 3-6 cm high.

pe() might be *pe(snas)* (**854**) (*CIE*), if not misspelled *ve(lus)* (*PE*).

1st half of 3rd century B.C., if really from Cannicella; type and palaeography would rather be from 2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

⁴⁵⁵ I thank M. Nielsen for a photograph.

809. *vuvzies plaviš*

CIE 5066; *ETVs* 1.164; *PE*, CDXIX. 1, p. 379.

From Cannicella, found in 1877. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with straight sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 20 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

810. *tite : ecnate : turns*

CIE 4918; *ETVs* 1.170; *SE* LXIX, 2003, 369-70, No. 75, Tav. XXXIV; *PE*, CXLVIII. 5, p. 155.

From the town area (S. Giovanni; but *TAMBURINI* 1987a, 639 n. 10: Crocifisso del Tufo), found in 1876; in the Smithsonian Museum, Washington, D.C. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease; broken shaft. H 15 cm, Dm 18 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

811. *larθeal caicna[s] θamries cana*

CIE 5071; *TLE* 260; *ETVs* 1.171; *PE*, LXXXIV. 2, p. 102-103.

From the town area (S. Giovanni). Tombstone in the form of a scarab. "Satis magnus, 34 kg."

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

812. *larθ : melisnas :*

CIE 5072; *CII* App. 593; *ETVs* 1.172; *PE*, CCCXLIII. 1, p. 310.

From Badia di S. Severo (0.7 km south-east of Orvieto). In the Museum of Orvieto in 2014. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 43 cm, Dm 23 cm. Letters 5-6 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

813. *v(el) velnas σ(eθres)*

CIE 5073; *ETVs* 1.173; *PE*, CLXXXV. 1, p. 178.

From Badia di S. Severo (Orvieto), found in 1905. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Sharp top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft, which is broken. H 16 cm, Dm 16 cm. Letters 3-4.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C. (could also be 2nd half).

814. *arnθ : ceθurnas : | larθeal*

CIE 5074; *CII* 2045 ter; *ETVs* 1.174; *PE*, CI. 1, p. 114.

From Settecamini (1.4 km south-west of Orvieto), found in 1862; in the Seminar of Orvieto, but now disappeared. Round conic cippus.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

815. *avle[] : c]eθurnas : avles*

CIE 5075; *CII* Suppl. 1 No. 373; *ETVs* 1.175; *PE*, CI. 2, p. 114.

From Settecamini (Orvieto); in the Museum of Florence, but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus. H. 25 cm, Dm 27 cm. Letters 4.5-5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

816. *tr(ēpie) : falaθres :*

CIE 5076; *CII* App. 584; *ET* Vs 1.176; *PE*, DCXIII. 1, p. 589.

From Settecami (Orvieto). In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence. Basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, belt crease, angular fast narrowing to the straight shaft. H 26 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

817. *σeθra vuisi*

CIE 5077; *CII* Suppl. I 372; *ET* Vs 1.177; *PE*, CCXX. 2, p. 215.

From Badia di S. Severo (Orvieto). In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence. Basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone, sides convex low, but becoming concave towards the top, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 26 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

818. *θanas · cusinas*

NRIE 542, Tav. VII; *SE* III, 1929, 505; *ET* Vs 1.182; *PE*, CXLV. 4, p. 152.

From Le Fughe. Buffa saw it in “casa Tarquini”, via Garibaldi, and called it “capitello di nenfro”. This makes it uncertain whether it was a Volsinian cippus at all, as Buffa otherwise characterizes them as “cippo conico”.

Insufficient dating criteria.

819. *ramθa : veiani*

CIE 5120; *ET* Vs 1.184; *PE*, CLXVII. 3, p. 166.

From Torre S. Severo (6 km south-west of Orvieto), found in 1903. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with straight sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 14 cm (shaft broken), Dm 16.5 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

820. [?- - -] *arθea[n] nxx[- -]*

ET Vs 1.185.

From Lauscello. Cippus.

No dating criteria.

821. *cae . velθri . l(arθal)*

CIE 5126; *ET* Vs 1.186; *PE*, CLXXIX. 3, p. 173.

From Sugano (4 km south-west of Orvieto), found in 1883-84. In the Museum of Orvieto in 2014. Basalt cippus of the Volsinian type, shaft broken. H 16 cm, Dm 17.5 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

822. *v(el) : fleres : v(i)p(es)*

CIE 5127; *ET* Vs 1.188; *PE*, DCXXIII. 2, p. 597.

From Rocca Ripesena (3 km west of Orvieto). In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 23 cm, Dm 22 cm. Letters 3-5 cm high.

2nd half of the 3rd century B.C.

823. *larθ alpnas*

CIE 5137; *CII* App. 585; *ET* Vs 1.193; *PE*, XIX. 1, p. 49.

Of unknown provenance, but from Orvieto. In the Museum of Florence, but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus. H 22 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE*: *alznas*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C..



Figure 153: 823, facsimile of *CIE*

824. *[fas]ti : alpnei*

CIE 5131; *CII* 2040; *ET* Vs 1.194; *PE*, XXI. 1, p. 51.

From Orvieto, but of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 35 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

825. *ramθa : alσinei*

CIE 5149; *CII* App. 578; *ET* Vs 1.195; *PE*, XXIII. 11, p. 53.

From Orvieto, but of unknown provenance. Once in Rome in Museo Kircheriano. Sandstone cippus of the Volsinian type.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

826. *a(vle) · ti(tes) (?)*

CIE 5147; *ET* Vs 1.196; *PE*, LXIX. 5, p. 93.

From Orvieto, but of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round *nenfro* cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, belt crease with rounded upper margin, angular fast narrowing to the well-finished shaft. H 23 cm, Dm 15.5 cm. Letters 5 cm high.

CIE and *ET*: *ati*, the feminine gentilicium alone.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 154: 826, inscription

827. *larθ castreces velus*

NRIE 535; *ET* Vs 1.197; *PE*, XCVI. 1, p. 113.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round cippus with sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 38, Dm 19. Letters 4.3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

828. *laris : celes : la|risal*

NRIE 531; *SE* XXV, 1957, 533; *ET* Vs 1.198; *PE*, CIX. 3, p. 126.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 36 cm, Dm 25 cm. Letters 7.0 cm high.

The second line above the first.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 155: 828

829. *caea : cetisnas*

CIE 5134; *ET* Vs 1.199; *PE*, CXIV. 2, p. 127.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto, where it was earlier in the house of Gualteri. In 2014 in the Museum of the Vatican (Sala IV). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 36 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 1.5-2.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

830. *laris cetisnas*

CIE 5135; *ET* Vs 1.200; *PE*, CXIV. 1, p. 127.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of the Vatican (Sala IV). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 45 cm, Dm 23.5 cm. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

831. *œθra cļevsti*

CIE 5139; *CII* App. 597; *ET* Vs 1.201; MORANDI 1990, No. 3; *PE*, CXXVI. 4, p. 137.

Found in 1872 in Pianale (counted to Bolsena by TAMBURINI 1987a; MORANDI 1990, 42) in a chamber tomb with nine cippi, of which four were inscribed (**831**, **912**, **915** and **916**). In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, sharp crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 40 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

832. *[se]rturie : ecnatnas*

CIE 5130; *CII* 2039; *CII* App. 583, *ET* Vs 1.202; *PE*, CXLIX. 1, p. 156.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 38 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

833. *ῥαμθa veicnas*

CIE 5141; *CII* App. 603; *ET* Vs 1.203; *PE*, CLXIX. 1, p. 167.

Found in 1875 close to Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with straight sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 12 cm (shaft broken), Dm 16 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE* read *θa : veicnai*. The last letter, whether *S* or *I*, can no longer be resolved.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

834. *v(el) : velnies :*

NRIE 534; *SE* XXV, 1957, 533; *ET* Vs 1.204.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, shaft broken. H 28 cm, Dm 23 cm.

NRIE: *velsies*, *ET*: *velcies*, but *N* for *velnies* is rather clear.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 156: 834

835. [l]arθ : zertnas : zilcθi : eṭer[- -]

NRIE 536; *TLE* 255; *SE* XXV, 1957, 534; *ET* Vs 1.205; *PE*, CCXXIII. 2, p. 218.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, now badly broken. Sharp top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 27 cm, Dm 40 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

836. arnθ : he[. . . a]rnθ|eal

NRIE 538; *SE* XXV, 1957, 534; *ET* Vs 1.206.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with straight sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the (broken) shaft. H 21 cm, Dm 22 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

837. θania : θansi|nei

NRIE 532; *ET* Vs 1.207; *PE*, CCLXX. 3, p. 250.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 39 cm, Dm 16 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

838. ve|(ia) · culnei : l(arθal)

CIE 5146; *ET* Vs 1.208.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto (if my identification with that of *CIE* is correct). Round *nenfro* cippus, sharp top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 30 cm, Dm 18 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

ET: a. kulnei : pa; *CIE*: iculnei. *CIE* sees in pa() a cognomen or metronymic rather than a filiation. My reading is based on my photograph, but I cannot be fully certain that the cippus is that of *CIE*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

839. σεθρα mutui :

CIE 5132; *CII* 2042; *SE* XXXIV, 1966, 360-61, No. 2, Tav. LXIX; *ET* Vs 1.209; *PE*, CCCLVIII. 1, p. 326.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In the Museum of Villa Giulia. Round basalt cippus, sharp top. H 50 cm, Dm 30 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

840. vel : neθuη(u)z l(arθal) :

NRIE 533; *ET* Vs 1.210.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014, in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 27 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 6 cm high.

ET: vel: neθuηzl:.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

841. *avle : pepnas : avles*

CIE 5145; *ET* Vs 1.211; *PE*, CDX. 8, p. 366.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with straight sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 24 cm, Dm 13 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

842. *larθ : ritnas : la(rθal)*

NRIE 544, Tav. VII; *SE* VI, 1932, 460; *ET* Vs 1.212; *PE*, CDLXXI. 2, p. 426.

Of unknown provenance. In the Museum of Liverpool (*NRIE*). Basalt cippus of the Volsinian type.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.?

843. *av(le) · seies ·*

CIE 5144; *ET* Vs 1.213; *PE*, CDXCVI. 1, p. 455.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round *nennifero* cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 34 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

844. *l(arθ) : sentinate : unial :*

CIE 5138; *ET* Vs 1.214; *PE*, DII. 1, p. 460.

