

RECENT VENETIC INSCRIPTIONS: A  
SUPPLEMENT TO *THE PRAE-ITALIC  
DIALECTS OF ITALY*, PART ONE,  
“THE VENETIC INSCRIPTIONS”

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INTRODUCTION

Venetian is an ancient Indo-European dialect, the remains of which are entirely epigraphic and consist, for the most part, of short inscriptions that are either votive or sepulchral in nature. Written in an alphabet that is Etruscan in origin, the Venetic inscriptions date from the fifth to the first century B.C.; towards the end of the “Venetic period” some inscriptions were recorded in the Roman alphabet. Speakers of Venetic, as it is currently attested, were settled primarily within an area of northeastern Italy bounded on the south and west by the Adige, on the north by the Gail (the ancient Licus; in Austria near the Italian border), and in the east by the Isonzo. Inscriptions have been recovered at Este, Padua, Vicenza; in the lower valley of the Piave (Oderzo, Treviso, Belluno, Monte Pore); in the upper valley of the Piave (Cadore Valley); in the region of Trieste; and across the Alps in the valley of the Gail (Wümlach and Gurina).

Although the total corpus of Venetic can be reckoned at some 280 inscriptions (in the native alphabet), data on numerous grammatical categories and features are sparse, and the position of Venetic within West-Indo-European is disputed. In the main, Venetic has been regarded as Italic, Illyrian, or as an “independent” language; it suffices to say that no suggested classification has enjoyed universal acceptance. Even those scholars who have argued that Venetic is Italic have not all agreed upon the relationship of Venetic to other members of that group. In 1956, for example, M. S. Beeler reviewed the problem

and presented cogent reasons for classifying Venetic as an Italic dialect more closely allied to Latin than Oscan-Umbrian, but less so than Faliscan.<sup>1</sup> Beeler's opinion has been endorsed by a leading specialist in Venetic studies, Michel Lejeune,<sup>2</sup> but G. B. Pellegrini maintains that Venetic and Latin, while closely linked, are, nevertheless, independent dialects of the West-Indo-European linguistic community.<sup>3</sup> The debate will not be entered into here, for it is now clear that an accumulation of further evidence is necessary before the difficulties attaching to the generic relationship of Venetic can be satisfactorily resolved.

The corpus of Venetic has, in fact, been considerably augmented in the last two decades, primarily by excavations at Este and in the upper valley of the Piave (at Lâgole near the railroad station of Calalzo), and it is not unlikely that additional material will be forthcoming. In any event, the new Venetic inscc. now total about 100 more than were known when *The Prae-Italic Dialects of Italy* (PID) was published in 1933.<sup>4</sup> This present paper brings those new inscc. together, and is, in effect, a supplement to Part I ("The Venetic Inscriptions") of the PID. With a few important exceptions, however, only inscc. written in the native alphabet are here considered; for a collection of Venetic inscc. in the Roman alphabet see volume one of *La Lingua Venetica* by G. B. Pellegrini and A. L. Prosdocimi (Padua 1967). Inscc. of dubious affinity to Venetic are similarly excluded.


The transliteration of Venetic inscriptions is not yet completely standardized, and has continued to vary slightly from one editor to another. The reasons for this are connected with certain problems of Venetic phonology and orthography that have hindered the choice of a single, best character for the representation of some letters in the native alphabet (which is itself not uniform in all areas). In one respect, however, all transliterated versions of Venetic have been alike: some symbols have referends that are primarily phonetic while others have

<sup>1</sup> M. S. Beeler, "Venetic and Italic," *Hommages à Max Niedermann, Collection Latomus* (Brussels 1956) 38-48.

<sup>2</sup> M. Lejeune, *Bulletin de la société de linguistique de Paris* 49 (1953) 55. [Review of H. Krahe, *Das Venetisch. Seine Stellung im Kreise der verwandten Sprachen* (1950).]

<sup>3</sup> G. B. Pellegrini, *Le Iscrizioni Venetiche* (Pisa 1955) 271.

<sup>4</sup> R. S. Conway, J. Whatmough, and S. E. Johnson, *The Prae-Italic Dialects of Italy*, 3 Vols. (Cambridge Massachusetts 1933).

referends that are primarily graphic. Thus, *m*, for example, has realistically signified [m], but *θ* has stood for the specific form of a letter (at Padua) interpreted as [t]. Because that practice has come to seem unnecessarily irregular and without advantage, recent commentators on Venetic have begun to favor a system of transliteration that relates exclusively to phonetic values. An attempt has, therefore, been made in this paper to apply that approach in a rigorous manner. Accordingly, the traditional digraph *vh* (phonetically [f]) is exchanged for *f*; at Lågole, where a simplified writing of *vh* clearly signifies [f], the letter *f* is also used. The letters customarily transliterated *ϕ* and *χ* are replaced by *b* and *g* respectively because it is now generally agreed that voiced stops are involved. The dental stops [t] and [d] are consistently transcribed with *t* and *d*, in spite of their differing symbolizations in the texts. Inscriptional *t* ([t]) is indicated at Padua by a character derived from late Etruscan  [t<sup>h</sup>]; elsewhere the sign for [t] derives from late Etruscan † [t]. At Padua, Vicenza, and the Cadore Valley (but not Lågole) transliterated *d* ([d]) stands for a letter also derived from late Etruscan †; at Este, and the lower Piave (but also Lågole) the symbol transliterated *d* has its origin in the late Etruscan character for a dental fricative (ʃ), which editors have for some time represented with *z*. The consonant cluster conventionally written *kv* (phonetically [kw]) is here expressed by *kw*.

The proper phonetic value of |< has received considerable discussion since that sign first appeared as a regular feature of those inscc. recovered at Lågole in 1949; probably a digraph, it also occurs (with greatly restricted frequency) at Monte Pore and Würmlach. Three different interpretations have been proposed: *k* ([k]), *ic* ([ik]), and consonantal *i* ([y]), transliterated *ii* by Lejeune. In 1957 M. S. Beeler made "a thoroughgoing attempt to read *k* everywhere," and convincingly demonstrated that there is no phonetic impossibility whatsoever in such a proposal.<sup>5</sup> *letkako.s.*, for example, may be a "less attractive" reading than *letiiko.s.*, yet the former is quite respectable phonetically in the light of Venetic phonology; *ku.k.uta* and *bro.k.oko.s.* are similarly acceptable, but, as Beeler himself notes, constitute a serious infraction of the punctuation system. Since the pointing

<sup>5</sup> M. S. Beeler, "North Venetic *katus*," *Studies Presented to Joshua Whatmough* (The Hague 1957) 17-21.

of the initial consonant of a syllable is indeed unprecedented, Beeler's interpretation solves one problem only to pose another of equal dimension. The essential weakness in reading *ic* is the consequent distribution of *c*; it is found never to occur except after *i*. G. B. Pellegrini who continues to transcribe |< as *ic* now interprets the transliteration as *ij*. The third, and most credible, hypothesis, that |< equals [y], is associated with Michel Lejeune, according to whom "Dans les textes vénètes septentrionaux >| (ou |<, selon que l'écriture est retrograde ou non) est une simple variante graphique de ||, notant -i-;"<sup>6</sup> in transliteration he distinguishes between || and |< by -ii- and -i- respectively, without implying a phonetic difference. In Venetic, [y] between a consonant and a vowel may be written -i-/-ii- (for example, *reitia*-/reitii-), and Lejeune, therefore, regards || (-ii-) and |< (-i-) as merely two ways of expressing the same thing. In addition, the forms || and |< were contemporaneously employed in (apparently) the same word: *trumus*||at (an abbreviated form) as opposed to *trumus*|<atei, and it is difficult to resist identifying both with *TRVMVSIA* and *TRVMSIATE* (a syncopated form) found recorded in the Roman alphabet at Lâgole. While Lejeune's suggested transliteration (-i-) has merit, the phonetic referend [y] (a well established symbol) is perhaps more immediate in the combination *iy* which will be adopted here for |<; to reduce the digraphs *ii* and *iy* (and also *i* when it is by itself consonantal) to *y* might seem a more logical procedure (with *i* then reserved for the vowel), but the value of |<, while nearly certain, does remain contested, and the reader may feel more fully informed by knowing where the sign occurs in the inscc. themselves.

In 1935 E. Vetter established the rules of Venetic orthography governing punctuation, by which the falling part of every syllable (the second element of a diphthong, or a consonant) and the initial vowel of a syllable (notably every word-initial vowel) are preceded and followed by a punct; at Lâgole, however, a pointed letter is often preceded or followed by one punct only. The Venetic system of punctuation can be helpful in determining word divisions, but it does not otherwise contribute to the semantic content (as does, for example, the distinction between -'s and -s' in Modern English). For that

<sup>6</sup> M. Lejeune, "Problèmes de Philologie Vénète," *RPh* 25 (1951) 226.

reason it is dispensed with here, except, of course, in the inscc. as such, or where its retention is desirable on some other ground.

Three major references accompany each insc. (1) Each insc. is assigned a number, in parenthesis, relating it to the PID, and that number will facilitate consultation of those volumes for ethnological and historical data bearing upon any insc. or group of inscc. (2) Following the PID number, and in square brackets, is a reference to the institution, if known, where the insc. is currently located. Expanded, the citations, after Pellegrini (*La Lingua Venetica*), are: ME, Museo Nazionale Atestino; MP, Museo Civico di Padova; MV, Museo Civico di Vicenza; MT, Museo Civico di Treviso; and MC, Museo Cadorino di Pieve di Cadore. (3) The literature on Venetic has grown to considerable, albeit welcome, proportions, and an exhaustive bibliography for each insc. now requires no little space if archaeological reports and editorial endeavors are to be included. The references under *Literature* are, therefore, restricted to the two leading scholars in the field of Venetic, Michel Lejeune (Le) and G. B. Pellegrini (Pe). In a series of articles, Lejeune has reviewed the entire corpus of Venetic, while Pellegrini, in collaboration with A. L. Prosdocimi, is responsible for a two-volume work, *La Lingua Venetica* (Padua 1967) in which all the inscriptional evidence is likewise collected and edited. The first volume of *La Lingua Venetica*, "Le Iscrizioni" (by Pellegrini and Prosdocimi), is an edition of all Venetic inscc. known at the time of publication, and contains not only facsimiles and photographs, along with archaeological and ethnological data, but also a full bibliography for each insc., and the reader is, consequently, directed to that volume for such information. Pellegrini, incidentally, designates every insc. with a two-letter abbreviation of the region from which it comes, and then a number; thus, in this paper, Pe(1967)Ca 18, for example, means insc. number eighteen from Cadore in volume one of *La Lingua Venetica*. Volume two, "Studi" (by Prosdocimi), offers a careful analysis, in alphabetical order, of the Venetic lexical inventory; there, also, each item is furnished with a complete bibliography. When no volume number is indicated for Pe(1967), the reference is to volume one.

## THE INSCRIPTIONS

(All measurements are stated in millimeters.)

## I. ESTE (Ateste)

## A. BRONZE TABLETS (I-5)

## 1. (PID 1 bis i) [ME]

Two fragments (96 wide, 69 high) which fit together and furnish essentially the upper left corner of a bronze plaque; by extrapolation the overall dimensions of the plaque would appear to have been 150 wide and 115-20 high. Lines 5-9 show the plaque to have been an alphabetic tablet; line 5 contains the letter *o*, and lines 6-9 contain (boustrophedon) the consonant clusters ]dl, tr/tn, tl, kr, k[/sl, sr, sl, tr/tn, tl, br, bn, bl, g[. Lines 10 and 11 preserve the remains of a dedicatory insc., also boustrophedon.

