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Inscribed Lead Tablets from the Ancient western Mediterranean

Víctor Sabaté Vidal

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UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

Facultat de Filologia i Comunicació

Departament de Filologia Clàssica, Romànica i Semítica

**INSCRIBED LEAD TABLETS FROM THE ANCIENT
WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN**

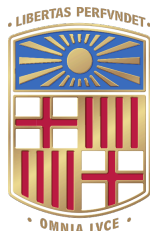
Tesi presentada per a l'obtenció del grau de doctor per

VÍCTOR SABATÉ VIDAL

Dirigida i tutoritzada per

PROF. DR. JAVIER VELAZA FRÍAS

Doctorat en Estudis Lingüístics, Literaris i Culturals
Cultures i Llengües del Món Antic i la seva pervivència



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ABSTRACT

This doctoral dissertation consists of a catalogue of those inscribed lead tablets found in the Western Mediterranean which can be dated to between the late sixth and the late first centuries BCE. In other words, it includes all the inscriptions on this medium that can be placed between the earliest examples and the end of the Roman Republic. The reign of Augustus represents a milestone in terms of epigraphic habits, generally speaking but also, in particular, regarding the use of lead tablets as a medium for inscriptions.

From a geographical point of view, the Western Mediterranean has provided us with inscriptions coming from Sicily, Italy, the coasts of Gaul and Spain, and the western part of the Roman province of Africa, namely the region of Carthage. As far as the language of the texts is concerned, it has to be reminded that, before the Roman conquest and much later after it, this whole area was inhabited by a series of peoples speaking very different languages, both Indo-European and non-Indo-European. The main part of the corpus is written in Greek and, more precisely, in the Doric dialects from Sicily and southern Italy, though there are also inscriptions in Ionic and in Koine Greek, alongside many instances of dialect mixing. The Italic branch has provided us with lead tablets inscribed in Oscan and Latin, as has the Celtic family, with a few texts in Gaulish and one in Celtiberian. Another important part of the catalogue entries come from non-Indo-European speaking regions. The second main contributor to the corpus is Iberian, a language in which more than one hundred lead sheets, coming from the coast between the River Hérault in southern France and the River Segura in Murcia and Alacant, are written. The Etruscans have also yielded several documents. In Punic there are only a handful of lead tablets, of which only one has been read so far, while three sheets from modern-day Andalusia, inscribed in the local, semi-syllabic script, does not appear to be in Iberian but in a language which might correspond to Turdetanian, still very badly known.

As for the type of inscriptions found on lead tablets, curses or *defixiones* continue to be the most numerous group of texts. They are written not only in the three colonial languages—Greek, Punic, and Latin—, but also in Oscan and Etruscan, whereas the use of binding magic among the Iberians has not yet been confirmed. Other religious inscriptions, such as *leges sacrae* or abecedaria, are also attested. Besides, we cannot disregard the abundance of inscriptions on lead belonging to the sphere of everyday life, such as private letters, contracts, and, above all, a set of Iberian sheets concerning economic activities. In these, despite our difficulties in understanding the language, there is no doubt that numerals, measurement units, and words belonging to the lexical field of money are mentioned next to personal names.

EXTRACTE

El nucli d'aquesta tesi doctoral està integrat per un catàleg de les làmines de plom inscrites del Mediterrani Occidental que poden datar-se entre la fi del segle VI i la fi de l'Imperi, és a dir, dels primers testimonis fins a la caiguda de la República.

D'un punt de vista geogràfic, la regió ens ha fornint inscripcions procedents de Sicília, Itàlia, les costes de la Gàl·lia i de la península Ibèrica, i l'àrea de Cartago. Quant a la llengua dels textos, la major part del corpus és escrit en grec i, més precisament, en els dialectes dòrics de Sicília i del sud d'Itàlia, encara que hi ha també inscripcions en jònic i en grec koiné, a més de nombrosos exemples de barreja de dialectes. La branca de les llengües itàliques ens ha proporcionat ploms escrits en osc i en llatí, com també la família cèltica, amb qualche text gal i un de celtibèric. Pel que fa a les regions de parla no indoeuropea, la segona llengua més emprada al corpus és l'ibèric, amb més de cent ploms provinents de la costa entre el riu Erau a Occitània i el riu Segura a Múrcia i Alacant. La resta dels documents estan en etrusc o en púnic, si bé resten tres làmines andaluses, inscrites en l'escriptura semisil·làbica local, que no semblen en llengua ibèrica sinó probablement turdetana, encara molt mal coneguda.

Quant al tipus d'inscripcions presents als ploms, les tauletes de maledicció representen el grup més nombrós de textos. Es documenten encara altres inscripcions religioses, com les lleis sagrades o els alfabetaris. D'altra banda, no pot ésser menystingut el nombre de ploms enquadraables dins l'esfera de la vida quotidiana, com ara lletres privades, contractes i, sobretot, un conjunt de làmines ibèriques que testimonien activitats de tipus econòmic, làmines en les quals no hi ha dubte que s'esmenten numerals, unitats de mesura i termes del camp lèxic de la moneda al costat de noms personals.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Julius Caesar was assassinated in Rome on the Ides of March of 44 BCE. Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus, one of the conspirators, had already been appointed governor of Cisalpine Gaul, but in autumn that year Mark Antony marched from Rome to make Brutus surrender the province to him. In 43 Decimus occupied Mutina and Antony besieged the city. In order to put an end to the siege, the consul Aulus Hirtius and the young Octavian went north as well, but found themselves unable to proceed beyond the river near Mutina or to get around Antony's guard. Yet they ingeniously find a way to communicate with Decimus Brutus: they inscribed a message on a thin lead sheet, rolled it up like a tiny papyrus and got it across the river by means of a diver. Frontinus briefly describes this stratagem:

Hirtius consul ad Decimum Brutum, qui Mutinae ab Antonio obsidebatur, litteras subinde misit plumbo scriptas, quibus ad brachium religatis milites Scultennam amnem tranabant.

(Frontin. strat. 3.13.7)

The consul Hirtius often sent letters inscribed on lead plates to Decimus Brutus, who was besieged by Antonius at Mutina. The letters were fastened to the arms of soldiers, who then swam across the Scultenna River.

(trans. Ch. E. Bennett, Loeb 1925)

Dio Cassius' account is, however, much more detailed:

[4] βουλόμενοι οὖν καὶ ὡς τὴν γε παρουσίαν σφῶν τῷ Δεκίμῳ, μὴ καὶ φθάσῃ τι συμβάς, δηλῶσαι, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων δένδρων ἐφρυκτῶρουν, ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐ συνίει, ἐς ἔλασμον μολύβδου λεπτὸν ἐγγράψαντες τινα συνείλιξαν αὐτὸν ὡσπερ τι χαρτίον, καὶ κολυμβητῆ ἡκτὸς ὑφύδρω διενεγκεῖν ἔδωκαν. [5] καὶ οὕτως ὁ Δέκιμος τὴν τε παρουσίαν ἅμα αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν τῆς ἐπικουρίας μαθὼν ἀντεπέσειλέ σφισι τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, καὶ τούτου συνεχῶς ἤδη πάντα ἀλλήλοις διεδήλουν.

(D.C. 46.36.4-5)

[4] But even so, wishing at least to make their presence known to Decimus, that he might not make terms too soon, they at first tried sending beacon signals from the tallest trees; and when he did not understand, they scratched a few words on a thin sheet of lead, rolled up the lead like a piece of paper and gave it to a diver to carry across under water by night. [5] Thus Decimus learned at one and the same time of their presence and of their promise of assistance, and sent them a reply in the same fashion, after which they continued uninterruptedly to reveal all their plans to each other.

(trans. E. Cary, Loeb 1955)

The comparison used by Dio Cassius to describe the process of folding the sheet, ὡσπερ τι χαρτίον ‘like a piece of paper’, indicates that the readers of his time (ca. 155-235) were not at all familiar with letters inscribed on lead, but accustomed to other media. The inclusion of the episode in Frontinus’ *Stratagems* also points to how exceptional it would seem, in the second half of the first century CE, the use of a note written on a metal sheet. Actually, by the time when Julius Caesar died, in the West lead tablets were almost only used for *defixiones*, even if the first examples of the lead labels would appear shortly after.

However, the situation had been very different in the previous centuries, especially outside Rome. From the late sixth century onwards, different peoples inhabiting this side of the Mediterranean—Etruscans, Greeks, Iberians, Celtiberian, Gauls, Turdetanians—used this medium for a whole set of different purposes beyond cursing, some of them not well identified yet. As indicated by J. de Hoz (1999a, 443), the interest for these materials is quite recent, and their number increases constantly. Even if different corpora of ancient lead tablets have been published during the last decade (Murano 2013 on Oscan curses; Massarelli 2014 on Etruscan sheets; Untermann 2014 on the most northern Iberian tablets) or will come to light soon (Dana forth. on Greek letters), a comprehensive catalogue of the earliest documents from the Western Mediterranean is still lacking. Two doctoral dissertations produced in the last years at the University of Saragossa, authored by M. J. Estarán Tolosa (2014, see now 2016) and G. de Tord Basterra (2019), have shown the potentialities of a comparistic approach between all the inscriptions of this region, especially those in a local language. The main aim of comparative epigraphy is to draw general epigraphic tendencies, to establish the media and formulae used in each type of inscriptions, and to eventually apply the conclusions obtained to a better understanding of texts in still undeciphered languages, such as Etruscan or Iberian, but not only. This approach is the one adopted here.

The present dissertation, therefore, tries to gather together all the inscribed lead tablets from the Western Mediterranean that can be dated to between the late sixth and the late first centuries BCE, regardless of the language in which they are written and including *defixiones* as well, since some local writing cultures have also provided us with early curse tablets that need to be contextualised. The upper chronological limit depends on the date of the first extant inscriptions. The lower one, on the other side, is determined by the number of epigraphic changes that occur from roughly 50 BCE onwards and, especially, during the reign of Augustus. Firstly, Oscan and Etruscan lead tablets disappeared from the archaeological record, while Iberian sheets became extremely rare already in the first part of the century, maybe because they were substituted by perishable media, such as wax tablets, which would then perform the functions formerly exclusive to lead tablets. Secondly, coastal Gaulish communities ceased to write in an adaptation of the Greek alphabet and started using the Latin alphabet. Finally, during the first century BCE but mostly under Augustus, Greek and Latin curses became much

longer, the number of documents rose, and new categories of spells appeared, for instance the so-called *defixiones in fures*.

The catalogue of inscriptions is the core of the present work and will be preceded by a description of the catalogue entry format and the epigraphic conventions that apply. Conclusions, a list of abbreviations, and the bibliography will follow, while drawings and pictures, due to copyright reasons, are collected in a separate volume.

2. CATALOGUE OF INSCRIBED LEAD TABLETS

The catalogue, as said, comprises the inscribed lead tablets which have been recovered from (or can be attributed to) archaeological sites in the Western Mediterranean and which date back prior to *ca.* 30 BCE. It is structured by provinces in Italy and Spain, by departments in France, and by governorates in Tunisia. Starting from the west of Sicily, the catalogue proceeds anticlockwise through the rest of the island, Italy, southern France, the Spanish Levantine coast, the inner and southern regions of the peninsula, and, finally, North Africa. In each administrative division, sites are ordered following the anticlockwise direction of the corpus, so that nearby settlements from different provinces also appear close to one another in the collection. This implies that locations are introduced from west to east in Sicily but from east to west in Gaul, which may seem an erratic choice, but it allows us to better appreciate the continuity of the epigraphic record. Finally, in each site, inscriptions are ordered chronologically from the earliest testimonies to the most recent ones. In some special cases of cities that have preserved a significant number of documents, such as Selinous or Kamarina in Sicily, it has been decided that texts will be further grouped according to specific find-spots, mainly necropolises, in order not to separate inscriptions coming from the same context.

Each catalogue entry can contain the following sections, though some of them, for the reasons specified below, do not always appear:

1. Identifier and type of inscription. It is the number of the lead tablet within the corpus, followed by a general classification of the text or texts on the sheet, similarly to what is done in the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*. Occasional references to online databases appear right aligned in a smaller font; only *IsicDef* (see Sommerschild 2019) and the *Hesperia Palaeohispanic Languages Database* have been systematically included.
2. Date and circumstances of the found, if known, and eventually a more or less detailed description of the archaeological context in which the inscription was discovered.
3. Present location of the tablet, with the inventory number of the museum or collection, if available, and whether I have seen the inscription (date) or not (*non uidi*).
4. Description of the medium in terms of shape, whether it was found rolled up or bears traces of having been folded, state of preservation, dimensions in millimeters (parentheses indicate that the dimension is incomplete because the tablet is broken away) and weight in grams, whether it is opisthographic or not, layout, number of texts, letter height, ligatures, punctuation, and use of guidelines.

5. Language, script and direction of the writing (left-to-right writing, right-to-left writing, boustrophedon, or spelled backwards). In the case of Palaeohispanic scripts, I indicate whether the inscription uses the so-called dual system, which distinguishes voiced and voiceless stops by adding a stroke to the syllabogram. Some comments on palaeographical aspects may follow in a smaller font.
6. Date of the inscriptions, normally based on letter forms and/or the archaeological context. From now on, all dates are BCE unless indicated otherwise.
7. Text of the inscription. The fonts used in the transcriptions are a further indicator of the script: Greek letters = Greek alphabet or adaptation of the Greek alphabet (Oscan, Gaulish, Iberian); italics = Etruscan, Punic, or Latin alphabets; bold = Oscan national alphabet or non-dual variant of the Palaeohispanic scripts; bold italics = dual variant of the Palaeohispanic scripts. The transcriptions follow the epigraphic conventions of the so-called 'Leiden System'; I print them here for the convenience of the reader:

(abc)	Expansion of an abbreviation.
[abc]	Restoration of letters now lost through damage or loss of part of the inscription.
{abc}	Letters erroneously inscribed and suppressed by the editor.
<abc>	Letters incorrectly omitted but added by the editor.
┌abc┐	Letters erroneously inscribed and corrected by the editor.
ABC	Letters are clear, but their significance is uncertain.
+++	Traces of letters visible on the stone, but it is impossible to recognize what they are; one cross stands for each letter.
აბჟ	Only a small part of the letter survives as a result of damage or loss of part of the inscription, but it can be restored from the context.
<u>abc</u>	Letters were seen by a previous editor but are no longer visible.
[-]	Short gap (of a praenomen, an ending, and so on).
[.]	One letter is lost that cannot be restored.
[...]	Letters lost that cannot be restored and whose precise number can be conjectured (one full-stop for each lost letter).
[-c.5-]	Letters lost that cannot be restored and whose approximate number can be conjectured.
[---]	Letters lost that cannot be restored and whose precise number cannot be conjectured.
[-?-]	Unknown if there are letters lost.
[-----]	Loss of complete line.
-----	Loss of complete lines whose precise number cannot be determined.

---?---	Unknown if there is loss of complete lines.
(vac)	Space where no letters are inscribed.
→	Line inscribed from left-to-right.
←	Line inscribed from right-to-left.
↑ ↓	Line inscribed vertically.
á é í ó ú	Marked vowels (Oscan and Iberian).

In Etruscan inscriptions, the palatal sibilant /ʃ/ and the dental sibilant /s/ are respectively transcribed as *š* and *s*, regardless of the letter used to note the sound (*san* and *sigma* in the southern alphabet, *sigma* and *san* in the northern one). In Iberian I use *PLE* conventions (Velaza and Sinner 2019), basically an update of Untermann’s transcription rules, except for nasals, trills and sibilants, which are transcribed in the following way:

- a) North-eastern Iberian script: $\Upsilon = \acute{n}$; $\nabla = \gamma$; $\varphi / \varphi = \mathbf{r}$; $\Phi = \acute{r}$; $\triangleleft = \mathbf{r}$; $\mathbb{M} = \mathbf{s}$; $\lesssim = \mathbf{z}$.
- b) Adaptation of the Greek alphabet: rho = ρ (= \mathbf{r}); rho with diacritic = ρ (= \mathbf{r}); sigma = σ / ς (= \mathbf{s}); sampi = σ (= \mathbf{z}).
- c) Southern Palaeohispanic scripts: $\mathbb{P} = \mathbf{r}$; $\mathbb{P} = \acute{r}$; $\mathbb{X} = \mathbf{r}$; $\mathbb{M} = \mathbf{s}$; $\mathbb{M} = \acute{s}$; $\mathbb{Z} = \mathbf{z}$.

8. A critical apparatus of reading variants, which has only been included in certain inscriptions. For complete critical apparatuses of the Oscan and Etruscan lead tablets, see Murano 2013 and Massarelli 2014.
9. Bibliography including the text of the inscription and, under *cf.*, additional references. Due to library access restrictions in the last months, the cited literature may sometimes be incomplete.
10. Translation of the inscription, if possible.
11. General overview of the content of the text. In this section the following abbreviations are used: PN(N) = personal name(s); EN = ethnic name; DN(N) = divine name(s); LN(N) = place name(s).
12. In a few selected cases and in a smaller font, a linguistic or specific analysis of single words or sequences is added.