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, broken top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 43 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

ET could not see the last letter, *CIE* could not see the praenomen siglum.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

845. *ramθα : sesumsnei :*

CIE 5133; *ET* Vs 1.215; *PE*, DV. 1, p. 463.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the broken shaft. H 19 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 3.5-5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

846. *θania teti*

CIE 5150; *CII* App. 600; *SE* XXXIV, 1966, 360, No. 1, Tav. LXIX; *ET* Vs 1.216; *PE*, DLIII. 2, p. 534.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2012 in Rome in Villa Giulia. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 52 cm, Dm 27 cm. Letters 3.5-5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

847. *arnθ · tetinaz : σ(eθres) :*

NRIE 539; *SE* XXV, 1957, 534; *ET* Vs 1.217; *PE*, DLIV. 1, p. 535.

Of unknown provenance. In 2010 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, high cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 32 cm, Dm 17.5 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

848. *l(arθ) [- f]elzanas ·*

CIE 5140; *CII* App. 602; *ET* Vs 1.218.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In 2010 in Orvieto in the Museo Faina, Inv. No. 573. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, sharp crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. Dm 22 cm. Letters 4-6 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

849. *cae : fleres : c(aes)*

CIE 5142; *ET* Vs 1.219; *PE*, DCXXIII. 3, p. 598.

Of unknown provenance, but probably from Orvieto. In the Museum of Orvieto, but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus. H 29 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

850. *vel : fleres : velus :*

CIE 5143; *ET* Vs 1.220; *PE*, DCXXIII. 4, p. 598.

Found close to Orvieto in 1896. In the Museum of Florence, but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 68 cm, Dm 36 cm. Letters 5-8 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

851. *v(el) : acratez : v(elus)*

CIE 5154; *ET* Vs 1.221; *PE*, V. 1, p. 34.

From Bolsena, found in 1880 in the cemetery of S. Christina, placed in its catacombs, where seen in 2010. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 23 cm (*CIE* 17.5 cm), Dm 18 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

852. *larθ a[.]es casne*

CIE 5158; *ET* Vs 1.222.

From Bolsena, found in 1881 in the catacombs of S. Christina, where seen in 2010. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 49 (*CIE* 41) cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of the 3rd century B.C.

853. *vel : cleustes*

CIE 5153; *ET* Vs 1.223; *PE*, CXXVI. 1, p. 137.

From Bolsena, found in 1880 in the catacombs of S. Christina, in which Museum it was placed (but not seen in 2010). Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 20 cm, Dm 12 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

854. *tite · se[nti]nate · pe[sn]as ·*

CIE 5155; *Rix* 1963, 304; *ET* Vs 1.225; *PE*, DII. 2, p. 461.

From Bolsena, found in 1880 in the catacombs of S. Christina, in which Museum it was placed (not seen in 2010). Round basalt cippus of egg form (“circuito oblongo ovique formam praebenti” *CIE*), top broken, H 14 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

855. *f(asti) : cleusti*

CIE 5156; *ETVs* 1.224; *PE*, CXXVI. 2, p. 137.

From Bolsena, found in 1880 in the catacombs of S. Christina, in which Museum it was placed (not seen in 2010). Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type, base broken. H 19 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

856. *vel : ucl[na]s*

CIE 5157; *ETVs* 1.226; *PE*, DLXXX. 1, p. 563.

From Bolsena, found in 1880 in the catacombs of S. Christina, in which Museum it was placed (not seen in 2010). Mutilated basalt cippus, H 16 cm, Dm 13.5 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

ET's reading; *CIE* supplemented *uci[rina]s*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

857. *c(ae) huzetnas a(vles)*

CIE 5159; *ETVs* 1.227; *PE*, CCLIX. 1, p. 241.

From Bolsena, in the Museum of S. Christina (not seen in 2010), probably found in the vicinity. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 33 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

Written *huzeznas* (see PFIFFIG 1964, 184: “Verschreibung, z pro t”).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

858. *vel : ca[- - : lar]is|al*

CIE 5160; *ETVs* 1.228.

From Bolsena, in the Museum of S. Christina (but not seen in 2010), probably found in the vicinity. Round basalt cippus, top mutilated, original Dm 20 cm. Letters 3.5-4.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

859. *θ(an)i(a) : ceinei*

CIE 5161; *ETVs* 1.229; *PE*, CIII. 3, p. 117.

From Bolsena, in the Museum of S. Christina (not seen in 2010), probably found in the vicinity. Round lime stone cippus (“pietra dura calcarea”) of the Volsinian type. H 27 cm, Dm 14 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

860. *caea : capsnei*

CIE 5163; *ETVs* 1.230; *PE*, XCII. 2, p. 111.

From Bolsena, found in the 1880s not far from S. Christina. Once in the house of Menichetti. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 34 cm, Dm 14 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

861. *larθ : vipinies · vipe(s)*

CIE 5164; *ETVs* 1.231; *PE*, CCXII. 1, p. 211.

From Bolsena, found in the 1880s not far from S. Christina. Once in the house of Menichetti. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 36.5 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

862. *γελ : tunies*

CIE 5165; *ETVs* 1. 232; *PE*, DLXX. 1, p. 550.

From Bolsena, found in the 1880s not far from S. Christina. Once in the house of Menichetti. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 31 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 2-2.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

863. *vipe : upalsies*

CIE 5166; *ETVs* 1.233; *PE*, DXC. 1, p. 568.

From Bolsena, found in the 1880s not far from S. Christina. Once in the house Menichetti. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 26 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

Reading of *ET*; *CIE*: *uraisies*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 157: 863, facsimile of *CIE*

864. *[- - - c]eicne[i] γ(elus) [- - - ?]*

SE XXXIX, 1971, 335, No. 5; *ETVs* 1.234; *PE*, CII. 3, p. 115.

Found in 1969 between Via Cassia and the lake of Bolsena. In 2014 in the storehouse of the archaeological park of Poggio Moscini. Fragment of a basalt cippus, low cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 29 cm, Dm 29 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

865. *[- - -]arzna[- - -]*

SE XXIV, 1956, 312, No. 2; *ETVs* 1.235.

From Bolsena. In 2014 in the storehouse of the archaeological park of Poggio Moscini. Round basalt cippus, sharp top (broken), high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

866. *av(le) · cr[.]as ·*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 337, No. 1, Tav. LVIIIb; *ETVs* 1.236; *SE* LXXIV, 2008, 394, No. 148.

Found in 1951 in Poggio Pesce, Tomb No. VII. Now disappeared, but a photograph exists. Seems to be a reused diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79).

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

867. *fa(sti) · çetisnei ·*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 337, No. 2, Tav. LVIIIa; *ETVs* 1.238; MORANDI 1990, No. 11; *PE*, CXIV. 4, p. 128.

Found in 1951-52 in Poggio Battaglini. In 2014 in Villa Giulia (but not seen there, possibly in an exhibition in the Museo Nazionale of Viterbo). Round basalt cippus with sharp top (broken), high cone with concave sides, sharp crease. H 33 cm, Dm 18 cm. Letters 5-6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

868. *laris tatnas* :

CIE 5172; *SE* LIII, 1987, 220-221, No. 35, Tav. XXXVIII; *ET* Vs 1.242; *PE*, DXLIV. 2, p. 528.

Found in ca. 1900 in Pietre Liscie, 1½ km north of Bolsena. In 2010 in the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round basalt cippus with rounded top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 30 cm, Dm 15 cm. Letters 3.1 cm high,
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

869. *v(el) : aulnas : a(vles)*

SE XXXV, 1967, 541, No. 2, Tav. XCIV; *ET* Vs 1.244; MORANDI 1990, No. 7; *PE* XIII. 2, p. 38.

Found in 1956 in Pantanesca. Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round basalt cippus with sharp top, low cone with straight sides, belt crease, fast narrowing to the shaft. H 35 cm, Dm 12.5 cm.
1st half of 2nd century B.C.

870. *œθra : velθriti : av(les) :*

CIE 5174; *ET* Vs 1.245; *PE*, CLXXX. 1, p. 174.

From Citerno, 2½ km north of Bolsena, found in the middle of the 19th century. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). Round basalt cippus, sharp top (broken), high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 46 cm, Dm 25 cm. Letters 3.5-6 cm high.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

871. *œθra : me[l]isne[i]*

CIE 5173; *ET* Vs 1.246; *PE*, CCCXLIII. 2, p. 310.

From Citerno, 2½ km north of Bolsena, found in the middle of the 19th century. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV), Inv. No. 20664. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 34 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

872. *fas[ti · m]utui ·*

CIE 5175; *ET* Vs 1.247; *PE*, CCCLVIII. 2, p. 326.

From Citerno, 2½ km north of Bolsena, found in the middle of the 19th century. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, belt crease, shaft broken. H 14 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 3.3-4.3 cm high.
Reading of *ET*; *CIE*: *fas[tia] : tui*.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C..

873. *[- -]sie[- -]*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 344, No. 16, Tav. LXV a; *ET* Vs 1.249.

Found in Vietena, 4 km from Bolsena towards Orvieto, together with **942** and a third uninscribed cippus. Preserved in Piazzano (Soc. Anonima Piazzano). Round *peperino* cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft. H 31 cm. Letters 5-6.5 cm high.
1st half of 2nd century B.C.

874. [- -]θvis : ɛrnele[- -]CIE 5171; *ET Vs* 1.250.

From Piazzano, 1½ km north-east of Bolsena, found in ca. 1885. Once in the house of A. Cevoli. Round *nenfro* cippus of the Volsinian type. H 28 cm, Dm 18 cm. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.**875.** fasti : hersinei :

SE XXXIV, 1966, 361, No. 3, Tav. LXXI; *ET Vs* 1.251; *MÉFRA* 62, 1950, 107; *PE*, CCLII. 3, p. 235.⁴⁵⁶

From Piazzano. Donated by the École Française to Villa Giulia, but now in the Museo di Lago di Bolsena? Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft.

2nd half of the 3rd century B.C.**876.** a[v]le aunes l(arθal)*SE* XLVIII, 1980, 370-72, No. 65; *ET Vs* 1.252; MORANDI 1990, No. 10; *PE*, LXXVI. 1, p. 96.

From Podere Ponticello, to the east of Orvieto (TAMBURINI 1987a, 639 n. 10: from Ospedaletto, counted to Bolsena). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the broken shaft. H 35 cm, Dm 30 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.**877.** larθ : murinas : v(elus)*SE* LIV, 1988, 222, No. 11, Tav. LVI; *ET Vs* 1.254; MORANDI 1990, No. 13; *PE*, CCCLV. 7, p. 322.

From Poggio Sala, to the south of Bolsena. In a private collection. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 65 cm, Dm 36 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.**878.** r(av)n(θu) · ritn(ei)

SE XXXIV, 1966, 362, No. 5, Tav. LXXI; *MÉFRA* 62, 1950, 110, Fig. 26.3; *ET Vs* 1.255; *PE*, CDLXXI. 4, p. 426.