]e.ge.s.t.s.vo.l.tiio/[- -]io.s.

Lejeune's restoration is: [*me*go *dona.s.to.*]E.ge.s.ts. Vo.l.tiio/[.n.mn]io.s..

*Commentary:* For the personal name, *egests* (nom. sg. masc.), cf. *egests* (PID 99), also *egestiioi* (PID 125a); for the patronymic, *voltiio[nmn]ios*, cf. PID 113 and 125, and no. 8.

*Literature:* Le(1953a)IX; Pe(1967)Es 34.

## 2. (PID 1 bis ii) [ME]

The fragment (36 wide, 30 high) of a plaque preserving indistinct traces of a list of consonant clusters, and the lower parts of four letters, reading from left to right

]re.i.t.[

Lejeune, however, reads: -- -]Re.i.ti[ia.i..

*Commentary:* On the goddess *reitia* see PID I 85-87.

*Literature:* Le(1953a)XII; Pe(1967)Es 37.

## 3. (PID 1 bis iii) [ME]

Four fragments (which fit together to measure 81 wide, 83 high) from the lower left quadrant of a bronze alphabetic tablet, the full dimensions of which were probably 175 wide, 150 high. Portions of the lines *a*, *k*, *e*, and *o* are preserved along with three letters of an insc., reading right to left

]a.i..s[

Lejeune reads and restores: [*vda.n. Vhrem*]a.i.s[.to.s./dona.s.to Re.i.tiia.i.]

*Commentary*: Cf. *fremais* (PID 144) and *fremaistna* (PID 19, 25, 131).

*Literature*: Le(1953a)XI; Pe(1967)Es 36.

#### 4. (PID 1 bis iv) [ME]

Two small fragments from an alphabetic tablet that fit together; one fragment measures 21 wide, 37 high, and the other 31 wide, 47 high; the whole tablet was probably 160 wide, and 110–25 high depending upon whether or not it contained ten or eleven lines. One fragment has traces of the *e* line, and the other has parts of *e* and *o*, one uninscribed line, and then from left to right

]to.k[

*Commentary*: The rules of Venetic punctuation do not here permit the recognition of a verbal that terminates in *-to*, and Lejeune is therefore led to think of “un nom propre tel que celt. *Tocca*, *Toccos*, *Toccō* (Holder II 1865), ou quelque autre.”

*Literature*: Le(1953a)XIII; Pe(1967)Es 38.

#### 5. (PID 1 bis v) [ME]

Three small fragments, *a* (52 wide, 33 high), *b* (26 wide, 34 high), and *c* (18 wide, 22 high) of a bronze alphabetic plaque; the pieces do not fit together and their arrangement is conjectural. According to Pellegrini fragments *a* and *b* contain the consonants *l*, *śn* and *n*, *kr* respectively, and *c* contains the vowel *o*. Lejeune labels the fragments differently and reads for (his) *a*: ]to[ or ]do[; for (his) *b*: ]b[; and for (his) *c*: ]l ś[ ]n kr p[.

*Note*: For a complete listing, with facsimiles, of fragments from alphabetic tablets that contain no text see Pe(1967)135–39.

*Literature*: Le(1953a)XIV; Pe(1967)Es 39.

### B. PINS (6–7)

#### 6. (PID 15 bis i) [ME]

On a pin, inscribed on two faces

vda.n.kā.n.tam(a)knadona.s.tore.i./tiia.i.

In eleventh position, *n* is written by error for *a*.

*Commentary*: The first word, *vdan*, occupies the usual place of *meḡo* and appears to be the object offered. The form may be the acc. sg. of a word,

\**v(e)dā-*, derived in *-ā-* from the first two consonants of the alphabet and used as a name for the alphabet; see O. Haas, *Die Sprache* 2 (1952) 227. Lejeune suggests that the word may have been used to designate “une catégorie de documents votifs,” or that it might have represented the letters of the alphabet in an independent magical capacity; cf. PID 17 and 24. For the feminine personal name, *kanta* (nom. sg.), cf. PID 21 and 22. Lejeune views *makna* as a fem. adjective derived from the Keltic name *Ma(c)co* (Holder II 365, 368); cf. *makkenos* (PID 127). *donasto* ‘donauit’ is a middle s-aorist, third person singular.

*Literature*: Le(1954a)XII; Pe(1967)Es 62.

### 7. (PID 15 bis ii)

With a length of 111, the smallest pin yet recovered bearing an insc.; three faces are decorated with “herring-bone” strokes (cf. PID 17, 20, 22); the fourth, heavily incrustated, reads from left to right in letters 5 to 3 high

me[----- re.i.t]iia.i.

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Es 63.

## C. OBELISKS (8–9)

### 8. (PID 112 bis i) [ME]

A sepulchral obelisk, or cippus, of trachyte, in the shape of a truncated pyramid, measuring overall 645 high with sides 230 by 230; found December, 1959. The boustrophedon insc. is on three lines: line *a* is 360 long, and the letters are 35–55 high except for *o* which is circular and only 15; line *b* is 345 long, and the letters are 35–50 except for *o* which is circular and 15–17; line *c* is 80 long, and the letters are 30–40 high. Line *a* reads from right to left.

- a) .e.gofu.k.s.siia.i./
- b) vo.l.tiio.m.mni/
- c) na.i.

The letters conform to the alphabet of Este in use during the earlier period. In *a*, there are traces of a character after *k* which may be an irregular *o*.

*Commentary*: The wording is that of the standard Venetic dedication: ‘I’, followed by the name of the deceased in the dative, *fukssia* (wife of) *volti-iommos*; for the first name cf. *fugsiia* (PID 18 and 23).

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Es 2.



## 9. (PID 112 bis ii) [ME]

The lower fragment of a trachyte obelisk with base missing; the overall dimensions are 225 by 200 by 140. The text begins on the lower right and ends on the lower left of one side; the first line is 110 long followed by a lacuna, and the second, preceded by a lacuna, is 80 long. The letters are 70–80 high; *o* is 30.

.e.gok[-----/-----]io.i.

The hasta of *e*, *g*, and *k* is notably elongated; the *i* preceding the *o* is little more than a point.

*Literature*: Le(1953–1954)VII; Pe(1967)Es 19.

## D. URNS (10–25)

## 10. (PID 136 bis i) [ME]

A gray earthenware vase of an elongated spherical shape, with a thick lip and a low foot, bearing three wheel-signs in a row, and below the third an insc. that reads from left to right in letters 15 high

va.n.t.s..a.fro.i.

The five-stroke *s*, which is “reversed” in position, and the characteristically Venetic lozenge-shaped *o* (here five sided) are noteworthy. Whatmough (1934, 283) points out that a five-stroke *s* occurs in Greek alphabets, especially Laconian, but that this is perhaps the first example recorded in any Sub-Alpine (“North Etruscan”) alphabet.

*Commentary*: For other occurrences of the name *vants* (nom. sg. masc.) see PID 2 and 99. *afroi* is the dat. sg. of a personal name; cf. Latin *Afer* (PID III 106).

*Literature*: Le(1953b)XXV; Pe(1967)Es 77.

## 11. (PID 136 bis ii) [ME]

The insc. is engraved diagonally from right to left on a gray-ware funerary vase with lip *a toro*; the urn is 160 high with upper and lower diameters of 140 and 80 respectively.

lemetore.i.i.v[a]n.tio.i.

Pellegrini's facsimile shows the somewhat reduced size of the first two *e*'s and the *m* in comparison with the other letters. Letters two and three are practically illegible, so faintly were they engraved; the *a* has largely disappeared as a result of flaking. Lejeune reads: *Pl[ ]tore.i.<i>Va[.]n.tio.i..*

*Commentary:* The insc. contains two names, both in the dat. sg. masc. The first name is, no doubt, *lemetorei*; cf. PID 6, and *Lemonius* CIL V 2974. For its derivative see *lemetorna* (PID 26 and 33); Whatmough (1934, 284) regards it as a personal, not divine, name, suggesting comparison with Ligurian *lemo-* 'elm'. *ivantioi* (*iuvant-*), a patronymic in *-io-*, may manifest the influence of the Latin spelling of the name, *IVANT-*; the tomb where the vase was found does in fact date from the period of Romanization. The following names in a Latin orthography are found on funerary vases of Este: *IVANTIA*, *IVANT*, *IVANTINA*, *IVANTEIAI*, and *IVANTIOI*; for the Venetic spelling, cf. *iuvantiiio[i]* (Este) in PID 113.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)XVIII; Pe(1967)Es 83.

## 12. (PID 136 bis iii) [ME]

Engraved on a situla-shaped vase of yellow earthenware painted black (205 high; diameters 225 and 130), high up and just beneath the shoulder of the vase, in letters 15–35 high, from right to left

.u.ko.e..n.non.s.

The reading is that of Pellegrini; Lejeune records only a single punct after *e*.

*Commentary:* It is possible that at least one name is abbreviated; both are nom. sg. masc. Lejeune (1952b, 58), who has more or less codified the facts of abbreviation in Venetic, maintains that either the first part only of a name is written, and generally followed by a punct: PID 1 .e.b. (Este); or that the ending of the nom. sg. is kept after the omission of the suffix. Perhaps, then, *ennons*, patronymic or gentilicium, is a shortened form of *ennon(io)s*; that it is, might be confirmed by *ennoniia* (no. 13). Cf. *enoni* (PID 157), and the cognomen, *Enno*, among Venetic names (PID Pt. II No. VIIIC). Whatmough (1934, 285) is inclined to regard *uko* as an abbreviated form; as such it would be an example of the first type cited by Lejeune, though lacking the final punct. More probably it is the nom. sg. of an *n*-stem; cf. *ukona* Pe(1967)Es 89.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)VI; Pe(1967)Es 91.

## 13. (PID 136 bis iv) [ME]

The insc. is engraved in letters 18–25 high, left to right beneath the shoulder of a glossy ovoidal vase of gray-ware with rounded lip and flat foot (170 high; diameters 126 and 68); when found the vase contained bones and a scallop shell (pecten).

moloto.e..n.noniiia

The facsimiles of Lejeune and Pellegrini show the five-stroke *m*, a long-tailed second *o*, and *e* followed by *-mm-*; the two editors agree in reading *-a* in final position, not *-o*.

*Commentary:* If the first name is to be read *moloto* (and not *molot* as by Whatmough, suggesting abbreviation) then the first name may be construed as nom. sg. fem.; “les noms en *-ō* peuvent être soit masc., soit fém.,” (Lejeune). *enmonia* will then be a following patronymic, and the nom. sg. of an *ā*-stem.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)VIII; Pe(1967)Es 90.

#### 14. (PID 136 bis v) [ME]

The insc. is lightly engraved, right to left in letters 15–16 high, on a vase of red-ware, with bright red paint, above a decoration belt of dots in a serpentine design (cf. PID I 69). 225 high, with diameters of 232 and 132, the urn contained bones when discovered.

fo . u . gota gra . i . ko . i . ve . s . ke . s .

The fourth, fifth, and ninth letters are inverted. The difference between *s* and *ś* (san) in Venetic is possibly merely orthographic.

