

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY COLLECTION

Books of enduring scholarly value

Classics

From the Renaissance to the nineteenth century, Latin and Greek were compulsory subjects in almost all European universities, and most early modern scholars published their research and conducted international correspondence in Latin. Latin had continued in use in Western Europe long after the fall of the Roman empire as the lingua franca of the educated classes and of law, diplomacy, religion and university teaching. The flight of Greek scholars to the West after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 gave impetus to the study of ancient Greek literature and the Greek New Testament. Eventually, just as nineteenth-century reforms of university curricula were beginning to erode this ascendancy, developments in textual criticism and linguistic analysis, and new ways of studying ancient societies, especially archaeology, led to renewed enthusiasm for the Classics. This collection offers works of criticism, interpretation and synthesis by the outstanding scholars of the nineteenth century.

The Italic Dialects

Published in 1897, this two-volume work by Robert Seymour Conway (1864–1933), classical scholar and comparative philologist, later Hulme Professor of Latin at the University of Manchester, aims to shed light on the origins of the Latin language and Roman institutions by careful examination of the dialects and customs of Rome's neighbours. The work is laid out in geographical order, beginning with Southern Oscan in Sicily and moving north through Volscian and Latinian to conclude with Umbrian and Picenum, so that the influence of one dialect on its neighbours can be traced. This first volume collects all the surviving remains of these minor Italic dialects, gleaned primarily from epigraphic sources (such as Oscan inscriptions at Pompeii and elsewhere), but also from the evidence of coins, glosses and other references in later writers, and geographical and proper names from the dialect areas.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Cambridge University Press has long been a pioneer in the reissuing of out-of-print titles from its own backlist, producing digital reprints of books that are still sought after by scholars and students but could not be reprinted economically using traditional technology. The Cambridge Library Collection extends this activity to a wider range of books which are still of importance to researchers and professionals, either for the source material they contain, or as landmarks in the history of their academic discipline.

Drawing from the world-renowned collections in the Cambridge University Library and other partner libraries, and guided by the advice of experts in each subject area, Cambridge University Press is using state-of-the-art scanning machines in its own Printing House to capture the content of each book selected for inclusion. The files are processed to give a consistently clear, crisp image, and the books finished to the high quality standard for which the Press is recognised around the world. The latest print-on-demand technology ensures that the books will remain available indefinitely, and that orders for single or multiple copies can quickly be supplied.

The Cambridge Library Collection brings back to life books of enduring scholarly value (including out-of-copyright works originally issued by other publishers) across a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and in science and technology.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

The Italic Dialects

Edited with a Grammar and Glossary

VOLUME 1

R.S. CONWAY



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1
R.S. Conway
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town,
Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Mexico City

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108061155

© in this compilation Cambridge University Press 2013

This edition first published 1897
This digitally printed version 2013

ISBN 978-1-108-06115-5 Paperback

This book reproduces the text of the original edition. The content and language reflect the beliefs, practices and terminology of their time, and have not been updated.

Cambridge University Press wishes to make clear that the book, unless originally published by Cambridge, is not being republished by, in association or collaboration with, or with the endorsement or approval of, the original publisher or its successors in title.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

THE ITALIC DIALECTS

London: C. J. CLAY AND SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.
Glasgow: 263, ARGYLE STREET.

Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.
New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.
Bombay: GEORGE BELL AND SONS.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

THE
ITALIC DIALECTS

EDITED WITH A
GRAMMAR AND GLOSSARY

BY

R. S. CONWAY, M.A.,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF:
LATE FELLOW OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

VOL. I. CONTAINING PART I.—THE RECORDS OF
OSCAN, UMBRIAN AND THE MINOR DIALECTS,
INCLUDING THE ITALIC GLOSSES IN ANCIENT WRITERS,
AND THE LOCAL AND PERSONAL NAMES
OF THE DIALECTAL AREAS.

CAMBRIDGE:
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

1897.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Cambridge :

PRINTED BY J. AND C. F. CLAY,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

CAROLO BRUGMANN
ΤΡΟΦΕΙΑ

c.

b

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

PREFACE.

THE need for a collected edition of the Italic Dialects has long been felt. This is, I believe, the first attempt to present a full record of them all, with some account of the history of the tribes who spoke them. The separation between Umbrian and the rest of the Dialects which has marked the chief collections of the last fifty years is inconvenient and often misleading; and since Mommsen's great edition of the Oscan group as it was known in 1850, very few endeavours have been made to treat the inscriptions as records of anything but a language. Thus the study of the Dialects has been completely severed from that of other parts of the life of Classical Italy. But neither the language nor the institutions of Rome can be fully understood if they are isolated from the kindred speech and customs of peoples living within fifty miles of her gates. Nor on the other hand can any safe use be made of the Dialects for wider philological research,—and in this connexion the peculiar importance of Oscan is becoming more and more manifest,—if the first key to their interpretation, our knowledge from other sources of ancient Italy, be laid aside in favour of a purely linguistic method which defeats its own ends.