From S. Antonio, close to Bolsena, at km 108 of Via Cassia. Preserved in Bolsena, casa Guidotti. Reused diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79).

Bloch (*MÉFRA*) read *ripn(ai)*.2nd half of 2nd century B.C.**879.** σ(e)θ(ra) · fleri · v(elus)

SE XXXIV, 1966, 362, No. 6, Tav LXXI; *MÉFRA* 62, 1950, 110-12, Fig. 26.4; *ET Vs* 1.256; *PE*, DCXXIII. 6, p. 598.

From S. Antonio, close to Bolsena, at km 108 of Via Cassia. Donated by the École Française to Villa Giulia (but in 2014 in the exhibition of the Museo Nazionale of Viterbo?). Reused diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79). H 22.5 cm, B 19.5 cm.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

⁴⁵⁶ I thank E. Pellegrini for photographs.

880. *tasma : satnas*

SE XXXV, 1967, 546, Tav. XCVI; *ET* Vs 1.257; *PE*, CDXLVI. 2, p. 410.

Found in 1952 in Bagnioregio, in an archaic chamber tomb from c. 500 B.C., reused in the 2nd century B.C. (*SE*; TAMBURINI 1987a, 643-44). Small cippus of *nenfro*, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft, which is cut for a *portacippi*. H 24 cm.

Last three letters above the first line.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

881. *θ(anχv)i(l) : carcnei : l(arθal)*

CIE 5196; *ET* Vs 1.258; *PE*, XCIII. 1, p. 112.

From Bagnioregio, where preserved in the house of Cristoforo(?). Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. Dm 17 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

882. *larθ : tetnies*

SE XXXV, 1967, 545, Tav. XCV; *ET* Vs 1.260; *PE*, DLV. 3, p. 536.

From Monterado (Bagnioregio), found in 1957. Now in the Palazzo comunale. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft, which is evidently broken. H 30 cm, Dm 34 cm. Letters 4-8 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

883. *sentī naveries*

CIE 5198; *Rix* 1963, 206; *ET* Vs 1.261; *PE*, CCCLIX. 1, p. 327.

From Castel Cellesi, 6 km south-east of Bagnioregio. Once in the Palazzo Cini, but now disappeared. Cippus, probably of the Volsinian type.

3rd century B.C., but no criteria for a more exact date.

884. *vel · raθumsnas · a(rnθal) ·*

CIE 5199; *ET* Vs 1.262; *PE*, CDLX. 1, p. 419.

From Castel Cellesi; in 1903 in Bagnioregio in the house of Cristoforo (?). Cippus of the Volsinian type. Dm 42 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

885. *ramθa : armni*

CIE 5178; *ET* Vs 1.263; MORANDI 1990, No. 1, Fig. 15; *PE*, LV. 3, p. 86.

From Cannetaccio, 8 km from Bolsena, found in 1903 among the remains of two tombs *a fossa* from the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. (TAMBURINI 1987a, 651). In 2010 in the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 84 cm, Dm 35 cm. Letters 5-6.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

886. *v(el)χ(e) · aprθnas · v(el)χ(es)*

CIE 5187; *ET* Vs 1.264; *PE*, XLV. 2, p. 74.

Probably from Bolsena, found in the 1870s. In the Museum of Florence, but not found in 2010 or in 2014. Round *nenfro* cippus of the Volsinian type. H 35 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high..

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

887. *fa(sti) · apux[.]nui · v(elus)*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 340. No. 9, Tav. LXI; *ET* Vs 1.265.

Probably from Bolsena.

Once preserved in the garden of Casa Fioravanti (Via Cavour). Round basalt cippus, ball-like upper part on a shaft. H 24 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 2-3.1 cm high.

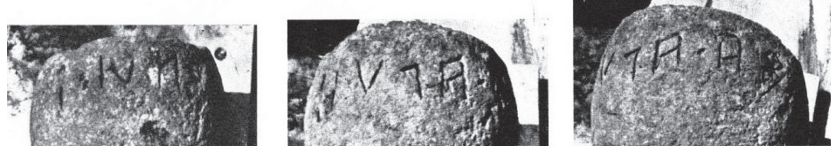


Figure 158: 887, photograph of *SE*

In the photograph of *SE*, the letter after *U* looks like *N*; *apun[i]nui* or *apunui*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

888. *velus · caturus : larisal*

CIE 5188; *ET* Vs 1.266; *PE*, XCIX. 1, p. 113.

Probably from Bolsena, once in the house of Menichetti. In 2010 in the garden of the Museum of Florence. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 65 cm, Dm 35 cm. Letters 4-5.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C. (but if really from Bolsena, 2nd half more probable).

889. *v(el) : celez : {r :} rexlu*

CIE 5189; *SE* LIII, 1987, 222-224, No. 37, Tav. XXXVIII; *ET* Vs 1.267; *PE*, CIX.1, p. 125.

Probably from Bolsena. In 2010 in the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with convex sides, belt crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 34 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 3.3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

890. *numesia celes*

CIE 5191; *ET* Vs 1.268; *PE*, CIX. 2, p. 125.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in Florence in the Collegio alla Querce. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 43 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

891. *æθra : cleusti*

CIE 5183; *ET* Vs 1.269; *PE*, CXXVI. 4, p. 137; known from a drawing in A. Adams, *Della storia di Bolsena*, Roma 1737.

Probably from Bolsena. If one can trust in the drawing, a round cippus with sharp top, low cone with straight sides, belt crease.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

892. *larθ : cvlisnas :*

SE XXXVI, 1968, 203, No. 13; *ET* Vs 1.270; *PE*, CXVII. 1, p. 129.

Probably from Bolsena. In 1966 in a private collection. Small basalt cippus of the Volsinian type.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

893. *σεθρε : cusinas*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 341-42, No. 11, Tav. LXIII a; *ET* Vs 1.271; *PE*, CXLV. 3, p. 152.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in Casa Paporozzi (Via Cavour). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, probably low cone with concave sides, belt crease; shaft broken. H 19 cm, Dm 13 cm. Letters 1.4-2.8 cm high.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

894. *θανυχ(ι)λ : cumlnai*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 343, No. 14, Tav. LXIII b; *ET* Vs 1.272; *PE*, CXL. 3, p. 146, Tav. XI.1.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in the garden of Casa Guidotti (via Cavour). Round basalt cippus with sharp top, probably low cone with concave sides; shaft broken. H 20 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2.2-3 cm high.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

895. *a(vle) · varies · a(vles)*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 342, No. 12, Tav. LXI d-f; *ET* Vs 1.273; *PE*, CLXII. 1, p. 163.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in Casa Paporozzi (Via Cavour). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 17 cm, Dm 15 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.
2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

896. *cae vez()*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 361-62, No. 4, Tav. LXXI; *SE* XXI, 1950-51, 392-94; *ET* Vs 1.274; *MÉFRA* 62, 1950, 108, Fig. 26.2; *PE*, CLXIV. 1, p. 164.

Probably from Bolsena. Donated by the École Française to Villa Giulia, in 2014 probably in the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Similar to **846** (round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft).

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

897. *σ(e)θ(ρα) · herçli*

CIE 5184; *ET* Vs 1.275; *PE*, CCXLVI. 2, p. 230.

Probably from Bolsena. Cippus of the Volsinian type.

Insufficient dating criteria.

898. *[v]ελθur : θ[- - -]*

CIE 5186; *SE* LIII, 1987, 221, No. 36, Tav. XXXVIII; *ET* Vs 1.276.

Found in the 1890s in the “territory of Bolsena” (*CIE*). In the Museo di Lago di Bolsena, but not seen there in 2010. Round basalt cippus, broken top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 32 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 4.8 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

899. *velus · lavçie[s - -]*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 343, No. 15, Tav. LXIV; *ET* Vs 1.277.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in the garden of Casa Guidotti (Via Cavour). Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease; shaft broken. H 22 cm, Dm 22 cm. Letters 4-4.5 cm high.

My reading from the photograph and the facsimile of *SE*; earlier editors: *velus · lavθn[- -]*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

900. *[θ]ania : marc[n]ei*

CIE 5190; *NRIE* 540; *ET Vs* 1.278; *PE*, CCCXXXIV. 2, p. 301.

Probably from Bolsena; in the Museum of Orvieto (*NRIE*: Museo del Duomo), but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 21 cm, D 15 cm. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

901. *fasti : nestei*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 345, No. 20, Tav. LXVIa; *ET Vs* 1.279; MORANDI 1990, No. 25; *PE*, CCCLXVII. 1, p. 332.

Probably from Bolsena, from “vicolo Turati”. In the storeroom of the Museo di Lago di Bolsena.⁴⁵⁷ Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 31 cm, Dm 19 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

902. *θania : nuni*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 341, No. 10, Tav. LXIIa; *ET Vs* 1.280; *PE*, CCCLXXIV. 2, p. 338.

Probably from Bolsena. In 2012 in the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round *nenfro* cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, sharp crease. H 27 cm, Dm 14 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

903. *avle nurtines*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 345, No. 19, Tav. LXVI b; *ET VS* 1.281; MORANDI 1990, No. 24, Fig. 39; *PE*, CCCLXXVI. 1, p. 338.

Probably from Bolsena. In 2012 in Rome in the Villa Giulia. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 46 cm, Dm 35 cm. Letters 3-4.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

904. *luvce : pacnies :*

CIE 5192; *ET Vs* 1.282; *PE*, CCCLXXVIII. 1, p. 341.

Probably from Bolsena. In the Museo di Lago di Bolsena, but not found in 2010. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 41 cm, Dm 29 cm. Letters 7-8 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

905. *f(asti) ple[.]juθi r()*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 342, No. 13, Tav. LX c-d; *ET Vs* 1.283.

⁴⁵⁷ I thank E. Pellegrini for a photograph.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in Casa Paporozzi. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease. H 30 cm, Dm 15 cm. Letters 3.1-6.5 cm high.

Reading of *ET*. From the photograph of *SE*, one could perhaps read the end *Juθn̄a[i]*. Could even be *f(asti) aleθna[i]*?

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 159: 905, photograph of *SE*

906. *σ(eθra) · pruti*

CIE 5193; *ET* Vs 1.284; *PE*, CDXXX. 1, p. 387.

Found in 1896 in Bolsena, brought to the Museum of Florence, where (Villa Corsini) it was in 2014. Reused egg-form diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79). H 26 cm, B 21 cm. Letters 4.5-5.5 cm high.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

907. *[- - -]ēisie[- - -]*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 340, No. 8, Tav. LXIIB; *ET* Vs 1.285.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in the garden of Casa Fioravanti (Via Cavour). Round basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with convex sides, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the broken shaft. H 26 cm. Letters 4.7-5.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

908. *[. .] vitlnas [? - - -]*

SE XXXV, 1967, 542, No. 3, Tav. XCV; *ET* Vs 1.286.