*Commentary:* The division is *fougota graikoi veskeś*, a nom. sg. fem. followed by a dat. sg. masc. and a nom., or gen. (of an *i*-stem). The first root is familiar enough, for example *fougontei* (PID 130), the many other names in *foug-* in the Glossary of PID III, and the Latin spelling in names such as *Fougonia*, *Fugenia*, *Fugantius* (PID Indexes V and VI). *graiikoi* is doubtless a borrowing of Latin *Graecus*; this loan provides the necessary indication for the division of the insc. into three words. Cf. the word *rumanna* ‘Romana’ in the Venetic insc. PID 21; perhaps those of foreign birth among the Veneti were often so designated. The third word is indeed “enigmatic,” as Pellegrini points out; Lejeune views the word as possibly formulaic in nature, and also suggests that *ves* and *keś* might be abbreviations. Pellegrini (1955, 156 and 158) likewise speculates about (the same two) abbreviated forms. The first he would connect with the IE root *\*wes-* ‘remain, dwell’, in a sepulchral sense (“col verbo sottinteso od espresso dall’eventuale seconda abbreviazione?”). The hypothesis of abbreviations receives little support, however, from *vesces* (also in final position) in a Venetic insc. in Roman letters from Este, Pe(1967)Es 104. Cf. also Venetic *vesoś*, East Italic *vesiś*, Etruscan *vesi*, North Etruscan *vesie*, Oscan *uesi*, perhaps Gallic *anare-uiseos* (PID III 4), and the gentile names *Vesicius*, *Vesuccius* (PID Pt. II Nos. VIIC, XVC; see also PID II 163), and see further Pe(1967)II 199–200.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)XXVI; Pe(1967)Es 76.

## 15. (PID 135 bis vi) [ME]

What remains of this insc. is deeply engraved on the upper fragment of a yellow-ware vase with decorative bands in brown (100 high; diameter of mouth 113, diameter of shoulder 208); the letters, 8–18 high, are from left to right

pesokrumelon:s.

The letter in first position may equally well be *l*. The insc. is not intact for the lower parts of at least three letters were written on a lacking fragment; the break commences after *m* and measures 25 in length, as far as *n*. Still, “le lettere 9–12 sono ancora bene identificabili nonostante che emergano soltanto nella parte superiore dalla lacuna,” (Pellegrini). The double punct before *s* is unusual. Lejeune reads: *Leso Krumelon:s.*

*Commentary:* *peso* appears to be the nom. sg. (masc.) of an *n*-stem; cf. Lepontic *peśu*, and perhaps the root of *Pesi-vius* (Holder II 972). Lejeune (1952b, 59) considers *krumelons* an abbreviation of *krumelon(io)s*; thus, it would be a patronymic. Latin graffiti from the same find (at the Casa di Ricovero) which bear the name *Crumelonia* lend strong support to this view; cf. also the insc., *T. CRVMEL*, Pe(1967)Es LIV.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)VII; Pe(1967)Es 92.

## 16. (PID 136 bis vii) [ME]

Appearing on a fragment of the broken neck of a large yellow-ware vase painted red, left to right in letters 18–20, is the single word

se.g.tio[

*Commentary:* There are two possible interpretations if the word is an *o*-stem: *segtio[s]* (nom.) or *segtio[i]* (dat.); if an *n*-stem, then *segtio* (nom.) would be complete in itself. Scribal error seems likely here, *segtio[* having been written for *segstio[*; as Lejeune notes, “la graphie -gs- pour -ks- est normale en vénète.” Cf. Latin *Sextius*, and no. 17.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)II; Pe(1967)Es 96.

## 17. (PID 136 bis viii) [ME]

Five letters (25 to 30 high) left to right, on the belly of a vaso campanato of yellow-ware, decorated with red and reddish-brown bands; 230 high, with diameters of 225 and 123.

kwito

*Commentary:* A personal name in the nom. sg., showing the disappearance

of *n* before *t* as in *fougota* (no. 14), *fogotnai* (PID 134). The name is a reproduction of Latin *Quintus*; cf. Gallic *kuitos*. Similar types at Este are *segtio* [ (no. 16) and *tertia* on one of the Latin graffiti.

*Literature*: Le(1953b)II; Pe(1967)Es 99.

18. (PID 136 bis ix)

On a vase of dark gray-ware, the single letter

t

*Literature*: G. B. Pellegrini, "Nuove Osservazioni su Iscrizioni Venetiche e Latine," *Rendiconti dei Lincei Serie 8*, Vol. 8, Fascicolo 11-12 (1953) no. 15.

19. (PID 136 bis x) [ME]

The four last letters (11 to 12 high) of an insc. engraved above a wide band on a vase of rose-ware; 255 high, with diameters of 220 and 135.

jilo.i.

Pellegrini reads: ]no.i.. Probably not more than five to eight letters stood before *i*.

*Commentary*: The termination of an *o*-stem word in the dat. sg. "Si *-ilo*-est suffixal, cf. Holder II 35," (Lejeune).

*Literature*: Le(1953b)XII; Pe(1967)Es 101.

20. (PID 136 bis xi) [ME]

A gray earthenware urn (255 high; diameters 200 and 90), broken and restored, decorated with diamond figures in black paint, and bearing towards the top an insc. that reads, from right to left

.a.t[t]a

Most of the third letter is missing, and Lejeune considers *t* "la restitution la plus plausible."

*Commentary*: Cf. *atto* (PID 166).

*Literature*: Le(1953b)I; Pe(1967)Es 98.

21. (PID 136 bis xii) [ME]

The fragment of a cup (60 high; diameters 160 and 70) or the lid of an urn of pinkish earthenware, preserving an insc. that reads, along the convex edge, from right to left in letters 30 high

votika[

Only the upper portion of the sixth letter remains; it could also be *o*.

*Commentary:* Lejeune suggests the name (fem.) of an individual derived from Celtic patronymic formations in *-iko-*; cf. *voteios* (PID 111), *otteios* (PID 100), *voto* (PID 150), *vottos* (PID 180), *votna* (PID 18), and nos. 65 and 68.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)IV bis; Pe(1967)Es 97.

22. (PID 136 bis xiii) [ME]

On two unjoined fragments (80 by 75 and 58 by 27) of a thick, gray earthenware vase which permit the possibility of reading (according to Lejeune) from right to left

]va.n[.t ]balon[

On the larger fragment *alon* is clear and the unpunctuated *a* shows that letter not to be word-initial; following unpunctuated *n* the lower part of a vertical stroke suggests completion in a vowel, *i* or *a*.

*Commentary:* The "first" sequence of letters is plausibly *vant-* (see no. 10) or *iuvant-* (see PID 3, 112, 113); for the "second" sequence Lejeune proposes a feminine personal name [.a.]*balon*[a], or a patronymic, either [.a.]*balon*-[*iiio.s.*] or [.a.]*balon*[*iiia*]. The two fragments could, of course, be read in reverse order.

*Literature:* Le(1953b)X; Pe(1967)Es 100.

23. (PID 136 bis xiv) [ME]

On a sherd of black pottery, varnished black, perhaps from a cinerary urn, having the dimensions 35 by 40, an insc. of six letters (10 high) from right to left

]an.u.geo[

*Commentary:* By virtue of punctuation word division is probable after *-n*; cf. *uko* (no. 12).

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Es 114.

24. (PID 136 bis xv) [ME]

On a sherd of pottery, varnished black, probably a cinerary urn, dimensions 35 by 30, an insc. on two lines in letters (8 high) from right to left

]ugronn[ - - - / - - - ]katur

According to Pellegrini, an alternate reading may be ]*kabur*.

*Commentary:* Pellegrini suggests a personal name, *s]ugronn*; cf. *Sucro* (Schulze *ZGLE* p. 95, 573).

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Es 115.

25. (PID 136 bis xvi) [ME]

On a terracotta cupel (or cover?), 30 high with a base 40 by 45, a circular insc. in letters 10 high.

avrenlegkplo

The form of *v* is Etruscan, not Venetic.

*Commentary:* Possibly a random listing of letters, otherwise meaningless; perhaps not Venetic.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Es 116.

## II. PADUA (Patavium)

### A. TOMBSTONES (26-28)

26. (PID 142 bis i) [MP]

A tablet of limestone, recovered to the east of Padua in the early sixties; 780 high, 690 wide, and 226 thick. As in PID 142 the center of the tablet (620 high, 420 wide) contains a bas-relief of a driver and his companion in a chariot, drawn by two horses, advancing from right to left. A novelty of this stone is the impress of a small circle with a dot in the center upon the men, horses, and chariot. The insc. reads from right to left across the top border and downwards on the left border (cf. PID 141); the letters on the left border are a good deal more legible than those along the top. On the basis of Pellegrini's report, a probable reading is

[(-) - -] .s.terope.i. .a[.k]ugeriio.i. .e.k / [up]etari.s. .e.go

The lacuna preceding *s* is between 115 and 110 in length, space for a maximum of four letters. Pellegrini believes only two, or three, at most, may be lacking, given the probability of "uno spazio iniziale." In the second lacuna only the trace of a vertical hasta remains. The middle stroke in *g* following *u* is not visible; the next letter could be *a* and not *e*. Before the stone was washed, resulting in a third lacuna, the letters *-up-* were apparently legible.

*Commentary:* The insc. speaks in the first person; cf. PID 141 and 142, in further comparison with which there are the two names of the (deceased) individual (masculine) in the dat. sg. preceding *ekupetaris ego*. Though

possible, it is unlikely that *s*, in first position, is the ending of a personal name in the nom. or of an attributive adjective in the gen. For the first name Pellegrini reconstructs [*ho*]steropei; cf. the sequence *host-* in PID 148. Lejeune (1966) considers the possibility of a Greek name, "par exemple [*.a.*]sterope.i.; à dire vrai, Ἀστερωπός est attesté comme anthroponyme." The second name might begin with *a* followed by almost any consonant; attested in Venetic are the word-initial combinations *af-*, *ak-*, *al-*, *am-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *at(t)-*, and *av-*. For Keltic names with *-geri-* see Holder I 2010. Both names here would appear to be compounds because of their respective lengths. In spite of the confidence with which Conway defined *ekupetaris* as 'charioteer' (see PID 141 and 157) the meaning remains elusive; etymological investigations and the combinatory method alike have failed to produce an incontestable gloss. Grammatically, the word is doubtless an *i*-stem noun in the nom. sg. masc., and very likely a compound; in this insc. and in PID 141, 142 it clearly agrees with *ego* and relates to the various personal names in the dat. (indirect objects). Its frequency of occurrence rules out the possibility that *ekupetaris* may be another personal name, and, at the same time, suggests a usage formulaic in nature. With the exception of the lost situla of Canevoi (PID 157), the objects on which the word appears are all tombstones, and the insc. in question, therefore, are epitaphs. Conway, and Whatmough, took *eku-* to be the Venetic equivalent of Latin *equus*, and reconstructed a Latin cognate, *\*equi-petarius* 'charioteer,' literally 'horse-driver' (Whatmough *The Foundations of Roman Italy* 171). So restricted a definition, however, does not well apply in those insc. without an accompanying picture of a driver, chariot, or horses (PID 141, 157; in no. 27 there is a horse and rider but no chariot); while not thereby excluded, the interpretation is, nevertheless, debatable. (But, then, might 'charioteer,' in a funereal context, have had metaphorical connotations no longer retrievable?) Granting a connection between *-petaris* and Latin *petra* (from Greek), one would like to read *ekupetaris* as 'gravestone,' but what then of *eku-* and the fact that the word was at least once recorded on a situla (PID 157)? It is conceivable that 'gravestone' could shift semantically to 'grave monument' or 'grave site,' as for *eku-*, H. Pedersen, in a well publicized etymology, made the equation *eku-*: Greek *νέκυσ*: Latin *emo*: Gothic *niman*, and then compared Hittite *aki* 'he dies', *akkanzi* 'they die', *ekir* 'they died'.<sup>7</sup> Pedersen's hypothesis, though overwhelming, might be plausible were there any reason to believe that word-initial *n* was ever lost in Venetic. (Furthermore, the etymology of Gothic *niman* is not satisfactorily accounted for; see S. Feist *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gotischen Sprache* 375-76.) Reviewing

<sup>7</sup> H. Pedersen, "Venet. *ekupeθaris*," *Festschrift für H. Hirt*, Band II (Heidelberg 1936) 579-83.



the problem of *ekupetaris*, Lejeune (1966, 527) says of Pedersen's interpretation, "si elle n'est pas entièrement convaincante, ne soulève aucune difficulté majeure, et demeure, à ce jour, la meilleure;" for a strongly dissenting opinion see Whatmough, "On Venetic ECUPETARIS," HSCP LV (1944) 80-82. To identify *ekupetaris* with some sort of magistrate poses its own difficulties since all etymological links are then lost and those inscc. in the first person are rendered somewhat absurd. Dividing the word as *eku-pet-ar-is* may be to isolate a form of the IE agent suffix \*-ter/-tor but nothing else is gained. A more extensive commentary is not practical here; for a lengthy discussion and a full bibliography on *ekupetaris* see Pe(1967)II 74-78. The word is still a lure.