But none the less it is for students of Indo-European Comparative Grammar that the Italic Dialects possess the greatest interest; and on this side the work of an editor has been greatly changed and in one sense lightened by the

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

progress of Philology in the last twenty years. The introduction of strict method in Phonetics rules out at once a great multitude of conjectures. What on looking back¹ upon his work of 1850 Mommsen calls with a sigh the ‘ars difficillima nesciendi’ has become many degrees easier since then. Nowhere, indeed, has Mommsen himself displayed more brilliantly than in the *Unteritalische Dialekte* that scientific method of historical and epigraphical research which is perhaps the greatest gift of his genius to this generation; but it was not till thirty years later that a similar exactness was developed in Phonology by the teaching of Johannes Schmidt, Leskien, and Brugmann. To quote only one example of the results of stricter canons; the discovery, reached simultaneously by many different scholars, that Osc. *i* (†) represents regularly an original *e* and an original *ɨ* (but neither *ě* nor *ī*) has made it possible for the first time to assign whole categories of forms to their proper places in the verbal system (cf. Vol. II. p. 495).

We have direct knowledge of the Italic Dialects, that is of the Dialects which with Latin form the Italic branch of the Indo-European languages—(1) from Inscriptions, (2) from Coins, (3) from scattered records in histories, grammars and glossaries; to this must be added (4) the indirect evidence of the names of ancient Places and (5) ancient Persons in the several Dialect-areas.

The attempt made in the present edition has been to collect this evidence as completely as possible, in obedience to one cardinal principle,—that of distinguishing sharply what is certain from what is merely probable. Many earlier commentaries have undertaken to explain everything, and their ignominious fate may well serve as a warning. An editor’s first duty is to present the existing material for study as fully as he can; his second, to indicate the questions which mark the limits of present knowledge; and

¹ In his note on C. I. L. i¹. 197.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

PREFACE.

ix

it is only in the third place that he may venture ὅπου ἐπικρίνειν δυνατὸν, ἐκφέρειν τὸ δοκοῦν¹.

Thus in the epigraphical sections the reader will find beside the text of the inscriptions, which is generally based on my own transcription of the originals², only what may be called their external data; provenance, alphabet, and the like. The Glossary includes all dialectic forms contained in the body of the book; but in the case of words whose meaning is still uncertain either conjectures which seemed to possess some degree of probability are quoted with their authors' names, or where such conjectures seemed still to be wanting, nothing is given but the occurrences of the word and its parsing so far as that is clear. It need hardly be said that the line of probability is often very hard to draw, and some proportion of misjudgment is inevitable. The lists of Names, if used with caution, may, I hope, illustrate the Phonetic peculiarities of the corresponding Dialects; the details of the Notation will be found on pp. xxii ff. The spelling of the names has of course been verified with especial care. These lists, with the corresponding Indices, make a kind of 'Directory' to Ancient Italy which may perhaps be of use to others than students of the Dialects. I should be especially glad if they were found to throw any light on the dim period of Italian history which precedes continuous tradition; that is, the period which may be said to end about 420 B.C. (p. 83); but any such enquiry³ lies altogether beyond

¹ Strabo 6. 3. 10 who continues, ὅπου δὲ μὴ, τὰ ἐκείνων (scil. τῶν προτέρων) εἰς μέσον οὐδένα δεῖν τίθεσθαι. This latter principle I have adopted with some necessary reserve.

² The collection includes, I believe, all inscriptions made *publici iuris* before September 1896, when pp. 1—448 of Vol. I. were finally printed off, and in the Addenda at the end of Vol. II. will be found a few that have come to light since.

³ An example of the kind of evidence to be gleaned may perhaps be admitted in a note. The distinction between the ethnica in *-co-* and *-no-* seems to correspond to some historical change. In central Italy the names in *-no-* (*Sabini*, cf. *Osc. Safinio-*, *Latini*, *Frentani*, *Hirpini*, *Lucani* etc.) seem to belong to the speech of a later stratum of population which everywhere subdued the bearers, some of whom must have been the authors, of the names in *-co-* (*Osci*, *Volsci*,

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

x

PREFACE.

the scope of this book, though a few necessary ethnographical notes will be found among the Place-names.

The arrangement of the book follows a purely geographical order, which is meant to aid, not to exclude, any narrower dialect-grouping which may in future become clear (as at Capua, see von Planta *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* p. 252). In two cases only I have ventured to mark off new groups, the 'North Oscan' and the 'Latinian' (the term 'latinisch' has already been used in some such sense), whose separate unity, so far as it is yet clear, seems to be of some importance.