The geographical catalogue is followed by a selection of forged inscriptions on lead tablets—including only those fakes that have been published with a certain degree of detail, as many others are quietly kept in museums and institutions—and a list of the sheets excluded from this collection for the reasons that will be indicated.

TRAPANI

Λιλυβαῖον / LILYBAEVM (Lilibeo, Marsala)

1–2. Curses.

The following two curses were found in spring 1991 in the necropolis at Via Berta, in tomb no. 186. This grave, oriented N–S, belongs to the type of the so-called well tombs (*tombe a pozzo*), excavated in the rock in the form of a vertical pit (1.85 m deep) with a rectangular plan measuring 2.1 × 0.52 m. One tablet (2) appeared on top of the fill of the grave, more or less centred, together with an iron nail and six vessels of local production dating back to between 210 and 160 (Bechtold 1999, 367). The other curse (1) was found within the fill at an unspecified depth, either above or below the more recent burial (dated to 275–200), but it was deposited in any case after the older burial (first quarter of the third century).

1. Curse.

EDCS-03600008 = EDR106949 = *IsicDef* 66 = TM 494014

Marsala, Museo archeologico regionale Lilibeo Marsala-Baglio Anselmi (inv. no. 1647; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the lower left corner (side B). Found rolled up around a nail; when unrolled broken into two main joining fragments and four smaller pieces. 40 × 108 × 1 mm; ? g. The external side (A) bears a list of Latin names in *pagina* format; a Greek curse has been later inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, starting from side B and turning the sheet over along the vertical axis. Letters: 2–4 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Latin (A1) and Doric Greek with Ionic features (B + A2). Latin alphabet and Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right (Latin) and right-to-left (Greek) writing.

225–200 (context and presence of a Latin text).

Side B

καταδέω Ζωπυρίωνα τᾶς Μυμβυρ παρὰ Φερσε-
φόναι καὶ παρὰ Τιτάνεσι καταχθονίοις καὶ παρ' ἄ-
π[ε]υχομένοισι νεκροῖς {ἐς τοὺς ἀτελέστους} καὶ παρ-
ἄ [ἰ]αρίαις Δάματρος <καὶ> παρ' ἀπευχομέ[ν]α[ἰ]σιν.
5 καταδέω δέ νιν ἐμ βολίμωι α[ὕ]τὸν καὶ νοῦ]ν
αὐτοῦ καὶ ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ὡς μὴ δύνα[ται ἀντία]
λαλῆν. καταδέω δέ νιν ἐμ βολίμωι Σ[-c.5]-
[.]υν, [α]ὕτᾶν καὶ νοῦν καὶ ψυ[χ]ὴν αὐτᾶς.

Side A, text 1

[-?] *Iunius*,
[-?] *Septumius*,
C. Acin<i>us,
M. An(n)ius,
5 *L. Vmbonius*,
M. Nautius,
M. Rustius,
L. Nautius,

[καταδέω] δὲ ὅπως
 [μὴ δύναται] ἀντία
 [λέγειν] μέτε πο-
 [ιεῖν].

A1. 1 *Iunius* Brugnone; [-?] *Iunius* Di Vita-Évrard (AE); [.] *Iunius* Paci, Dubois || 2 *Septimius* Brugnone; [-?] *Septimius* Di Vita-Évrard (AE); [.] *Septimius* Paci, Dubois.

B. 2 καὶ¹ Brugnone; καὶ παρὰ Jordan, Dubois || 2–3 παρὰ | π[ρ]ιχομένοισι Brugnone; παρ' ἀπ[ε]υχομένοισι Jordan, Dubois || 3 νεκροῖς Brugnone; νεκροῖς Jordan, Dubois | ἐς τοὺς ἀτελέστους Brugnone, Dubois; <καταδέω δέ νιν> {ἐς τοὺς ἀτελέστους} Jordan || 4 [.]αρίαις Brugnone in textu; [ὠ]αρίαις (pro ἀωρίαις) Brugnone in comm.; [i]αρίαις Curbera, Jordan, Dubois | καὶ add. Jordan || 5 ἀ[ῖσθησιν?] Brugnone, Dubois; ἀ[ύτὸν καὶ νοῦ]ν Jordan || 6 δύνα[ται - c.5/6-]ν uel δύνα[ται ἀσκεῖ]ν Brugnone; δύνα[ται ἀντία] Jordan; δύνα[ται ---] Dubois || 7 λαλία[ν] Brugnone; λαλίη Jordan, Dubois | βολί[μ]ωι Brugnone, Dubois; βολίμωι Jordan || 7–8 σ[ωφρο]σ[ύ]ν(αν) Brugnone; Σ[-c.5-.] +YN Jordan; σ[-c.5-...]ύν Dubois || 8 ψυ[χ]ήν Brugnone, Dubois; ψυ[χ]ήν αὐτᾶς Jordan.

A2. 2 δύνανται Brugnone, Dubois; δύνανται scripsi || 3 μέτε pro μήτε; μῆτε Brugnone; μέτε Dubois || 3–4 πο[ιεῖν] Brugnone; π[ο]ιεῖν λαλιάν Dubois.

Bechtold and Brugnone 1997, 111–14, 118–27 no. 2 (ph. and dr., pl. xv–xvi) [= AE 1997, 737 = SEG XLVII 1442]; Brugnone 1999a, 467–73 (dr. and ph., fig. 3–4) [= SEG LVI 1094]; IGDS II 80 II (dr.); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 171–2 (dr.).

Latin bibl.: Kropp 2008b, no. 1.11.1/1; Urbanová 2014, 351 no. 45.

Greek bibl.: Jordan 1997b, 391–6 no. 2 (dr., fig. 2) [= SEG XLIX 1301]; Eidinow 2007, 149–50, 171, 449–50; Mimbrela 2012b, 243–4; Bettarini 2015, 295–8.

Cf. Curbera 1997c, 404–5; Brugnone 1997–8, 599; Bechtold 1999, 367; Curbera 1999, 180–1 no. 47; De Simone 1999, 209; NGCT 79; Paci 2001–2, 332; Bettarini 2005b, 34; Rocca 2009, 31 fn. 2; Tribulato 2011, 134; Ampolo and Erdas 2016, 296; Poccetti 2016, 380.

A1: «[-?] Iunius, [-?] Septimius, Gaius Acinius, Marcus Annius, Lucius Umbonius, Marcus Nautius, Marcus Rustius, Lucius Nautius, Umbonia.»

B + A2: «I bind down Zopyrion (son) of Mymbyr before Persephone and before the underground Titans and before the abominating (male) dead {to the unfulfilled} and before the priestesses of Demeter <and> before the abominating (female dead). And I bind him down in lead, him and his mind and his spirit, so that he is not able to speak in opposition. And I bind S[---] down in lead, her and her mind and her spirit. I bind her down so that she is not able to speak nor to act in opposition.»

Two different curses in Latin and Greek. As pointed out by Jordan (1997b, 391), the Latin curse should have been written down first; otherwise it would be difficult to explain why the Greek text on side A—which is the continuation of the curse starting on side B—does not run along the whole space available. This also gives weight to a separate interpretation of the texts and allows us to rule out the idea that the Latin names are supporters of the target of the Greek curse. The easiest explanation is that we are dealing here with a professional sorcerer who used the same tablet to accomplish several orders at once.

The Latin curse consists of a columnar list of nine Roman citizens, eight men and one woman, who is referred to by her nomen alone. As for the men, the absence of cognomen is consistent with the date of the inscription.

The Greek text is a curse against a man called Zopyrion and a woman whose name has been lost between ll. 7 and 8. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the clause $\omega\varsigma$ $\mu\eta$ $\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$ | $\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu$ ‘so that he is not able to speak in opposition’, later repeated with some variations: $\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ | [$\mu\eta$ $\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$] $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$ | [$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$] $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon$ $\pi\omicron$ [[$\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$] ‘so that she is not able to speak nor to act in opposition’. This clause is very similar to the one attested in the other curse from the same grave (2). Binding the mind ($\nu\acute{o}\omicron\varsigma$) and the spirit ($\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$) of the targets is also frequent in texts relating to court trials. The tablet uses the direct binding formula with the verb $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ‘I bind down’, to which the names of the witnesses of the act are added: Persephone ($\Phi\epsilon\rho\sigma\epsilon\phi\omicron\nu\alpha$), the Titans, the spirits of the dead (both male and female), and the priestesses of Demeter. As in other *defixiones* (64, 315), reference is made to the action of writing the curse on a lead tablet: $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$ ‘I bind down in lead’ (for $\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ see also 55).

$\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ (B 3). Jordan has proposed to seclude this syntagm, as it does not make any sense in the context of the sentence. According to this scholar, it would be a contamination that took place when copying the binding formulae from a magic handbook. An Attic curse tablet (DT 68) has $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ | $\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}$] $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ‘before the unfulfilled’ or ‘unmarried’ (cf. LSJ s.v., A.I.3), but the use of a different preposition among five occurrences of $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$ is unexpected. For $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ as $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, cf. already D.S. 14.117, but the translation would not make any sense either.

$\mu\upsilon\mu\beta\upsilon\rho$ (B 1). Although this female PN has been regarded as Libyan or Phoenician-Punic (Brugnone in Bechtold and Brugnone 1997, 120), it could rather be of onomatopoeic origin (De Simone 1999, 209) or have its roots in one of the pre-Greek languages of Sicily.

De Simone 1999, 209; Bettarini 2005b, 9 fn. 34.

2. Curse.

EDCS-64900326 = EDR105960 = *IsicDef* 65 = *PHI* 336141 = 340021 = *TM* 284802

Marsala, Museo archeologico regionale Lilibeo Marsala-Baglio Anselmi (inv. no. 1649; *non uidi*).

Boomerang-shaped tablet. Found folded in nine layers; when unfolded broken into five joining fragments. 25 × 128 × 1 mm; ? g. Along the lower left edge of side A are the remains of a previous text of an indeterminable nature, while the more recent inscription is a curse inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turning the tablet over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 9–12 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with Ionic features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

210–160 (context).

Side A

Text 1

Λ+++[-c.1/2-]ΕΓΕ

Text 2

- 2 καταδίδημι παρὰ καταχθονίοισι θεοῖσι
1 τὰν πρᾶξιν τὰν Ἀπιθαμβ.αλ ποτὶ Νυμήριον
καὶ Δαμ[έ]αν, ὅπως [μ]ὴ δύναται ἀντία /λέγειν\,
ὅπως [μ]ὴ δύναται

Side B

ποτὶ πᾶ[σα(ν)] πρᾶξι(ν) ἀντία λέγειν
μηδ[δ]ὲ μισῖν.

A1. λέγειν dubit. Brugnone.

A2. u. 2 ante u. 1 pos. Jordan || 3 ἀντία Brugnone, Dubois; ἀντία /λέγειν\ Jordan || 4 δύναται λέγειν Brugnone; δύναται Jordan | [[ὅπως μ[η] δύναται]] Dubois.

B. 1 πα[.] Brugnone, Dubois; πᾶ[σα] Jordan || 2 μ[η]{δ}δὲ Brugnone, Jordan; μ[η]δδὲ Dubois; μηδ[δ]ὲ legi.

Bechtold and Brugnone 1997, 111–14, 116–18 no. 1 (ph., pl. XIII.1–XIV.1; dr., pl. XIII.2–XIV.2) [= SEG XLVII 1443]; Jordan 1997b, 388–90 no. 1 (dr., fig. 1) [= SEG XLIX 1302]; Brugnone 1999a, 467 (dr. and ph., fig. 1–2) [= SEG LVI 1094]; Eidinow 2007, 449; IGDS II 80 I (dr.); Bettarini 2015, 295–8.

Cf. Bechtold 1999, 367–8; Curbera 1999, 180 no. 46; De Simone 1999, 209; NGCT 78; Bettarini 2005b, 34; Tribulato 2011, 134; Sommerschild 2019, 495.

A2 + B: «I bind down before the underworld gods the legal action of Apithambal against Numerius and Dameas, so that he is not able to speak in opposition, so that he is not able to speak in opposition to any legal action, nor to hate.»

Curse against Apithambal on the occasion of a trial, as indicated by the term πρᾶξις ‘legal action’ and by the repeated clause ὅπως μὴ δύναται ἀντία λέγειν ‘so that he is not able to speak in opposition’. This clause is very similar to the one attested in the other curse from the same grave (1). The tablet uses the direct binding formula with the verb καταδίδημι ‘I bind down’, and the only deities who appear as witnesses of the act are the underworld gods (θεοὶ καταχθόνιοι).

Ἀπιθαμβ.αλ (A2 1). This Punic PN is not easy to explain but, according to Amadasi Guzzo, it probably corresponds to ‘bdb’l ‘servant of Ba‘al’.

De Simone 1999, 209; Bettarini 2005b, 9 fn. 34; Amadasi Guzzo 2012, 122; Giglio and De Simone 2019, 1.

3–4. Curses.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find of the following two curses are unknown. They are said to come from an unspecified sepulchral chamber.

3. Curse.

EDCS-65200116 = EDR105638 = *IsicDef* 29 = *PHI* 331220 = *TM* 284815

Formerly in a private collection, now in Marsala, Museo archeologico regionale Lilibeo Marsala-Baglio Anselmi (inv. no. 1346; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It was found complete, though broken into three joining fragments, but one of them had already been lost when the inscription was first edited. 167 × (110) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *pagina* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 3–7 mm (Brugnone 1984a, 158). *Scriptio continua*.

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet with special features. Spelled backwards.

Both epsilon and eta are used to write /ε:/, while omega is not used at all. See also below.

100–1 (letter forms and linguistic features).

Side A

δέομαί σο[ι], κά-
τῶ Ἑρμῆ κάτοχ[ε],
Ἑρμ[ῆ], σοί καὶ οἱ
πολλοὶ παραιτήται
5 δὲ ΑΚΟΝΟΙ Τηλκί[ν]ε[ς]·
δῶρον τὸ πέμπῶ,
πα<ι>δεί<σ>κου μένημα.
ἐρῶτῶ·
πα<ι>δείσκην καλήν
10 δῶροῦμαί σοι, (*sc.* δῶρον) καλόν,
ὄτα νοεῖτά, τόρακα <κα>λή[ν] (!),
Πρεῖμα(ν) Ἀλλεία(ν), ἔχον[τ]-
α (!) τρεῖχας καλάς, πρόσῶ[πο]-
ν καλόν, μέτῶπον καλόν, [ὄ]-
15 φρῦς καλαί, ὀφθα<λ>μοὶ καλο[ί],
δύο ὄπα ρεῖα, δύο μυκτῆρ[α]ς, [στ]-
όμα, ὀδόντες, ὄτα ρεῖα,
τράχηλες, ὄμοι, ἀκρῶτέρ<ι>α,
κατορύσ(σ)ῶ [.]ΣΕΙΣΑΟ++ΟΙ.
20 μνήμα εἴῃ τὸ ἐπαφρόδειτον.
Ἀλλεία(ν) Πρεῖμαμ, τα-
ύτης τὴν ἐπειστολήν
καὶ τὸ ΨΟΜ+++++

Side B

[---]ρ, στῆθος,
[---]σθοί, δύο κ-
[---] ἔνα (!) καρδεῖαν
[---]φει ὁ Κέρβερος
Ἀλλείας Πρεῖμας
[---] λό]φος καλός, σῶμ-
[α καλό]ν, μηροὶ καλοί, +α-
[--- κ]νῆμαι καλαί, ἀκρ-
[ὄτῆρ]ια καλὰ ἅπαντα,
[---]ΑΕΝΑΤΗ καλὰ. Ἀλ-
[λεία(ν) Πρ]εῖμα(ν) παραδειδῶ
[σοὶ δῶρο]ν, Ἑρμῆς, ἵνα αὐτὴν
[παραδό]σῃ[ς] τῆ κυρεῖα δευ-
[---]εἰε. ἐρῶτῶ, Ἑρμῆ κάτοχε,
[καταχθ]όνειε, ἵνα ἀποξείς
[--- Πρ]ηῖμαν Ἀλλείαν
[---]ΑΔΟ++ΕΙΟ τη κυρεῖ-
[α Περσε]φόνῃ, κατορύσ(σ)ῶ εἰς
[-----].

A. 1 σο[υ] Gàbrici || 2 κάτωχε Gàbrici || 5 ἀνικόνοι Gàbrici || 6 δῶρεν Gàbrici || 7 πα<ι>δεί<σκη>ν ἰκνουμένη(ν) <Πρ>ῆμα(ν) Gàbrici; πα<ι>δεί<σ>κου μένημα scripsi || 11 τόρακα καλή[v] Gàbrici || 16 μυκτῆρ<ες> σ- Gàbrici || 19 σεισαο (pro σείω) εὐδοῖ Gàbrici || 23 ψομ++++ γρά[φω] Gàbrici.

