

THE ITALIC DIALECTS.

I. SOUTHERN OSCAN.

A. Messana.

1—4. *Mamertine Inscriptions of Messana.*

1 Discovered in Messina ‘ad angulum veteris turris’ in 1611; then copied by Buonfiglio (*Historia Siciliana*, ad fin.) and later by Gualter (cited by Rejna, *Notiz. istor. d. Citta di Messina*, 1658). A fragment of an identical inscr. was brought to the Messina Museum in 1815, whither about 1850 the first was at last transferred, after being re-discovered at intervals. From these four sources the text was restored by Mommsen, who conjectures that the building dedicated was not a temple but the wall of fortification: cf. the inscription of Lacco, p. 84.

στεινις καλινις σταττιηις | [μαρ]ας πομπτιες
3, 4 νινυμοδινις | μεδδειξ ουπσενς | [εινε]ιμ τωFτο
5 μαμερτινο. | [α]ππελλουννη σακορο.

The first fragment has lost three or four letters at the beginning and end of each line, except l. 3, which is shorter and preserved bodily; the second contains only the last half of all the lines; the letters now wanting on both the stones are supplied from Rejna’s copy, with which Buonfiglio’s agrees exactly except in giving ηνο for R.’s εινε in l. 4. The punctuation is Mommsen’s. The inscr. is finely engraved in Tarentine-Ionic αβ (*i.e.* Ionic with □ = ν and presumably † = η as in the *Tabulae Heracleenses*), in its fully developed form, from left to

c. 1

2

OSCAN INSCRIPTIONS OF MESSANA.

1—4

right, with $\xi = \sigma$, $\rho = \rho$, $ov = \bar{u}$; for o and ω see Note to the Table of Alphabets, Part II A inf. The date cannot be long after the Mamertine seizure of Messana, about 289 B.C. v. 4 inf. See also 309 A, s.v. **Mamers**. *U. D.* p. 193 xii. 39, *Zvet. Osc.* 160 xviii. 14, Fabr. 3063.

2 μαμερτινουμ

3 λ παα

On bricks in the Museum at Messina. Ion. $a\beta$ from left to right. *U. D.* p. 199, *Zvet. Osc.* 161 and 162, Fabr. 3064.

4 MAMERTINE COINS.

4 a. μαμερτινουμ

b. μαμετινουμ

Only one specimen of each of these coins is preserved; both are bronze, (*a*) with Head of Artemis)(an omphalos or cortina covered with a net, (*b*) with Apollo laureatus)(Bellona advancing with spear and shield. Both are in Ionic $a\beta$, but (*a*) is retrograde, (*b*) from left to right, and since the later coins of the Mamertines have a Greek legend (μαμερτινων, dating from 282 to 210 B.C. and later, see Head, *Historia Numorum* p. 136) the older of these two must be (*a*) which shows the regular direction of Oscan writing, while (*b*) shows the beginning of Greek influence. This chronological relation between the two directions is exactly reversed in the earliest Campanian inscriptions, cf. no. 8 inf.

For (*a*) see Friedländer, *Oskische Münzen* p. 60, Mom. *U. D.* p. 201; for (*b*), Salinas, *La Collezione Numismatica Pennisi*, tab. ix. 22, quoted in *Ephem. Epigr.* II. p. 193 by Corssen, who on quite inadequate grounds (cf. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 136) assigned this coin to Μαμέριον in Bruttiiis (inf. 11 c).

B. Bruttii¹.

5—10 *Bruttian Inscriptions.*

- 5 Found in *Monteleone* near *Bivona* (Vibo) and first published by Capialdi in 1846, in whose museum it remained till 1875: facsim. Mommsen, *U. D.* tab. xii. 37, p. 191.