Probably from Bolsena. In the catacombs of S. Cristina, where it was seen in 2010. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. Letters 5.5-7 cm high.

Reading of *ET*. *SE* proposed *[su]ptlnas*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 160: 908, facsimile of *SE*

909. *θancvīl [- - -]*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 344, No. 18; *ET* Vs 1.287.

From Casale Moscini (1 km south of Bolsena); now disappeared. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 20 cm, Dm 12 cm.

Insufficient dating criteria.

910. *[- - -]ies : v(elus)*

CIE 5194; *ET* Vs 1.288.

Probably from Bolsena. In the Museo di Lago di Bolsena, but not seen in 2010. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 32 cm, Dm ca. 32 cm. Letters 5.5-7 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

911. *velχ[e] : rutān̄ies : l(arθal)*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 339, No. 7, Tav. LX; *ET* Vs 1.290; *SE* LVI, 1991, 342-43, No. 60; *PE*, CDLXXIX. 1, p. 430.

Probably from Bolsena. Once in the garden of Casa Fioravanti (Via Cavour). Round basalt cippus, top broken. On the basis of the not so clear photograph, low cone with straight sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the broken shaft. H 15 cm, Dm 16 cm.

Reading of Tamburini in *SE* LVI.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

912. *θania lentnei*

CIE 5121; *NRIE* 543; *ET* Vs 1.291; MORANDI 1990, No. 5; *PE*, CCCXVI. 2, p. 288.

Found in 1872 in Pianale from a chamber tomb with nine cippi, of which four were inscribed (**831**, **912**, **915** and **916**). Now in the Museum of Orvieto, but not seen in 2014. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 35 cm, Dm 16 cm. Letters 1.5-2 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

913. *vel : ḥaltmas : la(rθal)*

CIE 5122; *ET* Vs 1.292; *PE*, CCXXXVII. 1, p. 226.

From Fattoraccio, Castel Giorgio, 10 km from Orvieto, close to Via Cassia; found in 1877 without connection to any tomb (TAMBURINI 1987a, 653 n. 53). Once in the house of Mancini. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 15 cm, Dm 13 cm. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

914. *hersinei : a(vles)*

CIE 5123; *ET* Vs 1.293; *PE*, CCLII. 2, p. 234.

Found in 1878 in Castel Giorgio, close to the road between Orvieto and Bolsena. In 2014 in the Museum of Orvieto. Ball-like basalt cippus with a quadrangular base for a *portacippi*. H 25 cm, Dm 22 cm. Letters 3.5-4 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

915. *larθ : θansinas*

CIE 5124; *ET* Vs 1.294; MORANDI 1990, No. 4; *PE*, CCLXX. 4, p. 250.

Found in 1872 in Pianale in a chamber tomb with nine cippi, of which four were inscribed (**831**, **912**, **915** and **916**). In 2010 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 42 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

916. *ramθα latini*

CIE 5125; *CII* App. 591; *ET* Vs 1.295; MORANDI 1990, No. 2; *PE*, CCCIV. 3, p. 275.

Found in 1872 in Pianale in a chamber tomb with nine cippi, of which four were inscribed (**831**, **912**, **915** and **916**). In 2010 in the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, high cone with convex sides, sharp crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft. H 41 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

917. *fa[s]ti murcnas*

SE XLI, 1973, 346, No. 144; known from a drawing by A. Cozza from 1883, published in *Carta archeologica d'Italia (1881-1897)*, *Forma Italiae* II.1, Firenze 1972, 7, Fig. 9; *ET* Vs 1.296; *PE*, CCCLIV. 3, p. 317.

From Grotte di Castro. Cippus of the Volsinian type. H ca. 20 cm, Dm ca. 20 cm
3rd century B.C., but no criteria for a more exact dating.

918. *ramθa : rafneci*

SE L, 1982, 329, No. 78, Tav. XLVIII; *SE* LIII, 1987, 219, No. 33, Tav. XXXIX; *ET* Vs 1.297; *PE*, CDLXV. 1, p 422.

From Grotte di Castro, found close to some tombs *a fossa*, together with **919**. In 1982 in the collection of M. Cenciarini. Round basalt cippus, sharp top. H 29 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

919. *θania vuvsia*

SE L, 1984, 328-29, No. 79, Tav XLVIII; *SE* LIII, 1987, 220, No. 34, Tav. XXXIX; *ET* Vs, 298; *PE*, CCXIX. 1, p. 214.

From Grotte di Castro, found close to some tombs *a fossa*, together with **918**. In 1982 in the collection of M. Cenciarini. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with concave sides, belt crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 21, Dm 14.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

920. *v(el) : cetisnas : l(arθal)*

CIE 5200; *ET* Vs 1.300; *PE*, CXIV. 3, p. 127.

From Gradoli, close to the shore of lake Bolsena. Once in Bagnioregio in the house of Cristoforo. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. Dm 42 cm. Letters 4-5 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

921. *sveitu lecnies [?- -]*

SE XLI, 1973, 346-7, No. 145; *ET* Vs 1.301; *PE*, CCCVII. 1, p. 277.

From Latera, close to the Orvieto – Pitigliano road, in the north-western corner of the province of Viterbo. Cippus in the form of a quadratic base covered by a cushion. Not a Volsinian, but rather Tarquinian (or even Vulcian) type.

Insufficient dating criteria.

922. *θ(ania) armne(i) l(arθal) seprs'ia!*

CIE 5202; *ET* Vs 1.302; *PE*, LV. 2, p. 86; DIII. 3, p. 461.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente, where it is preserved. Cippus of the Volsinian type. H 31 cm, Dm 16 cm. Letters 1.5-4.5 cm high.

ET: *sepr'ia!*'s; *CIE*: *seprs|ia*. In the facsimile, I see traces of *L*, but not the final *S* of *ET*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 161: 922, facsimile of CIE

923. *larθi : carpnati*

SE LIII, 1987, 198, No. 4; *ET* Vs 1.303; *PE*, XCIV. 1, p. 112.

Found not much before 1987 in a vineyard near Acquapendente. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, sharp crease. H 36 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 3.3-5.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

924. *fasti : cafati*

CIE 5203; *ETVs* 1.304; *PE*, C.1, p. 114.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 35 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 4.5-6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

925. *θ(ania) [-] centiui · capruna(l ?) ·*

CIE 5204; *ETVs* 1.305; *PE*, CXII. 1, p. 127.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 28 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 2-3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

926. *l(ar)i(s) : cnevies : l(arθal)* *CIE* 5205; *ETVs* 1.306; *PE*, CXXVII. 1, p. 137.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 35 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3.5-5.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

927. *sminθe : ecatna(s) :*

CIE 5201; *ETVs* 1.307; *PE*, CXLIX. 2, p. 156.

From Acquapendente. In the Museum of Perugia. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 29 cm, Dm 15 cm. Letters 2.2-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

928. *θ() : raθumsnas : θ() :*

CIE 5206; *SE* XLVI, 1978, No. 130, Tav. LXXI; *ETVs* 1.308; *PE*, CDLX. 2, p. 419-420.

From Poggetto del Sole, 1 km from the centre of Acquapendente, found in 1923 during agricultural works. There were some 30 cippi and ceramics; everything dispersed and disappeared, but P. Tamburini found cippi **928** and **931** in a private house. Round cippus, rounded top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft. H 37 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3-4.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

929. *av(le) : ritnas : av(les)*

CIE 5207; *ETVs* 1.309; *PE*, CDLXXI. 3, p. 426.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 37.5 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 4-4.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

930. *vel : sveitus*

CIE 5208; *ETVs* 1.310; *PE*, DIX. 4, p. 465.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 49 cm, Dm 29 cm. Letters 6-6.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

931. *larθ : tusnas*

SE XLVI, 1978, 346-47, No. 99, Tav. LXIV; *ET* Vs 1.311; *PE*, DLXXV. 1, p. 552.

From Poggetto del Sole, 1 km from the centre of Acquapendente, found in 1923 during agricultural works. There were some 30 cippi and ceramics; everything dispersed and disappeared, but P. Tamburini found cippi **928** and **931** in a private house. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 35 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3.6 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

932. *σ(eθra) : farari*

CIE 5209; *ET* Vs 1.312; *PE*, DCXVI. 1, p. 590.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 31 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

933. *θania : frentinati*

CIE 5210; *ET* Vs 1.313; *PE*, DCXXVI. 1, p. 599.

Found in 1875 in Acquapendente. Round cippus of the Volsinian type. H 23.5 cm, Dm 15.5. Letters 2.5-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of the 3rd century B.C.

934. *sveintu : suses velu(s)*

CIE 5555; *CII* 2327 bis; *RIX* 1963, 206; *ET* Vs 1.314; *PE*, DVIII. 1, p. 464.

Of unknown provenance. *CII* counted it among Tarquinian cippi, but the type is Volsinian. Round sand stone cippus, rounded top, high cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft.

RIX 1963, 206, and *ET*, read *veintu : suses : velus*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

935. *θania heznei*

SE LI, 1985, 220, No. 21, Tav. XXXII; *ET* Vs 1.316; *PE*, CCXLII. 1, p. 228.

Of unknown origin. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV), Inv. No. 20656. Round basalt cippus, sharp (broken) top, high cone with straight sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 30 cm, Dm 16 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

936. *l(ar)i(s) vercnaz veļ(us)*

SE LI, 1985, 220-21, No. 22, Tav. XXXII; *ET* Vs 1.317; *PE*, CXCIV. 5, p. 191.

Of unknown origin. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV), Inv. No. 20657. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 34 cm, Dm 14.5 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

937. *tite mefna[tes . . .]ul*

SE LI, 1985, 221, No. 23, Tav. XXXII; *ET* Vs 1.318.

Of unknown origin. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV), Inv. No. 20658. Round basalt cippus, rounded top, low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H 28 cm, Dm 22 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

938. *arnθ : vi[pitene]s : a(vles) :*

SE LI, 1985, 221-22, No. 24, Tav. XXXII; *ET* Vs 1.319.

Of unknown origin. In the Vatican Museum, Inv. No. 20662, but not found in 2014. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type, top broken. H 12 cm, Dm 14.5 cm. Letters 2.9-3.9 cm high.

Possibly *vi[seine]s*, cf. the new reading of **940**.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

939. *avle · heçi ·*

SE LI, 1985, 222, No. 25, Tav. XXXII; *ET* Vs 1.320; *PE*, CCXLI. 1, p. 228.