B. 1 φτηθός Gàbrici;]ρ στηθος legi || 2 [Ἐρα]σθοῖ Gàbrici || 3 [ή]δουσι(ν) Gàbrici || 7 καλόν] ΗΜΗΡΟΙ Gàbrici || 10 [τ]ὰ ΕΙΛΑΑΤΗ Gàbrici || 12 [μι ...]v Gàbrici || 13 παραδό]σει Gàbrici | κυρεία ἀδευ- Gàbrici || 14 [κεῖ ...]ΟΙΕ Gàbrici | κάτωχε Gàbrici || 17 [.....]α δῶρείῳ Gàbrici || 19 [Ἄ]ιδην Gàbrici.

Gàbrici 1941, 296–9 no. 2 (dr., fig. 54–5); Brugnone 1984a (dr.) [= SEG xxxiv 952]; TDSG 27 (dr. of side A, fig. 22); Eidinow 2007, 430–2.

Cf. Calderini 1943–4, 133 no. 1929; SGD 109; López Jimeno 1990, 139–40; Versnel 1998, 228–9; Curbera 1999, 168, 170, 181 no. 48; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 109; López Jimeno 2001, no. 345.

«^[A] I beg thee, O inhibiting Hermes, thou who live in the world below, Hermes, thee and the many intercessors, and the [---] Telchines. I send this gift, the cause of a young boy's anger. I ask: I present thee with a beautiful young girl, (a) beautiful (gift), clever ears, beautiful chest, Prima Allia, who has beautiful hair, a beautiful face, a beautiful brow, beautiful eyebrows, beautiful eyes, two nice eyelids, two nostrils, mouth, teeth, nice ears, neck and throat, shoulders, hands and feet, I bury [---]. Let her tomb be charming. Allia Prima, her letter and the [---] ^[B]breast [---] two [---], one heart [---] Cerberus [---] of Allia Prima, beautiful back of the neck, beautiful body, beautiful thighs, [---], beautiful legs, all her beautiful hands and feet, beautiful [...]. I hand over Allia Prima as a gift to thee, Hermes, so that thou might hand her over to the lady [...]. I ask, O inhibiting and subterranean Hermes, that thou cut off [...] Prima Allia [...] to lady Persephone, I bury [...].»

Anatomical curse against a woman called Allia Prima. The occasion of the spell is not clear, in spite of my proposal to read παιδίσκου μήνιμα ‘the cause of a young boy's anger’ in A 7. While some first-person singular verbs (πέμπω ‘I send’, δωροῦμαι ‘I present with’, κατορύσσω ‘I bury’, παραδείδω ‘I hand over’) point to the direct binding formula, the curser also addresses Hermes through prayer formulae (δέομαι ‘I beg’, ἐρωτῶ ‘I ask’) so that he performs certain actions against the victim (μνήμα εἶη τὸ ἐπαφρόδειτον ‘let her tomb be charming’, ἵνα αὐτήν | [παραδῶ]ση[ι]ς ‘so that thou might hand her over’, ἵνα ἀποξῆις... Πρηϊμαν Ἀλλείαν ‘that thou cut off... Prima Allia’). Apart from this god, the text mentions other divinities such as Persephone (B 13 and 17–18, called κυρία ‘lady’ as in 55 and 297), Cerberus (B 4), and the Telchines (A 5), the latter being extremely unusual in *defixiones*. The word ἐπιστολή ‘letter’ (A 22) seems to be a reference to the curse tablet itself.

The language of the inscription shows several features of substandard Greek which, in my view, excludes a date earlier than 100: παραιτήται (A 4) for παραστάται (if the equivalence is correct), Τηλκίνες (A 5) for Τελχίνες, τόρακα <κα>λήν (A 11) for θώρακα καλόν, ἔχοντα (A 12–13) for ἔχουσαν, τράχηλες (A 18) for τραχήλους or τράχηλα, ἓνα καρδείαν (B 3) for μίαν καρδίαν (the apparent misuse of the article could, however, be due to a wrong segmentation of the line), different instances of <ει> for both /i/ (A 7: πα<ι>δεί<σ>κου; A 9: πα<ι>δείσκη;

A 13: τρείχας; A 22: ἐπειστολήν; B 3: καρδεΐαν; B 11: παραδείδῳ; B 13 and 17–18: κυρεία) and /i:/ (A 12 and 21, B 5 and 11: Πρεΐμα; A 20: ἐπαφρόδειτον), and even a few cases of <η> for /i:/ (A 7: μήνημα; B 16: Πρηϊμαν).

4. Curse.

EDCS-65200115 = EDR105816 = *IsicDef* 32 = *PHI* 331221 = 340022-3 = *TDM* 281 = *TM* 284800

Formerly in a private collection, now in Marsala, Museo archeologico regionale Lilibeo Marsala-Baglio Anselmi (inv. no. 1339; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the upper right corner. 110 × 90 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: 4–7 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100-1 (letter forms).

Γάϊος Ουείβιος υἱὸς]
Λούκι Ουείβι, Βαρβάρα
Λολλία ἡ γυνὴ Ἄγβωρ
Βούκι, Γάϊος Ῥάμιος,
5 Κωμεδία Τιττόλλα,
Γναῖο(ς) Εἰστάνιος,
Γάϊος Εἰστάνιος,
Λολλίς ὁ ἀδ[ε]λφος τῆς
Λολλίας, Τιτίνι(ς) Λύκο[ς]
10 καὶ ΤΟΥΠΕΡΕΤΟΥΣ ἅπαντας.

1 Γάϊος Ουείβιος Gàbrici; Γάϊος Ουείβιος [...] Brugnone; Γάϊος Ουείβιος υἱὸς Curbera || 2 Λουκί(ου) Ουείβι(ου) Gàbrici, Brugnone; Λούκι Ουείβι Curbera || 3 Ἄγβωρ<ος> Gàbrici; Ἄγβωρ Brugnone, Curbera || 4 Λουκί(ου) Gàbrici; Βούκι Brugnone, Curbera || 5 Κωμεδιάτι Πόλλα Gàbrici; κωμεδατι Πόλλα Brugnone; Κωμεδία Τιττόλλα Curbera || 8 Λολλί<ας> Ἄλλια +++ Gàbrici; Λολλί<α> Ἄλλ[ι]α ++ τη Brugnone; Λολλίς ὁ ἀδ[ε]λφος τῆς Curbera || 9 Λολλία Στιτίνι Λύκο[νος] Gàbrici; Λολλίας Τιτίνι Λυκο[.] Brugnone; Λολλίας Τιτίνι(ς) Λύκο[ς] Curbera || 10 τοῦ ὑπὲρ ἔτους Gàbrici; το<ὺς> ὑπὲρ ἔτους Brugnone; το<ὺς> ὑπὲρ <αὐ>τοὺς Jordan; ΤΟΥΠΕΡΕΤΟΥΣ Curbera.

Gàbrici 1941, 299–301 no. 3 (dr., fig. 56); Brugnone 1984b (dr.) [= *SEG* xxxiv 953]; *TDSG* 30 (dr., fig. 23); Curbera 1997b (dr., pl. 1) [= *BE* 1998, 606 = *SEG* xlvii 1444].

Cf. Calderini 1943–4, 133 no. 1929; *SGD* 110; Brugnone 1997–8, 599; Curbera 1999, 181 no. 49; De Simone 1999, 209–10; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 110; López Jimeno 2001, no. 346; Paci 2001–2, 332 fn. 4; Adams 2004, 376–7; Estarán 2009, 105; Sommerschild 2019, 495.

«Gaius Vibius son of Lucius Vibius, Barbara Lollia, the wife of Agbor Bucius, Gaius Ramius, Comidia Titulla, Gnaeus Istanus, Gaius Istanus, Lollius, the brother of Lollia, Titinius Lykos and all [...].»

Curse consisting of a list of eight names in the nominative, six men and two women, followed by a final clause whose interpretation is not straightforward (see apparatus). Note that Λούκι Ουείβι and Βούκι are Greek transcriptions of the correspondent Latin genitives. The presence of words in a different language will be much more common on later curse tablets.

Ἀγβωρ (3). Punic PN corresponding to Phoenician 'kbr 'mouse'.

De Simone 1999, 209–10; Amadasi Guzzo 2012, 122; Giglio and De Simone 2019, 1.

5. Curse?

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. It is said to have been recovered in the Lilybaeum necropolis.

Marsala, Motya, Museo Giuseppe Whitaker (inv. no. 4742; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 86 × 380 × ca. 1 mm; ? g. Two lines inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format, along the upper edge of the sheet. Letters: dimensions not given. *Scriptio continua*.

Punic. Punic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

200–1.

De Gregorio 1917, 13–15 (dr., pl. VIII fig. 14).

Cf. Whitaker 1921, 290; De Simone 2011, 220; 2013, 19, 29, 43–4, MARS.1 (dr., fig. 15); 2019, 177 (dr., fig. 1); Giglio and De Simone 2019, 1.

The text has not so far been transcribed, as the tablet is in a very bad state of conservation and the signs are barely visible to the naked eye. Therefore, the assumption that we are dealing with a curse is only based on the reported find-spot. De Gregorio (1917, 13) and Whitaker (1921, 290) declare that, among the Punic inscriptions preserved in the Motya Museum, there is another lead sheet from the Lilybaeum necropolis, but no mention of it is made in the more recent literature.

Σελινοῦς / *SELINVS* (Selinunte, Castelvetro)

6–10. Curses.

The oldest curses from Selinous are six lead tablets found in the necropolis at Buffa, located to the east of the River Modione, between the Manuzza Hill and the Eastern Hill. Unfortunately, these inscriptions do not come from regular archaeological excavations, so their exact provenance and the circumstances of the finds remain unknown.

6. Curse.

IsicDef 4

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42578; *non uidi*).

Tablet in the form of the upper left quadrant of an ellipse, broken away at the right and above. It was probably folded in six layers, one of which has been lost. 50 × 85 × ca. 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side along the upper edge. Letters: 3–5 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Boustrophedon, though with reversed epsilon and rho in l. 2.

525–475 (letter forms).

	[---]κῶι ἡότ[ι] κα λ῔῔῔ι ἀτέλε-	←
	στα καὶ ἔργα καὶ ἔπεα ἔ[μ]-	→
	[ε]γ καὶ Σικανῶι ἀτέλε-	←
	στα (vac) καὶ ἔργα καὶ ἔπε[α ἡό]-	→
5	[τ]ι κα λ῔῔῔ι.	←

Brugnone 1976, 68–73 no. 1 (ph., pl. II) [= SEG xxvi 1112]; 1976–7, 281–5; Arena 1986a; 1987a, 5–6; Bravo 1987, 197; Gallavotti 1988, 35–6; García Teijeiro 1988; IGASM I 59 (ph., pl. xxii.1); IGDS I 29; TDSG 1; IGASM I² 59 (ph., pl. xxii.1); Jordan 1997a, 72 no. 5; CDS 15 (ph., pl. 15) [= BE 2005, 637].

Cf. SGD 94; Harris 1989, 82–3; JJK 126 no. a, 128–9; Gordon 1999, 259; Curbera 1999, 162, 165, 177–8 no. 17; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 94; López Jimeno 2001, no. 330; Jordan et al. 2014a, 234; Rocca 2016, 308–10; Sommerschield 2019, 489 (ph., fig. 1).

«May whatever he might wish, both words and deeds, be fruitless to [...]kos, and may whatever she might wish, both words and deeds, be fruitless to Sikana.»

Curse against two individuals, a man whose name has been lost with the fracture of the tablet and a woman called Sikana. The occasion of the spell is most probably judicial, as indicated by the expression ἀτέλεστα καὶ ἔργα καὶ ἔπεα (see, however, 64 B). The tablet uses the wish formula, ὅτι κα λ῔῔῔... ἦμεν ‘may whatever s/he might wish be...’, and, from a stylistic point of view, it has to be noted its chiasmic structure.

7. Curse.

IsicDef 3

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42579; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It shows traces of having been folded in six layers; now broken into two joining fragments. 37 × 80 × ca. 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 2.5–4 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Boustrophedon.

525–475 (letter forms).

Side A

	τὰν Ε[ὺ]κλέος γλῶσ(σ)αν κ-	→
	αὶ τὰν Ἀριστοφάνιος	←
	καὶ τὰν Ἀγγελίος κα-	→
	ὶ τ[ὰν] Ἀλκ[ί]φρονο[ς] κ-	←
5	αὶ τὰν Ηαγεστράτῳ · τῶ-	→
	ν συνδίφῳ τῶν [Ε]ὺ[κ]λί-	←
	ος κα[ὶ τ]ῶν Ἀριστοφάνε-	→
	ος [τὰς γ]λῶ[σ(σ)]ας κα[ὶ τ]ὰν	←
	[-c.4-]λ[.]ονος [γλῶσ(σ)αν]	→

Side B

	καὶ τὰν Ο[ὶ]νο[θ]έῳ καὶ τ-	→
	ὰν Α[-c.3- γ]λῶ[σ(σ)]αν.	←

Brugnone 1976, 73–9 no. 2 (ph., pl. III–V) [= SEG XXVI 1113]; 1976–7, 284–5; Gallavotti 1988, 37–9 § 28; López Jimeno and Nieto 1988; IGASM I 60 (ph., pl. XXII.2); IGDS I 31; TDSG 3; IGASM I² 60 (ph., pl. XXII.2); Arena 1999a, 47–8; CDS 16 (ph., pl. 16 a–b) [= BE 2005, 637]; Eidinow 2007, 292 fn. 60, 307 fn. 31, 314 fn. 81, 426–7.

Cf. SGD 95; Arena 1986b, 90–1; 1987c, 9–10; Harris 1989, 82–3; Gager 1992, 138–9 no. 49; JJK 126 no. c; Versnel 1998, 218; Gordon 1999, 258; Curbera 1999, 178 no. 18; Jordan 2000d, 32–3 no. 95; López Jimeno 2001, no. 331; Bettarini 2009, 143 fn. 22; Murano 2012, 650; Jordan et al. 2014a, 234; Bouffier 2015, 246–7, 257; Sommerschild 2019, 489 (ph. of side A, fig. 2).

«The tongue of Eukles and that of Aristophanes and that of Angeilis and that of Alkiphron and the tongue of Hagestratos. The tongues of the advocates, those of Eukles and those of Aristophanes, and the tongue of [...]on and that of Oinotheos and the tongue of A[...].»

Curse against seven men and the advocates (σύνδικοι) of two of them. The presence of this word, together with the reference to the tongues of the victims, indicates that the occasion of the spell is judicial. Taking into account that the targeted elements are in the accusative, we have to assume the elision of a first-person singular verb such as ἐγγράφω ‘I inscribe’ (see 11 and 12).

8. Curse.

IsicDef5

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. It bears traces of having been folded in five layers. 65 × 103 × ca. 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 5–10 mm.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

Φυλίχα,
Ξενοκλῆς,
Γλαυκίας.

Brugnone 1976, 80–1 no. 3 (ph., pl. vi) [= SEG xxvi 1114]; IGASM I 62; IGDS I 30; TDSG 2; IGASM I² 62; CDS 18 (ph., pl. 18) [= BE 2005, 637].

Cf. SGD 96; Harris 1989, 82–3; JJK 126 no. d; Curbera 1999, 178 no. 19; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 96; López Jimeno 2001, no. 332.

«Kylichia, Xenokles, Glaukias.»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of names in the nominative, one woman and two men.

9. Curse.

IsicDef 9

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42580; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It shows traces of having been folded in four layers. 37 × 62.5 × ca. 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 3–9 mm. *Scriptio continua*. On the right edge between ll. 1–2 there is a hole which, according to Brugnone (1976, 81), would have been caused by a nail.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

Χάμις ἐπέχῳ
κα<ι> νόσῳ ῥοπαῖ
ἐπ’ ἀτελείαι ἠό-
τ[ι] κα [..]ξ[.]οντι.

Brugnone 1976, 81–3 no. 4 (ph., pl. vii.1) [= SEG xxvi 1115]; IGASM I 66 (ph., pl. xxv.1); IGDS I 32; López Jimeno and Nieto 1989; TDSG 7 (dr., fig. 3); IGASM I² 66 (ph., pl. xxv.1); CDS 17 (ph., pl. 17) [= BE 2005, 637]; Johnson 2020, 113–14. Cf. SGD 97; Bravo 1987, 197–8; JJK 126 no. b, 129; Curbera 1999, 178 no. 20; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 97; López Jimeno 2001, no. 333; Jordan *et al.* 2014a, 235 fn. 8; Bouffier 2015, 243; Cordano and Rocca 2018, 185.

«I hold Chamis just in the crisis of the illness for the unfulfillment of whatever they might [...].»

Curse against a man named Chamis. The occasion of the spell is probably judicial, as indicated by the expression ἐπ’ ἀτελείαι ‘for the unfulfillment’ (see, however, 64 B). The tablet uses the direct binding formula with the verb ἐπέχω ‘I hold’, which is a unicum among *defixiones*. Χάμις (l. 1), an indigenous PN, has to be considered a *nominatiuus pendens*; parallels for this use of the nominative are found on other curses in different languages (11–12, 18, 62, 322). The ending

-ωντι in l. 4 could either be a formular plural (Bettarini 2005b, 89) or refer to Chamis' advocates or witnesses during the trial.