δίου *Fei* *Fερσορε* ταυρομ

On a carelessly inscribed bronze plate $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (187 by 033 m.) with holes for nails at either end. Tar.-Ionic *aβ* ($\sqsubset = v$, $\xi = s$, $\rho = r$) from left to right; there is a slight space after the first two words, but no interpunct. Mommsen (*U. D.* p. 191) suggests it was affixed to a bronze votive ox, although real oxen (Macrob. iii. 10, but v. Sil. *Pun.* 6. 647) could not properly be offered to Jupiter.

Momms. *l. c.*, Fabr. 3034, Zvet. *Osc.* 146.

- 6 Place of discovery uncertain; now in the Museum àt Palermo. First published in 1867 by Fabretti, C. I. Ital. 2890 bis.

ΤΕΔΕΔ ΞΙΤΞΕΣ Ξ ΞΙΞΕΤ

τρεβις σ *φεστιες* δεδετ

On a broken bronze helmet, rather faintly engraved with a sharp chisel. Ion. *aβ*, retrograde, with no break or interpunct between the words. The value of the sign Σ , which Havet (*Mém. Soc. Ling. Paris*, vi. p. 228) read as *z*, I believe to be *f*, v. inf. no. 138, and cf. Conway, *Camb. Philolog. Soc. Transactions* iii., p. 223, *Class. Rev.* 1894 p. 348, and Thurneysen, *Indog. Anzeiger* iv. p. 38. The reading *-ιες* I owe to a kind communication of von Planta who has seen the helmet. If the ξ before *φεστιες* is the name of the giver's father, it follows the Volscian and Umbrian not the Oscan order: v. Bücheler *Rh. Mus.* xxxix. 1884 p. 559.

Fab. 2890 bis, Zvet. *Osc.* 154, tab. xviii. 13. F. followed a forged duplicate.

¹ For the history of Vibo and the Bruttians v. Grote, *Gr. Hist.* x. p. 287, C. I. L. x. p. 7; also Note i. p. 4 inf. and the Remark p. 15 f. The town was held by the Oscan-speaking Bruttians (a rebellious off-shoot of the Lucanians) from 356 to about 330 B.C., and from about 290 till it became a Latin colony in either 239 or 192 B.C.

- 7 Place of discovery uncertain, now in the Antikenkabinet, Vienna: first published by Bücheler (*Rh. Mus.* xxxix. (1884), p. 558), whose text I follow, except in the order of the lines, which is Deecke's (apud *Zvet. Inscr. It. Infer.* p. 184).

σπεδῖς μαμερεκίς | σαιπινς αναδακετ

On the lower edge of a bronze helmet without visor or strap. Ion. αβ, retrograde, roughly engraved, with : between the words. The second line is written above the first, and hence Büch. and Bréal read them in the converse order. But l. 2 is the shorter by two or three letters and may well have been written after the other. The S, which is faint, I read as *f* (whereas σ is ζ) as in no. 6.

Zvet. It. Infer. 247, Deecke l. c., Büch. l. c., who compares Liv. 10. 44 (the taking of Saepinum in 293 B.C.); for the names Spedius and Mamercius v. inf. 12 c, 27 B, etc.

- 8—10 On tiles found in *Monteleone*; 8—10 were formerly in the Capialbi Museum, *bis* first (correctly) published in *U. D.* p. 192; 10 *bis* is from Kaibel 2402. 1.

8 κοττειης

9 κοττει

10 κοττι

10 *bis* ορπηης

Ion. αβ, deeply stamped, 8 from left to right, the other three retrograde; in 8 C = σ as in the Osco-Greek insc. of Lacco (p. 84 inf.), and in 14, 15, 29 inf. With them were other tiles with Oscan names in Greek inflexion, viz. (1) περκενος and τρεβιον περκενιον (retrogr. with ζ), (2) μαραι. υσοντιον and μαραι. υσ. ρ. from left to right with C. This cursive form occurs also beside ξ (under the glaze) on an Attic or Geloan vase of the 5th cent. B.C. (see P. Gardner, *Catal. Gr. Vases in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford* no. 266).

Fabr. 3035—3040, Mommsen l. c., Kaibel l. c., *Zvet. Osc.* p. 82.