*Literature*: Le(1966)519-23; Pe(1967)Pa 3.

## 27. (PID 142 bis ii) [MP]

Recovered in the mid-sixties, a stele (thus far) unique in its pictorial representation and placement of the insc.; the stone measures 900 high, 450 wide, and 250 thick; the portion intended to be visible above ground is 460 high, 325 wide. That part of the stone contains a panel showing a single rider on a horse, advancing from right to left; the rider wears a helmet and carries a shield in his left hand, a spear in his right. Not a bas-relief, the scene is incised. All four borders of the panel are inscribed; the insc. begins at the bottom of the right-hand border and runs thence around the entire panel; the two upper corner squares, however, contain no letters. In spite of some corrosion on the upper portion of the stone the insc. is clear.

.e.nogene.i.e. / netiio.i.e.p.pe / tari.s.a.l.ba / reniio.i.

*Commentary*: The insc. divides into four words: three names in the masc. sg. dat. (or two names and an epithet), and *eppetaris*, an assimilated form of *ekupetaris* (see no. 26). Certain are the two names, *enogenei* and *albareniioi*. For the formation of the first cf. *volti-genei* (PID 126); Pellegrini reports, "Un nomin. *Enogenes* è in una iscrizione inedita (conservata alla Soprintendenza alle antichità di Padova) proveniente dal territorio atestino, con caratteri particolarissimi (ad esempio manca completamente la punteggiatura)". For the second name, cf. *Albarenius* on a stone from Padua (CIL V 2845), and Venetic *Albarenia* (PID II 265). The third dative, *enetiioi* does indeed, as Pellegrini points out, resemble the Greek term for the Veneti ('*Ἐνετοί* Herodotus I.196); the rest is speculation, but cf. *graikoi* (no. 14). Although vocalic syncope is (thus far) a poorly attested phenomenon in Venetic, it is difficult to account for *eppetaris* save as a syncopated form of *ekupetaris* with subsequent assimilation of the resulting -kp- cluster to -pp-; Pellegrini speaks of

a “labializzazione” of *-ku-*, as a unit, to *-p-*, a superficial description of the data and one that lacks phonetic validity.

*Literature*: Le(1966)548; Pe(1967)Pa 3 bis.

28. (PID 142 bis iii)

Recovered towards the end of March 1967, this tombstone pictures a single person in a chariot; as in PID 142, the insc. is placed on the three borders of the central panel and begins at the bottom of the right-hand border. The letters (50 to 55 high) are clear, and the punctuation regular.

fugiio.i.u.p / osediio.i.e / .petari.s.

*Commentary*: There are two names in the dat. sg. masc. followed by an assimilated form of *ekupetaris* (see nos. 26 and 27); the absence of *ego* is paralleled in no. 27. Apart from PID 142 this insc. offers the only other example of a text from Padua that records the two dental (?) stops [t] and [d], *θ* and *t* respectively in transliterations elsewhere. That the two symbols, *θ* and *t*, should have different phonetic values is a natural assumption, and, given the occasional (but irrefutable) equivalence of inscriptional X (transliterated *t*) and [d] at Este and Làgole, the character X probably signified [d] at Padua as well. Thus, the second name doubtless reads *uposediioi* (not *-tiioi*); cf. *VPSEDIA* in a Latin epitaph from Este, Pe(1967)I 260. For the first name, *fugiioi*, see no. 14 and Pe(1967)II 88–94.<sup>8</sup>

*Literature*: Pe(1967)I 654.

B. VASES (29–31)

29. (PID 150 bis i) [MP]

On a fragment of earthenware (from a patera?), originally painted bright red, and measuring 57 high, 160 long, an insc. (90 long) in letters 10 to 50 high. The four letters

*o.u.go.i.*

are certain, but preceded by a sign which, if not ornamental, appears (from Pellegrini's photograph) to be an elongated san (of a type occurring in Lepontic). Pellegrini suggests *f* “in una forma assolutamente inconsueta.”

<sup>8</sup> To the tombstone insc. from Padua may be added a stele recovered in the autumn of 1962 which shows two men and a woman in a chariot drawn by two horses (advancing from right to left), and which bears the following insc. in Roman letters: JNIM. OSTIALAE.GALLEN / IAEEQVPETARS. Pellegrini accepts the stone as genuine; see Pe(1967)Pa 6.

Lejeune (1966, 511-12) reads *sougoi*, "aved un thème *Sougo-* qui se retrouverait (avec suffixe à nasale) dans le gentilice *Seugonius* de Trieste: CIL V 543 . . ."

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Pa 17.

### 30. (PID 150 bis ii) [MP]

A patera, 50 high, with upper and lower diameters of 110 and 60 respectively, retaining two parts of an insc. (external) around the base; the letters are 5 to 20 high, and read from left to right

]ka.r.[-----]feugo

*Literature:* Le(1966)514; Pe(1967)Pa 18 bis.

### 31. (PID 150 bis iii)

On a rose-gray vase (270 high, with a base diameter of 280) recovered in the middle sixties, and now in private possession, a bilingual insc. in Latin and Venetic, reading from left to right in letters 7-9 high

CEVTINI  
keutini

The two words are within an ellipse and separated by a horizontal center line; the *t* in *keutini* is represented by the symbol traditionally transliterated *θ*.

*Commentary:* The insc. presumably records the name of a craftsman, and is the gen. sg. masc. of a personal name belonging to the *o*-stem declension. If *keutini* is not merely a Venetic transliteration of a name originally Latin, then the word provides clear evidence for the gen. sg. ending of *o*-stem nouns.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Pa 19.

## III. VICENZA (Veicetia) (32)

### 32. (PID 152 bis) [MV]

The fragment of a bronze alphabetic plaque, recovered in 1959, and measuring 73 high and 65-58 wide; the plaque itself was probably 73 by 120. The letters are 10-6 high; as transcribed by Pellegrini (but with a numbering of the lines that is the reverse of his), the text reads

6. ia.n.t..s.don[  
5. o o o o o o o o[  
4. e e e e e e e e e e[

3. k k k k k k k k k k[  
 2. a a a a a a a[  
 1. v d h t k l m n[

The letters in lines 1–5 are not symmetrically aligned. The forms of *d* (lines 1 and 6) do not match. In line 1 *d* resembles the configuration of that letter recorded at Làgole (Cadore Valley) and at Monte Pore (PID 159); in the dedication (line 6) *d* resembles the letter as written at Vicenza in PID 152; for a discussion on this point see Pellegrini (1960) 369–71.

*Commentary:* The formula *akeo* (line 2 and up), interpreted by Lejeune as τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ ὦ (“une formule magique ou rituelle”) has been re-examined by Helmut Rix who suggests, instead, a reading of *aieo* and the dependent possibility that the Venetic “tables” may be syllabic rather than alphabetic in nature; see H. Rix, “Zu den venetischen Schrifttäfelchen,” *Indogermanischen Forschungen* 65 (1960) 124–39. For a defense of his own hypothesis see Lejeune, “Notes de linguistique italique XV: Note sur les ‘Tablettes Alphabétiques’ d’Este,” *REL* 38 (1960) 139–50. Pellegrini supposes that *iant*s, with final *-t*.s, may be an abbreviation of *iantios*; cf. *Iantius* (CIL XI 4125 Narnia and 4605 Carsulae).

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Vi 3.

#### IV. THE LOWER VALLEY OF THE PLAVIS

##### A. ODERZO (Opitergium) (33)

###### 33. (PID 154 bis)

On a fragment of pottery; letters 16–21 high.

]mot.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Od 3.

##### B. TREVISO (Tarvisium) (34–36)

###### 34. (PID 156 bis i) [MT]

Part of an insc. on a large cinerary vase of terra cotta (260 high; diameters 190 and 105), found at Montebelluna, and broken in many places; the letters (30–40) high read from left to right

molo.a.r[.]bon.ko.s.os.tiiako[

The first four letters are easily identified as *molo*; after the first (four-stroke)

s there follow six centimeters in which one can read *os.t* with difficulty. Pellegrini (1967) reports, "Da nuova autopsia della parte finale della scritta—maggio 1966—ho potuto riconfermare con certezza la lezione *o.s.tiia...* mentre le due lettere seguenti, *k* ed *o*, parzialmente in lacuna, da me riconosciute all'epoca della mia prima edizione del 1953, sono ora svanite." Lejeune reads only *Molo .A.r.bo.n.ko.s...*

*Commentary:* *molo*, or related forms thereof, is a frequent Venetic name; the not uncommon omission of final *-s* in the nom. sg. is to be noted if *molo* is not the regular nom. sg. of an *n*-stem. *arbonkos* appears to be a patronymic formed with *-kos*; cf. nos. 65 and 66. On the alternation of *-ikos*/*-(i)kos* see Vetter (1953) 134–35. The name *Arbonius* is found in CIL VI 1058, XII 5686 71, and *Arbenius* in CIL V 2998 (Padua), Holder I 181; cf. also *arbo*s (no. 101). *ostiako[n]* 'ossuary' also appears in PID 156; cf. Greek *ὄστακός*. *Literature:* Le(1954b)I; Pe(1967)Tr 1.

### 35. (PID 156 bis ii) [MT]

A gray cinerary vase from Covolo with a damaged rim; 195 high with diameters of 170 and 100. Just below the rim there is an insc. in letters (22 high) from left to right; the insc. is between two horizontal lines, and a third horizontal runs through the text at midpoint. Lejeune, "nous n'osons risquer ni transcription ni interprétation;" Pellegrini, however, "con estrema cautela" proposes *Eri-ko(s)sedios*.

*Literature:* Le(1954b)VI; Pe(1967)Tr 2.

### 36. (PID 156 bis iii)

On a truncated, pyramidal block of sandstone (about 380 by 230 by 200) from Arcade (Treviso), now in private possession, the remains of an insc., probably an epitaph, on two sides in letters about 70 to 100 high. On side *a* the letters, in two lines, read from right to left, then left to right; on side *b*, also in two lines, the order is right to left. Pellegrini transcribes

- a) vot
- u.n.
- b) ke.ai
- .e.

On *b*, the first line might be read *ke.a.*, but, from inspection, Pellegrini thinks that the stroke after *a* is more probably a shortened *i* than a punct.

*Commentary:* If the stone is funerary in nature, then the insc. would appear to contain a fem. personal name in the dat. (*votunkeai*) followed by *.e.*,

an abbreviation for *ekupetaris* (see no. 26) or *ego* (with *ekupetaris* or a similar term understood). For names in *vot-* cf. PID 18, 100, 111, 150, 180.

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Tr 6.