Of unknown origin, In the Vatican Museum, Inv. No. 20660, but not found in 2014. Small basalt cippus, rounded top, high cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 18 cm, Dm 11 cm.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

940. *θ(ania) viseḡini l(ari)s(al | vuseḡi*

SE LI, 1985, 222-23, No. 26, Tav. XXXII; *ET* Vs 1.321.

Of unknown origin. In the Vatican Museum, Inv. No. 20655, but not found in 2014. Egg-form tufa cippus on a round base. H 27 cm, Dm 15 cm.

My reading on the basis of the facsimile of *SE*. The second line perhaps trying to correct the misspelling, cf. *vuvsia* **919**. *ET*: *θ vis(-)nil |{euspl}*.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

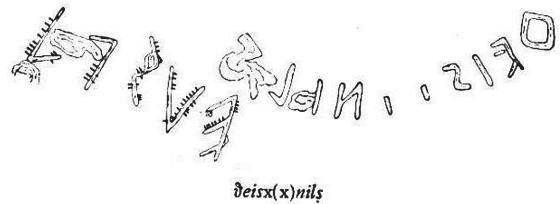


Figure 162: Facsimile of *SE*

941. *vel veras*

SE LXXIII, 2007, 324-26, No. 53, Tav. LIV (V. BELFIORE).

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence. Round basalt cippus, sharp top (broken), low cone with convex sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the broken shaft. H 13 cm, Dm 17 cm. Letters 1.8-2.1 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

942. *f(asti) : r()*

SE XXXIV, 1966, 344, No. 17, Tav. LXV a.

From Vietana. Preserved in Piazzano (Soc. Anonima Piazzano). Round sandstone cippus, flat (broken?) top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 16 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

943. *θ[a]nia alōinei*

SE LVI, 1991, 298-99, No. 8; *PE*, XXIII. 12, p. 54.

Found in 1988 in Bolsena (via Garibaldi). In the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type, broken. H 23 cm, Dm 22 cm. Letters 4.3 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

944. *āv(le) · tālus*

SE LVI, 1991, 299, No. 9, Tav. LVI; *PE*, DXXXVI. 1, p. 499.

Found in 1988 in the lake of Bolsena, Isola Martana, where it was reused in a medieval structure. Egg-form reused diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79). H 29 cm, Dm 16 cm.

AV and *AL* are in ligature.

2nd half of 2nd century B.C.

945. *L(uci) Aeli L(uci) f(ili) | Crassi*

SE XXXV, 1967, 543-44, Tav. XCIV d.

Of unknown origin. In the storeroom of Villa Giulia. Reused quadratic diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79) with rounded corners. H 14 cm, B 14 cm, D 7 cm.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

946. *σ(eθra) : cemnil : v(elus)*

SE LVII, 1991, 264, No. 35, Tav. XLVI; *ETP* 287; *SE* LXXIV, 2008, 394-95, No. 153; *PE*, CXI. 1, p. 126.

From the necropolis of Poderaccio (3 km north of Bolsena), whence also comes **957**, of the same type. Now in a private collection. Egg-form basalt cippus, base broken. H 30 cm, Dm 20 cm. Letters 3.8 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

947. *vipe : acries*

SE LXI, 1996, 318. No. 2, Tav. XXXIX; *PE*, VII. 1, p. 35.

From La Trinità, close to Orvieto. Above a chamber tomb, opened in 1989 by clandestine diggers. On the basis of the material, the tomb can be dated from the end of 4th to the 2nd century B.C. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, sharp crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft. H 60 cm, Dm 25 cm. Letters 5.7 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

948. *ram[θa - -]xi*

SE LVIII, 1993, 299, No. 29; *ETP* 328.

From Sermugnano (loc. Casetta, Castiglione in Teverina), from a chamber tomb with vases from the beginning of the 3rd century to the 2nd century B.C. (TAMBURINI 1987a, 645). Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 26 cm, Dm 24 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

949. *[- -]θ : ai[- -]*

SE LVII, 1991, 263-64, No. 34, Tav. XLVI.

Found in 1989 in Podernovo (3 km north of Bolsena), close to some chamber tombs. In the Museo di Lago di Bolsena. Round basalt cippus, top broken, low cone with convex sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 48 cm, Dm 36 cm.

3rd century B.C., but no criteria for a more exact dating.

950. *tite rufres*

SE LXXVII, 2015, 329, No. 41, Tav. XLVII (J. KAIMIO).

On unknown provenance. In 2010 in the main hall of the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, high cone with straight sides, belt crease, angular fast narrowing to the shaft. H 52 cm, Dm 27 cm. Letters 2.6-4.2 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

951. *l(arθ) · larcnas · σ(eθres)*

SE LXXVII, 2015, 330, No. 42, Tav. XLVII (J. KAIMIO).

On unknown provenance. In 2010 in the main hall of the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with straight sides, sharp crease, straight slow narrowing to the shaft. H.33 cm, Dm 21 cm. Letters 3.2-4.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

952. *[a]rnθ : feranies [- - -?]*

SE LXXVII, 2015, 330-31, No. 43, Tav. XLVII (J. KAIMIO).

On unknown provenance. In 2010 in the main hall of the Museum of Orvieto. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, belt crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft. H 40.5 cm, Dm 11.5 cm. Letters 3 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

953. *veilia satria*

G. PAOLUCCI 1999, 284, Fig.5 (p. 294).

From Monte Rubiaglio, at the northern border of Volsinii (12 km north of Orvieto). Once in the collection of Paolozzi di Chiusi. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, rounded crease, rounded slow narrowing to the shaft.

3rd century B.C., but no criteria for a more exact dating.

954. *L(ucius) Allius L(uci) f(ilius)*

CIL XI 2736.

Found near Bolsena. In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence. Reused egg-form diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79).

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

955. *C(aius) Considius C(ai) f(ilius) Pom(ptina tribu)*

CIL XI 2757.

From Orvieto (Inventory Catalogue). In 2014 in Villa Corsini of the Museum of Florence. Reused egg-form diorite cippus (see above, pp. 78-79). H 47 cm, B 32 cm.

CIE 2043 offers the same inscription for a Clusian tile of the normal format 35 x 55 cm. Bormann in *CIL* suppl. wonders whether that publication could be based on a gypsum copy made for him. This seems to be a real mystery because Clusium also offers the urn *CIE* 2044 *C. Considius C. f. | L. n. | IIIvir | Considia natus*.

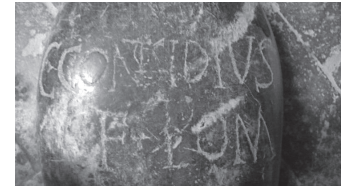


Figure 163: 955, inscription

The spelling of the gentilicium was difficult for the carver. There is the horizontal bar of *T* in the right bar of *N*; the ligature *nt̄* would give *Cont̄idius*. But this did not satisfy the customer or the carver, who first corrected it to *S* and then carved a clearer *S* between *N* and *I*.

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.

956. *larθ : capisnas*

SE LV, 1989, 316, No. 86 (P. TAMBURINI); *PE*, XCII. 1, p. 111.

Found close to Bolsena. In private possession. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 16 cm, Dm 12 cm. Letters 3.2 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

957. *a(vle) . l()*

SE LXXIV, 2008, 296, No. 56, Tav. XL.

From the necropolis of Podere Nuovo (3 km north of Bolsena), whence also comes **946**. Ovoid basalt cippus, shaft broken. H 14.5 cm. Letters 5.5 cm high.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

958. *L(ucius) Avillius L(uci) f(ilius) | Brocchus*

Mentioned in I. DI STEFANO, *Mestiere di epigrafista*, 1987, 86, n. 122, p. 276, Fig. 76.⁴⁵⁸

Of unknown provenance. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). Reused ovoid diorite cippus.

Brocchus: *H* corrected, probably from a third *C* (or *E*).

3rd quarter of 1st century B.C.



Figure 164: 958

959. *lart̄ia tuθ̄nui*

KAIMIO 14.

Of unknown origin. In the storeroom of the Museo Nazionale di Tarquinia. Could also be an *omphalos* cippus from Vulci. Cone form cippus, only the central part being polished. Shaft, if there was one, broken or cut away. H 21 cm, Dm 36-39 cm.

1st half of 3rd century B.C. (?)

960. *arnθ : ceinas : arnθeal*

SE LXXVI, 2010-13, 249, No. 12.

In a private collection, possibly from the western part of *ager Volsiniensis*. Round basalt cippus of the Volsinian type. H 45 cm, Dm 32 cm.

3rd century B.C., but no criteria for a more exact dating.

⁴⁵⁸ I thank M. Sannibale for this information. The photograph is by the Museum of the Vatican.

961. *larθ uσlnies l(arθal)*

SE LV, 1989, 330-31, No. 102, Tav XLVIII (G. CAMPOREALE).

Of unknown provenance. In a private collection in Geneva. Round basalt cippus, sharp top, low cone with concave sides, sharp crease, rounded fast narrowing to the shaft. H 18 cm. Letters 3-4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

962. *A(ulus) Olsadi A(uli) f(ilius) | Pom(ptina tribu) Firmo*

CIL XI 2776.

From S. Lorenzo Nuovo, the old road from Bolsena to Acquapendente. Quadrangular (?) cippus, H 92 cm, B 67 cm, D 66 cm, not of the round Volsinian type.

4th quarter of 1st century B.C. (?).

Catalogue of Vulcian cippus inscriptions

963. *eca · σ[u]θi · | vuizes · vel(us) · l(arθal)*

CIE 5238; TLE 311; ET Vc 1.1; PE, CCXX. 1, p. 215.

From Camposcala. In 2015 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). Cubic cippus of tufa, with blind door relief, three mouldings above the cube. H 67 cm, B 37 cm, D 19 cm. Inscription on two sides on the upper edge of the cube. Letters 2-3.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

964. *eca : σuθi : herins : saties : mancas*

CIE 5240; TLE 310; ET Vc 1.3; TAMBURINI 1987b, 155-56; PE, CDLXXXVII. 6, p. 443.

Found in 1833 in Camposcala (close to the *Tomba François?*) together with the similar **965**. In 2015 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). Disc type (probably capital of Tuscan column), of *peperino*. Dm 90 cm.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

965. *eca · σuθi · larθal · tarsalus · sacniu*

CIE 5241; TLE 313; ET Vc 1.4; PE, DXXXIX. 1, p. 508-9.