Kiepert's admirable maps of Italy and its parts are now in such common use that it seemed undesirable to abridge them to suit the limits of this edition. Indeed even his maps at the end of Vols. IX. and X. of the *Corp. Insc. Latinorum* scarcely contain one half the place-names here enumerated; for the very good reason that even Kiepert is not prepared to assign the rest to precise points of locality, although it is often clear to what district they belong¹. Most of the Inscriptions given in the Appendix have been included in some previous edition², and their absence from the text seemed to call for at least so much explanation. Since Mommsen's demonstration of the independent position of Messapian in the Indo-European family, its remains have never been treated as Italic. On philological grounds I should have been glad to add them to the Appendix, but their importance hardly less than their number and difficulty forbade any cursory treatment. If any reader would have me apologise for excluding Etruscan inscriptions as rigidly as possible³—

Aurunci, Hernici, Pollusca, Etrusci, Falisci etc.); cf. *Sidi-ci-ni, Marru-ci-ni* where the order of the suffixes is significant.

¹ The affinities of the dialects in point of Rhotacism were illustrated by a map by Mr Edward Heawood, M.A., F.R.G.S., in *Verner's Law in Italy*, published in 1887.

² I have omitted several forgeries which have long since dropped out of notice; such as were given in the editions of Bücheler and Zvetaieff will be found in the Appendix.

³ To some insc. I have given the benefit of a doubt; notably 132. But some account of the intercourse of the Etruscans with the Italic tribes was of course necessary, cf. pp. 310 f., 395, 459 ff., and 407 footn.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

PREFACE.

xi

and in dealing with the inscc. of Falerii I have applied the rule more stringently than has been usual,—let me beg him first of all to become a subscriber to Pauli's *Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum*, and secondly to read almost any of the articles on Etruscan in the same scholar's *Altitalische Studien*; and, if he be still unsatisfied, to turn to Deecke's last utterance upon the question (in Bursian's *Jahresbericht, Suppl. Bd. z. III. Folge*), which amounts to a recantation of his own heresy against the doctrine which first made him famous, the doctrine, now become a certainty, that Etruscan cannot be called an Indo-European language.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge how much I owe to the work of my predecessors and to the generous help of many friends. My greatest debts are to Brugmann and Bücheler in questions of language, to Mommsen and Ridgeway in Epigraphy, and they are of a kind altogether transcending specific obligations. The whole scope and method of the book has been determined by the teaching of Professors Brugmann and Ridgeway; indeed I can hardly attempt to put my gratitude to the latter into words,—the direct help he has given me pervades nearly the whole of the first volume. In the task of interpretation, the first and greatest source from which I have drawn, like every other student of the Dialects, has been the learning stored in the commentaries of Bücheler and Mommsen, and in Mommsen's collections of different kinds in Volumes IX. and X. of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. For Umbrian I owe much also to Bréal's commentary with its admirable facsimiles, and in collecting the Place-names to the valuable Glossary of Fabretti's *Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum*, where I found references to a number of forms in late authorities which would probably have else escaped me altogether. Zvetaieff's convenient editions of Oscan and the Minor Dialects, especially the *Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae*, have been, of course, continually before me.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Of more recent writers I have derived much help from Beloch's *Campanien*, and his *Italischer Bund unter Röm. Hegemonie*; Buck's *Oskischer Vocalismus*, and Von Planta's *Osk.-Umb. Grammatik* Vol. I., though in lecturing on the Dialects from 1889—1893 I had been led to form a judgment for myself on many questions of Phonology. Von Planta's second volume, containing an edition of the Osco-Umbrian insce., unfortunately appeared too late to be of service for any part of this edition but the Addenda, where he has kindly permitted me to make a few quotations from his text. Less extensive but not less valuable help I owe, first, to my dear friend Mr Herbert Dukinfield Darbishire, whose brilliant career was cut off in 1893; he had read the proofs of about the first 60 pages. Then to Dr J. P. Postgate, who did the same kind service, though of course without undertaking any degree of responsibility, for some of the Gloss-sections, and the Syntax; and to the Rev. E. S. Roberts, to whom I owe my first interest in Epigraphy, for his criticism of the section on the Alphabets. As the last volume of Thilo and Hagen's edition of Servius was still delayed, the former scholar very kindly sent me a list of passages in which the Servian Commentary touched on Italic place-names or usages. Dr B. V. Head, now Her Majesty's Keeper of the Coins, gave me most generous advice in compiling the sections on the Italic Coin-legends, sections which are, of course, largely based upon his great *Historia Numorum*. To Prof. Antonio De Nino of Sulmona, besides untiring kindness during my visit to the Abruzzi, I owe excellent 'impressions' of many inscriptions which were inaccessible at the time, or which have been discovered since. Prof. A. Sogliano, of the Naples Museum, generously undertook the trouble of adding accents to a large number of the modern Place-names, thus putting on record for the first time much important information.