10. Curse.

*IsicDef*17

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. It seems to be one of the segments of a folded sheet. 29 × 23 × ca. 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 2–3.5 mm. There is a small, incomplete hole under l. 2 which could have been caused by a nail.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450.

---?---

[---]Θ+[---]

[---]ΣΔΑΓ+[---]

Brugnone 1976, 83–4 no. 5 (dr., ph., pl. vii.2) [= *SEG* xxvi 1116]; *TDSG* 15; *CDS* 19 (ph., pl. 19) [= *BE* 2005, 637].
Cf. *SGD* 98; *JJK* 126 no. e; Curbera 1999, 178 no. 21; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 98; López Jimeno 2001, no. 334.

11–23. Curses.

The largest set of Selinuntian *defixiones* come from the sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros on the western Gaggera Hill, located to the west of the River Modione.

11. Curse.

*IsicDef*12

Found in 1915 by E. Gàbrici, during archaeological excavations, in the votive deposit of the sanctuary, which dates back to between the early sixth and the late fifth centuries (Comparetti 1918, 201).

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42568; *non uidi*).

Round tablet. Found folded. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and is now hardly legible. ø 40–45 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides: on the obverse more or less regularly, though with some words running along the lateral margins, and on the reverse in spiral form. Letters: ca. 3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–475 (letter forms).

Side A

Σελινόντιος

[κ]αὶ ἡα Σελίνο-

ντίῳ γλῶσσ(σ)α ἀπεσ-
 τραμ(μ)έν' ἐπ' ἀτ(ε)λείαι | τᾷ τέ|ν|ῶν | ἐν|γράφῳ.
 5 καὶ τῶν ξένων συν-
 δίφῳ τὰς γλῶσσ(σ)ας ἀπε-
 στραμ(μ)ένας ἐπ' ἀτε-
 λείαι τᾷ τένῳ
 ἐνγράφῳ.

Side B

Τιμασοῖ καὶ ἡ Τιμασοῦ γλῶσσ(σ)α [ἀ]πεστραμ(μ)έ-
 ναν ἐπ' ἀτελείαι τᾷ τένῳ ἐ(ν)γράφῳ.
 Τυρρανὰ καὶ ἡ [Τυρρ]ανᾶς γλῶσσ(σ)α [ἀπε]στρ-
 αμ(μ)έναν ἐπ' ἀτελείαι τ[ᾷ τ]ένῳ ἐ(ν)γ[ράφῳ] | πάντων.

A. 1 Σελινόντιος Comparetti; Σελινόντιος Gàbrici; Σελιν<ό>ντιος Bettarini || 2 τᾷ τε[νῶν] κ' ἡ Comparetti; [κ]αὶ ἡ Gàbrici, Bettarini || 4 ἀτελείαι ἐνγράφῳ Comparetti; ἀτελείαι ἐνγράφῳ τᾷ τε νῶν Gàbrici; ἀτ<ε>λείαι τᾷ τένῳ ἐνγράφῳ Bettarini || 8 τᾷ τε νῶν Comparetti, Gàbrici; τᾷ τένῳ Bettarini || 9 ἐγγρ[ά]φῳ Comparetti; ἐνγράφῳ Gàbrici, Bettarini.

B. 1 'πεστραμέ- Comparetti; [ἀ]πεστραμ(μ)έ- Gàbrici, Bettarini || 2 τᾷ τε νῆν Comparetti, Gàbrici; τᾷ τένῳ Bettarini | ἐγράφῳ Comparetti; ἐ<ν>γράφῳ Gàbrici, Bettarini || 3 [Τυρρ]ανᾶς Comparetti, Bettarini; [Τ]υρ[ρ]ανᾶς Gàbrici || 4 τίλεν ὄν Comparetti, Gàbrici; τ[ᾷ τ]ένῳ Bettarini | ἐγ[ράφῳ] Comparetti; ἐ<ν>γ[ράφῳ] Gàbrici, Bettarini.

Comparetti 1918, 193–7, 202 (dr.); *DGE* 167a.1; Schwyzer 1924, 426–8; Arangio-Ruiz and Olivieri 1925, viii–ix, 160–4 no. 23 (ph.); Ribezzo 1925; Gàbrici 1927, 385–8 no. 12 (dr., fig. 180); *SEG* IV 37–8; Heurgon 1972–3; Miller 1973, 154 no. 36; *IGASM* I 61 (dr., fig. 5; ph., pl. xxiii.1–2); *IGDS* I 37 (dr.); *TDSG* 10 (dr., fig. 6); Ottone 1992, 45–50 § 2; van Effenterre and Ruzé 1994, 40–3 no. 5 (dr.); *IGASM* I² 61 (dr., fig. 5; ph., pl. xxiii); Jordan 1997a, 67–8 no. 4; *CDS* 20 (ph., pl. 20a–b; dr. 1a–b) [= *BE* 2005, 637]; Eidinow 2007, 150–1, 179, 427–8; Johnson 2020, 110–13.

Cf. Sicca 1924, 14; Latte 1927, 375–6; Preisendanz 1930, 139; Jacobsthal 1933, 31 (dr. of side B, fig. 22); Jeffery 1955, 72 no. 1 [= *SEG* XVI 570]; 1961, 271, 277 no. 38a; Manganaro 1972–3; *SGD* 99; Arena 1986c, 163; Bravo 1987, 197; Gager 1992, 141–2 no. 51 (dr., fig. 18); *JJK* 126 no. h, 128–9; Versnel 1998, 220; Curbera 1999, 161, 165, 178 no. 22; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 99; López Jimeno 2001, no. 335; 2002, 107; Murano 2012, 650; Rocca 2012b, 398; Bouffier 2015, 253; Iannucci and Muccioli 2015, 13; Rocca 2016, 311; Cordano and Rocca 2018, 185.

«Selinontios and the tongue of Selinontios, twisted for the unfulfillment of them, I inscribe. Also the tongues of the foreign advocates, twisted for the unfulfillment of them, I inscribe. Timaso and the tongue of Timaso, twisted for the unfulfillment of them, I inscribe. Tyrrhana and the tongue of Tyrrhana, twisted for the unfulfillment of them all, I inscribe.»

Curse against Selinontios, his foreign advocates (ξένοι σύνδικοι), and two women, Timaso and Tyrrhana. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the mention of these σύνδικοι, by the reference to the tongues of the victims, and by the expression ἐπ' ἀτελείαι τήνων 'for the unfulfillment of them' (see, however, 64 B). The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb ἐγγράφω ('I inscribe'), which reappears in the following *defixio* (12). The binding

spell is repeated four times, once for each target, with almost no variations: X-nom. καὶ ἅ X-gen. γλώσσα ἀπεστραμμένα ἐπ' ἀτελείαι τᾶι τήνων ἐνγράφω ('X and the tongue of X, twisted for the unfulfillment of them, I inscribe'). This formula is very similar to the one used in the following *defixio* (12), which might have been written by the same professional. Note the *nom-inatiuus pendens*, not rare on curse tablets (9, 12, 18, 62, 322), although its use is not consistent: we find the correct accusative τὰς γλῶσσ(σ)ας ἀπε|στραμ(μ)ένας in the second sentence (A 6–7) and problems of concord in *ἡα... γλῶσσ(σ)α* [nom.] ἀπεστραμ(μ)έναν [acc.] on the reverse (B 1–2 and 3–4). According to Bettarini (2005b, 99), the anomalous syntax of the text could be due to the act of writing a formula which was designed to be pronounced out loud and has been updated with the verb ἐγγράφω.

Τυρρανά (B 3). Female PN corresponding to the Ionic Greek EN Τυρρηνός 'Etruscan'. Since the Doric form was Τυρσανός and the evolution -ρσ- > -ρρ- is typically Attic, the name Τυρρανά has been considered a compromise form between Doric and Ionic-Attic dialects (Pocchetti 2012a, 72–3).

Sicca 1924, 24, 75; Antonetti and De Vido 2006a, 421; Pocchetti 2012a, 71–3; Bettarini 2015, 289.

12. Curse.

*IsicDef*11

Found on 13 December 1919 in a layer of sand recovering the Campo di Stele, in the precinct of the sanctuary.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42567; *non uidi*).

Oval tablet, broken away at both left and right. Found folded. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and now there are just three fragments left, legible only in part. ø 53 (max.) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, regularly on the reverse and in spiral form on the obverse. Letters: ca. 2 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450.

Side A

Ἔν-
 ορμος καὶ ἡα [---]ῶ γλῶ[σ(σ)α]
 [ἄ]πεστραμ(μ)ένα, [---]υσ[---] καὶ ἡα Δ[---]
 [---]σίῶ γλῶσσ(σ)α ἀπεστ[ρ]α[μ(μ)ένα],
 5 Δάμαρχος καὶ ἡα Δαμάρχῶ
 γλῶσσ(σ)α ἀπεστ[ραμ(μ)ένα].

Side B

[---]ΟΝΔΕ [τ]ῶν συνδ[ίκο]ν
 πάντων τὰς γλῶσσ(σ)[ας ἄ]-

πεστραμ(μ)ένας ἐν[γρ]-
ἀφῶ.

A. a) Ἐνορμος καὶ ἡ [Ἐνόρμῳ γλῶσσα ἀ]πεστραμμένα · Σ[ωσίας (?) καὶ ἡ Σω]σίῳ γλῶσσα ἀπεστραμμένα · Δάμαρχος καὶ
Ξ[ένοι σύνδικοι καὶ ἡ τούτων] γλῶσσα ἀπεστραμμένα b) [Δάμαρχος καὶ ἡ Δαμάρ]χῳ γλῶσσα ἀπεστραμμένα · Π.....] καὶ
ἡ Π++++ [γλῶσσα ἀπεστραμ]μένα · [Δάμαρχος καὶ] ἡ Δαμάρχῳ [γλῶσσα ἀπεστραμμένα] Olivieri apud Gàbrici, Heurgon,
Miller || 1a) Ἐνορμος καὶ ἡ [1b)]ῶ γλῶ[σ(σ)α 2a) ἀ]πεστραμ(μ)ένα [2b)]υσ[---] καὶ ἡ Δ[3a)]σίῳ γλῶσ(σ)α
ἀπεστ[τρ]ῆ [3b) α]μ(μ)ένα 4a) Δάμαρχος καὶ 4b) ἡ Δαμάρχῳ 5) γλῶσ(σ)α ἀπεστ[Arena, Bettarini sed 3b]μ(μ)ένα (vac)
Bettarini; 5 ἀπεστ[ραμ(μ)ένα Bettarini || Ἐνορμος καὶ ἡ [Ἐνόρμῳ] γλῶ[σ(σ)α ἀ]πεστραμ(μ)ένα [Δι|ον]ύσι[ος] καὶ ἡ
Δ[ιου]σίῳ γλῶσ(σ)α ἀπεστ[τρα]μ(μ)ένα | Δάμαρχος καὶ ἡ Δαμάρχῳ | γλῶσ(σ)α ἀπεστ[ραμ(μ)ένα] Dubois.

B. 1 τούτων δὲ Olivieri apud Gàbrici, Heurgon, Miller, Arena;]ONΔE Bettarini, Dubois.

Gàbrici 1927, 388–90 no. 13 (dr., fig. 181), with notes by A. Olivieri; Heurgon 1972–3, 72–3; Miller 1973, 156 no. 40;
Arena 1986c, 162–4 § 2 (dr.) [= SEG xxxvi 857]; IGASM I 65 (dr., fig. 8); TDSG 9 (dr., fig. 5); IGASM I² 65 (dr., fig. 8); Jor-
dan 1997a, 67 no. 3; CDS 21 (ph., pl. 21a–b; dr. 2a–b) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018]; Eidinow 2007, 179, 292 fn. 59, 428;
IGDS II 31 (dr.).

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 2; SGD 100; Dubois 1989, 39 fn. 61; JJK 127–8 no. i; Curbera 1999, 161, 165, 178 no. 23; Jordan
2000d, 33 no. 100; López Jimeno 2001, no. 336; Rocca 2012b, 398.

«Enormos and the twisted tongue of [...]os, [...] and the twisted tongue of D[...]sios, Damarchos
and the twisted tongue of Damarchos; [...] the twisted tongues of all the advocates, I inscribe.»

Curse against at least three individuals and their advocates (σύνδικοι). It is not sure whether
the genitive ending in A 2 correspond to Enormos and whether the damaged names in A 3–4
belong to the same person, as the extension of the lost part cannot be determined with cer-
tainty. The mention of the σύνδικοι, together with the reference to the tongues of the victims,
indicates that the occasion of the spell is judicial. The sentence on the reverse, though incom-
plete, consists of the binding verb ἐγγράφω ('I inscribe') plus the target in the accusative, τὰς
γλῶσ[σ]α[ς ἀ]πεστραμ(μ)ένας. This direct binding formula is very similar to the one used in
the previous *defixio* (11), which might have been written by the same professional. On the
obverse the spell has no verb and shows the following structure: X-nom. καὶ ἀ X-gen. γλῶσσα
ἀπεστραμμένα. This could be againg a *nominatiuus pendens* which is taken up by the verb on
the reverse, as reproduced in my translation, or perhaps we have to think of a formula such as
'(may) X and the tongue of X (be) twisted', with an implied verb like ἔστω.

13. Curse.

IsicDef 10

Found in 1915 by E. Gàbrici, during archaeological excavations, in the votive deposit of the
sanctuary, which dates back to between the early sixth and the late fifth centuries (Comparet-
ti 1918, 201).

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42564; *non uidi*).

Leaf-shaped tablet. It bears no traces of having been folded. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion. 50 × 80 × ca. 2 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in two columns. Letters: ca. 3 mm. *Diple* (l. 3).

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

	Πολυκλῆς,	Ἀρειάδας,
	Ὀνέρων,	Ἐξάκεστος,
>	Ἀδείμαντος,	
	Μύχα,	
5	Μειχύλος,	Ἡσιτάρχος.

Comparetti 1918, 197–9, 202 (dr.); *DGE* 167a.2; Gàbrici 1927, 393–4 no. 16 (dr., fig. 184); Miller 1973, 156 no. 42; *IGASM* I 64 (dr., fig. 7; ph., pl. xxiv.2); *IGDS* I 35 (dr.); *TDSG* 8 (dr., fig. 4); *IGASM* I² 64 (dr., fig. 7; ph., pl. xxiv.2); Jordan 1997a, 67 no. 2; *CDS* 26 (ph., pl. 26; dr. 5) [= *BE* 2005, 637]; Eidinow 2007, 299 fn. 34, 428–9.

Cf. Schwyzer 1924, 428; Sicca 1924, 14; Preisendanz 1930, 139; Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 4; Guarducci 1967, 401 fn. 3; *SGD* 101; *JJK* 127–8 no. n; Arena 1999a, 48 (dr., fig. 51); Curbera 1999, 163, 178 no. 24; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 101; López Jimeno 2001, no. 337; Bettarini 2009, 142, 146 fn. 43; Bouffier 2015, 257.

«Polykles, Areiadas, Oneron, Exakestos, Adeimantos, Mycha, Meichylos, Histiarchos.»

Curse consisting of a list in two columns of eight names, seven men and one woman (Μύχα). Note the presence of a *diple* at the left of the name Ἀδείμαντος (l. 3).

14. Curse.

IsicDef 16

Found in 1903, during archaeological excavations, in the sand coming from the top of the Gaggera Hill that was then overlying the *temenos* of the sanctuary of Zeus Meilichios.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42561; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. (45) × (72) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: ca. 5 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

	---?---
	[---]+O[---]
	[---]ονα καὶ Φ[---]-
	[---]αἰν ἡόσα σ[---]
	[---]+EONTIAE[---]
5	[---]τιδαν καλ[-?]-

[---]+N[---]

---?---

1]o[Olivieri apud Gàbrici, Arena, López Jimeno;]+O[Bettarini || 2 καὶ Σώφρ]ονα (?) Olivieri apud Gàbrici;]ονα Arena, López Jimeno, Bettarini || 2 φ[ίλους σφ]- Olivieri apud Gàbrici; φ[Arena, López Jimeno, Bettarini || 3 -ωῖν Olivieri apud Gàbrici;]αιν Arena; ωιν López Jimeno; αιν Bettarini | σ[υνοργιζόμενοι Olivieri apud Gàbrici; σ[Arena, López Jimeno, Bettarini || 4 Ἀέοντι λέ[γοντι, ναὶ τὸν Πο]- Olivieri apud Gàbrici;]λέοντι λέ[γῆν Arena; Ἀέοντι λε López Jimeno; +EONTIAE Bettarini || 5 -τιδᾶν καλ[ῶς Olivieri apud Gàbrici;]τι δ' ἄνκαλ[Arena; τιδαν καλ López Jimeno;]τιδαν καλ[dubit. Bettarini || 6 ν (?) Olivieri apud Gàbrici, López Jimeno;]+ν[Bettarini; om. Arena.

Gàbrici 1927, 396–7 no. 19 (dr., fig. 187), with notes by A. Olivieri; IGASM I 68 (ph., pl. xxv.2); TDSG 14 (dr., fig. 10); IGASM I² 68 (ph., pl. xxv.2); CDS 29 (ph., pl. 29) [= BE 2005, 637].