## V. THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE PLAVIS (Làgole di Cadore)

### A. PLAQUES (37–52)

#### 37. (PID 163 bis i) [MC]

A raised *insc.* in Roman letters (18 high) on a fragment of the edge of a bronze plaque (180 by 45) found in 1949.

--- T]RIBVSIATIN.D.L.[.M.]

All editors restore *T* initially.

*Commentary*: The *insc.* is properly a Latin dedication containing the Venetic form of a divine name; in Venetic the acc. form of the name of the divinity is found only after *donasto*, the semantic equivalent of Latin *donavit*. On *TRIBVSIAT-* and *trumusiit-* see the Commentary to no. 54. *TRIBVSIATIN* is a regular acc. formation; *-atin* is the Latin *-atem*. Cf. nos. 65 and 66, and for the *-n/-m* alternation see Lejeune (1951) 86–95. *D* is, no doubt, an abbreviation of *D(ONAVIT)*. Lejeune restores *D(ONAVIT) L(IBENS) [M(ERITO)]*; cf. no. 106.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 14;<sup>9</sup> Pe(1967)Ca 59.

#### 38. (PID 163 bis ii) [MC]

On the small fragment (26 by 25) of a bronze plaque found in 1949; letters 20 high.

--- dot]odo[no.m. ---

Pellegrini thinks that ]ono[ may also be possible.

*Commentary*: Venetic *doto* ‘dedit’ is well attested; grammatically the word is a root aorist, third person singular middle; cf. Greek (ἐ)δοτο. *donom* is the Venetic equivalent of Latin *donum*.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 36; Pe(1967)Ca 52.

<sup>9</sup> In his earlier article, “Les Bronzes Votifs Vénètes de Làgole,” *REA* 54 (1952a) 51–82, Lejeune discusses this and almost all of the following *inscc.* from Làgole, and in far greater detail than in the article (1954c) referred to here and elsewhere below. His second publication on the dedicatory *inscc.* from Làgole, however, although more condensed, is in fact a “réédition” of the first, and thus represents his more considered views on the reading and interpretation of various texts. The article of 1952 has, nevertheless, been taken into full account in every instance.

## 39. (PID 163 bis iii) [MC]

Recovered in 1951 were two pieces fitting together and forming a fragment of the edge of a plaque. On the interior of the border, from left to right, are vestiges of *o* and *n*; the height of *n* is 15. A probable restoration is [d]on[o.m.] or [d]on[a.s.to]; one would expect punctuation of the nasal were it in word-final position.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 37; Pe(1967)Ca 55.

## 40. (PID 163 bis iv) [MC]

A large square plaque (190 by 170) in an excellent state of preservation; recovered in 1953. In the central panel there is lightly engraved the figure of a horse the facial features of which are well delineated. The plaque retains a hook for hanging, and the insc. begins after this hook between two border lines and runs along the upper side towards the right; two isolated (and independent?) letters are visible along the lower left side. The height of the letters, which are angular, varies from 12 to 13.

- a) ke.l.lo.s.pi.t.
- b) ta.m.mniko.s.tole.r.trum
- c) uskate.i.dono.m.
- d) da

a) Lejeune did not see the *p*. b) and c) The letter *u* is inverted. c) The characters for *-iy-* (see Introduction) were engraved by the scribe in such a fashion as to produce *k*. d) Lejeune does not record *da*.

*Commentary*: For *kello*s, a personal name in the nom. sg. masc., cf. *killo*s (PID 163), *Cilius* (Holder I 1013), Schulze *ZGLE* p. 149, and perhaps *kele-* (PID 160). For the second name, *pittammnikos*, the expected patronymic, cf. *Pitius* (CIL III 4602), *Pitienus* (CIL III 3112), *Pittienus* (CIL III 5199), *Pittiena* (PID III 98), and Schulze *ZGLE* p. 211. The verb *toler* appears to be a middle transitive form, and from its usage certainly third person singular indicative; as *-to* is the regular middle preterite ending in Venetic, *toler* might be a present formation. It belongs to the root meaning 'to raise up,' "dont l'emploi est particulièrement vraisemblable lorsque l'offrande est un léger bronze destiné à être suspendu," Lejeune (1952a)61. Cf. Latin *tollo*, Greek *ἐγείνω*. For *trumuskatei* (*trumusi-yatei*) see the Commentary to no. 54. Pellegrini hypothesizes that *da* may be an abbreviation for *d(onasto) a(isum)* 'donavit aiusum.'

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 58; Pe(1967)Ca 14.

## 41. (PID 163 bis v) [MC]

A fragment of a bronze plaque (found in 1951) bearing the letters (17-20 high)

te[.]u[.]t[atol]e.r.

*Commentary:* For *teuta* see the Commentary to 69. Pellegrini suggests, "Offerta solenne all divinità (non espressa) da parte della *teuta*, 'la comunità': 'Ciuitas obtulit.'"

*Literature:* Le(1954c) no. 39; Pe(1967)Ca 13.

## 42. (PID 163 bis vi) [MC]

The surviving text follows the corner edge of a small (120 by 65) bronze plaque that was found in 1950; the letters are 14 high.

śa.i.nate.i. / don[

Lejeune did not see the initial ś-. Contrary to custom, a space separates the two words where the writing changes direction.

*Commentary:* The first word is a divine epithet (dat. sg.), recorded also at Este where it most frequently qualifies *reitia*, the name of a goddess, on which see Pe(1967)II 157-61. Assuming a connection with Latin *sanitas* and related words, Whatmough (*The Foundations of Roman Italy* 171) reconstructs \**Sanatrix* 'healer' as a Latin cognate. A discussion and comprehensive bibliography of the word will be found in Pe(1967)II 163-66. The insc. might be completed in *don[om doto* or *don[om donasto*.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 33; Pe(1967)Ca 27.

## 43. (PID 163 bis vii) [MC]

A quadrilateral bronze plaque (200 by 190) with a ring for hanging still preserved. The edges are decorated with lines and small raised circles; the central panel shows vestiges of figures similarly worked out. Recovered in 1949 the plaque was heavily incrustated and fallen into many pieces. Commencing below the edge decoration on the side with the ring, the insc. continues counterclockwise along the next side and a half.

- a) e.s.kaivaliber.tos.a.rs.letiya
- b) ko.s.dona[ ]ośain[
- c) trumu]siyate.i.

a) The transverse upper stroke of the initial *e* is not complete because of minor incrustation. In seventh and eighth positions the lamina is slightly corroded;



a vertical stroke is visible in the eighth to which is joined an oblique medial stroke. The *t* of *libertos* is corroded where the two oblique lines cross, but the reading is certain. The punct after *r* in the sixteenth position is partially obscured by corrosion as are the lateral strokes of *e* (twentieth position). b) The lacuna produced by corrosion after *dona-* probably contained two characters; corrosion following *śaina-* renders the remainder of the line illegible, as well as the beginning of the next. Lejeune and Pellegrini do not restore any letters after *dona-* or after *śaina-*. c) *tribu-* is also possible; cf. no. 37.

*Commentary:* Since the verb may be plural the possibility of a joint dedication cannot be excluded; *letiyakos* could be a patronymic (derived in *-ako-* from *Letios*, Holder II 192) preceded by a personal name, *ars* (cf. *ars* PID 4), which may be an abbreviation of *\*ar(iio)s*, and the other dedicant then *eskaiva libertos*. Concerning *eskaiva* Pellegrini states, "è assai verosimile che *Eskaiva* corrisponda a *Scaeva -us* con *e-* prostetico." Because of *libertos*, the name of a freedman may be indicated, perhaps someone who expressed his identification with the family of his patron by the formation *arsletiyakos*. According to Lejeune (1952a, 66), "il n'y a guère moyen de ne pas reconnaître . . . quatre nominatifs précèdent le verbe—trois, si l'on voulait faire de *A.rs.letiako.s.* un seul mot, ce qui est à la rigueur possible (cf. nom de lieu celt. *Arslatum*, Holder I 222)."

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 61; Pe(1967)Ca 11.

#### 44. (PID 163 bis viii) [MC]

A plaque found in 1949; the dimensions are 280 by 280, and, save for a small detached fragment, the upper right corner is missing. The letters (15 high) of the insc., which runs along three edges, are quite legible; there is a decoration in dotted lines on the fourth side just after the last letter of the third. Each line reads from right to left.

- a) [ ] .i.iion.ko.s.tona.s.
- b) tośa.i.nat.trumus.iiat.per.vo /
- c) .l.te.r.kon.vo.n.ta.r.

The letters *o*, *r*, and *s* are rounded in contrast to their forms in other inscc. The punctuation is in good order except that the engraver omitted the initial punct of final *n* in the second to last word. a) The dimensions of the lacuna will accommodate either [*śa.i.nate*].i. or, perhaps, [*lo.u.dera*].i., the name of a divinity at Valle di Cadore (PID 162). b) The form employed for the sibilant [*s*] is *san*, regular at Este. Lejeune ends the line with *per*. and begins the next with *vo-*. c) The *k* is partially obscured by a break in the plaque.

*Commentary:* The dedicant is designated by a single name, *iionkos*. Though probably nothing more than a graphic variant of *donasto*, *tonasto* may reflect assimilation. *śainat* and *trumusiāt* are abbreviations for *śainatei* and *trumusiātei*, in the dat. case like the first (missing) word of the insc. The alliterative formula, *per volterkon vontar* (cf. PID 167), is comparable to *op voltiio veno* which figures in three inscc. at Este (PID 5, 9, 18). It contains perhaps an adjective from the root *\*wel-* and a substantive from the root *\*wen-*, the latter having to do with the quest or granting of divine approbation; Lejeune cites Latin *uenia*, Irish (acc.) *fuin*, and Vedic *vanī-* as cognates and suggests “en témoignage spontané (*\*uel-*) de ferveur religieuse (*\*uen-*)” as a possible translation, *per* being a preposition governing the acc. For a very detailed discussion of the formula see Lejeune (1952a) 68–70.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 16; Pe(1967)Ca 6.

45. (PID 163 bis ix) [MC]

On the small fragment of a bronze plaque, found in 1951.

--- ]on[ ---

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 37; Pe(1967)Ca 55.

46. (PID 163 bis x) [MC]

Recovered in 1949 the insc. is engraved on the fragment of a bronze plaque which also preserves some decorative signs; the letters are 7 high.

trumu.s.iya.u.dono.m.

A blank exists before and after the words suggesting that the text may have been written in two symmetrical positions; a complete text, however, is also possible.

*Commentary:* Since *donom* is a complete word after *u*, the same being true no doubt of *teuta[m]* (no. 69), one might think of *u* as being an autonomous element, abbreviated or not, perhaps a preposition governing the acc.: *u donom* ‘pro dono’; *u teutam* ‘pro populo’. Cf. *\*ūd* (Walde-Pokorny I 189), and the corresponding loss of *-d* after a long vowel in Latin. For *trumusiya* see the Commentary to no. 54.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 65; Pe(1967)Ca 25.

47. (PID 163 bis xi) [MC]

Two pieces (recovered in 1951) which fit together forming a fragment of the edge of a plaque; between two border lines is a row of points *en repoussé*.

Towards the interior of the plaque, and reading from left to right are the letters (15 high)

--[at.i.

followed by a blank. While the final *i* is complete, only the vertical stroke of *e*, the upper left oblique line of *t*, and the upper angle of *a* remain.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 32; Pe(1967)Ca 45.

48. (PID 163 bis xii) [MC]

On the corner fragment of a thin plaque, twisted and burned by fire; recovered in 1953. The letters measure 10 high.

]s.iiati.n.