For other valuable help of different kinds I am indebted to Prof. Carl Pauli of Lugano, Dr Dressel of Berlin, Prof. Bormann of Vienna, Dr J. S. Reid of Cambridge, Mr W. M.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

PREFACE.

xiii

Lindsay of Oxford, Prof. E. A. Gardner of University College, London, Mr H. T. Francis of the Cambridge University Library; my colleagues Prof. G. C. Richards and Mr F. T. Arnold; my old pupils Miss E. Purdie of Newnham College, and Mr F. G. Plaistowe of Queens' College, Cambridge; and Mr H. S. Cowman the Curator of the Fitzwilliam Archaeological Library; other acknowledgements will be found in their several places. I have further to thank the Council of University College, Cardiff, for special leave of absence in Italy in 1894, and the authorities of the Worts Archaeological Fund for a grant in aid of that journey.

I desire to thank the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press most cordially for undertaking this book, and, in particular, for their generosity in extending its limits and in all matters of typography. Nor can I express too warmly my gratitude for the vigilant and scholarly help of the readers on the staff of that Press.

Above all must be recorded the perpetual aid of one whose companionship in the most tedious endeavours has been itself their exceeding great reward.

R. S. C.

LLANDAFF,
April, 1897.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

	PAGE
List of the chief books of reference	xix
Signs and Abbreviations used in this Edition	xxi
Errata in Volume I.	xxviii

PART I. THE RECORDS OF THE DIALECTS.

I. Southern Oscan.

A. Sicily.	
1—4. Mamertine Inscriptions of Messana	1
B. Bruttii.	
5—10 (with Notes i.—ii.). Inscriptions of Vibo, etc.	3
11—12. Local and Personal Names	5
C. Lucania	11
13—22 (with Note iii.). Inscriptions	12
23—4. Coins	14
25. Gloss	15
26—7. Local and Personal Names	16
D. Apulia	22
28. Tabula Bantina	<i>ib.</i>
29—30. Coins of the Daunii	30
Note iv. Osco-Latin Inscription of Luceria	31
31—6. Local and Personal Names of Iapygia	<i>ib.</i>
37. Glosses in Hesychius from S. Italy	45

II. Central Oscan.

A. Campania.	
1. <i>The towns of the Sarnus valley</i>	51
38—87 (with Notes v.—x.). Inscriptions of Surrentum, Pompeii, Herculaneum	52
2. <i>Cumae</i>	83
88—92. Inscriptions of Cumae	85

	PAGE
3. <i>Nola and Abella</i>	87
93—4. Inscriptions of Nola	89
95—6. Cippus Abellanus etc.	90
4. <i>Etrusco-Campanian Vases</i>	94
97—100 (with Note xi). Their Inscriptions	96
5. <i>Capua</i> (S. M. di Capua Vetere)	99
101—129. Heraldic dedications (<i>iûvilas</i>) from Capua	101
130. The Curse of Vibia	124
131—6 (with Note xii). Other Inscriptions from Capua	128
137—141 (with Notes xiii.—xiv.). Inscriptions from un- certain parts of Campania	133
142—152 (with Notes xv.—xviii.). Campanian Coins	139
153. Campanian Glosses	149
154—5. Local and Personal Names of Campania	150
B. The Samnite Tribes	169
1. <i>Hirpini</i>	
156—9 (with Note xix). Inscriptions and Coins	170
160—1. Local and Personal Names	172
2. <i>Samnium proper</i>	
162—7 (with Note xx). Minor Inscriptions	180
168—174. Inscriptions of Bovianum	183
175. Tabula Agnonensis	191
176—186. Other Inscriptions, Coins, and Glosses	193
187—8. Local and Personal Names	201
3. <i>Frentani</i>	206
189—196. Their Inscriptions and Coins	207
197—8. Local and Personal Names	212
4. <i>The Italic Confederacy</i>	
199—204 (with Note xxi.). Confederate Coins struck in the Social War	216
205 (with Notes xxii.—xxiv.). Oscan Glosses not assigned to any particular Tribe	218
III. Northern Oscan	233
A. Paeligni	234
206—215. Inscriptions of Sulmo	235
216—239. Inscriptions of Corfinium etc. (with Notes xxv., xxvi.)	241
240—242. Paelignian Gloss and the Local and Personal Names	249
B. Marrucini	253
243—4 (with Note xxvii.). The Bronze of Rapino and Minor Inscriptions	<i>ib.</i>
245—6. Local and Personal Names	256