Found in 1833 in Camposcala together with **964**. Once at Tuscania, but now disappeared. Disc capital of Tuscan column, of *peperino*. Dm 119 cm.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

966. *[ec]a · σuθi · creici · θ(ana) · h|atren(c)u · par · prilī*

CIE 5242; TLE 314; ET Vc 1.5; PE, CXXXIII. 3, p. 141.

From Camposcala; in the Museum of Florence. Cubic form with a cushion and three mouldings above the cube. H 97 cm, B 48 cm. Inscription on the upper edge on two sides. Letters 2.5-4 cm high.

This is the reading of *ET*; earlier editors read *atrenu*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

967. *[ec]a σuθi : teti{a|i}al : ramθas : | laθerialχ : rav|θus*

CIE 5243; TLE 312; ET Vc 1.6; PE, CCLXXXIX. 1, p. 267, DLIII. 3, p. 535.

From Camposcala; in the Museum of Florence. Cubic cippus of *nenfro*, with blind door relief, an acanthus leaf pillar at the top of the monument. H 112 cm, B 43 cm. Inscription on three sides of the upper edge. Letters 5-6 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

968. *Jxlp̄nes : l(arθ) fcl̄ial | σεθρας*

CIE 5244; *CII* 2120; *ET Vc* 1.7 (= *AT* 1.74); WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 99-100; *PE*, DCXIX. 2, p. 596.

Probably from the Campanari collection of Tuscania where Danielsson included it among the three Vulcian cippi. The Museum of Florence acquired it in 1894 (WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 99). Cubic cippus of *nenfro*, with blind door relief. H 77.5 cm, B 37.5 cm. Inscription on two sides of the upper edge. Letters 2.5-3 cm high.

The fact that it was originally published among Tuscanian inscriptions (*CII* 2120) has lead Rix to double publication; *ET* reads the “Tuscanian” inscription (*AT* 1.74) *vipes l fcl̄ial*. For Vulci, *ET* sees two deceased and supplements *fcl̄ial[c]*, but I believe a metronymic is more probable.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

969. *eca ουθi tarχas levial hat̄r[en]çu sacn̄iv*

SE XXXI, 1963, 199, No. 25; XXXVIII, 1970, 324, No. 3; *TLE*² 912; *ET Vc* 1.10; *PE*, CCCVIII. 1, p. 278.

Found in 1953 in the necropolis of Mandrione (Cavalupa). In 2014 in the Museum of Vulci. Disc capital of a Tuscan column, of *nenfro*. Dm 150 cm. Letters 3.5 cm high.

Reading of *SE XXXVIII*, followed by *TLE* and *ET*.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

970. *ravn|θu sei|tiθi at̄ivu | sacn̄i|σα at<u>r|σ*

CIE 5247; *TLE* 303; *ET Vc* 1.17; TAMBURINI 1987b, 144; *PE*, CDXCVII. 4, p. 456-57.

From the entrance of the *Tomba François*, but not necessarily belonging to it. In the Museum of Torlonia. Two cubes above each other, of *nenfro*. H 84 cm, B 56 cm. Inscription vertically on two sides of the higher cube. Letters 6-9 cm high.

In *at<u>r|σ*, *U* is first written, but then corrected to *R*. Other editors read *atur|σ*.

2nd half of 4th century B.C. (TAMBURINI: 3rd-2nd century).

971. [- -] *sac̄niu ·*

SE XXXI, 1963, 208, No. 1; *ET Vc* 1.30.

Found in 1931 close to the *Tomba François*. Fragment of a cubic “capital” of *nenfro*, H 15.8 cm, B 32 cm, letters 4 cm high.

No dating criteria.

972. *[e]c[a] ουθi : unas : | arn̄θal*

CIE 5301; *ET Vc* 1.45; *PE*, DLXXXIX. 2, p. 568.

Found in the necropolis of Ponte Rotto, the *Tomba dei due ingressi* (No. CXXXVI), together with the sarcophagus of *marce tetnies veru* (*CIE* 5302). Low cubic cippus with a cushion on the top, of *nenfro*. H 17 cm, B 46 cm. Incription on the upper edge on two sides. Letters 4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

973. [- -] *lar̄θal veluσ|la h̄at̄renc[u]*

NRIE 722; *SE XXXI*, 1963, 208, No. 3; *TLE* 316; *SE XXXVIII*, 1970, 324, No. 5; *ET Vc* 1.61.

Found in 1931 in Ponte Rotto, between the *Tomba dei due ingressi* and the *Tomba del Pronao Arcuato*. In 2014 in the courtyard of the Museum of Vulci. Cubic cippus with cushion and three mouldings

above the cube. H 160 cm, B 45 cm, D 41 cm. Inscription on the upper edge on two sides. Letters 4-6 cm high.

Rix in *SE XXXVIII* states that *hatrencu* is found only for women; hence, *larθ* is the husband of the deceased.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

974. *γ[e]lθu[r] θexen[as]*

SE XXXI, 1963, 198, No. 22, Tav. XXXIa; *ET Vc* 1.68.

Found in 1951 in the city area. Round capital with several mouldings, of *nenfro*. Dm 100 cm. Inscription on the upper edge. Letters 2.5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

975. *εca [σuθi al σε]θra[s ha]tρε[nc]u*

SE XXXI, 1963, 199, No. 24, *ET Vc* 1.69.

Found in 1951 in the city area. Fragment of a round capital of *nenfro*. Dm 67 cm. Inscription on the upper edge, letters 5 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

976. *[- - -]eisu pe[- - -]*

SE XXXI, 1963, 210, No. 6; *ET Vc* 1.70.

Found in 1930 in Ponte Rotto. Fragment of a cubic cippus of *nenfro*. H 7.5 cm, B 25 cm. Letters 4.5 cm high.

Insufficient dating criteria.

977. *[θ]αηçye! syeiñui*

SE XXXI, 1963, 198, No. 23; *ET Vc* 1.71; *PE*, DIX. 6, p. 465.

Found in 1951 in the necropolis of Fosso dell'Osteria. Fragment of a cubic cippus of *nenfro*. H 13 cm, B 30 cm. Letters 4.5 cm high.

The reading of the praenomen is very uncertain.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

978. *[f]alt[us v]elu(s) : aninal*

SE XXXI, 1963, 201, No. 30, Tav. XXXII a; *ET Vc* 1.73.

Found in 1953 in Fosso dell'Osteria. Cubic cippus with cushion and three mouldings above the cube. H 95 cm, B 43 cm. Inscription on the upper edge. Letters 2 cm high.

My suggestion based on the facsimile in *SE XXXI* (the final *L* was seen by *ET*). *SE*: . . .]alt [. . .]elu : *anina*. On another side, [*eca ουθi*] was probably written.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

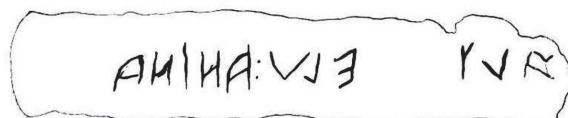


Figure 165: 978, facsimile of SE

979. *[l]arθ anies cl[. .]*

SE XXXI, 1963, 202, No. 32, Tav. XXXIId; *SE XXXVIII*, 1970, 324, No. 4; *ET Vc* 1.74; *PE*, XXXI. 2, p. 61.

Found in 1953 in Fosso dell'Osteria. Cubic cippus of *nenfro*, H 71 cm, B 50 cm. Letters 2 cm high.
2nd half of 4th century B.C.

980. *[- - -?] petrus | [- - -]enas*

SE XXXI, 1963, 202, No. 33, Tav. XXXIIc; *ET Vc* 1.75.

Found in 1953 in Fosso dell'Osteria. Cubic cippus of *nenfro* with cushion and probably three mouldings above it. It differs from the normal cubic type in that the inscription is in the middle of the front side, in a text field separated above and below by cornices. H 74 cm, B 50 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

981. *γel · s[- - -]*

SE XXXI, 1963, 212, No. 12; *ET Vc* 1.76.

From Fosso dell'Osteria. Fragment of a round base of *nenfro*, H 14.5 cm, B 74 cm, D 40 cm. Letters 8-10 cm high.

No dating criteria.

982. *eca σ[u]θi : şuils|a a*

SE XXXI, 1963, 213, No. 15, Tav. XXXV; *ET Vc* 1.77.

From Fontana dell'Osteria. In 2014 in the Museum of Vulci. Cubic cippus with blind door relief, cushion and three mouldings above the cube. H 160 cm, B 45 cm, D 40 cm. Inscription on the lintel of the blind door.

Possibly *a(vles) a(vles)*.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

983. *[eca] σuθi h[e]lsc | [vel]θurus caes*

SE XLV, 1977, 287, No. 4; *ET Vc* 1.16; *PE*, LXXX. 6, p. 100.

From the necropolis of Madrione di Cavalupo, found in the 1870s, but only known from the archive of the Soprintendenza. Cubic tufa cippus of the Vulcian type.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

984. *ramθas : aties*

CIE 5305; *ET Vc* 1.80; *PE*, LXIX. 5, p. 92.

Found in 1828-29 near Cuccumella. Berlin Museum. Cubic cippus resembling an altar, of *nenfro*. H 50 cm, B 64 cm, D 79 cm. Letters 4-5.5 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

985. *[- - -] helsc [- - -]*

CIE 5307; *ET Vc* 1.82.

Found in Polledrara in 1839, now disappeared.

No dating criteria.

986. *tutes · arnθ · larθal*

CIE 5309; *ET Vc* 1.84; PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI 1991, 651; *PE*, DLXXVII. 9, p. 556.

Found in 1883 in Polledrara, or Ponte Rotto, in the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi* of the Tute family (MESSERSCHMIDT 1930, 14). Danielsson could not find it in 1908. The inscription *CIE* 5288 on a stone of tufa, bearing the same name, was found in the dromos of the same tomb, like also **987**. Form of *omphalos*, of *nenfro*. Similar to **987**, probably recording a brother. The finders considered these cippi to be lids of osuaries.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

987. *tutes · marce · larθal*

CIE 5310; *ET Vc* 1.85; PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI 1991, 651; *PE*, DLXXVII. 10, p. 556.

Found in 1889 in Polledrara; Danielsson copied it in 1908 in Musignano. Form of *omphalos*, similar to **986**. Of *nenfro*, H 28 cm, Dm 57 cm. Letters 3.5-4.5 cm high.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

988. *[ar]nθ : tutes : larθal | [clan : arnθ]al : papals : pumplial*

PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI 1991, 633-34; *PE*, DLXXVII. 3, p. 554.

Found in 1987 150 metres from the monumental area of Ponte Rotto; possibly originating in the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*. Form of *omphalos*. Belongs to the second generation of the family *tute*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

989. *tutes · arnθ · larθal*

CIE 5318; *ET Vc* 1.96.