Note 1. *On the coin-legends of Vibo.* The bronze coins from *Bivona* (Vibo) which have the legends [E], [E|] in Tar.-Ion. αβ (Mom. *U. D.* p. 201, Friedl. *Osk. Münz.* p. 61, *Zvet. Osc.* 184) are classed by Head (*Hist. Num.* p. 85) as Greek coins earlier than those with *επωριεων*, and I see no reason for regarding them as Oscan. Friedländer did so with some hesitation, because of the absence of [in the later legends, but in the tables of Heraklea (G. Meyer, *Griech. Gram.* 2 § 230, Roberts, *Greek Epigraphy* p. 271) we find the sound was disappearing at least in Tarentine Greek towards the end of the 4th century B.C. and it may well have done the same in the (Locrian or Syracusan?) dialect of Vibo. We have *οιναδας* with no digamma in an insc. from Locri Epizephyrii

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Excerpt

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itself (Roehl *I. G. A.* 537), dating from the 4th century (Roberts p. 242). Now the coins with $\square$ are dated by Head from 379 to 350 B.C., the rest from 330—296. It is very unlikely that the former should have been issued by the barbarous Lucanians in their first tenure of the city from about 350—330 B.C., especially as the types are thoroughly Greek and recur with little variation in the later set of coins.

Note II. C. I. L. x. 8041, 59 may possibly be Oscan.

𐌖𐌗𐌕𐌕 ?hann

It is on a tile found among the rubbish of the temple of Cybele, 6 miles from Monteleone in the vico Papaglione.

11 PLACE-NAMES¹ OF THE BRUTTII².

A. *Well-attested (in form, date and locality).*

Bruttii, Brittii both inscc. cl. (often with a single *t* in mss.), $\beta\rho\epsilon\tau\tau\iota\omicron\iota$ nm.; for the alleged etyma v. infr. no. 25 A. Brutates Enn. ap. Fest. Müll. p. 35, Lucil. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. *Sat.* 1. 10. 30. Brut-tius ager (not Bruttium), Brittianus (Brutt-), cl.

{ $\check{\text{I}}\check{\text{t}}\check{\text{a}}\check{\text{l}}\check{\text{i}}\check{\text{a}}$, -lus, -licus cl. inscc. (cf. e.g. Arist. *Pol.* 4 [7]. 10 and the Osc. form of the name 199 ff.) and
Oenōtrīa, -tri cl. were both originally = Bruttium, or parts of it, cf. Momm. *Hist. Rom.* (Eng. trans.) i. 440, Nissen, *Ital. Landeskunde*, p. 60 and the full reff. given by Grote III. p. 349 n.

Hālex, -ηξ masc. fl. Stra. 6. 1. 9 (who makes it the boundary between Regium and Locri) al., cf. *Punta dell' Alice*, but this is N. of Croton, corresponding to Strabo's Κρίμυσσα ἄκρα .

[Leucopetra, also called Petra cl.]

Rēgium, -ini, Regia Columna cl. inscc., cf. 186 D inf. *Réggio*.

Scyllaeum prom. et opp. cl.

[Zephyrium prom., Locri Epizephyrii cl. nm.]

Acheron fl. cl. (nom. Acheros Liv. 8. 24; a quo oppidani Acheruntini Pl. 3. 5. 73 ?).

Medma or Medama Pl. 3. 5. 74 al., Mesma Steph. Byz. Μεδμαίων Μεσμαιών nm. (cir. 340 B.C.). Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 89. *Mésima f.*

Sīla (silva) cl. *Sila*.

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations.

² The tables of the Itineraries through the Bruttii are given C. I. L. x. p. 1—2.

Tauriana, -ani cl. insec. cf. Momms. ad C. I. L. x. 104.

Caulon prom., *Καυλωνία* opp., cl. (πρότερον *Αύλωνία* Stra. 6. 2. 10).

Sagra fem. fl. cl.

[Herculis portus cl.]