CONTENTS.		xvii
		PAGE
C. Vestini		258
247—9 (with Notes xxviii.—xxix.). Inscriptions and		
Coins of the Aternus valley	<i>ib.</i>	
250—1. Local and Personal Names		261
IV. Volscian.		
A. Volsci		267
252—3 (with Note xxx.). Volscian Inscriptions	<i>ib.</i>	
254—5. Volscian and ‘Rustic’ Glosses		270
256—7. Local and Personal Names		273
B. Aurunci		283
258—9. Local and Personal Names	<i>ib.</i>	
V. Latinian		287
A. Marsi		289
260—6. Inscriptions of Marruvium etc.		290
267—8 (with Note xxxi.). The Fucino Bronze and other		
Inscriptions of Luco		293
269. Marsian glosses		296
270—1. Local and Personal Names	<i>ib.</i>	
B. Aequi		300
272—4. Aequo-Latin Inscriptions and Gloss		301
275—6. Local and Personal Names		302
C. Hernici		306
277—9. Hernican Glosses and Local and Personal Names	<i>ib.</i>	
D. Praenestini		310
280—304 (with Notes xxxii.—xxxiii.). Archaic Inscriptions		
of Praeneste (including the Etrusco-Praenestine Bronzes)		311
305. Praenestine Glosses		323
Note xxxiv. Tusculo-Latin Inscriptions	<i>ib.</i>	
306. Tusculan Glosses		324
307. Personal Names of Praeneste and Tusculum		325
308. Lanuvian Glosses		329
Note xxxv. The Duenos Inscription	<i>ib.</i>	
Notes xxxvi.—xxxviii. Local and Personal Names of the		
Latini and Ancient Place-Names of Rome		332
E. Sabini		351
309 (with Note xxxix.). Sabine Glosses		352
310—1. Local and Personal Names		364

xviii	CONTENTS.	
		PAGE
F. Falisci		370
312—20 (with Note xl.). Inscriptions of <i>Cività Castellana</i>		372
321—348 (with Note xli.). Inscriptions of <i>S. Maria di Falleri</i> etc.		376
349. Faliscan Glosses		384
350. Personal Names of the Faliscan district		386
351. Place-names in Etruria		387
 VI. Umbrian		395
Note xlii. Umbro-Latin Inscription of Spoleto		397
352—5. Inscriptions of Tuder, Fulginia and Asisium		<i>ib.</i>
Tabulae Iguvinae		399
Their Chronology		400
356—367. Their Text (<i>Ia—VII b</i>)		409
Note xliii. Archaic Inscriptions of Pisaurum		433
368—9. Coins of Umbria		434
370—2 (with note xliv.). Umbrian Glosses and Local and Personal Names		435
 VII. Picenum		449
Note xlv. Latin Inscriptions with Dialectic forms		<i>ib.</i>
373. Coins of Hatria		<i>ib.</i>
374—5. Local and Personal Names		450

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

LIST OF BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

THE following books are of primary importance to the student of the Italic Dialects.

GRAMMARS.

K. Brugmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*. Strassburg, 1886—1893.

English Translation, *The Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European languages*. London, 1888—1895.

C. D. Buck, *The Osco-Umbrian Verb-System*. Chicago, 1895.

See also the same scholar's *Vokalismus der Oskischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1892.

R. Von Planta, *Grammatik der Oskisch-Umbrischen Dialekte*, Vol. I. (Phonology). Strassburg, 1893.

Vol. II. (Morphology, Syntax, Text and Glossaries), 1897.

EDITIONS AND COMMENTARIES.

F. Bücheler, *Umbrica*. Bonn, 1883 (containing glossary and short grammar).

See also the same scholar's brief *Lexicon Italicum*, Bonn 1881 (a 'Festschrift' dated March 22); his *Oskische Bleitafel*, Frankfurt a. M. 1877 (= *Rh. Mus.* 33. 1 ff.), and his essay on the *Cippus Abellanus* in *Commentationes Philologicae in honorem Th. Mommseni scriptae*. Berlin, 1877.

T. Mommsen, *Die Unteritalischen Dialekte*. Leipzig, 1850 (with grammar and glossary to each dialect).

I. Zvetaieff, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Oskarum*. Leipzig, 1878 (with facsimiles and copious glossary).

Inscriptiones Italiae Mediae Dialecticae. Leipzig, 1884 (with facsimiles and copious glossary).

Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae. Leipzig, 1886 (a compendium of the two preceding collections).

M. Bréal, *Les Tables Eugubines*. Paris, 1875.

C. Pauli, *Altitalische Studien* I.—V. Hanover, 1883—7.

S. Bugge, *Altitalische Studien*. Christiania, 1878.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xx

LIST OF BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

R. Von Planta, *v. sup.***J. Friedländer**, *Die Oskischen Münzen*. Leipzig, 1850.**Th. Aufrecht und A. Kirchhoff**, *Die Umbrischen Sprachdenkmäler*. Berlin, 1849—51.**W. Deecke**, *Die Falisker*. Strassburg, 1888.

Among numerous articles in periodical publications I need only mention here

K. Brugmann, (1) *Umbrisches und Oskisches* in the *Berichte der Königlichen Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*. Dec. 13, 1890.

(2) *Zur Umbrisch-Samnitischen Grammatik und Wortforschung*. *Ib.*, July 8, 1893.

Among works on kindred topics the most essential are :

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Vols. I., IV., IX., X., XI., XIV., with

Kaibel's *Inscriptiones Graecae Italiae et Sardiniae*.