*Commentary*: An acc. sg. ending; possible restorations are *tribu]siiatin* or *trumu]siiatin*.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 18; Pe(1967)Ca 8.

49. (PID 163 bis xiii) [MC]

Recovered in 1950 this piece of a plaque bears only the fragment of an insc. in letters 20 high. Pellegrini's reading is: ]*r.b*[ or ]*rib*[. The *i* is sufficiently short to resemble a punct. Lejeune joins the fragment of another plaque (here no. 52) to read: ---]ora[-----*t*]rib[us ---.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 31; Pe(1967)Ca 44.

50. (PID 163 bis xiv) [MC]

The corner of a plaque found in 1949, decorated with dotted lines; the engraving is *en repoussé*, very clear. Only the initial four letters (15 high) of the insc. remain.

enov[

There are no puncts before or after *e*.

*Commentary*: Pellegrini remarks, "Preferisco tuttora considerare *Eno* il nome individuale seguito da un patronimico (?) che s'inizia con *v* . . ."

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 43; Pe(1967)Ca 51.

51. (PID 163 bis xv) [MC]

Three letters engraved on the fragment of a small bronze plaque (40 by 30); the letters (13 high), which read from right to left, are followed by dotting.

]tu.s[

Lejeune did not see the punct or *s*.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 46; Pe(1967)Ca 54.

52. (PID 163 bis xvi) [MC]

Found in 1949 this fragment of a bronze plaque (30 by 30) bears three engraved letters.

]ora[

The first letter is incomplete, but certain.

*Commentary*: Lejeune originally conjectured that *-ora-* might be a part of *pōra*, the divine epithet (fem.) known at Este (see PID 1, 31), but “nous penchons à présent à voir un fragment de nom de personne: soit finale *-ora* (cf. à Este *Egetora*, etc.) d’un nom de femme . . . , soit élément non final d’un nom (en ce cas probablement masculin).”

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 31; Pe(1967)Ca 53.

B. HANDLES (53–89)

53. (PID 163 bis xvii) [MC]

Engraved upon the broken handle of a simpulum, an insc. in Roman characters; the handle was found in 1949.

V. OLSOMNOS. ENNICEIOS / V. S. L. M. TRVM

The second line was not completed because of a lack of space. The pointing of initial *V-* may reflect an influence of Venetic practices.

*Commentary*: Assuming a phonetic shift of [ty] to [ts] to [s], Pellegrini connects VOLSOMNOS with the common Venetic name, *voltiomnos* (cf. PID 3, 5, 6, 23, 125, and nos. 1 and 8). Names in *en-/enn-* are attested in Keltic (Holder 1438–40), Illyrian (Krahe, 1929, 46–47), and Venetic (nomen: *ennia*; cognomina: *enna*, *enno*, *ennissa*, *ennu-*); cf. also ENICONEIO(S) on another handle from Cadore, Ca 73 in Pe(1967). On *-eio-*, cf. Holder I 1410, and PID 110, 111, 119, 123, 125, 133, 148, and 176. The customary restoration of *V.S.L.M.* is *V[OTVM] S[OLVIT] L[IBENS] M[ERITO]*. For *TRVM*, possibly complete and an abbreviation, see the Commentary to no. 54.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 11; Pe(1967)Ca 58.

54. (PID 163 bis xviii) [MC]

Deeply incised on the bronze handle (175 long) of a simpulum, this insc.

reads from right to left and left to right on sides *a* and *b* respectively; recovered in 1950.

- a) o.l.lo.s.allisiko.s.dotodono.m.
- b) trumusiyatei

a) The first letter is perhaps preceded by a punct, though the "punct" may be simply a continued stroke of the lozenge-shaped *o*; it is not uncommon for word-initial vowels to remain unpointed at Làgole. The letter in eighth position is not clear, but both Pellegrini and Lejeune take it to be *l*, not *i*. *Commentary*: The name *ollos* is also attested at Làgole in nos. 80 and 85. The base is Keltic *ollo-* 'great' from *\*pollo-*. If the second name is to be read *allisikos* (nom. sg. masc. like the first), then cf. *Allis-*, a geminated form of *Alis-* (Holder I 90-95 and III 565-68), and perhaps *Allis-* (CIL II 5719). The remainder of the insc. conforms to the votive formula of Làgole. *trumusiyatei* is dat. sg.; like *ekupetaris* (no. 26), *trumusiat-/trumusiyat-* is a word "di controversa interpretazione," (Prosdocimi *La Lingua Venetica* II 183). Beyond the fact that it is a divine name, or epithet, and belongs to the *i*-stem declension not much else can be established. Whether *trumusiat-* and *tribusiat-* (no. 65) are variations of the same word is not clear, either, and to argue an alternation of *-m-/b-*, conditioned by the preceding vowel, is only to describe and not to explain; there is no other "evidence" in Venetic for that sort of phonetic accommodation. Still, convincing reasons may yet be forthcoming for regarding both forms as the same word. Were that possible, it would be easier to admit (because of *tribusiat-*) the presence of IE *\*trei-/tri-* 'three' in *trumus-* as some editors have wished to do in an attempt to identify the term with an (unknown) divinity having three faces or the like. The search for cognate roots has ranged far beyond Italic, but it has not produced any satisfactory etymology. It must be remembered that the word is almost certainly a proper name, and that the key to its meaning may be forever obscured by the special difficulties sometimes encountered in onomastic investigations. For a very complete review of efforts to explicate the word, and a full bibliography, see (Pe1967)II 183-87. *Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 48; Pe(1967)Ca 19.

#### 55. (PID 163 bis xix) [MC]

From left to right on both sides of a partially incrustated handle (135 long) of a simpulum recovered in 1951. The letters are 6 high, and the second line is extended by a series of *t*'s or crosses.

- a) avirobro.i.yoko.s.dotodonon.
- b) .s.ainate.i.

a) There are no puncta for the initial *a* of the first word. The final *-m* of *donom* is here replaced by *-n*.

*Commentary:* For the name *aviro* (nom. sg. masc.) cf. Gaulish *Aviratus*, *Avircius*, *Avirho* (Holder I 314 and III 775-76). The patronymic, *broiyokos*, may be connected with the forms *Broio-/Brogio-* (Holder II 619 and III 985); cf. also no. 91.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 52; Pe(1967)Ca 20.

# 56. (PID 163 bis xx) [MC]

Inscribed from right to left on both sides of a bronze handle (142 long) is the following insc. in letters that vary from 6 to 8 in height; recovered in 1951.

- a) fo . u . vo . seneiyo . s . dotodono . m [ . ]  
b) trumusiya . i .

a) The symbol for *f* in *fouvos* is a simplified form of the standard Venetic digraph *vh* [f]. Punctuation of the initial *e*, and of *i* (cf. PID 133) is lacking in the second word. Incrustation partially obscures the *o* in the fifteenth and seventeenth positions.

*Commentary:* For *fouvos* (? *fouvo*) cf. *fovo* (no. 86), and no. 14; for *eneiyos* cf. no. 53. Both names are nom. sg. masc.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 49; Pe (1967)Ca 21.

# 57. (PID 163 bis xxi) [MC]

Engraved in letters that are from 4 to 4.5 high on the bronze handle (143 long) of a simpulum; recovered in 1951.

- a[ - - - - - ] n . kadotodono . m . ša . i . nate . i . trumus . iyate . i .

Excessive corrosion renders reading of the initial word or words impossible, though *s*, *i*, and *d* (in that order) may with some probability be discerned in the lacuna.

*Commentary:* The letters *-nka* are reminiscent of names in *-onkos* (nos. 34 and 65) and *-unkos* (no. 66); the ending *-a* may indicate the nom. sg. fem. of an *ā*-stem.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 54; Pe(1967)Ca 22.

# 58. (PID 163 bis xxii) [MC]

The insc. (found in 1949) is chiseled into a bronze handle (100 long) the reverse side of which bears five ornamental strokes; letters 8 high, the width of the handle.

- [ - - - - - dotodono ] . m . trumusiya . i .

No punctuation of the second word is visible. The handle may well have been long enough to bear one name and *doto dono*] before the break.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 50; Pe(1967)Ca 31.

59. (PID 163 bis xxiii) [MC]

A completely preserved bronze handle (170 long), found in 1950 and bearing a deeply incised insc. which reads from left to right in letters 7 high

ku.i.yuta.ametiku.s.tule.r.

*Commentary*: This insc. is unique in that each *o* appears to be represented by *u*; the consequent emendation is: *koiyota ametikos toler*. Lejeune (1952a) believes that the first name belongs to the Keltic group *Koiios*, *Coius* (Holder I 1062–1063), bears a suffix *-ot-* (Holder II 888–89 and Krahe 148), and is constructed like *Moiota* (CIL III 3785, 3804). To the second name, a patronymic and nom. sg. like the first, may be compared *Ametius* (CIL VI 1063, 2), Keltic names in *Am-* (Holder I 111–13), and the suffix *-eto-* (Holder I 1481 and Krahe 148). On *tuler* see no. 40.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 55; Pe(1967)Ca 12.

60. (PID 163 bis xxiv) [MC]

Inscribed (from right to left, and left to right) on two sides of a bronze handle (175 long) recovered in 1950 is the following in letters 6 to 8 high

- a) butiyakos.[ - - - ]kos.gu
- b) dono.m.trumusiyate.i.toler

Thick incrustation renders a definitive reading impossible, and no two transcriptions offered by previous editors agree. Lejeune transcribes the first word in line *a* as *butifalos*, i.e., *butiyalos*.

*Commentary*: For Keltic names in *But-* see Holder I 645–46 and III 1011–12; on the suffix *-ako-* see I 20 and III 483. *Butiacus* is a place name known in Gaul.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 56; Pe(1967)Ca 17.

61. (PID 163 bis xxv) [MC]

The insc. is lightly engraved on both sides of a broken bronze handle (190 long) which was a part of the 1949 finds. Side *a* reads from left to right, side *b* from right to left; the letters are 9 to 12 high.

- a) futto.s.allisikos.trikikos.toler.  
 b) [tru]musiyate.i.donom

The reading here is Pellegrini's; Lejeune transcribes: *hut.to.s. [ ]siko.s. trik.ko.s. to[ ]e[ ]/[ ]ifate.i. dono.m.*

a) In the third word the symbol in fifth position may be either a punct or *i*. At the end of the line *to* is clear, then a letter almost completely obscured, but Pellegrini reports, "una recente autopsia—giugno 1966—ci ha convinto che la lettera quasi irriconoscibile è senza dubbio *l*." b) The initial letters are not clear but need not be taken as ornamental.

*Commentary:* For *futtos* cf. *FVTV.S.* in a Venetic text in Roman letters, Pe(1967)Ca 62. If *allisikos* is here correct, cf. the same name in no. 54. The third name parallels *Triccos* (Holder II 1949) and is best interpreted as a cognomen, preceded as it is by an obvious patronymic. While a dedication made by two people conjointly is not impossible, one might prefer to understand here (as in PID 2, 3, and 100) an individual designated by his personal name, patronymic and cognomen; all three are nom. sg. masc. The rest of the insc. is formulaic.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 59; Pe(1967)Ca 15.

## 62. (PID 163 bis xxvi) [MC]

A flat handle (122 long) found in 1952; there is fine and not very deep engraving on both sides and the two extremities bear a transverse band of geometric ornamentation. The surfaces appear to have been subsequently hammered upon. The letters of the first side are from 11 to 13 high, those of the second from 12 to 18. Pellegrini and Lejeune offer differing transcriptions for the first side; the former reports: *huttose.seikos[x]ole.r.* (oppure *e.svikos?*), and the latter: *huttos esoniko[s tole]r ś.* The second side is more legible and reads: *trumusiyateidonom.* The insc. begins with a four-stroke *h*, now understood as a simplification of the digraph *vh* [f]; cf. nos. 56 and 61.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 57; Pe(1967)Ca 16.