{ [Ithacesiae insulae cl.]

Vibo, -onenses cl. Gr. Ἰππώνιον, but nm. *Φειπ-*, *ειπ-* v. Note i. supr. and Mom. C. I. L. x. p. 7. *Βινόνα*.

{ [Valentia, -tini cl. insec.; the two names are often used together, Vibo Valentia].

Scolacium cl. insec. (C. I. L. x. 103) *Σκυλλήτιον*, νῦν δὲ *Σκυλάκιον* καλεῖται Stra. 6. 1. 10 al. *Scylācēum* Verg. Aen. 3. 553 al. *Squillāce*.

Tempsa, -psanus cl. e.g. (?) Od. 1. 184 (*Τεμέση*, *Τέμψαν* δ' οἱ νῦν καλοῦσι Stra. 6. 1. 5).

Terina Pl. 3. 5. 72 al. *Τερίνα* Stra. 6. 1. 5, *τερίνα*, *τερεῖ* nm. in Achaeon αβ, Head *Hist. Num.* p. 96, Imhoof-Blumer, *Numism. Zeitschr.* Vienna 1886, p. 229. *Nōcēra Tīrinēse*.

Lācinium prom., Juno Lacinia, cl.

Aesārus fl. Stra. 6. 1. 12 al. (-*ἄρος*, Theocr. 4. 17, -*ἄρις* Ov. *Met.* 15. 22, adj. -*ἄρεus* ib. 15. 54).

Crōtō, -ōnienses, -oniates cl. (an Iapygian town, Stra. 6. 1. 11—12). *Cotrōne*.

Clampetia, -tianus cl. e.g. Liv. 29. 38.

Consentia, -tinus cl., Cos- C. I. L. x. 6950, cf. the *di Consentes*. *Cosēnza*.

Pandosia (-*δοσία*) cl. e.g. Liv. 8. 24.

Νήαιθος fl. Theocr. 4. 24 al. *Nēto* f.

Pētēllia, -lini cl. insec. *Petilia Policastro*.

{ Thūrii cl. insec. Also called (by the Romans)

{ Copiae Stra. 6. 1. 13 al.

Crāthis fl. cl. *Crātī* f.

Sybaris fl. et opp., -ritani cl.

Σκίδρος, -*ρανός* cl. e.g. Herodt. 6. 21.

Muranum C. I. L. ix. 6950. *Morāno Cálabro*.

Cērillae Sil. 8. 579 al. *Κήριλλοι* Stra. *Cirēlla*.

B. Less certain.

[*Ἡρακλεῖον* the southernmost prom. of Italy Stra. 6. 1.]

Cenus prom. Pl. 3. 5. 73 *Καῖνυς* Stra. 6. 1. 5.

Καικῖνος fl. cl. e.g. Thuc. 3. 103, Paus. 6. 6. 4. Is this the same as Carcinus fl. Pl. 3. 10. 96, Carcine urbs, sinus Carcinites, Mela 2. 4. 8? Add *Κακίνης* δ... (gloss lost) Hesych.

Cocintus (*Κόκυνθος*) Pl. 3. 5. 43 al.

Τλίας fl. Thuc. 7. 35, apparently the N. boundary of Croton.

Ἀβρυστον Ptol. 3. 1. 66. Aprustani Pl. 3. 11. 98. ? *Argústo*.

Teuranus ager S. C. de Bacc. C. I. L. x. 104 ubi v. Mommsen. ? *Tiriólo*.

Λάμης, -ητος fl. *Λαμητικὸς κόλπος* Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz., Aristot. *Polit.* 7. 9 al. *ἸΑμάτο* (V.) and *Laméto* (*Diz. Corog.*). Also called *Ναπητίνος κόλπος* v. sub C.

Lagaria Stra. 6. 1. 14, -rinum (uinum) Pl. 14. 6. 69.

Nerulum, -lonensis Liv. 9. 20 al.