E. S. Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*. Cambridge, 1887.

T. Mommsen et le Duc de Blacas, *La Monnaie Romaine*. Paris, 1865—75.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*. Oxford, 1887.

W. M. Lindsay, *The Latin Language*. Oxford, 1894.

Stolz, *Historische Lateinische Grammatik*. Leipzig, 1894.

Nissen, *Pompeianische Studien*. Leipzig, 1877.

Beloch, *Der Italische Bund unter Römischer Hegemonie*. Leipzig, 1880.

Campanien (Zweite Auflage). Berlin, 1890.

By the kindness of Mr W. H. D. Rouse and Mr **H. M. Bower** I was allowed to see an early proof of the latter's essay on *The Elevation and Procession of the Ceri at Gubbio*, which has now appeared (Folk Lore Society, David Nutt, 1897).

There can, I think, be little doubt that this existing procession has certain features in common with the Iguvine lustration, so that as the interpretation of the Tabulae Iguvinae advances, a comparison of details in the two ceremonies may become instructive. And even now every student of ancient Italian customs will be grateful for Mr Bower's delightful description (and photographs) of this curious survival.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)


SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A. In the text of the Inscriptions and Commentary

All inscriptions are printed in **heavy** type, which is **spaced** when the original is engraved in the local alphabet, Oscan, Umbrian or Faliscan, while the Greek alphabet is reproduced. Where the type is not spaced, the original is in one form or other of the Latin alphabet: thus the Volscian alphabet is printed similarly¹.

But dialectic forms known to us only through ms. tradition are printed in *heavy italics*, and I have used these also to represent the text of a few inscc. only preserved in old ms. copies.

Conjectural restorations are printed in Roman type, e.g. **sakara**[klom].

Conjoint letters ('ligatures') are marked by a small link beneath, e.g. Osc.  **an**.

A line underneath a letter indicates that it is damaged in the original.

†, that the text printed is probably corrupt, whether through injury of the material or the engraver's mistake.

* as in **a*[l]trud** denotes an emendation, i.e. an alteration which assumes an error on the part of the engraver.

.... denote spaces on the inscription where letters once stood or may have stood. Each punct denotes room for one letter. Where a blank space is left between the last punct and the sign of the end of the line (e.g. in no. 40) it is implied that the number of missing letters cannot be further defined. Where any such hiatus occurs elsewhere than at the end of a line the reader is warned in the note.

Marks of punctuation have only been inserted where they were both necessary and fairly certain. They will be found to be of small size, and slightly above the base-level of the line in which they occur.

¹ Nos. 98 and 99, which are semi-Oscan inscc. in Campano-Etr. *αβ*, are unspaced, in order to mark them off from 97, an insc. of the same class, which is written in Osc. *αβ*.

Interpuncts, that is stops to divide words from one another, are not reproduced in the text, except by the usual interval; their use or non-use in the inscc. generally and their absence at any point are always noted in the commentary.

| marks the end of a line on the original. The numbers on the left hand of the inscc. refer to these lines.

|| marks the beginning of every fifth line.

Some twenty inscriptions are of special importance for a first study of the dialects, either from their extent, or from the comparative certainty of the received interpretation; the commentary on these is printed in larger type.

The compendium *aß* is used for alphabet.

Transcription of V in Latin Alphabet.

This letter is always represented in this edition, both as vowel and consonant, by *u*. But some of the dialects are written both in the local alphabet and in the Latin, and in the former distinct symbols are employed for the vowel and the consonant. These are respectively transcribed *u* and *v*. Whatever view may be held as to the use of *v* in ordinary Latin texts, it will be agreed that in dealing with dialectic forms written in Latin alphabet, it is desirable to represent the original spelling faithfully, since in many of them (e.g. Osc.-L. *Benuentod*, Umb. *iuengar*) it is quite uncertain whether the actual sound denoted by *V* was a vowel or a consonant.

But words which are recorded in local as well as in Latin alphabet are usually quoted in this respect with the more explicit local spelling, so that, e.g. *Iguvium* not *Iguvium* is the spelling adopted; except only in quoting continuous passages written in Latin alphabet, especially direct citations from Latin sources.

B. In the Lists of Place Names

The reader's attention is especially invited to the following details of the notation.

1. *Arrangement*

Class A (*Well attested*) includes generally forms which occur without variation either

- (a) at least twice in trustworthy inscc.
- (ß) at least twice in first-class texts, i.e. in the text of the best authors (e.g. Vergil and Horace) in passages where the reading is beyond all doubt.
- (γ) at least once in one of each of such authorities.
- (δ) at least once in one of such authorities, attested further by a modern name exactly corresponding according to known phonetic laws of Italian.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

xxiii

Class B (*Less certain*) includes generally forms which

- (a) are found in one trustworthy insc. and nowhere else.
- (β) are found more than once in ancient authors but not more than once in a first-class text and in no trustworthy insc.; or
- (γ) occur with variation in the best authors.