Of unknown provenance, moved to Rome (Museo Torloniano?). *CIE*: “cippus fictilis”. Possibly identical with **986**, or “the stone of tufa” *CIE* 5288 = *ET Vc* 1.33, both with the same inscription.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

990. *θanicu [- -]*

CIE 5319; *ET Vc* 1.97.

Of unknown provenance. Helbig saw it in 1869 at Musignano and described it as: “Un’antefissa o capitello di pilastro o che sia. E esso oggetto è lavorato in nenfro e fa favedere nella parte anteriore, d’un rilievo molto alto, una testa di donna munita di stephane e velo che le scende dall’occipite.” This can refer to a cippus similar to **993**, with three statues in niches, but the nature of the monument remains open.

Insufficient dating criteria.

991. *tarnas · larθ · larθal · satial · apa · helσ · atrσ*

CIE 5320; *TLE* 318; *ET Vc* 1.98; TAMBURINI 1987b, 156, n. 64, *PE*, DXXXVIII. 19, p. 505.

Of unknown provenance. In 1876 at Musignano, in 1908 “ibidem in museo”. Round capital of Tuscan column, of *nenfro*. H 15 cm, Dm c. 70 cm. Letters 4 cm high.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

992. a) *larθia* | **b)** *larθial · anienas · σuθi*

CIE 5326; *TLE* 309; *ET Vc* 1.102; *PE*, XXXII. 1, p. 62.

Of unknown provenance. Danielson copied it in 1912 in the Museum of Berlin. Cubic cippus of tufa, cushion-like upper part above the cube. H 42 cm, B 56 cm, D 31 cm. Inscription **b)**, clearly archaic, was written on the cube, while **a)**, which is considered later, on the cushion.

No dating criteria for **a)**.

993. *murai . œθra helse*

CIE 5311; TLE 317; ET Vc 1.32; HUS 1971, 140; TAMBURINI 1987b, 142-44; PE, CCCLIII. 5, p 316.

Found between the *Tomba François* and the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*. Quadratic architectonic cippus with three statues in relief. “Il se compose d’un socle lisse; trois niches sont ménagées dans la masse, arbitrant trois personnages sculptés en très haut-relief; au centre, une femme vêtue d’une longue robe tombant en lourds plis verticaux entre les jambes... C’est un excellent exemple de la sculpture vulcienne de l’extrême fin du III^e siècle.” (HUS 1971, 140). Inscription on the upper edge of the niche with the female statue. Possibly the same woman has the parietal epitaph ET Vc 1.47 in the *Tomba delle Iscrizioni*.

2nd half of 3rd century B.C.

994. *eca œθi : θanxvilus : maœnial*

CIE 5239; CII 2602; ET Vc 1.2; PE, CCCXXXII. 1, p. 300.

From the necropolis of Camposcala. In 2014 in the Vatican Museum (Sala IV). Round *tempietto* like cippus, with columns of Ionic type, of *nenfro*. H 103 cm, Dm 62 cm. HUS 1971, 139-40, considers that the monument was used as a cinerary urn. Inscription around the upper edge. Letters 3-3.5 cm high.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

995. *eca · œθi · larisal · reicies*

PE, CDLXVII. 1, p. 423-24, Tav XXIII.

Of unknown provenance. In the Museum of Vulci, where I photographed it in 2014. Cubic cippus with blind door relief; a cushion and three mouldings above the cube. Inscription between the blind door and the upper edge of the cube, the last letters turning downwards on the left edge.

2nd half of 4th century B.C.

996. *suizās | ca[e]s*

SE XLVI, 1978, 348, No. 100; ET Vs 1.259; PE, DXXXI. 1, p. 497.

Found in 1972 in Pietrafitta (Ischia di Castro). In 2014 in Bagnioregio. Cubic cippus with blind door relief, two cornices, a broader border with the first line of the inscription, and at top a cushion. ET published it among Volsinian inscriptions, but the type is clearly Vulcian. The second line is written between the blind door and the cornices.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.



Figure 166: 996, cippus

997. *]n[]ve[*

SE XXXI, 1963, 201-2, No. 31, Tav. XXXIIb.

Presumably found in 1953 at Fosso dell’Osteria (this is not separately recorded for this cippus in SE). Cubic cippus in house form with blind door relief and two roof flats, placed on a rectangular base. The inscription is written on the left side. Letters 7 cm high.

If the facsimile of the preserved letters in *SE* is correct, the text goes dextrorsum.
1st half of 3rd century B.C.

998. *Q(uintus) Caecilius | Q(uinti) f(ilius)*

CIL XI 2933.

Found in 1883 at Ponte Rotto, above a vase full of burned bones. Cippus of *nenfro*.

The final *S* is angular; perhaps it did not satisfy the carver, who cut below it a curved one.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

999. *Clodia Sex(ti) l(iberta) | Chiae*

CIL XI 2935.

Found in 1880 in front of a Roman tomb at Ponte Rotto, close to **998**. Cubic (?) cippus with a relief of a door divided in four parts.

I hesitate between the readings *Clodia(e) Sex(ti) l(ibertae) | Chiae*, *Clodia Sex(ti) l(iberta) | Chia<e>* and *Clodia Sex(ti) l(iberta) | Ch!øe*.

2nd quarter of 1st century B.C.

1000. *Posilla Poblicia Sex(ti) f(ilia)*

CIL XI 2942.

Found in 1883 at Ponte Rotto, close to **998** and **999**. Cubic cippus of travertine, H 115 cm, B 46 cm, D 32. Door relief in four parts.

1st quarter of 1st century B.C.

1001. *L(ucius) Obili L(uci) f(ilius) hels*

SE XXXI, 1963, 208, No. 2; *ET* Vc 1.65; *CIL* I² 3345.

From the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*, of the Tute family. Cylindric *puteale*, H 35 cm. *ET* calls it *ossuarium*, but a cippus of the cylindric type is equally possible. Letters 4 cm high.

4th quarter of 2nd century B.C.

1002. *puθcnes | v(el) a(vils) VIII*

CIE 5648, Tab. III; *NSc* 1900, 401-2; *NRIE* 750; *ET* AH 1.49; WIKANDER–WIKANDER, 48-49, Fig. 10; *PE*, CDXXXI. 1, p. 387-88.

Found in 1900 at Ferentium, Talone, in front of a tomb in a necropolis, where another typical Vulcian cippus was also found. Big quadratic base of *peperino*, with a cornice on the upper edge. H 43 cm, B 85 cm, D 82 cm.

L. 2 has been read by earlier editors in different ways.

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

1003. *eca : ουθi ceicnaλ̄θ(anas)*

CIE 5682; *NSc* 1934, 145; *SE* XI, 1937, 441; *TLE* 285; *ET* AH 1.81; *PE*, CII. 4, p. 115.

Found in 1934 in a place called Le Piagge, now in the City Hall of Orte. Cubic cippus with crown decoration and a blind door. H 50 cm, B 60 cm. Letters 7-8 cm high.

Reading of *ET* (autopsy of Rix); the last two letters have received diverse readings

1st half of 3rd century B.C.

1004. *eca : hupnina : seθres : tutes : veluola*

PANDOLFINI ANGELETTI 1991, 648; *PE*, DLXXVII. 7, p. 555.

From the *Tomba dei Sarcofagi*, used from the end of 4th to end of 3rd century. Support of a washing-tub, of marble. Inscription on the upper margin. Not a real cippus, but resembles **1001**.

1st half of 2nd century B.C.

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Illustration Sources

- Figure 1: KAIMIO 2010, 10.
2: *SE XXXVII*, 1969, Tav. LXIX.
3-4: Of the author.
5: LININGTON – RIDGWAY, Tav. LXXXIX.
6: Of the author.
7-12: BLUMHOFER, Abbildungen.
13: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab LX.
14-15: BLUMHOFER, Abbildungen.
16: *SE XLVI*, 1978, 355.
17: *CIE II*, I, 4, No. 6159.
18: *CIE II*, I, 4, No. 6195.
19: *CIE II*, I, 1, p. 4.
20: TAMBURINI 1987a, 641.
21: *SE XXXIV*, 1966, Tav. LXIII b.
22: *SE LI*, 1985, Tav. XXXII.
23: *SE XXXV*, 1967, Tav. XCVI.
24: *SE XXXIV*, 1966, Tav. LXV a.
25-44: Of the author.
45: *SE XXXIV*, 1966, 362.
46: *SE L*, 1982, 329.
47-50: Of the author.
51: *SE XXXI*, 1963, 208.
52: *CIE II*, I, 3, No. 5682.
53-55: Of the author.
56: LININGTON – RIDGWAY, Tav. LXXXV.
57-58: Of the author.
59: LININGTON – RIDGWAY, Tav. XCVIII.
60-112: Of the author.
113-125: Of the author.
126-128: Archive d'École Française à Rome
129-130: Of the author.
131: Of the author.
132: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. LIII.
133: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. LII.
134: *CIE II*, I, 4, No. 5981.
135: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. LV.
136: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. LV.
137: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. LIX.
138: *CIE II*, I, 4, No. 6050.
139: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. LXIX.
140: *CIE II*, I, 4, No. 6079.
141-143: Of the author.
144: Of the author.
145: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. CIII.
146: WIKANDER – WIKANDER, 152, fig. 35.
147: BLUMHOFER, Taf. 17.
148: *CIE II*, I, 4, Tab. CXXX.
149-151: Of the author.
152: *CIE II*, I, 1, No. 5063.
153: *CIE II*, I, 1, No. 5137.
154-156: Of the author.
157: *CIE II*, I, 1, No. 5166.
158: *SE XXXIV*, 1966, Tav. LXI.
159: *SE XXXIV*, 1966, Tav. LX.
160: *SE XXXV*, 1967, 542.
161: *CIE II*, I, 1, No. 5202
162: *SE LI*, 1985, Tav. XXXII
163: Of the author.
164: The Museum of the Vatican.
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Concordance

<i>CIE</i>		5127	822	5172	868
		5130	832	5173	871
4918	810	5131	824	5175	872
4995	792	5132	839	5178	885
4996	793	5133	845	5183	891
4999	794	5134	829	5184	897
5001	795	5135	830	5186	898
5020	796	5137	823	5187	886
5032	797	5138	844	5188	888
5033	798	5139	831	5189	889
5034	799	5140	848	5190	900
5039	800	5141	833	5191	890
5040	801	5142	849	5192	904
5041	802	5143	850	5193	906
5042	803	5144	843	5194	910
5051	805	5145	841	5196	881
5058	806	5146	838	5198	883
5063	807	5147	826	5199	884
5064	808	5149	825	5200	920
5066	809	5150	846	5201	927
5071	811	5153	853	5202	922
5072	812	5154	851	5203	924
5073	813	5155	854	5204	925
5074	814	5156	855	5205	926
5075	815	5157	856	5206	928
5076	816	5158	852	5207	929
5077	817	5159	857	5208	930
5120	819	5160	858	5209	932
5121	912	5161	859	5210	933
5122	913	5163	860	5238	963
5123	914	5164	861	5239	994
5124	915	5165	862	5240	964
5125	916	5166	863	5241	965
5126	821	5171	874	5242	966