Mustiae Pl. 3. 10. 95, Mela 2. 4. 8, *μν, μυσ* nm. Head p. 89, cf. *Ὑπωρον* inf. C.

C. Doubtful.

Ὑπωρον? *υπωρ* on joint coins of this town and Mustiae (*μν—υπωρ*) Head p. 89; Hipporum Itin. Ant. p. 115 Wess.

Μαμέρτιον Stra. 6. 1. 9, cf. 4 sup.

Tauroentum? Pl. 3. 5. 73. ?=Tauriana in A sup.

Orestis portus Plin. ibid.

Baletum fl. Plin. 3. 5. 72.

? Theseunti Tauriani } Cato ap. Prob. ad Verg. *Buc.* p. 4 Keil.
? Pecolus fl.

Ἐσώπις Strab. 6. 2. 7.

Metaurus fl.? Plin. 3. 5. 73, Stra. 6. 1. 5. ? *Márro f. (K.)*.

ad Mallias *It. Ant.* p. 106.

Nicotera *It. Ant.* pp. 106, 111. *Nicótéra*.

Semirus fl. Plin. 3. 10. 96. *Simmari f. (K.)*.

Bulotus (alii Buthr-) fl. Liv. 29. 7.

Arogas (alii Arocha) Plin. 3. 10. 96.

Baesidiae Liv. 30. 19, ? *Βάδιζα*, Polyb. ap. Steph. Byzant. s.v.

Angitula *It. Ant.* p. 106. *Angútola f.*

Ναπητίνος κόλπος? Dion. Hal. 1. 35 al. (cf. sup. B *Λάμης* fl.).

Tacina fl.? *It. Ant.* p. 114. *Tácina f. (K.)*.

Sabatus fl. *It. Ant.* pp. 105, 110. ? *Savúto f.*

Κρίμισσα ἄκρα Stra. 6. 1. 3, Steph. Byzant.

Capraseae Itinn.

Traens fl. Diod. Sic. 12. 22 (acc. Τράεντα). *Trionti* f. (K.).

Ἑλέπορον fl. Polyaeus 5. 3. 2. Ἑλλεπ-, -εσπ-, mss. of Polyb.

1. 6. 2 g. ? *Callipari* f. (K.).

Κυλιστάρνου γάνος ? fl. near the Siris, Lycophr. 595.

Clibanus mons Pl. 3 § 96.

Λάτυμνον ὄρος Theocr. 4. 19 and Schol. ad loc.

Στομάλιμνον Theocr. 4. 23.

Ἀρίνθη πόλις Οἰνῶτρων Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz. Arinthaëus occurs as a soldier's name in the 4th Cent. A.D. But cf. Note xviii. p. 148 inf.

Βρυστακία πόλις Οἰνῶτρων Steph. Byz.

Ἐριμον

Ἰξίας (cf. Ἰσία Diod. Sic. 37. 2. 13)

Μενεκίνη

Κυτέριον

Μαλάνιος

Νίναια

Κόσσα (?=Cosae in Etruria)

} πόλις Οἰνῶτρων ἐν μεσογείῳ Hec.
ap. Steph. Byz.

Φοιβία 4th century (B.C.) name of a part of Regium Stra. 6. 1. 6 ad fin.

Ῥουσκία Procop. B. Goth. 3. 28—30 al. Roscianum It. Ant. p. 114.

? *Rossáno*.

Römëchium Ov. Metam. 15. 705, cf. Dict. Geogr. s.v.

Batum fl. Plin. 3 § 72.

Babia Plin. 14 § 69.

[Dioscoron, Calypsus, Meloessa, Eranusa] and Tiris islands off Cape Lacinium Pl. 3 § 96.

Aufugum ? Liv. 30. 19.

Argentanium *ib*.

Vergae ? *ib*.

Lymphaeum *ib*.

Oericulum *ib*.

Ser... nm. of Achæan standard with Achæan αβ, probably Bruttian, Head p. 98. *Seruitianum uinum* in Plin. 14 § 69 may come from Bruttium.