Class C (*Doubtful*) includes generally all such forms as for any reason appear to be less certain than those in A and B.

The names in A, B, and D are arranged roughly from south to north; and in C also, as far as their position is known.

2. *Signs of Provenance*

cl. (i.e. 'classical') denotes that a form occurs at least twice in first-class texts or frequently in ancient authors generally.

insc. denotes that a form occurs once in some inscription, the reference to which is given if it is the best authority for the form; inscc. denotes occurrence on more than one inscription, or repeated occurrence on a trustworthy inscription.

nm. denotes that the form occurs on coins.

When either or all of these signs (cl., insc(c), nm.) follow the last of two or more consecutive kindred forms (e.g. *Circeii* opp. -ceienses cl. inscc.) they apply to them all; except that often only the ethnicon occurs in inscc. but both that and the place-name in classical authors; and that in coins the name is often abbreviated. Unless there was some doubt as to either form, I have not thought it worth while to indicate these distinctions.

Names given only in Greek type (e.g. *Nῆαθος* fl.) occur only in Greek authors.

A single reference, or only two references, attached to a form imply that so far as I can find it occurs nowhere else.

a.l. following a reference denotes that the form occurs more than once but in no better authority than that given.

An author's name without further reference added to a form, implies that it occurs several times in that author.

Itinn. denotes that the form occurs in more than one ancient Itinerary; these are all quoted in C.I.L. and the reference is given at the beginning of every list of place-names.

* is attached to forms which do not themselves occur but may be inferred from their derivatives (e.g. the adj. **Lucus* in the masculine).

3. *Other Signs*

() round part of a name imply that the one part is used sometimes with, sometimes without the other, e.g. *Suessa* (*Aurunca*). What follows applies to both cases, unless it is otherwise stated.

[] denote a name of Latin origin, e.g. [*Valentia*].

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

【 】 a name of Greek origin, e.g. 【Leucopetra】.

For many reasons neither of these classes could well be omitted, and many of them may be adaptations or translations of earlier local names.

{ couples different names of the same place, e.g. Thurii and Copiae.

The Greek form of a name is only added to the Latin for special reasons; often as evidence of quantity, e.g. Laus Λᾱος.

Quantities are only marked when attested by the occurrence of the form in verse, or by some definite statement; final syllables, as a rule, are left unmarked and also the adjectival terminations -anus -inus, since their first syllable is presumably always long, but the particular forms of course do not always occur in poetry.

Modern names are printed in Italics. They are only added when they seem to bear some kind of historical relation to the ancient, whether the relation be purely phonetic or no.

? before the modern name indicates that its connexion with the ancient is doubtful.

The accents on the modern place-names mark the syllable accented in the present Italian pronunciation. In the absence of any record of this available to scholars, Prof. Antonio Sogliano, Assistant Director of the Naples Museum, generously undertook to add them so far as his personal acquaintance with the names allowed. The grave accent denotes an 'open' vowel (as in *Firenze*, *Nepi*; but *Ferónia*, *Fibréno* with 'close' *o* and *e* respectively).

It seemed desirable to add in the paragraphs marked D such modern names as might have, from their form, any likelihood of representing unrecorded ancient ones; but names like *Bellaguardia* (with Germanic -rd-) have been altogether omitted. Except by such negative tests I cannot vouch in any degree for the age of the modern names given in Class D; indeed from attempts I have made in particular cases I doubt if there are any means of ascertaining it yet available to scholars. But the form of every name has been verified; those of towns in the official *Dizionario Geografico Postale*, Roma, 1880; those of mountains and rivers either in Vogel's *Italien in 4 Blättern*, Gotha, 1889, or in the large Government Map of Italy now being published in parts. A few names however seemed to call for insertion which were not to be found in these authorities, given either by Kiepert's maps (at the end of C.I.L. ix. and x.), or to be found in a large but unfinished *Dizionario Corografico dell' Italia*, published by Civ. Giuseppe, Milan 1852¹. Such forms are marked (K.) or (Kiep.) and (*Diz. Cor.*) respectively. Other authorities are cited in full. A number of modern names which have been traditionally compared with ancient names, e.g. in de Vit's *Onomasticon*, I have felt bound to omit as unsupported, such as an alleged town *Furfone* on the site of the ancient Furfo, a river *Cosa* corresponding to Strabo's *Kóσas* (256 B).

¹ I regret that *Amato Amati's* new *Dizionario Corografico* was inaccessible to me (equally so in Cambridge, London, Rome and Naples).

C. In the Lists of Personal Names

These are based on the Indices of C.I.L. iv., ix., x., xiv., on the proof sheets of Vol. xi. Pt. 2 (which were kindly lent me by Prof. Bormann), and on parts of Kaibel's *Insc. Graecae Italiae et Siciliae*. I have occasionally added, under a separate heading, a few names of persons whom we know from ancient authors to have belonged to particular tribes, when the name has not occurred in *inscc.*, which is rarely the case. But I have made no attempt to collect such names.