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 7; SGD 102; Dubois 1989, 39 fn. 61; JJK 127 no. m; Curbera 1999, 179 no. 25; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 102; López Jimeno 2001, no. 338.

«[...]on and Ph[...]ais, what [...]tidas [...]»

The presence of ὄσα in l. 3 indicates that the curse did not consist of a simple list of names and included some kind of binding formula.

15. Curse.

IsicDef 6

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are not given in the first edition.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42565; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded; when unrolled it broke into three joining fragments. The sheet is now in an advanced state of decay, due to the action of corrosion, and broken into four fragments, with the first four lines not legible any more. 112 × 50 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: *ca.* 4 mm. The left edge bears a hole next to l. 8.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

+E+++

++++

Ηύψ(ις),

Ηἔρακλ(εῖδας),

5 Ηιστία(ρχος),

Χαρο(---),

Ηύψ(ις),

+μαρι(---),

Μαιε(ς),

10 Δειν(---),

Διο(---),

Ἡιστί(αρχος),
 Ἄ+ισ(---),
 Δαμ(---),
15 Σάσα(μος).

13 Αἴσις Gàbrici; Ἄγις Arena; Ἄφισ(τος) Dubois, López Jimeno; Ἄπις(---) Bettarini.

Gàbrici 1927, 395–6 no. 18 (dr., fig. 186); IGASM I 71 (ph., pl. xxvii.1–2); IGDS I 39 (dr.); TDSG 4 (dr., fig. 1); IGASM I² 71 (ph., pl. xxvii.1–2); CDS 27 (ph., pl. 27a–c) [= BE 2005, 637].

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 6; Guarducci 1967, 401; SGD 103; JJK 127–8 no. p; Curbera 1999, 166–7, 179 no. 26; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 103; López Jimeno 2001, no. 339; Bettarini 2009, 142.

«[...], Hyps(is), Herakl(eidas), Histia(rchos), Charo(...), Hyps(is), [.]mari(...), Maie(s), Dein(...), Dio(...), Histia(archos), A[.]is(...), Dam(...), Sasa(mos).»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of fifteen abbreviated names, most of them not entirely legible or not expandable.

16. Curse.

IsicDef 22

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are not given in the first edition.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42562; *non uidi*).

Irregular tablet tending towards a rectangular form. Found folded as a diptych and now broken into two joining fragments. 60 × 120 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: ca. 3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, but the names are either spelled backwards or combine syllables spelled regularly with others spelled backwards.

500–450 (letter forms).

 Πίθων, Γοργίας, Πυθόδ<ο>ρος, Δεΐας, Χίμ<α>ρος, Φιλόλεος,
 Ἄκροικῶι, Σελινῶι.

1 Φιλόλεος Χίμρος Δειλ Σύπθοδος Γόριγα Σίπθον Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Πίθων Γοργίας Πυθόδ<ο>ρος Δεΐας Χίμ<α>ρος Φιλόλεος Jeffery, Arena, Dubois, López Jimeno, Bettarini sed Δεΐας Bettarini || 2 Ακαῖο Κοι Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Ἄκροικῶι Jeffery, López Jimeno; Ἄκροικῶι Arena (1989); Ἄκροικῶι Dubois, Bettarini; (Ἄ)λκιδόκοι Arena (2006, 281).

Gàbrici 1927, 394–5 no. 17 (dr., fig. 185), with notes by A. Olivieri; Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 5 [= SEG xvi 572]; Miller 1973, 156 no. 41; IGASM I 70 (ph., pl. xxvi.1–2); IGDS I 34 (dr.); TDSG 20 (dr., fig. 15); IGASM I² 70 (ph., pl. xxvi.1–2); CDS 25 (ph., pl. 25a–b) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018].

Cf. Brugnone 1978a, 65; SGD 105; JJK 127–8 no. o; Jordan 1997a, 66–7; Arena 1999a, 48; Curbera 1999, 179 no. 28; Gordon 1999, 252; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 105; López Jimeno 2001, no. 341; Bettarini 2009, 146 fn. 43.

«Pithon, Gorgias, Pythodoros, Deias, Chimaros, Philoleos, Akroiko, Selino.»

Curse consisting of a natural list with the names of eight individuals, six men and two women (Akroiko and Selino).

17. Curse.

IsicDef14

Found near the outer side of the retaining wall of the sanctuary of Malophoros.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 12524; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded once. The sheet has suffered from the action of corrosion. 99 × 172 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: ca. 2 mm. Scriptio *continua*. There is a line separating the final section of the text (ll. 16–19) from the rest.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450.

[ʹΑ]πελον τὸν Λυκίνῳ καὶ κατὰ γράφῳ παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν
[Θ]εὸν τὰν ψυχὰν αὐτῷ καὶ τὰν δύνασιν · καὶ Λυκῖνον
τὸν Ἡάλῳ ἡιὸν καὶ τὸν ἀδελφεὸν αὐτῷ · καὶ αὐτὸν
παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν θεὸν τὸν Ναύερον τὸν Ἡάλῳ ἡιὸν
5 καὶ Βοτυλον τὸν Ταμίραντος καὶ τῶς ἡιὸς · καὶ Σαριν
καὶ ἼΑπελον καὶ Ῥῶμιν τὸν Καιλίῳ{ν} παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰ(ν) θε-
ὸν καὶ τῶς ἡιὸς · καὶ Σαριν τὸν Πυρ(ρ)ίνῳ καὶ Πύρ(ρ)ον
τὸν Πύρ(ρ)ῳ{ν} παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν θεόν · καὶ τῶς Ῥοτύ-
λῳ ἡιὸς τῷ Πύρ(ρ)ῳ παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν θεόν καὶ
10 δύνασιν καὶ γλόσ(σ)ας · Πλακίταν τὸν Ναννελαίῳ
καὶ Ἡάλον τὸν Πυκελείῳ{ῳ} ἐγὼ τὰν ψυχὰν καταγρά-
φῳ παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν θεόν καὶ δύνασιν αὐτῷ[ν] ·
Καδοσιν τὸν Ματυλαίῳ καὶ ἼΕκοσιν τὸν Μάγῳν{ος}
εγκαταγρά{ο}φῳ παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν θεόν τὰ(ν) ψυχὰν
15 αὐτῶν · τὸν Φοίῳνικος ἡιὸν τῷ Καιλίῳ καταγράφῳ
παρ τὰν ἡαγνὰν θεόν. ἼΑπελος Λυκίνῳ, Λυκῖνος Πύρ(ρ)ῳ,
Νανελαιος, ἼΕροτις Μάγῳνος, Ἡάλος Πυκελείῳ{ν}, Ῥῶμις Καιλ-
ίῳ{ν}, ἼΑπελος ἡο Φοίῳνιος, Τιτελος Φοίῳνιος, ἼΑτος Ναυεριάδα,
Τιτελος Νανελαίῳ{ν}, Σαρις Ῥῶμιος.

Ferri 1944–5, 168–73 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2) [= BE 1950, 244]; Olivieri 1946–8, 193–201 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2) [= BE 1953, 287]; SEG xvi 573; Calder 1963 [= BE 1965, 504]; Jeffery 1964 [= BE 1966, 522]; Masson 1972 (ph., fig. 1–2) [= BE 1973, 568] = 1990, i 135–46 (no ph.); Miller 1973, 154–5 no. 37; IGASM i 63 (dr., fig. 6; ph., pl. xxiv.1); IGDS i 38 (dr.); TDSG 12 (dr., fig. 8); IGASM i² 63 (dr., fig. 6; ph., pl. xxiv.1); CDS 23 (ph., pl. 23a–c; dr. 3) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018]; Eidinow 2007, 146, 169, 314 fn. 86, 429–30; Meiser 2012; Johnson 2020, 114–16.

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 10; 1961, 271, 277 no. 38c; Lejeune 1969, 161–2; Heurgon 1972–3, 74; Manganaro 1972–3, 76; Landi 1973; 1976 (ph., fig. 1); Brugnone 1978b, 70; SGD 107; Arena 1986c, 161–2 § 1; 1987c, 5; Gager 1992, 139–41 no. 50; JJK 126 no. f, 128; Jordan 1997a, 66 no. 1; Curbera 1999, 164–5, 179 no. 29; De Simone 1999, 211; García Teijeiro 1999, 80; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 107; López Jimeno 2001, no. 343; Poccetti 2004, 629; Antonetti and De Vido 2006a, 421; Dubois 2008, 72–3; Jordan *et al.* 2014a, 233; Bouffier 2015, 245, 248, 256–7; Cordano 2015, 102.

«I register Apelos, the (son) of Lykinos, before the holy goddess, his spirit and his power; and Lykinos, the son of Halos, and his brother; and, before the holy goddess, the man Naueros, the son of Halos, and Botulos, the (son) of Tamiras, and their sons; and Saris and Apelos and Romis, the (son) of Kailios, before the holy goddess, and their sons; and Saris, the (son) of Pyrrhinos, and Pyrrhos, the (son) of Pyrrhos, before the holy goddess; and the sons of Rotulos, the (son) of Pyrrhos, before the holy goddess, both their power and tongues; and Plakitas, the (son) of Nannelaios, and Halos, the (son) of Pykeleios, I register their spirit and their power before the holy goddess; Kadosis, the (son) of Matylaios, and Ekotis, the (son) of Magon, I register their spirit before the holy goddess; I register the son of Phoinix, the (son) of Kailios, before the holy goddess. Apelos (son) of Lykinos, Lykinos (son) of Pyrrhos, Nanelaios, Ekotis (son) of Magon, Halos (son) of Pykeleios, Romis (son) of Kailios, Apelos the (son) of Phoinix, Titelos (son) of Phoinix, Atos (son) of Naueriadas, Titelos (son) of Nanelaios, Saris (son) of Romis.»

Curse against an undetermined number of men, since the repetition of certain names makes it difficult to know whether they belong to the same or different persons. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the mention of tongues. Binding the power (δύνασις) and the spirit (ψυχή) of the victims is also frequent in texts relating to court trials. The text uses the direct binding formula, which is repeated eight times for each new target, always with variations: X-acc. τὸν X-gen. καταγράφω παρ τὰν ἁγνὰν θεὸν τὰν ψυχὰν αὐτῶ καὶ τὰν δύνασιν ‘I register X, the (son) of X, the holy goddess, his spirit and his power’. The verb καταγράφω reappears on other curse tablets from Selinous. A singularity of this *defixio* is the summary list with the victims appearing at the end of the inscription. The only deity invoked as a witness is the Holy Goddess (ἁγνὰ θεός). She has sometimes been thought to correspond to Demeter Malophoros (quite recently in Johnson 2020, 115), to whom the sanctuary where the curse was found was dedicated, but in all likelihood she has to be identified with Persephone, the best attested goddess on Sicilian curses.

Ἄπελος (1, 6, 16, 18). According to Poccetti, this PN arises from the EN of the *Apuli*. It can thus be compared to Lat. *Apulus* (cf. Grk. Σικελός : Lat. *Siculus*), to the Etruscan praenomen *Apulas* (ET Cm 2.2), and to the Oscan gentilicium **Appuliis** (ST Cm 2, Lat. *Apulius*).

Poccetti 2012a, 68–9.

Ἄτος (18). This non-Greek PN can be compared to *atei*, attested in inscriptions from Segesta.

Biondi 2000, 139.

Ῥότυλος (8–9). This PN has been related to the EN of the *Rutuli*, an ancient people of the *Latium*. It can therefore be compared to Lat. *Rutululus*, to the Etruscan praenomen *Rutile* (ET Ta 6.1), and to the Etruscan gentilicium *Rutelna* (Vs 1.45).

Schmoll 1961, 79 fn. 37; Parlangèli 1967, 22; Lejeune 1969, 152 fn. 114, 161 fn. 182; Poccetti 2012a, 69.

18. Curse.

IsicDef 15

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are not given in the first edition.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (?) (*non uidi*).

Irregular tablet, broken away at the right, on bottom and slightly on top. 44 × 72 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: dimensions not given. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

[---] τῶι Σῶπάτρῳ
ΓΥΦ[...]_{ος} καὶ ἡα Σῶπάτρῳ γλῶ[σ(σ)α],
Φρῦνις Νοαβάριλῳ καὶ ἡα [Φρῦνιος γ]-
λῶσ(σ)α {γλῶσ(σ)α} ἀνε[---?]
5 ΜΕΧΟΛΥΕ συνδικε[---]
τὰς Γ[...]_{ΛΟ} (vac) Λ[---]

Ferri 1944–5, 174 (dr., fig. 3) [= BE 1950, 244]; Olivieri 1946–8, 201–2 (dr., fig. 3) [= BE 1953, 287]; Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 11; SEG xvi 574; Miller 1973, 155 no. 38; IGASM I 67 (dr., fig. 9); IGDS I 33 (dr.); TDSG 13 (dr., fig. 9); IGASM I² 67 (dr., fig. 9); CDS 22 (dr., pl. 22) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018]; Eidinow 2007, 430.

Cf. Jeffery 1961, 271, 277 no. 38b; Brugnone 1978b, 70; SGD 108; Gager 1992, 141 fn. 89; JJK 126 no. g, 128; Jordan 1997a, 67; Curbera 1999, 179 no. 30; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 108; López Jimeno 2001, no. 344; Jordan *et al.* 2014a, 233.

«[...] to Sopatros [...]os and the tongue of Sopatros, Phrynīs (son) of Noabarilos and the tongue of Phrynīs [...].»

Curse against at least two men, Sopatros and Phrynīs. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the fact of cursing their tongues and the possible presence of the verb συνδικέω ‘act as one’s advocate’ in l. 5. The main extant part of the spell shows the following structure: X-nom. καὶ ἃ X-gen. γλῶσσα, which is possibly a new occurrence of the *nominatiuus pendens* in *defixiones* (9, 11–12, 62, 322).

19. Curse.

IsicDef 43

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42570; *non uidi*).

Roundish tablet, broken away on bottom along a fold. 20 × 47 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: *ca.* 4 mm. *Scriptio continua.*

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

Side A

[E]ϋθέα,
Κλεοννώ,
ἥοτι κα λ-
ϝντ[ι].

Side B

Ἀ<γα>θόνυμος,
Συλιν, Σιμό.

A. θεά Bettarini; E]ϋθέα Dubois.

B. Ἀθόνυμος Bettarini; Ἀ<γα>θόνυμος Dubois.

CDS 1 (ph., pl. 1a–b) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1020]; IGDS II 32 (dr.).

Cf. Cordano and Rocca 2018, 185.

A: «Euthea, Kleonno, whatever they wish.»

B: «Agathonymos, Sylin, Simo.»

Curse against five individuals: three women (Euthea, Kleonno, Simo), one man (Agathonymos), and a person bearing possibly a non-Greek PN (Sylin). Therefore, Συλιν does not have to be regarded as an accusative but as an undeclined form. The occasion of the spell might be judicial, taking into account that the clause ὅτι κα λῶντι can be compared to ὅτι κα ληΐη, found on a judicial curse from the necropolis at Buffa (6).

20. Curse.

IsicDef 57

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are not given in the first edition.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42560; *non uidi*).

Trapezoidal tablet. Found folded as a diptych; when unrolled it broke up into two fragments, of which the right is now lost. (30) × (45) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: *ca.* 2 mm.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Tailed rho, V-shaped upsilon.

500–450 (letter forms).

Μυρτ[---]
ΥΜΑΠ[---]
++ΑΤ[---]
[-----]
5 [-----]

1 Μύρτ[ιλος Gàbrici; ΜΥΡΤ[-c.4-] JJK; Μυρτ[Bettarini || 2 ΥΜΑΠ[-c.4-] JJK; ΥΜΑΠ[Bettarini || 3 ++ΑΤ[-c.2-] JJK; ++ΑΤ[Bettarini || 4 [-c.3-]+[-c.3-] JJK || 5 [-c.3-]+ JJK.

Gàbrici 1927, 398 no. 21 (dr., fig. 189); JJK 127 no. q; CDS 30 (ph., pl. 30) [= BE 2005, 637].

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 9; Jordan 1985b, 176; Curbera 1999, 179 no. 32; NGCT 65; López Jimeno 2001, no. 361.

«Myrt[...].»

The first word is most probably a PN, while the rest of the text is illegible.

21. Curse.

IsicDef 21

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are not given in the first edition.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42566; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It bears traces of having been folded. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and is now hardly legible and broken into two fragments. 50 × 120 × 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: ca. 4 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, but each name of the list that starts after γενεᾶς (l. 1) has been spelled backwards.

Ca. 450 (letter forms and systematic use of double consonants).

ἐπὶ ἐξὸλείαι καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ γενεᾶς · Νίκυλλος
Καπόσοῦ, Δένδιλος Μάμονος, Αἴνῶν Βλέπονος,
Ξένιος Ἀπόντιος ἩἼρακλείδας, Σαῦρις, -ανίς
ἸΑθ- Ταμμάροῦ ἩἼρακλείδας, ἸΡας Φαρμανα, -ν
5 Δίδῶ- Πιάκιος, Πιθθίας, Χαίῶν, Μαμμαρείδῶ -τα
Ζοζ-, Ἀγάθυλλος Ξένιος ἩἼρακλείδας, -τος
Σύνε- Ξένωνος.