Paternum

Succeianum

Subsecium

Altanum

[Decastadium]

} It. Ant. p. 114—5.

D. Further modern names.

Alénto f. (K.), Gërâce, Melicúcca, Catanzáro, Círó, Curiáti, S. Benedétto Ulláno, Coscìle f.

12 PERSONAL NAMES¹ OF THE BRUTTHI².

A. Frequent.

1. <i>Nomina.</i>	2. <i>Cognomen.</i>
gens Aurelia	<u>Rufus</u>
Caesia	
Iulia	

B. Less frequent.

1. *Nomina.*

gens Acerronia	<u>Crittia</u> (g)	Minucia	<u>Sestia</u>
Atilia	<u>Fabia</u>	Nonia	<u>Staia</u> (inf.)
Caecilia (g, l)	Flauia	<u>Numisia</u> (sup.)	<u>Suallia</u>
<u>Caerellia</u>	Futia	Numōnia (g)	Titia
Caluia	<u>Lollia</u>	Octauia	<u>Turillia</u> ?
Cincia	<u>Maria</u>	<u>Pullia</u>	<u>Vagellia</u>
Claudia	Meconia (Meg.)	Satria (inf.)	Varia
Cornelia	<u>Minicia</u>	Segulia	<u>Vettia</u> (g, l, inf.)

2. Among the Cognomina may be mentioned:

Minatus (g, inf.)

¹ For the arrangement and notation see the List of Signs and Abbreviations. ('Frequent' = more than 5 times; 'less frequent' = 5 times or less, but more than once.)

² From C. I. L. x. 1—125, 8041, 8074—88, 8330, 8422, and the insec. on tiles etc. given in 8051 ff., and Kaibel, *I. G. Sic. et It.* 617—644, 2400—02. The list does not include any names but such as occur in these authorities from this area, but if any of these are found also in the preceding dialectic inscriptions, (sup.) is here added; (inf.) denotes that the name occurs in some dialect-inscription elsewhere; names showing possibly or certainly dialectic (i.e. non-Latin) characteristics are here underlined.

C. *Occurring only once in the district.*

1. *Nomina.*

gens Aebutia	<u>(Decciana)</u>	(Marciana) (<i>inf.</i>)	Sallustia
Aemilia	<u>Dossennia</u>	<u>Mettia</u>	Saturia
<u>Alfia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	Egnatia	Munatia	<u>Scaefia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
<u>Alfidia</u> <i>l.</i>	Fidubia	Muticilia	Septimia
<u>Amullia</u>	Heluia (<i>inf.</i>)	Nouanena?	Sextia
Anicia	Instia	Numitoria	Sicaenia (<i>g</i>)
Antonia (<i>g</i>)	Iunia	<u>Ollia</u>	Sicinia?
Aticia?	Iustia?	Oppidia	Statilia
<u>Aufidia</u>	Laberia	Orbia	Suetria
Auleia	Laronia	Ortoria (<i>g</i>)	Taminia
Aulia	Latia	Ouia (<i>inf.</i>)	Terentia
Beruenta	Libertia	<u>Paquia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Tettia</u> (<i>inf.</i>)
Calpurnia (<i>g</i>)	Licina	<u>Petronia</u> (<i>g, inf.</i>)	Titiria
Camilia	Lucia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Pontia</u> (<i>g, inf.</i>)	Tuccia
Cantina?	Magia	<u>Pontilia</u>	Valeria
Cipia (<i>inf.</i>)	<u>Mallia</u>	<u>Popillia</u> (<i>g</i>)	Vehilia
<u>Clodia</u>	Mamercia (<i>sup.</i>)	Raia?	<u>Vibullia</u>
Clutoria	<u>Manllia</u>	<u>Rasina</u>	Vipsania
<u>Cottia</u>			

2. *Among the Cognomina:*

<u>Bedesia</u>	Cila	Saluius	Verutus
Caedimnus?	<u>Limene</u>	<u>Tiflanus</u>	Vlsianus