## 63. (PID 163 bis xxvii) [MC]

The insc. is contained on one side of a bronze handle (150 long) that was recovered in 1950; the letters are 5 to 6 high. The text is corrupt, and the reading, according to Lejeune, is "entièrement conjecturale." Pellegrini's transcription ("tutto ipotetica") is: *inijonikoitoamijokos.*

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 60; Pe(1967)Ca 30.



## 64. (PID 163 bis xxviii) [MC]

A bronze handle (150 long), found in 1949 and bearing engraving so light that not all letters (9 high) remain visible. Various transcribed by Lejeune as: --- ]*don*[*a.s.*] *to*[ ---, and by Pellegrini as: --- ]*dona*[*x*] *totrumus*. According to Pellegrini, *-to* is followed on the upper part of the handle by some legible strokes which cannot be reconstructed without difficulty, but "si tratta certamente del solito *trumus*."

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 38; Pe(1967)Ca 26.

## 65. (PID 163 bis xxix) [MC]

Found in 1949, a completely preserved bronze handle (195 long) with deeply engraved letters (6 high) which read from right to left

voto.s.na.i.son.ko.s.tona.s.totribus.iiati.n.

Lejeune did not see the *n* in sixth position.

*Commentary*: *votos* (nom. sg. masc.) contains the not unfamiliar element *vot-* found in other Venetic names; cf. *voto* at Padua (PID 150), *votna* at Este (PID 18) as well as *voteiios* (PID 111), *votteiios* (PID 100), and *votsos* (PID 180); see also no. 68. The second name, *naisonkos*, is a patronymic. *tribusi-atin* is acc. sg.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 19; Pe(1967)Ca 9.

## 66. (PID 163 bis xxx) [MC]

The insc. is engraved, opisthograph, on the bronze handle (166 long) of a simpulum; the handle is in an excellent state of preservation, and was found in 1951. The letters are an average height of 6.

a) suro.s.resun.ko.s.tona.s.to  
b) trumus.iiati.n

a) Only the two upper strokes of the first letter (*s*) are visible. The letters *u* (ninth position), *k* (eleventh position), *o* (twelfth and fifteenth positions), and *s* (thirteenth position) are characterized by strokes that are not always joined. b) Lejeune transcribes: *tru*[*mu.s.iiati.*]*n*.

*Commentary*: On *suros* cf. *Surus* (Holder II 1678-82), and *Surus*, *-a* (Krahe, 108-9). *Reso*, *Resius* are attested in Holder II 1176; the ending is no doubt the same as that for *ionkos* (no. 44). *trumusiati*n is acc. sg.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 17; Pe(1967)Ca 7.

## 67. (PID 163 bis xxxi) [MC]

Found in 1949, the bronze handle (100 long) of a simpulum; the letters (14 to 18 high) of the insc. are clear and extend the length of the handle. The insc. is a single word

trumusiyam

*u* is not upside down as usual, and the letter in fourth position is a Roman four-stroke *m*.

*Commentary:* Pellegrini remarks, “Dedica mutila con la divinità espressa all’*accusativo*.” And Lejeune, “Nous continuons à penser que la dédicace se compose d’un seul mot à l’*accusatif* (par référence, sans doute, aux phrases à verbe *dona.s.to*) et qu’il s’agit d’un doublet *Trumusia* de *Trumusiatis*.”

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 63; Pe(1967)Ca 33.

## 68. (PID 163 bis xxxii) [MC]

On a fragment of the handle (50 long) of a simpulum; found in 1951. The letters of the insc. vary in height from 11 to 15.

---]vot.t.so.m

A small stroke through the upper part of the second *t* is probably accidental.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 40; Pe(1967)Ca 46.

## 69. (PID 163 bis xxxiii) [MC]

Found in 1949, a well preserved bronze handle of a larger dimension than others (260 long). The engraving is deep and clear on both sides; the corners of side *a* have been rounded. The letters are 10 to 15 high.

a) turiyonei.okiyai.yo.i.e.bos.kea.lerou.teu.ta[m]

b) a.n.šores. (numbers) kwi (numbers) ti[

a) A break in the handle occurs after *teuta-* but few letters can be lacking because a narrowing at that point shows it to be the place where the handle was attached to some object. b) Pellegrini reads: *an.šores. ssiis kvi ?utuc ti*].

*Commentary:* The text begins with a designation in the dat. of the person (*turiyonei okiyaiyoi*) on whose behalf the dedication is made by two others (*ebos* and *alero*) in the name of the people (*u teutam*). Pellegrini, however, suggests that the first name may indicate the person who instructed the dedication to be made. For *turiyon-* cf. *Turius* (Holder II 2000), *Turo*, *Turus* (Krahe 120). *okiyaiyoi* is a patronymic in *-aios* (Holder I 72 and III 541); cf. *Ociocnos*, etc. (Holder II 825–28), and the Italic *Occius*. On *ebos*

see the group of names *Eba*, *Ebarus*, *Ebonius*, etc. (Holder I 1393 f.). *alero* has the same structure as Keltic *Andero*, *Altero*, etc. *ke* is a coordinating proclitic, comparable not to Latin *-que*, but, rather to Greek *καί*. On the preposition *u* see the Commentary to no. 46. *teuta*[m], a Kelticism, is almost certainly cognate with Latin *totus*, Oscan *touto* 'populus', Gothic *þiuda* 'people', Old Irish *tuath* 'people;' *u teutam* is a prepositional phrase, 'pro populo.' A problematic word, *ansóres* (nom. pl.) may have been a title of *ebo* and *alero* (local magistrates?), or (Lejeune) "la rubrique des choses dénombrées." There is no satisfactory etymology. *kwi*[ may be part of a name or title; it might, also, be an abbreviation for an inflection (plural) of *kwidor*, and, hence, a verb, if *kwidor* can be so interpreted (see Commentary to no. 85). If *kwi*[ is not a verb, the insc. lacks both a verb and a divine name. Occurring as it does before a break, *ti*[ eludes clarification; it could be part of a name, a title, or, equally, the beginning of another group of numbers. Since side *a* can stand by itself, it is not mandatory to seek a connection between the two sides.

*Literature*: Lc(1954c)no. 66; Pe(1967)Ca 24.

70. (PID 163 bis xxxiv) [MC]

Found in 1950 and lightly engraved upon the handle (155 long) of a simulium is the following incomplete insc. (letters 9 high), variously transcribed by Pellegrini as: ]*huto*[xxx]*tse.i.*, and by Lejeune as: ---]uto[----]*se.i.*. A definitive reading is not possible. Corrosion obscures four or five letters after *o*.

*Commentary*: The dat. ending (*-ei*) suggests that the insc. may have borne either the name of the person on whose behalf an offering or dedication was made, or an epithet of the local divinity.

*Literature*: Lc(1954c)no. 34; Pe(1967)Ca 47.

71. (PID 163 bis xxxv) [MC]

On a well preserved bronze handle found in 1949 are engraved three letters 6 high

tru

The reverse side contains ornamental signs.

*Literature*: Lc(1954c)no. 21; Pe(1967)Ca 42.

72. (PID 163 bis xxxvi) [MC]

The fragment of a bronze handle (45 long); recovered in 1949.

trum[

Only the first vertical stroke of *m* is visible.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 22; Pe(1967)Ca 41.

73. (PID 163 bis xxxvii) [MC]

On a bronze handle (145 long) that was found in 1949, broken and heavily corroded, is the single word in letters 11 high

trumu

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 24; Pe(1967)Ca 40.

74. (PID 163 bis xxxviii) [MC]

On the handle (150 long) of a broken simpulum, corroded at the point where the cup and handle join; recovered in 1949. The insc. is deeply engraved, but only a few letters (7 high) are visible, reading from right to left

trumu

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 25; Pe(1967)Ca 39.

75. (PID 163 bis xxxix) [MC]

Deeply engraved on a bronze handle (140 long) that was recovered in 1950; letters 7 high.

trumu

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 26; Pe(1967)Ca 37.

76. (PID 163 bis xl) [MC]

On a well preserved bronze handle (162 long); recovered in 1949; letters 10 high.

trumu trumu

There is a space between the two abbreviations. According to Pellegrini's facsimile the letters in second and third positions are superimposed.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 28; Pe(1967)Ca 36.

77. (PID 163 bis xli) [MC]

A heavily incrustated bronze handle (135 long), found in 1949, and bearing the single word in letters 9 high

trumu

Incrustation partially obscures the last two letters.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 27; Pe(1967)Ca 38.

78. (PID 163 bis xlii) [MC]

The handle (135 long) of a simpulum; recovered in 1951.

/ tru[mu].si[y]a[te.i.]

Some letters are very much effaced by incrustation. Pellegrini reads only: tr[ .

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 30; Pe(1967)Ca 43.

79. (PID 163 bis xliii) [MC]

On the bronze handle (145 long) of a simpulum; recovered in 1953. The letters measure 8 to 10 high.

trumusiyatei

There is no punctuation.

*Commentary:* See the Commentary to no. 54.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 64; Pe(1967)Ca 32.

80. (PID 163 bis xliv) [MC]

A bronze fragment (30 by 12) found in 1950, no doubt the end part of a handle. The letters, which are deeply engraved, are 6 to 15 high, and probably constitute the beginning of an insc.

.o.l.lo.s.[

A punct is situated in the interior of each o.

*Commentary:* See the Commentary to no. 54.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 42; Pe(1967)Ca 50.

81. (PID 163 bis xlv) [MC]

On the lateral border of a bronze handle (145 long) found in 1950; letters 3 high.

met'so

The back of the handle bears groups of numerals or ornamental symbols separated by a blank.

*Commentary:* The text appears to be complete, and carries the name of the dedicant (? or owner, or craftsman) in the nom. sg. The name may be

derived from *Met-* (Holder II 577-80) either by *-io-* [-yo-] (Cf. *Metios*, *Mettios*; Holder II 579), if one concedes the change of *-ti-* [-ty-] to *-tś-*, or by *-so-* (Holder II 1595).

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 67; Pe(1967)Ca 49.

82. (PID 136 bis xlvi) [MC]

The broken handle (142 long) of a simulum, found in 1951 and bearing letters that measure 5 to 10 high.

kalodiba[

The letter in third position could be a poorly formed *m* or *n*, while the last letter appears to be an upside down *a*. Incrustation obscures the final portion of the insc. On the reverse side of the handle are some non-alphabetic signs.

*Commentary*: A possible division, suggested by Lejeune, is *kalo diba*; the second element might then be the first part of a patronymic.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 44; Pe(1967)Ca 48.

83. (PID 163 bis xlvii)

The handle of a simulum, found in 1951 and bearing three legible letters

dau[

The *u* is not punctuated. Pellegrini reads (inscriptional): *haul*[, i.e. *faul*].

*Commentary*: See Holder I 1244 for Keltic names in *Dau-*.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 45; Pe(1967)I 568.

84. (PID 163 bis xlviii) [MC]

The handle of a simulum; 90 long. The insc. is lightly engraved in letters 10 high, and is legible only on one side of the handle.

-- -]lerd[- - -

*Commentary*: Doubtless part of the formula *toler donom*.

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Ca 17 bis.

85. (PID 163 bis xlix)

The handle of a simulum, 154 long; recovered in 1949; inscribed on both sides with letters equivalent in size to the width (4 to 9) at a given point.