5243	967	5552	127	5689	353
5244	968	5553	128	5690	354
5247	970	5555	934	5691	355
5301	972	5556	129	5692	356
5305	984	5558	131	5693	357
5307	985	5560	71	5701	358
5309	986	5561	44	5708	359
5310	987	5562	41	5709	360
5311	993	5568	132	5710	361
5318	989	5569	133	5711	362
5319	990	5570	134	5712	363
5320	991	5571	135	5713	364
5326	992	5572	136	5715	366
5434	62	5573	137	5716	367
5437	69	5574	138	5717	368
5439	60	5575	139	5725	369
5440	66	5576	140	5734	370
5443	116	5578	141	5735	371
5444	117	5579	142	5736	372
5484	51	5580	143	5737	373
5487	45	5581	55	5738	374
5488	46	5583	42	5747	375
5489	47	5584	48	5749	376
5490	67	5585	146	5756	377
5491	49	5586	50	5758	378
5496	119	5587	52	5761	379
5499	89	5588	56	5762	380
5500	105	5589	58	5765	381
5501	74	5590	59	5766	382
5502	57	5591	61	5768	383
5503	86	5592	65	5769	384
5504	93	5593	101	5770	385
5505	76	5594	68	5772	421
5506	53	5595	147	5773	386
5513	121	5596	73	5774	387
5517	122	5598	148	5777	388
5519	123	5599	149	5778	389
5520	124	5600	70	5780	422
5522	125	5648	1002	5782	390
5542	126	5663	454	5784	391
5547	130	5669	455	5787	392
5550	348	5682	1003	5788	393
5551	349	5686	352	5789	394

5790	395	5969	470	6024	513
5792	396	5970	471	6025	514
5793	397	5971	472	6026	515
5794	398	5972	473	6027	516
5795	399	5973	474	6028	517
5796	400	5974	475	6029	518
5797	401	5980	476	6030	519
5798	402	5981	477	6031	520
5799	403	5982	478	6032	521
5800	404	5983	479	6033	522
5801	405	5985	480	6034	523
5802	406	5986	481	6035	524
5803	407	5987	482	6036	525
5804	408	5989	483	6037	526
5805	409	5990	484	6038	527
5806	410	5991	485	6039	528
5829	435	5994	486	6040	529
5845	436	5995	487	6041	530
5846	437	5999	488	6042	531
5852	438	6000	489	6043	532
5853	439	6001	490	6044	533
5854	440	6002	491	6045	534
5887	441	6003	492	6046	535
5888	423	6004	493	6047	536
5889	442	6005	494	6048	537
5891	443	6006	495	6049	538
5892	444	6007	496	6050	539
5893	445	6008	497	6051	540
5896	424	6009	498	6052	541
5898	456	6010	499	6053	542
5899	457	6011	500	6054	543
5900	458	6012	501	6055	544
5901	459	6013	502	6056	545
5902	460	6014	503	6057	546
5903	461	6015	504	6058	547
5904	462	6016	505	6059	548
5905	463	6017	506	6060	549
5906	464	6018	507	6061	550
5964	465	6019	508	6062	551
5965	466	6020	509	6063	552
5966	467	6021	510	6064	553
5967	468	6022	511	6065	554
5968	469	6023	512	6066	555

6067	556	6111	599	6166	642
6068	557	6112	600	6167	643
6069	558	6113	601	6168	644
6070	559	6114	602	6171	645
6071	560	6115	603	6173	646
6072	561	6116	604	6174	647
6073	562	6117	605	6175	648
6074	563	6118	606	6176	649
6075	564	6119	607	6177	650
6076	565	6120	608	6178	651
6077	566	6121	609	6179	652
6078	567	6122	610	6185	655
6079	568	6123	611	6186	653
6080	569	6124	612	6187	654
6081	570	6125	613	6189	656
6082	571	6126	614	6190	657
6084	572	6127	615	6191	658
6085	573	6129	616	6192	659
6086	574	6130	617	6193	660
6087	575	6131	618	6194	661
6088	576	6132	619	6195	662
6089	577	6133	620	6197	663
6090	578	6134	621	6198	664
6091	579	6135	622	6199	665
6092	580	6136	623	6200	666
6093	581	6137	624	6201	667
6094	582	6138	625	6202	668
6095	583	6139	626	6203	669
6096	584	6140	627	6204	670
6097	585	6141	628	6205	671
6098	586	6142	629	6221	672
6099	587	6143	630	6223	673
6100	588	6144	631	6224	674
6101	589	6145	632	6225	675
6102	590	6146	633	6226	676
6103	591	6149	634	6228	677
6104	592	6159	635	6229	678
6105	593	6160	636	6230	679
6106	594	6161	637	6231	680
6107	595	6162	638	6232	681
6108	596	6163	639	6233	682
6109	597	6164	640	6234	683
6110	598	6165	641	6235	684

6236	685	6279	727	1935	757
6237	686	6280	728	1936	697
6238	687	6281	729	1937	698
6239	688	6282	730	1938	699
6240	689	6283	731	1939	700
6241	690	6284	732	1940	701
6242	691	6285	733	1941	702
6243	692	6286	734	1942	703
6244	693	6287	735	1943	704
6245	694	6288	736	1944	706
6246	695	6289	737	1945	705
6247	696	6290	739	1946	708
6248	697	6291	740	1947	707
6249	698	6292	741	1948	710
6250	699	6293	742	1949	711
6251	700	6294	743	1950	712
6252	701	6295	744	1951	713
6253	702	6296	745	1952	715
6254	703	6297	746	1953	714
6255	704	6298	747	1954	738
6256	705	6299	748	1955	717
6257	706	6300	749	1956	718
6258	707	6301	750	1957	719
6259	708	6302	751	1958	721
6260	709	6303	752	1959	722
6261	710	6304	753	1960	723
6262	711	6305	754	1961	724
6263	712	6306	755	1962	725
6264	713	6307	756	1963	726
6265	714	6308	757	1964	727
6266	738	6318	150	1965	728
6267	715	6320	151	1966	730
6268	716	6321	152	1967	731
6269	717	6322	153	1968	732
6270	718	6323	758	1969	733
6271	719			1970	734
6272	720	CIL P		1971	735
6273	721			1972	737
6274	722	1931	688	1973	736
6275	723	1932	689	1974	739
6276	724	1933	693	1975	740
6277	725	1934a	695	1976	741
6278	726	1934b	696	1977	742

1978	743	2581	596	2624	753
1979	744	2582	542	2625	508
1980	746	2583	560	2627	516
1981	747	2584	500	2721	482
1982	748	2585	535	2722	690
1983	750	2586	530	2723	457
1984	751	2587	517	2724	691
1985	752	2588	515	2725	556
1986	754	2589	520	2726	675
2546	506	2590	677	2727	613
2547	602	2591	518	2728	628
2548	533	2592	522	2729	460
2549	511	2593	514	2730	627
2550	769	2594	523	2731	648
2551	694	2595	519	2732	349
2552	640	2596	513	2733	620
2553	599	2597	521	2734	651
2554	541	2598	647	2735	650
2555	587	2599	577	2736	652
2556	595	2600	504	2737	456
2557	594	2601	485	2738	547
2558	578	2602	729	2739	606
2560	498	2603	639	2740	598
2561	499	2604	601	2741	645
2562	501	2605	579	2742	610
2563	496	2606	575	2743	458
2564	486	2607	597	2744	632
2565	503	2608	572	2745	616
2566	526	2609	532	2746	622
2567	531	2610	580	2747	614
2568	536	2611	631	2748	615
2569	561	2612	524	2749	626
2570	637	2613	581	2750	624
2571	588	2614	638	2751	625
2572	574	2615	543	2752	676
2573	600	2616	540	2753	630
2574	708	2617	550	2754	618
2575	716	2618	609	2755	641
2576	512	2619	544	2756	459
2577	687	2620	505	2757	621
2578	720	2621	525	2758	629
2579	573	2622	749	2759	607
2580	528	2623	534	2760	611

2761	612	2933	998	3406	173
2762	619	2935	999	3407	82
2763	603	2942	1000	3408	174
3302	692	2945	430	3409	175
3303	671	2946	434	3410	176
3304	653	2966	394	3412	177
3305	759	2967	595	3414	178
3306	657	2970	396	3415	179
3307	656	2971	397	3416	180
3307a	760	2972	398	3417	83
3308	655	2974	399	3418	84
3308a	761	2975	400	3420	181
3309	654	2977	402	3421	182
3310	665	2978	403	3423	183
3311	666	2979	404	3425	184
3312	660	2980	406	3426	185
3313	673	2982	407	3427	186
3314	667	2983	408	3428	187
3315	668	2986	412	3430	97
3316	669	2987	357	3432	188
3317	745	2989	409	3433	189
3318	661	3023	443	3436	87
3319	658	3373	155	3438	190
3320	659	3374	156	3439	191
3321	670	3375	157	3440	192
3322	672	3376	158	3441	193
3332	467	3381	159	3442	88
3333	470	3383	160	3443	194
3334	466	3386	161	3444	195
3335	473	3387	162	3445	196
3336	474	3390	163	3447	197
3337	762	3391	164	3448	198
3340	294	3392	165	3449	199
3341	438	3393	77	3450	200
3342	451	3394	166	3451	201
		3395	167	3452	90
CIL XI		3397	79	3453	202
		3398	168	3455	203
1343 add.	701	3399	169	3456	204
2689	751	3401	171	3457	205
2736	954	3402	80	3458	206
2757	955	3403	81	3459	207
2776	962	3404	172	3460	91

3461	208	3513	92	3672	732
3462	327	3514	235	3673	733
3463	94	3633	466	3674	734
3464	269	3634	467	3675	735
3465	210	3635	688	3676	755
3466	211	3636	689	3677	737
3467	212	3637	693	3678	736
3468	213	3638a	695	3679	739
3469	214	3638b	696	3680	740
3470	95	3639	757	3681	741
3471	215	3640	697	3682	742
3472	216	3641	698	3683	743
3473	217	3642	699	3684	744
3474	218	3643	700	3685	746
3477	219	3644	701	3686	747
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