1 ἐσθίετε οἰνεῖαι Olivieri apud Gàbrici; εἶεν ἐξὸλείαι Jeffery, Arena, López Jimeno; ε+++ ἐξόλειαι Dubois; ἐπὶ ἐξὸλείαι Bettarini | Αἰνέας Olivieri apud Gàbrici; γενεᾶς Jeffery, Arena, López Jimeno, Bettarini; γ<ε>νεᾶς Dubois || 2 Καπόσο[ς] Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Καπόσοῦ Jeffery, Arena, Dubois, López Jimeno, Bettarini | Μάμονος Olivieri apud Gàbrici, Bettarini; Μ<ν>άμνονος Jeffery, Arena, Dubois, López Jimeno | Νάεπονος Olivieri apud Gàbrici, Dubois; Νεάπονος Jeffery, López Jimeno; Βλέπονος Arena, Bettarini || 3 Ἰγρις -άνισσα Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Σαυρί<α?>ς -ανίς Jeffery, López Jimeno; Σαῦρις -ανίς Arena, Dubois, Bettarini || 4 Τάμμαρα Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Ταμμάροῦ Jef-

fery, cett. | Φάρμαυκα Ῥᾶς -v Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Ῥαφσαρμάδα<ς?> -v Jeffery, López Jimeno; †Φαρμαδα† -vδας dubit. Arena (1986); Ῥασφαρμαῦκα v- Arena (1989); Ῥασφαρμαυα -v Dubois; Ῥας Φαρμαυα -v Bettarini || 5 Πιάκιος Olivieri apud Gàbrici, cett.; Πιακί<v?>ος Jeffery | Χαῖον Μαμμάρειοι Olivieri apud Gàbrici; Ἰχαῖον Μαμμάρειδ Jeffery, Dubois, López Jimeno; Χαῖδον Μαμμάρειοι Arena; Χαῖδον Μαμμάρειδῖ Bettarini || 6 Ἴος- Olivieri apud Gàbrici, Jeffery, López Jimeno; Ζοῖ- Arena (1986); Ζοξ- Dubois; Ζοζ- Bettarini; Τοξ(ό)- Arena (2006, 281).

Gàbrici 1927, 392–3 no. 15 (dr., fig. 183), with notes by A. Olivieri; Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 3 [= SEG XVI 571]; Miller 1973, 157 no. 43; Arena 1986d (dr.); IGASM I 69 (dr., fig. 10); IGDS I 36 (dr.); TDSG 19 (dr., fig. 14); IGASM I² 69 (dr., fig. 10); CDS 24 (ph., pl. 24; dr. 4) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018].

Cf. Schmoll 1961, 77; Brugnone 1978a, 65; SGD 104; JJK 127 no. k; Cordano 1997c, 403; Curbera 1999, 179 no. 27; Gordon 1999, 252–3; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 104; López Jimeno 2001, no. 340; Antonetti and De Vido 2006b, 157; Dubois 2008, 72; Cordano 2015, 102; Rocca 2016, 309–10.

«For the utter destruction both of them and their family: Nikyllos (son) of Kaposos; Dendilos (son) of Mamon; Ainon (son) of Blepon; Xenios (son) of Apontis, the Herakleid; Sauris; Athanis (son) of Tammaros, the Herakleid; Ras (son) of Pharmauas; Dion (son) of Piakis; Pitthias; Chaion; Mammareio (daughter) of Zoztas; Agathyllos (son) of Xenis, the Herakleid; Synetos (son) of Xenon.»

Curse consisting of an initial formula without parallels, ἐπὶ ἐξωλείᾳ καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ γενεᾶς, followed by a natural list of thirteen individuals, twelve men and one woman (Mammareio). Except for Sauris, Pitthias, and Chaion, the onomastic designation includes the patronymic and, in three cases (Xenios, Athanis, Agathyllos), even the further indication that these men belong to the *Herakleidai*, which is probably a family or group name (Cordano 1997c, 403).

22. Curse.

IsicDef 58

Found in June 1920 in the precinct of the sanctuary of Zeus Meilichios, probably coming from the upper part of the Gaggera Hill.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42569; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, found folded. It is now in an advanced state of decay: ll. 1 and 4–5 are no longer legible. (40) × (20) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: *ca.* 7 mm.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Boustrophedon.

Lunate gamma, rho without tail, four-bar sigma.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

+A	←
κατα-	→
γράφ-	←
ὀ I	→

1 [-c.2-]Α JJK; +A Bettarini || 4 φ Ι[-c.2/3-] JJK; ὀ Ι Bettarini || 5 [-c.2-]ΟΙΣΙ JJK; ΟΙΣΙ Bettarini.

Gàbrici 1927, 397 no. 20 (dr., fig. 188); JJK 127–8 no. j; CDS 31 (ph., pl. 31) [= BE 2005, 637].

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 73 no. 8; Jordan 1985b, 176; Curbera 1999, 179 no. 31; NGCT 64; López Jimeno 2001, no. 360.

«[...] I register [...].»

The only word that can be identified with some certainty (*pace* Bettarini 2005b, 153) is the verb καταγράφω ('I register'), which reappears on other curse tablets from Selinous (17, 26, 34) and implies the use of a direct binding formula.

23. Curse.

IsicDef 25

Found in 1915 by E. Gàbrici, during archaeological excavations, in the votive deposit of the sanctuary, which dates back to between the early sixth and the late fifth centuries (Compartmenti 1918, 201).

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42563; *non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. It has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and is now broken into several fragments, some of them not legible any more. The dimensions of the sheet, not given in the first editions, are difficult to define in its current state of conservation. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: ca. 7 mm. Ligatures: ΗΣ and ΜΑ (l. 10). *Scriptio continua*. Non-alphabetic sign (Δ) at the end of l. 4. Between ll. 3–4 the tablet had been pierced by a nail, which was still attached to it when the *defixio* was found.

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing, with the last line inscribed vertically on the right lower edge.

425–400 (context and letter forms).

	Ἄρχυλις,	
	Ζιλίαν, Σω-	
	σίστρατο-	
	ς καὶ ὄσστις Δ	
5	ὑπὲρ τήνων	
	μέλλει ἦ	
	λέγειν ἦ πρ-	
	άσ(σ)ειν. Σελινῶι	
	[ἐ]νώμασαν	
10	χρήσιμα.	↓

1 Ἀρχυλῖς Comparetti, cett.; Αἰσχυλῖς Sicca (1924, 147) || 9–10 χρήσιμα ἠνώμισαν Comparetti; <ἐ>νώμασαν χείρ[ω]μα Arangio-Ruiz and Olivieri, Jordan; <ἐ>νώμασαν χρήσιμα Gàbrici; [ἐ]νώμασαν χρήσιμα Dubois, Bettarini.

Comparetti 1918, 199–202 (dr.); *DGE* 167a.3; Arangio-Ruiz and Olivieri 1925, 164–5 no. 24; Gàbrici 1927, 390–1 no. 14 (dr., fig. 182); *SEG* IV 39; *IGDS* I 40 (dr.); *TDSG* 23 (dr., fig. 18); *CDS* 28 (ph., pl. 28; dr. 6) [= *BE* 2005, 637].

Cf. Schwyzer 1924, 428–9; Sicca 1924, 15; Olivieri *apud* Gàbrici 1927, 394; Preisendanz 1930, 139; Jeffery 1955, 72; Calder 1963, 172 fn. 6; Guarducci 1967, 401 fn. 3; Brugnone 1976–7, 283–4; *SGD* 106; *JJK* 127 no. I; Curbera 1999, 179–80 no. 33; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 106; López Jimeno 2001, no. 342; Rocca 2012a, 213; 2012b, 399.

«Archylis, Zilian, Sosistratos and whoever might speak or act in favour of them. They have looked after matters useful to Selino.»

Curse against three individuals. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the clause ὅσοις | ὑπὲρ τήνων | μέλλει ἢ | λέγειν ἢ πρ|ά(σ)ειν ‘whoever might speak or act in favour of them’ (ll. 4–8). The victims are in the nominative (even Ζιλίαν, an African name: cf. the non-Greek PN Συλιν in **19**, Λυαισιν in **222**, and Πυριν in **298**), which is in keeping with the absence of a binding verb. Archylis could either be feminine (Ἀρχυλῖς) or masculine (Ἀρχύλις): this is the reason why it is unaccented in the text. The use of the aorist in the final sentence, in which the author seems to indicate the motive for the curse, is surprising but not unparalleled (**26**).

νωμάω (9).

Rocca 2016, 306 fn. 5 (on the use of the aorist).

24. Sacred law.

CGRN 13

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. However, taking into account the content of the inscription, it could come from the area sacred to Zeus Meilichios, next to the sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros at the Gaggera Hill.

Formerly in Malibu, Getty Villa, J. Paul Getty Museum, now in Castelvetro, Museo Civico Selinuntino (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, found affixed to a bronze bar by means of nails. The tablet does not preserve any original margin. 230 × 597 × 2 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in two columns that needed to be turned around for reading. Letters: dimensions not given. One- or two-dot interpuncts and *scriptio continua*. Guidelines.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

460–450.

Column A

[-c.8-]+AN[-c.4-]A[---]

[-c.6-]+ΔΕΜΑ[.]A[.]ΤΕΗΛΛΑΤΕΡΑ[.]ΚΑΙΘ[---]

[-c.4-]+B[.] καταλ[ε]ίποντας, κατῆαιγίζεν δὲ τὸς ἁμοσεπύδς
 [-c.8-] ἡιᾱ[ρά] ΤΑΣ[---]
 5 Κ[-c.13-]Χ[---]
 Α[-c.3-]+H[-c.7/8-]Χ+[---]
 τὸν ἡιαρῶν ἡα θυσία πρὸ φοτυτ(τ)ῖδων καὶ τᾶς ἐχεχῆρίας πένπ[τῶι]
 φέτει ἡῶιπερ ἡόκα ἡα Ὀλυμπιάς ποτεῖε. τῶι Διὶ ἰ τῶι Εὐμενεῖ θύ[ε]ν [καὶ]
 ταῖς ἰ Εὐμενίδεσ(σ)ι ἰ τέλεον, καὶ τῶι Διὶ ἰ τῶι Μιλιχίδι τῶι ἰ ἐν Μύσφῶ ἰ τέλεον ἰ τοῖς Τρ-
 10 ιτοπατρεῦσι ὁ τοῖς ὁ μιαιοῖς ἡῶσπερ τοῖς ἡῆρῶεσ(σ)ι, φοῖνον ἡυπολῆει-
 ψας ὁ δι' ὀρόφῶ ὁ καὶ τᾶν μοιρᾶν ὁ τᾶν ἐνάταν ὁ κατακα-
 ἰεν ὁ μῖαν. θυόντῶ θύμα ἰ καὶ καταγιζόντῶ ἡοῖς ἡοσία ὁ καὶ περιρ(ρ)ά-
 ναντες καταλινάντῶ ἰ κῆπειτα ἰ τοῖς κ<α>θαροῖς ἰ τέλεον θυόντῶ ἰ μελίκρατα ἡυπο-
 λείβδων ὁ καὶ τράπεζαν καὶ κλῖναν κῆνβαλέτῶ καθαρὸν ἡῆμα καὶ στεφά-
 15 νδς ἐλαίας καὶ μελίκρατα ἐν καιναῖς ποτεῖρίδε[σ(σ)]ι καὶ ἰ πλάσματα καὶ κρᾶ κᾶπ-
 αρζάμενοι κατακαάντῶ καὶ καταλινάντῶ τὰς ποτεῖρίδας ἐνθέντες.
 θυόντῶ ἡῶσπερ τοῖς θεοῖς τὰ πατρῶια ἰ τῶι ἐν Εὐθυδάμῶ ἰ Μιλιχίδι ἰ κριὸν θ[υ]-
 ὄντῶ. ἔστῶ δὲ καὶ θύμα πεδᾶ φέτος θύεν. τὰ δὲ ἡιαρὰ τὰ δαμόσια ἐξἡ<α>ιρέτῶ καὶ
 τρά[πεζα]-
 ν ἰ προθέμεν καὶ ρῶλέαν καὶ τᾶπὸ τᾶς τραπέζας ἰ ἀπάργματα καὶ τῶστέα κα[τα]-
 20 κᾶι ὁ τὰ κρᾶ μῆχφερέτῶ. καλέτῶ [ἡ]όντινα λῆι. ἔστῶ δὲ καὶ πεδᾶ φέτ[ος φ]-
 οῖφοι θύεν ἰ σφαζόντῶ δὲ ἰ ΚΑΟΜΤΕΟ[...]
 Ο ἡγαλμάτων [...]ΔΕΣ[...]+[-c.6/7-]
 Ο θύμα ἡότι κα προχῶρῆι τὰ πατρῶ[ια .]+ΕΞΑΙ+[-c.24-]
 Τ[...]+ΙΤΟΙΑΠΤΟΧΟΙ τρίτῶι φέτ[ει] Ε[---]
 [-c.7/8-] εὐσύνβ[---].

Column B

[. α]ῖ κ' ἄνθρῶπος [αὐτορέκ]τᾱ[ς ἐλ]αστέρον ἀποκα[θαίρεσθ]-
 [αι], προειπὸν ἡόπῶ κα λῆι καὶ το φέ[τ]εος ἡόπῶ κα λῆι καὶ [το μῆνός]
 ἡοπεῖδ κα λῆι καὶ <τᾱῖ> ἀμέραι ἡοπεῖαι κα λ<ε>ι, π{ο}ροειπὸν ἡόπυι κα λῆι, καθαιρέσθῶ,
 [-c.3/4- ἡυ]-
 ποδεκόμενος ἀπονίψασθαι δότῶ κᾶκρατίξασθαι καὶ ἡάλα τῶι αὐ[τῶι]
 5 [κ]αὶ θύσας τῶι Διὶ χοῖρον ἐξ αὐτῶ ἴτῶ καὶ περιστ[ι]ραφέσθῶ
 καὶ ποταγορέσθῶ καὶ σῖτον ἡαιρέσθῶ καὶ κατευδέτῶ ἡόπῆ κ-
 α λῆι. αῖ τίς κα λῆι ξενικὸν ἰ πατρῶιον ἰ ἡακουστὸν ἰ ἡορατὸν
 ἰ καὶ χῶντινα καθαίρεσθαι, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἡαθαιρέσθῶ
 ἡόνπερ ἡούτορ(ρ)έκτας ἐπεὶ κῆλαστέρῶ ἀποκαθάρῆται.
 10 ἡιαρεῖον τέλεον ἐπὶ τῶι βῶμοι τῶι δαμασίδι θύσας καθαρὸ-
 ς ἔστῶ. διορίζας ἡαλὶ καὶ χρυσοῖ ἀπορ(ρ)ανάμενος ἀπίτῶ.
 ἡόκα τῶι ἐλαστέρῶι χρέζῆι θύεν, θύεν ἡῶσπερ τοῖς

ἀθανάτοισι. σφαζέτω δ' ἐς γᾶν.

Other texts (col. B)

- (a) Ν
Ν[.]NAN
- (b) [.]ΥΣ[.]Α
- (c) ++++Α
- (d) ΝΑΥ[---]
- (e) Ι (vac) Ν

A. 7 ἐχεχῆρίας pro ἐκεχειρίας.

B. 1 [-c.2/3-]++ ἄνθρωπος [-c.6/7-]++†+[.]? edd. || 10 ἡραεῖον edd.; ἡραεῖον Arena.

Other texts (a) 1 Ν uel ΚΙ edd. || (b) [θ]υ[ι]α? edd. || (e) Ι (vac) Ν uel Ν (vac) Ι edd.

JJK (dr., folding pl. 1–2; ph., pl. 1–5) [= BE 1995, 692 = SEG XLIII 630 = EBGR 1993–4, 121]; Dubois 1995b [= SEG XLV 1413 = EBGR 1996, 75]; Clinton 1996 [= EBGR 1996, 45 = SEG XLVI 1273]; IGASM I² 53-bis (dr.); Cordano and Arena 1997 [= EBGR 1996, 9 = SEG XLVI 1273]; Dimartino 2003 (ph., fig. 21–3; dr., fig. 24) [= SEG LIII 1032]; Dubois 2003 (dr., fig. 1) [= SEG LIII 1032]; Lupu 2005, no. 27 (ph., fig. 32; dr., fig. 33–4); Suárez de la Torre 2006, 20–2, 33–35 no. 3; IGDS II 18 (dr.); Lupu 2009, no. 27, 515–16 (ph., fig. 32; dr., fig. 33–4); Robertson 2010, 4–6, 13–255; Salvo 2012, 125–143; Dimartino 2015; Zaccarini 2015.