- a) ollosdeiliyariko.s.leſonikoikw
- b) ido.r.dono.m.trumusiyaitei

The punctuation is irregular. Side *a* is essentially inscribed from left to right, but *l* and *v* are incorrectly oriented. Side *b* is from right to left; following the last word there are eight signs which appear to be ornamental. *Commentary*: The dedication is made by *ollos deiliyarikos* on behalf of *lešonikos*, a formula unique at Lågole though no. 69 is similar. For *ollos* see no. 54; *deiliyarikos* is a patronymic, and, like *ollos*, nom. sg. masc. *lešonikoi* is dat. sg. masc. If correctly read (joined), *kwidor* may be a verbal form new to Venetic texts. Neither the form nor the etymology of the word is secure; see Pe(1967)II 122–26. Similar to *toler* (see no. 40), *kwidor* might be construed as a third sg. middle transitive (?present). Pellegrini (*Memorie dell'Acc. Patavina* LXVIII 1965–1966, 38 ff.) suggests a derivation from IE \**kwei-* ‘zahlen’ (Walde-Pokorny I 508–9), with ‘pay’ used in a ritualistic sense; hence, *kwidor donom* would be a close parallel to Latin *uotum soluit*.

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Ca 64.

#### 86. (PID 163 bis 1)

The handle of a simpulum, in two pieces that fit together perfectly (170 long); recovered in 1949. The letters (5 to 7 high) are lightly incised on one side, and read, from left to right

fovofouvoniko.s.dotodono.m.trumusiyate.i.

In the center of the other side are the figures IX.

*Commentary*: On *fovo fouvonikos*, personal name and patronymic, cf. nos. 14 and 56. The symbol for transliterated *f* is the simplified form of the digraph *vh* [f]; cf. *FOVONICVS*, in Roman characters, in a text from Lågole, Pe(1967)Ca 62.

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Ca 66.

#### 87. (PID 163 bis li)

The handle of a simpulum, with some incrustation; 155 long; recovered in 1949. Inscribed on both sides, with letters 6 to 8; side *a* reads from right to left, and side *b* from left to right.

- a) fugene.s.iniyo.n[.]tiko[
- b) [ ]mša.i.nate.i. iiti

The final letters of *b* are apparently decorative.

*Commentary*: A plausible restoration: *fugenes iniyontikos*, (personal name and patronymic), [*doto dono*]m šainatei. On *fugenes* cf. no. 28.

*Literature*: Pe(1967)Ca 67.

## 88. (PID 163 bis lii)

The handle of a simulum in the best state of preservation, with the groove for attachment to the cup; 173 long. The insc. is contained on one side, and reads, from left to right, in letters 4 to 9 high

le.s.satole.r.dono.m.śa.i.nate.i.

The insc. proper is followed by two signs, NI.

*Commentary:* The dedicant is identified by a single, personal name, *lessa* (nom. sg.), probably that of a woman.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 68.

## 89. (PID 163 bis liii)

The fragment of a handle of a simulum, 100 long; recovered in 1949. The letters are 4 to 6 high.

teu.tru

*Commentary:* If the insc. is complete, each syllable is probably an abbreviation; thus, expanded, it should very likely read: *teu(ta) tru(musiyatei)* 'Ciuitas (dedit donum) Trumusiati'.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 70.

## C. STATUES (90-94)

## 90. (PID 163 bis liv) [MC]

A small, partially incrustated statue of a naked male, 95 high; recovered in 1953. The insc., which is filed on the flexor surface of the arms and the back, is completed on the left side and leg of the body. The letters measure 6 to 7 high.

[ ] . tiion . mno . s . [ ] / tona . s . t . o . tru

Approximately three letters are obscured at the beginning; both Lejeune and Pellegrini restore *vol-*, though the latter takes the first visible character to be *s*, not *t*; cf. no. 1. Before the lacuna, due to incrustation on the right arm, there are traces of an *s*. Pellegrini reads the final three letters as *tri*.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 15; Pe(1967)Ca 10.

## 91. (PID 163 bis lv) [MC]

Found in 1949, the bronze statue of a warrior wearing a helmet; 155 high. With thirty-eight letters on the right side of the body, the insc. begins on the



external surface of the right hand (which is raised to an area near the chin), continues along the external surface of the (bent) arm to the elbow from whence it proceeds, on the inner surface, through the armpit and down along the side of the body to the ankle; it then resumes on the calf, going up across the right buttock and terminates in the lumbar region. On the left shoulder there are three isolated letters. The *insc.* thus divides into three parts.

- a) broi.yoko.s.dono.m.dotoša.i.nate.i.
- b) trumusiyate.i.
- c) tir

a) Pellegrini reports an accidental (?) punct after *r* before *o*. b) Transcribing *-icate.i.*, Pellegrini notes that “la forma di *c* è chiaramente rotondeggiante.” c) Pellegrini suggests that *tir* may be an error for *tri* (?*tru*) and was originally intended as the beginning of *b*, which consequently had to be placed elsewhere.

*Commentary:* The dedication of a person identified by patronymic only; cf. no. 55 for the same name.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 23.

## 92. (PID 163 bis lvi)

The statue of a warrior (172 high) with helmet and tunic; recovered in 1949. The *insc.* is deeply cut with a file; it begins at the left armpit, proceeds down the left side of the body and the left leg to the boot; the final three letters are in the opposite direction along the shin. The letters vary from 7 to 13 high.

e.n.nodi[.].l.liko.s.dotrunusiya / te.i.

The sequence *-trunu-* is doubtless an error for *-trumu-*.

*Commentary:* The two names of the dedicant are *enno* (cf. no. 53) and *dillikos* (patronymic); *do* is an abbreviation for *donasto*.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 69.

## 93. (PID 163 bis lvii)

The bronze statue of a cupbearer wearing a short tunic and having a garland in his hair; the right forearm is missing and the feet are damaged, apparently from fire; the left hand carries a patera; 118 high. The *insc.* is lightly incised on the inner part of the left arm, the height of the letters being about 5.

]dotodonom[

Pellegrini believes there are traces of an *o* on the remaining portion of the right arm and thinks that the name of the dedicant may have been incised on the missing portion.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 71.

94. (PID 163 bis lviii)

The small (12 high) statue of a warrior, naked except for boots; recovered in 1949. The insc. is lightly engraved on the left leg.

]ko.s.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 72.

D. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS (95–107)

95. (PID 163 bis lix) [MC]

On a small, perfectly preserved bronze pitcher (55 high; diameters 44 and 24), found in 1949, is the following insc., in boustrophedon order with letters 5 high

kśutaviko.s.dotodono.m.śa.i./nate.i.

Lejeune reads the letter in second position as *l*, not *ś*; see Lejeune 1954c 137–38. The letters *u* and *a* are regularly upside down, and *v* is also inverted. *Commentary:* Like no. 91, a text in which the dedicant is identified by patronymic only. The initial consonant cluster, *kś-*, might be the result of vocalic syncope; cf. *Cossutius* (Schulze *ZGLE* pp. 67, 110, 159, 428; Holder I 1140).

96. (PID 163 bis lx) [MC]

On three fragments of a small bronze vase, recovered in 1953, in letters 5 high

]tto[---]iyoko.s.d[ ]ate[

Lejeune reads *vir* for the first three letters.

*Commentary:* Pellegrini's interpretation is: *Futtos Broijokos d[oto donom Trumusija]atei*.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 51; Pe(1967)Ca 28.

97. (PID 163 bis lxi) [MC]

The fragment of an oval shield (recovered in 1953) with a thin lamina of

bronze and a row of dots along the edge, originally belonging to the statue of a warrior; the diameter is 30 to 40. The insc. is in two rows.

trum[--- / fluki[---

Lejeune reads only: *tru*[--- / *-]u*[---].

*Commentary*: Cf. the personal name, *Fluco* (PID I 342).

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 23; Pe(1967)Ca 57 bis.

98. (PID 163 bis lxii) [MC]

From left to right on a fragment of the lip of a bronze patera recovered in 1961; letters 8 high.

do]todonom

The first legible *o* is somewhat obscured at the bottom; the two strokes of the last letter which are visible belong doubtless to *m*.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 35; Pe(1967)Ca 29.

99. (PID 163 bis lxiii) [MC]

A fragment of the lip of a patera, found in 1951, preserving the final letter only of an insc.

.]m.

*Literature*: Le(1954c)no. 41; Pe(1967)Ca 54.

100. (PID 163 bis lxiv) [MC]

The upper part of a hook that bears engraving on the two flat parts (interior and exterior) and on an edge; found in 1952. Only the end of each line remains, and the arrangement is conjectural.

- a) ]ko.s.
- b) ]ayokos
- c) ]usiyatei

a) The interior flat surface. Only a part of the first letter remains. b) The edge. Before *a*, but rather distant, there is a short oblique stroke which is possibly the prolongment of *i* on side *c*. In Pellegrini's system of transliteration this line includes the extraordinary occurrence of *c* after any letter except *i* (*-acokos*). The final *s* is not pointed: figures or symbols follow. c) The exterior flat surface. There is no punctuation. Lejeune arranges and reads: [--- ---]kos. / [--- ---]siate.i. [--- ---]aiokos.

*Commentary:* Cf. *Aiia*, *Aaios*, *Aiio*, Holder I 70 and III 540.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 62; Pe(1967)Ca 34.

101. (PID 163 bis lxv) [MC]

A piece of bone shaped as a punch, or pin, (110 long, 15 wide, 3 to 4 thick), with a hole, probably for hanging; recovered in 1955. The letters of the insc. (from right to left) equal the width of the object.

.a.r.bos.VOSME

*Commentary:* A personal name followed by VO[TVM] S[OLVIT] ME[RITO]; cf. no. 53. For *arbos* cf. the Venetic personal name *Arbuscula* (PID I 286), and *arbonkos* (no. 34).

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 63.

102. (PID 163 bis lxvi) [MC]

The small cup of a simpulum (25 high with diameters of 74 and 60), bearing well defined letters about 9 to 14 high on the extreme upper exterior; recovered in 1952.

a) trum[

b) feu.go[

a) Only a part of *m* remains, after which there is a break. b) By what seemed a different hand, Lejeune saw only [ ]eu. [ ]o[ ].

*Commentary:* Pellegrini remarks, "Forse ci trasmette un nome venetico, ben noto, con la variante -eu- per -ou-...;" cf. no. 14.

*Literature:* Le(1954c)no. 29; Pe(1967)Ca 35.

103. (PID 163 bis lxvii)

Found in 1949, two fragments of a small sieve "di lamina bronzea bucherellata;" the fragments fit closely and a diameter of about 85 can be projected for the sieve. The letters are 7 to 10 high and read from right to left

di[ ]trumusiyateidolerfut.to[.]s.vo.l.topariko.s.udo[ ]om.

To the right of the dedication proper and at a distance of 12 there are two letters (*di*) of no certain interpretation. The spelling *doler* appears to be an error for *toler*, or, possibly, the scribe originally intended *doto* or *donasto* and changed the verbal form after having incised the first two letters of the word. Pellegrini reports -voltolarikos- as an alternate sequence.

*Commentary:* For *futtos* cf. no. 61. For the patronymic, *voltoparikos*, cf. *Voltuparis* (CIL III 3761, 3798). On the preposition *u* see no. 46.

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 65.

#### 104. (PID 163 bis lxxviii) [MC]

Two letters (28 high) scratched on a fragment of clay (100 by 70) before baking; found in 1949.

]ai or ]ia

*Literature:* Pe(1967)Ca 57.

#### WORD INDEX

(1) Most fragmentary forms are included. (2) In the case of a word with multiple citations information on that word will be found in the Commentary accompanying the insc. designated by an asterisk after its number.

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