Only the Nomina are given completely. For simplicity's sake they are given in the feminine singular as implying *gens*.

The Cognomina selected are those which appeared to me either to show dialectic characteristics or to have a bearing on some point in the dialect-inscriptions. Where both masculine and feminine forms of one Cognomen occur, only the former is given.

Frequent (Class A) implies at least six occurrences in the district; Class B contains names that occur less than six times, and Class C those that occur only once, in that district.

() round a name standing by itself implies that it only occurs in the derivative adoptive cognomen with *-anus*, e.g. (Caesoniana) 36 B implies that Caesonianus occurs more than once in Daunia.

l., *s.* after a name imply that in the great majority of its occurrences it belongs respectively to a *libertus* or *servus*.

(*g*, *l*) implies that the name occurs in both Greek and Latin *inscc.* of the district.

(*g*) that it is found only in the Greek *inscc.*

(*sup.*) { The lists do not include any names but such as occur in the
sources specified for each respective area, but if any of these
names are found also in the preceding dialectic inscriptions,
(*inf.*) { (*sup.*) is added; (*inf.*) denotes that the name occurs in some
dialect-inscription elsewhere and will be found in the Glossary.

All the forms which for any reason might be suspected of showing marks of a dialect other than urban Latin have been underlined, e.g. Tettia, Rufus, Petronia (contrast Lat. *tri-quetra*). It was clearly desirable to mark too many rather than too few, and I by no means wish to be understood as asserting dialectic character for all such forms. The following is, I believe, a complete list of the phonetic peculiarities thus indicated; many of these may prove to be natural either to classical Latin or at least to the Latin of the particular period (C.I.L. includes *inscc.* down to about 600 A.D.; see Mommsen, *ib.* ix. p. vii.) in which the name occurs; and I should be sorry to be thought to prejudice any one of the many questions which these forms raise; my object throughout has been simply to provide material for a judgment, not to give one.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-06115-5 - The Italic Dialects: Edited with a Grammar and Glossary: Volume 1

R.S. Conway

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxvi

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

LIST OF PHONETIC PECULIARITIES MARKED IN THE
LISTS OF PERSONAL NAMES.A. *In Vowels and Diphthongs.*

1. *oe*- preserved, e.g. *Coelia*; v. Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.* p. 246.
2. *ū* for *ō*, e.g. *Catunia*; v. p. 225 and Von Planta, *Osk.-Umb. Gram.* i. p. 116.
3. *ē* for *ī*, e.g. *Caledia* beside *-idia* (cf. Osc. *ē*=Italic *ī*, v. pp. 47 and 495, and Von Planta p. 96).
4. *ī* for *ū*, e.g. *Betitia* beside *-tut-*; v. p. 225, Conway, *Am. J. Phil.* 11. 306, and Von Planta p. 129.
5. *ō* for *au*, e.g. *Clodia*; v. Conway, *Idg. Forsch.* 4. 215.
6. Syncope of short vowel in second syllable, e.g. *Vespria*, perhaps *Opsia*; v. Von Planta p. 293.
7. Anaptyxis, e.g. *Calauia* beside *Caluia*; cf. p. 46 and v. Von Planta p. 253.

B. *In Consonants.*

1. Medial *-f-* preserved, e.g. *Aufidia*; v. p. 221 and Lindsay p. 78.
2. *-s-* between vowels, e.g. *Caesia*; v. p. 222 and Lindsay p. 305.
3. *-s-* before *m* or *n*, e.g. *Dusmia*; v. Von Planta p. 478.
4. *-rs-*, e.g. *Carsicia*; v. Von Planta p. 486, Lindsay p. 277.
5. *-tt-*, e.g. *Pollitta*; v. p. 224 with the authorities cited.
6. *-nn-*, e.g. *Sisenna*; v. p. 226 with the authorities cited.
7. Doubled consonant before *-ĭ-*, *-ŭ-*, *-r-*, *-l-*, e.g. *Iunnia*, *Attia*, *Appia*, *Appuleia*; with cognate forms (shown to be such by Ritschl, *Opusc.* 4. p. 262) like *Vetteia*, *Appaea*, *Cocceia*, *Attidia*; v. Von Planta p. 537.
8. Confusion of Mediae and Tenues, e.g. *Vibpsania*; v. p. 45 with footn.
9. *-tl-*, e.g. *Colla*; v. Lindsay p. 81.
10. *P-* for *Qu-* in *Pontia*, *Petronia*, etc.; v. Glossary.
11. Assimilation of dentals or palatals before *-ĭ-* (cf. the note to 206), e.g. *Tisiena*, *Tuxia* (if for *Tuccia*).
12. *-st-* for *-xt-*, e.g. *Sestia*; v. Von Planta p. 376.
13. *Stl-*, *Sl-*, e.g. *Stlaccia*, *Slabia*; v. Lindsay p. 307.