Other studies: Nenci 1994 (ph., pl. cxxii) [= SEG XLIV 783]; Graham 1995 [= EBGR 1996, 100]; Cordano 1996b [= EBGR 1996, 48]; B. Jordan 1996; Kingsley 1996; Moscati Castelnuovo 1996; Prost 1996; Schwabl 1996; Brugnone 1997 (ph.; dr., pl. 1–2) [= SEG XLVII 1455]; Manganaro 1997b; Brugnone 1997–8, 590–7 (dr., fig. 2–3); Giuliani 1998 [= SEG XLVIII 1250]; Brugnone 1999b [= SEG LIII 1032]; Camassa 1999; Curti and van Bremen 1999 (dr., fig. 1) [= SEG XLIX 1327]; Johnston 1999, 47–58 [= SEG XLIX 1327]; Burkert 2000 [= SEG XLIX 1327] = 2007, 210–19; Scullion 2000 [= SEG L 1021]; Henrichs 2005, 53–60 = 2019, 136–45; Dobias-Lalou and Dubois 2007, 150–1, 153–8; Patera 2010, 277, 290–303; Carbon 2012, 318–22; Cusumano 2012; 2013; Theotikou 2013, 123–9; Bouffier 2015; Carbon 2015; Georgoudi 2015; Iannucci and Muccioli 2015, 15–29; Kotansky 2015; Jakubiec 2016; Pirenne-Delforge 2017.

Cf. Henrichs 1984 = 2019, 72 fn. 15; 1994, 42 fn. = 2019, 314 fn. 71; Jameson 1994 [= EBGR 1994–5, 180] = 2014, 156–9; Jordan 1997a, 70–1; 1997b, 394; Detienne 1998 = 2001 (cast.), 139–40 fn. 129, 239 fn. 240, 258–9]; Henrichs 1998, 43–4 = 2019, 97–8; Lazzarini 1998b, 314–16 [= SEG XLVI 1273]; Scullion 1998, 117–19; Arena 1999a, 50 [= SEG XLIX 1260]; Burkert 1999, 28–33 [= SEG XLIX 1327] = 2007, 42–7; Prosdocimi 1999, 471–2 [= SEG XLIX 1253]; Frisone 2000, 506–7; Bodel 2001, 44; Manganaro 2001–2, 329; Ekroth 2002, 219–3, 235–8, 250 fn. 161, 264, 266, 275, 277, 285 fn. 357, 288 fn. 370, 316–7, 319 fn. 41, 321 fn. 49, 323, 332 fn. 81 [= SEG LII 932 bis]; Brugnone 2003, 79; Ghinatti 2003, 705; Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 681; Poccetti 2004, 645–6; Antonetti and De Vido 2006a, 427–33, 442; 2006b, 148, 152, 169 fn. 176; Cusumano 2006, 177–80; Henrichs 2006, 65–6 = 2019, 154; Graf 2007, 102 fn. 4, 103; Ekroth 2009, 130, 144; Robu 2009, 278, 283–4, 286; Lacam 2010, 219–22; Urquhart 2010, 342–3; Ekroth 2011, 35 fn. 76; Grotta 2011, 20–21, 26 (ph., fig. 4); Jordan and Kotansky 2011, 54; Parker 2011, 147–50; Pirenne-Delforge 2011, 123, 134–6, 139–40, 144; Robinson 2011, 106; Tsingarida 2011, 72; Carbon and Pirenne-Delforge 2012, 168–9; Rocca 2012b, 397; Gagné 2013, 448–51, 453; Jordan et al. 2014a, 234; Cordano 2015; De Vido 2015, 66, 72–8; García Muriel 2015, 44–5; Muccioli 2015, 265–8, 271, 273–5, 283–4; Robu 2015, 88; Ekroth 2017, 31–2; Georgoudi 2017, 115–16; Stallsmith 2019, 78; Johnson 2020, 107–10.

A: «[...] but barley-cake (?) and salt (?) [...] and [...] (they) leaving behind. But the household members (*homosepyoi*) consecrate [...].^[7] The Offering of the Sacrificial Victims before (the) Kotyttia and the Truces, in (the) fifth year in which the Olympiad is at hand. To the Zeus Eu-

menes sacrifice, [(just) as] to the Eumenides, a full-grown (sheep). And to the (Zeus) Meilichios in Myskos' (shrine), a full-grown (sheep). To the Polluted ^[10] Ancestors (*Tritopatores*) <sacrifice> just as to the heroes, having poured down wine through (the) roof; and the ninth part, burn (just) one. Let them, for whom it is sanctioned, make a sacrificial offering and perform the purification; and, having completed the sprinkling, let them perform the anointing. And then let them sacrifice to the Pure (Ancestors) (= *Tritopatores*) a fullgrown (sheep). Pouring down honey-mixture, <set before (them)> both table and couch and let him throw in a pure garment and crowns ^[15] of olive and honey-mixture in new cups, and cakes and meats. And having performed the initial offerings, let them burn (them) and let them anoint the cups, having placed them in. Let them sacrifice, just as to the gods, the ancestral offerings. To the (Zeus) Meilichios in Euthydamos' (shrine) let them sacrifice a ram. {But let it also be permitted for him to sacrifice after a year.} But let him remove the public offerings and {set before (them)} (the) table, and burn (the) thigh and the initial-offerings from the table and the bones. Let him not carry out the meats. ^[20] Let him summon whomever he wishes. But let it be permitted for him after a year to sacrifice at home. But let them also slaughter an ox (?) [before] the images, [and let them make a sacrifice], whatever the ancestral sacrifices permit [... Do not let him] remove [...] in the third year [...] auspicious (?) [...].» (transl. R. Kotansky)

B: «[If any] person [might wish] to be purified from [his] Avenging-Spirits (*elasteroi*). Having made proclamation from wherever he might wish, and in whatever year he might wish, and in whatever [month] he might wish, and on whatever day he might wish, having made proclamation in whatever direction he might wish, let him be purified. [But] let the host give him to be washed clean and to be given a break fast meal and salt to this same one. ^[5] And having sacrificed a piglet to Zeus, let him go out from his presence. And let him be turned around. And let him be addressed. And let him take food for himself and let him sleep wherever he might wish. If anyone might wish a foreign or domestic (sc. suppliant), or one heard about or seen, or even whomsoever it might be, to be purified. Let him be purified in the same manner whensoever the homicide would be purified from an Avenging-Spirit (*elasteros*). ^[10] Having sacrificed a full-grown victim upon the public altar, let him be pure. Having marked off with salt and sprinkled with gold, let him go away. Whenever it is necessary to sacrifice to the Avenging-Spirit (*elasteros*), sacrifice just as to the Immortals. But let him slaughter into (the) ground.» (transl. R. Kotansky)

The inscription contains two sets of rituals, one in each column. As indicated by Kotansky (2015, 127), 'the general nature of the text seems to involve the re-establishment of broken cultic relationships between an individual of the polis and his gentilitial group'. More details on this document, probably the most complex among the Greek inscriptions included here, can be found in the *editio princeps* and in the references given above.

Εὐμενίδες (A 9).

Bettarini 2015, 287 (on the dative Εὐμενίδεσ(σ)ι).

Τριτοπάτορες (A 9–10).

Arena 1999a, 50 (on the dative Τριτοπατρεῦσι).

ἥρωσ (A 10).

Bettarini 2015, 287 (on the dative ἥρώεσ(σ)ι).

ποτηρίς (A 15, 16).

Bettarini 2015, 287 (on the dative ποτηρίδεσ(σ)ι).

25. Curse.

IsicDef 63

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown. It was recovered during archaeological excavations at the Manuzza Hill and comes probably from the necropolis on its south-eastern slope.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42425; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. It bears traces of having been folded; now broken. Eight pieces remain, some of them joining to form three groups of fragments. 20 × 47 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: *ca.* 3.5 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

frg. a

[.]ΛΟΣΣΑΙ[---]-
τῶ [κ]αὶ Σελί[ν- --- Θρα]-
συκλέος [---]-
α[.]ρος καὶ [---]-
5 ο Πυρρίᾱ καὶ [---]

frg. c

-ΟΛΟΣΣ[.]ΟΔΕ[---]
-ΣΣ < γλ[ῶσ]σαγ [---].

frg. b

[---]ο [H]ύψ[ι- ---]
[---]ΟΣ[.]ΚΛ[---]
[---]ιχα[.]ΟΡ[---]
[---]ΑΣ[.]ΝΟΣ[---]
[---]Μ[.]ΤΑΣ[---]
[---]ΡΟ[---]

Bettarini 2009, 138–46 (ph., fig. 1–3) [= SEG LIX 1122].

Fig. a: «[...] (son) of [...]tos and Selin[...] (son) of Thrasykles [...]ros and [...] (son) of Pyrrhias and [...]»

Fig. b: «[...] Hypsis [...]»

Frg. c: «[...] tongue [...].»

Curse against a series of individuals whose names are preserved in a very small part. The occasion of the spell seems to be judicial, as indicated by to the reference to a tongue (frg. c, l. 2).

26–31. Curses.

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find of the following curses are unknown.

26. Curse.

IsicDef 55

Würzburg, Martin-von-Wagner Museum der Universität Würzburg (inv. no. K2100; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 62,4 × 82,1 × 1,4 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: dimensions not given. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–475 (letter forms).

Side A

τὰν Εὐκλέος τῶδεϊμάντῳ
τὰν γλῶσσ(σ)αν καταγράφῳ, ἡὸς μῆ-
δὲν ϜΦΗ Μῆστῶρι ὀφελῆσ<ε>ῖ·
τὰν Σιμῖα τῶ Μικυθῶ γλῶσσ(σ)α-
5 ν καταγράφῳ, ἡὸς μῆδὲν Μῆ-
στῶρι ὀφελῆσει· τὰν Πιθάρῳ τ-
ῶ Λ+++ὸδ τὰν γλῶσσ(σ)αν κατα-
γράφῳ, ἡὸς μῆδὲν Μῆστῶ-
ρι ὀφελῆσεῖ[ῖ]· τὰν +++φῶ τῶ ΡΛΙΛ-
10 πῶ τὰν γλῶσσ(σ)αν καταγράφῳ,
ἡὸς μῆδὲν Μῆστῶρι ὀφελῆσει·
Φιλόνδαν τὸν Χοιρίνα κ<α>{ιχ}τα-
{α}γράφῳ καὶ [Π]ο[λυ]κλ[έ]α, ἡὸι μ-
[ε]δὲν Μῆστῶρι ὀφ[ε]λῆσεῖ[-
15 ον[τι]·

Side B

τὰν Μῆστῶρος τῶ Φ-
ικέλω τὰν γλῶσσ(σ)αν κ-–
αταγράφῳ· τὸς φίλ[ῶς]
Φικέλω πάντας γλῶσσ(σ)-
ας καταγράφῳ τὰ Ϝ Ϝ γλῶσσ(σ)-
ας, ἡὸς μ<ε>δὲν Μῆστῶρι ὀ-
φελῆσῶντι· κ’ Ἀρχέστρα-
το<ν> τὸν Αἰσχίνα καταγ-
γράφῳ, ἀντ’ ἡὸν γλῶσσ(σ)α-
15 ις Μῆστῶρι ὀφ[ε]ί-
λ[ε]σαν.

P. Weiß 1989 (dr.; ph., pl. 121) [= BE 1990, 863 = SEG xxxix 1020 = xliii 631]; López Jimeno 1995; *IGASM* i² 62-bis; *CDS* 13 (ph., pl. 13a-b) [= BE 2005, 637]; Eidinow 2007, 171, 226–9, 448–9; *IGDS* II 26 (dr.).

Cf. JJK 127–8 no. r; Versnel 1998, 220; Curbera 1999, 165, 169, 180 no. 34; *NGCT* 66; López Jimeno 2001, no. 358; Bouffier 2015, 257.

«I register the tongue of Eukles, the (son) of Adeimantos, so that it is of no use to Mestor. I register the tongue of Simias, the (son) of Mikythos, so that it is of no use to Mestor. I register

the tongue of Pithakos, the (son) of L[...]oos, so that it is of no use to Mestor. I register the tongue of [...]fos, the (son) of [...]pos, so that it is of no use to Mestor. I register Philondas, the (son) of Choirinas, and Polykles, so that they are of no use to Mestor. I register the tongue of Mestor, the (son) of Ikelos. All the friends of Ikelos, their tongues, I register their tongues, so that they are of no use to Mestor. And I register Archestratos, the (son) of Aischines, because they have been of use to Mestor with their tongues.»

Curse against eight individuals that seem to be either advocates or witnesses of Mestor, who is as a matter of fact the ultimate target of the *defixio*. The occasion of the spell is judicial, given the mention of the tongue of each victim. The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb καταγράφω ‘I register’, one of the most recurrent on Selinuntian curse tablets (17, 22, 34). The spell is repeated eight times with slight variations: τὰν X-γεν τῶ X-γεν τὰν γλῶσσαν καταγράφω, ὃς μηδὲν Μήστωρι ὠφελῆσει ‘I register the tongue of X, the (son) of X, so that it is of no use to Mestor’. Note the use of the aorist ὠφείλῃσαν in the last sentence, which is exceptional but not unparalleled (23).

ὄφείλω (A 3, 6, 9, 11, 14–15; B 6–7, 10–11).

Rocca 2016, 306 fn. 5 (on the use of the aorist in B 10–11).

27. Curse.

IsicDef 61

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. C; *non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. It bears traces of having been folded twice. 60 × (90) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. The text is written regularly, but l. 6 runs in spiral form. Letters: 3 mm. *Scriptio continua*. The tablet has two holes, probably made when piercing it with a nail.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–475 (letter forms).

[---]σα Δέν[δ]αζ
 < Πύρ(ρ)ο[...]οχ[---]
 [---]σῶι Σάνῶ Τ[---]
 [---]ς ΣΑΚΟΜΑ[---]
 5 [---] γλῶσ(σ)αν ψίν [---]
 [---] τένον οὐδέξ + ΤΟΣΟΛΟΣ + Κ + Ι ΗΑΤΕΣΟΝ Δὲ ΕΡΑΤΟ[---]
 [---] ἡ[---] ++ [---]

Rocca 2012b (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2) [= *SEG* LXII 687].

Cf. Rocca 2009, 49 no. C (ph., fig. 15–16).

«[...] Dendas [...] Pyrrhos [...] (son) of Sanos, Τ[...] the tongue [...].»

Curse against a series of individuals whose names are preserved in a very small part. The occasion of the spell seems to be judicial, as indicated by the reference to a tongue (l. 5).

28. Curse.

IsicDef 56

Würzburg, Martin-von-Wagner Museum der Universität Würzburg (inv. no. K2099; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It was originally folded in four layers; now also broken in four joining fragments. 50 × 36 + 48 + 51 + 54 (= 189) × 1.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in three columns, separated by incised vertical lines. Letters: dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450.

Πρατοτᾶς	Χάριλος	Ἄ<v>δρίσκος
᾽Ολυ<v>πις	Μένυλλος	Φίλαινος
Δεινίας	Μιτιάδας	Δεῖνις
Κίβδον	Δεινίας	Ἄτ+οφδας
5	Φιλείας	
	Τελέτας	
	Ἡιστῖαρχ<ο>ς	

Weiß and Boß 1989 (dr., ph., pl. 121–2) [= BE 1990, 863 = SEG xxxix 1021]; Cordano 1992–3 (dr., fig. 1) [= SEG xliii 631]; IGASM i² 70-bis (dr.); CDS 14 (ph., pl. 14a–d) [= BE 2005, 637]; IGDS II 27 (dr.).

Cf. JJK 127–8 no. s; López Jimeno 1995, 209; Curbera 1999, 166, 170, 180 no. 35 (dr.); NGCT 67; López Jimeno 2001, no. 359; Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 684; Rocca 2009, 20; 2012c, 117–18; Bouffier 2015, 254, 257.

«Pratotas, Olympis, Deinias, Kibon, Charilos, Menyllos, Mitiadas, Deinias, Phileias, Teletas, Histiarchos, Andriskos, Philainos, Deinis, At[.]ophdas.»

Curse consisting of a list of fifteen individuals in three columns.

29. Curse.

IsicDef 54

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. It was originally folded; now broken into eight joining fragments. 71 × 62 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis. On the obverse the text is written in *transversa charta* format, though with the last line put vertically. The reverse bears one line running on the centre. Letters: 3–4 mm. *Scriptio continua*. The tablet shows two nail holes, made when it was folded.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Right-to-left (A) and left-to-right (B) writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

Side A

Πίθα[φος ---]ος Ἄφαι-
στίδῳ [---]σα+τας,
Ἐρίφιλος Τερπε-
φίλῳ, Ματυλας Καλ(λ)έ-
5 ος,
Θῶπύλος Ξένωνος,
Ἄθανις Ἀντάνδρῳ,
Χάρων Ηαγ[ἔσ]άρχῳ,
Σιλανὸς Ηαγῆσάρχῳ,
10 Ἄθων[ις?],
Ξένων Ηινύφῳ,
Ηαγίας Φιλοδάμῳ,
Δεινίας Σφυρᾶ, ↑

Side B

Φίλῳνο[ς] Ναφῶι.

Manganaro 1997a, 332–4 no. xviii (ph., p. 346–7) [= BE 1999, 642 = SEG XLVII 1461]; CDS 12 (ph., pl. 12a–b) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018]; IGDS II 29.

Cf. Curbera 1999, 180 no. 38; NGCT 73; Rocca 2009, 20; 2012c, 118; Bouffier 2015, 257; Cordano 2015, 102.

«Pithakos [...] Aphaistion, [...]tas, Eriphilos (son) of Terpephilos, Matylas (son) of Kalleus, Thopylos (son) of Xenon, Athanis (son) of Antandros, Charon (son) of Hagesarchos, Silanos (son) of Hagesarchos, Athanis (?), Xenon (son) of Hinykos, Hagias (son) of Philodamos, Deinias (son) of Sphyras, Nako (daughter) of Philon.»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of around fourteen names, most of them followed by the patronymic. Note the anteposition of the patronymic on side B.

30. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. D; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right and bottom. 70 × 68 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *pagina* format, with some signs put at the left and oriented from bottom to top. Letters: 4–6 mm.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450.

Side A

Side B

	Παντά[ρῆς]	Νικόμαχο[ς]
	Προκ[λῆς]	Δικαιο+[---]
	Χαρμα[ντίδῆς]	Σαμοκλῆ[ς]
	Φιλόξε[νος]	Πίθαφος
5	Πυθέα[ς]	Ἄποντι[ς]
	Ἡστιε[ιός]	Φρῦνι[ς]
	Ἡστιά[ρχος]	Φρύνεο[ς]
	Κλεομ[---]	Κυ+α+[---]
At left:	+ΡΕΞΙ	At left: Σ[.]Θ[.]

A. 8 Κλεομ[ένης uel Κλεομ[ήδης Rocca in comm.

B. 2 Δικαιοι[Rocca.

Rocca 2009, 18–22 no. D (ph., fig. 8–10, 15–16) [= SEG LX 1121]; 2012c (ph. of side A) [= SEG LXII 688].

Cf. Rocca 2012a, 211.

A: «Pantares, Prokles, Charmantides, Philoxenos, Pytheas, Histieios, Histiarchos, Kleom[...].»

B: «Nikomachos, Dikaio[...], Samokles, Pithakos, Apontis, Phrynis, Phryneos, [...].»

Curse consisting of two columnar lists of names, eight on each side. The interpretation of the letters at the left is not clear, but they could be non-alphabetic signs with magic purposes.

31. Curse.

IsicDef 53

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both left and right. It seems to be one of the segments of a folded sheet. 43 × (22) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450.

	[---]ίας (vac) [---]
	[---]IN++ΔA[---]
	[---]ικΓλ᾽έος [---]
	[---]Ἐ++ἘΠΙ[---]
5	[---] Σδσία [---]
	[---]έας (vac) [---]
	[---] Ἐε]γόδιφος [---]
	[---]ύλας (vac) [---]
	[---] Δικαία Δ[---]

Manganaro 1997a, 332 no. xvii (ph., p. 346) [= BE 1999, 642 = SEG XLVII 1460]; CDS 11 (pl., pl. 11) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018]; IGDS II 28.

Cf. Curbera 1999, 180 no. 37; NGCT 72.

«[...]ias [... (son) of ...]ikles [...] (son) of Sosias [...] Xenodikos [...]ylas [...] (son) of Dikaias, D[...].»

The curse might consist of a list of names, given the sequences that can be read on the extant part.

32–33. Incantations.

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find of the following two tablets are unknown. They come from the antiquarian market.

32. Incantation.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. A; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both left and right. 27 × (22) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 2–3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with Ionic features. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right (A) and right-to-left (B) writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Side A

[-c.3-]σεφ[---]
Ασκι [---]
Αΐξ. αἶγ[α ---]
Τετρα[γος ---]
5 ὄλβιος ὄ[ι ---]
αὐτὸς ἐ[---]

Side B

τύχα.
[---] ὕσκι κατ[ὰ σκιρῶν ---]
[---] βίαι ἐ<κ> κάπου [---]
[--- Δ]αμνυμενα [---]
5 [---] τοδε σκεδα[θεῖ ---]
[--- ἔχῃ]ι μακάρων [---].

A. 1 Περ]σεφ[όνη Rocca in comm.

Rocca 2009, 28–43 no. A (ph., fig. 13–14).

Cf. Rocca 2012a, 209–10.

On this inscription see the Getty Hexameters (43), as well as 33 from Selinous, 232 from Himeria, and 303 from Locri.

33. Incantation.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. N; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 28 × (85) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 2–3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with Ionic features. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Right-to-left (side A) and left-to-right (side B) writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Side A

[--- σ]κιρῶν ἐν δ’ ἀμ[ο]λγ[ο]ῖ[ι ---]
[--- ἐ]λαύνει τ[α]ιδ’ ὄνομα Τετρ[α]γος ---]
[--- δάμ]ασον [δ]ὲ κακος ἀ<ἐ>κοντα[ς ---]
[--- σκεδαθῆ]ι κατα[σι]κονιαος καὶ φρασ[ί]ν ---]
5 [--- ἀ]ποκεδε[αε]ιδος.

Side B

τύχα.
[--- υ]σκι κατὰ σκιρῶν ἐν δ’ ἀμ[ο]λγ[ο]ῖ[ι ---]
[--- αἴγ]α βίαι ἐ<κ> κάπου ἐλαυνει ταιδ’ ὄνομα Τετ[ρ]αγος ---]
[--- δαμ]νυμενα δάμασον δὲ κακος ἀ<ἐ>κοντας [---]
5 [--- ὄ]ι κε τοδε σκεδαθῆι κατασικονιαος καὶ φρασ[ί]ν ---]
[--- ἔ]χῃ μακάρων ἀποκεδεαειδος.

Rocca 2009, 23–7 no. N, 29–43 (ph., fig. 11–12).

Cf. Rocca 2012a, 209–10.

On this inscription see the Getty Hexameters (43), as well as 32 from Selinous, 232 from Himeria, and 303 from Locri.

34–38. Curses.

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find of the following curse tablets are unknown.

34. Curse.

IsicDef 67

Malibu, Getty Villa, J. Paul Getty Museum (inv. no. 81.AM.60; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Now broken into thirteen pieces, of which the largest three are contiguous and easily legible. 35 × 58 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: dimensions not given. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Right-to-left writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Side A

- [καταγράφω ---]αν κ[αί] αὐτ[τ]ὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · κατ-
[αγράφω --- κ]αὶ αὐτ[ὸ]ν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · κα-
[ταγράφω --- κ]αὶ [αὐτὸν] καὶ τὰν ἀτ[έ]λειαν · κατ-
[αγράφω --- κ]αὶ αὐτ[ὸν] καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · κα-
5 [ταγράφω Π]ερίθυμ[ον καὶ τὰ]ν ἀτέλειαν · κα-
[ταγράφω ..]υσίονα κα[ί] αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · καταγράφ-
[ὼ ---] καὶ αὐτὸν κα[ί] τὰν ἀτέλειαν · καταγράφω Πολυ-
[--- καὶ αὐ]τὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · καταγράφω Ἄροθιν
[καὶ αὐτὸν κ]αὶ τὰν ἀτέ[λ]ειαν · καταγράφω Σέλιιν κα-
10 [ί αὐτὸν καὶ τὰ]ν ἀτέλειαν · καταγράφω Πάτρονα καὶ αὐτὸ-
[ν καὶ τὰν ἀτ]έλειαν · κ[α]ταγράφω Ἡέρμονα καὶ αὐ<τὸν>
[καὶ τὰν ἀτέλε]ϊαν · κατ[α]γράφω Ἡαγέσανδρον καὶ αὐ<τὸν>
[καὶ τὰν] ἀτέλειαν · καταγράφω Πῦθιν καὶ αὐτὸν
[καὶ τὰν ἀ]τέλειαν ·

Side B

- καταγράφω Στράτονα κ[α]ὶ αὐτὸ[ν καὶ] τὰν [ἀτέλειαν · κατ]-
αγράφω Ἄμεινιν καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν [ἀτέλε]ϊαν · [καταγράφω ---]
καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέ[λειαν · καταγράφω] [--- κ]-
αὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλει[αν · κατ]αγράφ[ὼ --- καὶ τὰν ἀ]-
5 τέλειαν · {καταγρα} καταγράφω Σῶ[ν]αυτίαν κ[αὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν ·]
καταγρά[φ]ω Λεπτίν[αν · καταγρά]-
φω <Υ>σοκλῆ καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν [ἀτέ]λειαν · κα[ταγράφω ---]-
α καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · [κα]ταγράφω Σα[--- κ]-
αὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · [κ]αταγράφ[ὼ ---]-
10 αιν καὶ (vac) τὰν ἀτέλειαν · κ[ατ]αγράφω Ἄρ[--- κ]-
αὶ αὐτὰν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · κ[ατ]αγράφω Κα[--- καὶ αὐ]-
τὰν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν · καταγράφω Καλλιό[παν καὶ αὐ]-

τὰν καὶ τὰ(ν) ἀτέλειαν ·
καὶ τῶς φυλῆρικός (?) · τὸν Πόλλι[ο]ς καὶ Εὐκλ[---].

Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 684–90 no. III (dr., pl. 4–5; ph., no. 3–4) [= BE 2006, 516 = SEG LIV 941]; IGDS II 36 (dr.).
Cf. JJK 127 no. v; Curbera 1999, 180 no. 42; NGCT 70; Jordan *et al.* 2014a, 233.

«^[A] [I register ...]as, both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register Perithymos and his unfulfillment; I register [...]ysion, both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register Poly[...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register Arothis, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Selinis, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Selinis, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Patron, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Hermon, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Hagesandros, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Pythis, both him and his unfulfillment; ^[B] I register Straton, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Ameinis, both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...] and his unfulfillment; I register Sonautias and his unfulfillment; I register Leptinas; I register Hypsokles, both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...]on, both him and his unfulfillment; I register Sa[...], both him and his unfulfillment; I register [...]ais and his unfulfillment; I register Ar[...], both her and her unfulfillment; I register Ka[...], both her and her unfulfillment; I register Kalliopa, both her and her unfulfillment; and the *kylyrikois*; the (son) of Pollis and Eukl[...].»

Curse against at least twenty-eight individuals, all of them men except for three women. The occasion of the spell is probably judicial, taking into account the use of the word ἀτέλεια ‘unfulfillment’, especially within the expression ἐπ’ ἀτέλεια (9 and 11). The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb καταγράφω, probably the most usual in Selinous (17, 22, 26). The spell is repeated twenty-eight times with very few variations: καταγράφω X-acc. καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰν ἀτέλειαν ‘I register X, both him and his unfulfillment’.

35. Curse.

IsicDef 44

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42571; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. It was originally folded; only one fragment remains. (60) × (25) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in a column. Letters: *ca.* 2 mm.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Spelled backwards.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Ἄφαιστο[.]
Ἄρίστῶν

Ξένων
 Ἐμμενίδας
 5 Ξένιος
 Σύνων
 Εὐμναστος
 [ʸE]γορμος
 [---]ΙΜΟ[---]

CDS 2 (ph., pl. 2) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1021]; IGDS II 33.

«Aphaisto[.], Ariston, Xenon, Emmenidas, Xenios, Synon, Eumnastos, Enormos, [...]»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of nine men, even though the last name is illegible.

36. Curse.

IsicDef 46

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42573; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It appears to have been once folded; only one fragment remains. 52 × (36) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: ca. 3 mm.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Spelled backwards.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

[---]ϙδος Φρ-
 [---]+ιϙνδ<α>ς
 [---]+ιδας
 Ἐνπεδίων
 5 [---]ΤΑ
 [---]+Μ
 [---]ΕΥ (vac) Θεστῶ[v?].

CDS 4 (ph., pl. 4) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1023].

«[...]iondas [...]idas, Empedion [...] Theston»

This curse appears to consist of a list of names, of which only a few can be identified.

37. Curse.

Malibu, Getty Villa, J. Paul Getty Museum (inv. no. 81.AI.142.1; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at the left and probably on bottom. Found folded four times. (47) × (63) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, maybe in columns. Letters: dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

[--- Ἐμ]μενίδαζ
[--- Σ]δοσ[ί]αζ
[---]ζ [.]αντίαζ
[---]θία[ζ?]
5 [-----]

Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 683–4 no. II (dr., pl. 2; ph., no. 2) [= BE 2006, 516 = SEG LIV 940]; IGDS II 35 (dr.).

Cf. JJK 127 no. u; Curbera 1999, 180 no. 41; NGCT 69.

«[...], Emmenidas, [...], Sosias, [...], s, [.]antias, [...]thias, [...]»

Curse consisting of a list of names, maybe in several columns, as suggested by the editors (Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 684).

38. Curse.

IsicDef 45

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42572; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right and bottom. It bears traces of having been folded; only one fragment remains. 58 × (27) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: ca. 3.5 mm.

Doric Greek. ‘Dark blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450.

ΣΡΑΣΕ[---]
ΕΤΑΤ+[---]
ΣΥΙΣΟ[---]
γλω[σ---]

CDS 3 (ph., pl. 3) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1022].

«[...] the tongue[...].»

The occasion of this curse is probably judicial, as indicated by the presence of the word for tongue (γλωσσα) in l. 4.

39. Incertum.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Malibu, Getty Villa, J. Paul Getty Museum (inv. no. 81.AI.142.2; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at the left. 45 × (62) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: dimensions not given.

Undetermined language. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450.

[---]+ΨΛΟΤΟΣΡΙΑΤΥ

[---]ΡΙΨΟΛΟΤΟΣ

[---]ΣΙΔΕΣ+ΕΟΘΕ

Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 681–3 no. 1 (dr., pl. 1; ph., no. 1) [= BE 2006, 516 = SEG LIV 939]; IGDS II 34 (dr.).
Cf. JJK 127 no. t; Curbera 1999, 180 no. 40; NGCT 68.

40. Curse.

IsicDef 52

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Dimensions not given. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Πύρ(ρ)ῶ [---]

ΔΑΓΑ[---]

Εὐδαμ[ο---]

Πυρ(ρ)ία[---]

5 Π Ἄσκλ[απ---]

Manganaro 1997a, 332 no. XVI (dr., p. 346) [= BE 1999, 642 = SEG XLVII 1459]; CDS 10 (dr., pl. 10) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1018]; IGDS II 37 (dr.).

Cf. Curbera 1999, 180 no. 36; NGCT 71; Jordan *et al.* 2014a, 233.

«[...] of Pyrrhos [...] Eudamos [...] Pyrrhias [...] Asklep[...].»

The curse consists probably of a list of names.

41. Curse.

IsicDef 60

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. K; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 30 × (62) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 2 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Isosceles-triangle delta, double-lambda mu.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

[-c.5/6-]δαϛ Φιντία[---]

[Κ]άμπας Ἐπικόροϛ [---].

1 fort. Φιντία || 2 Κάμπας Rocca (2007); Κάμπας Rocca (2009) | Ἐπικόροϛ [Rocca; fort. Ἐπικόροϛ Rocca (2007).

Rocca 2007a (ph., fig. 1) [= SEG LVII 892]; 2009, 8–9 no. Κ (ph., fig. 2, 15–16).

Cf. Bettarini 2015, 288.

«[...]das (son of?) Phintias [...], Kampas (son) of Epikouros [...].»

Curse consisting of a list of names.

42. Funerary inscription.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. B; *non uidi*).

Almost square tablet, broken away at the right. 38 × 36 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 5–7 mm.

Doric Greek. 'Dark blue' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450.

οἴμοι ὄ

Σέλινι

Φιλίνῶ.

Rocca 2007b, 179–81 (ph., 186) [= SEG LVII 890]; 2009, 1–3 no. B (ph., fig. 1, 15–16).

Cf. Brugnone 2008, 23, 26; Rocca 2012a, 213 fn. 18; Brugnone 2017, 137, 139.

«Woe's me, O Selinis (son) of Philinos.»

A funerary inscription on a lead tablet could also be found at Empúries (376).

43. Incantation.

TM 336363

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. Its attribution to Selinous has recently been questioned (Tribulato 2018).

Malibu, Getty Villa, J. Paul Getty Museum (inv. no. 81.AI.140.2.1–6; *non uidi*).

It bears traces of having been folded; now broken into six fragments. 79 × 106 × ? mm (frg. 1–4) + 75 × 71 × ? mm (frg. 5–6); ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis, with two columns on side A and one on side B. Letters: dimensions not given. *Scriptio continua*.

Epic Ionic with sporadic Doric features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

425–375.

Col. i (side A)

- [-c.3/4-]ΤΑΙΣ[.] + [-c.4-] καὶ οὐκ ἀτέλεστ' ἐπαείδω ·
 ἡόστις τῶνδ' ἱερῶν ἐπέων ἀρίσμα κολάψας
 γράμματα κασσιτέρωι κοκολαμμένα λαός ἐν οἴκωι,
 οὐ νιμ πημανέουσιν ἡόσα τρέφει εὐρεῖα χθῶν
 5 οὐδ' <h>όσα πόντωι βόσκει ἀγάστονος Ἀμφιτρίτη ·
 Παιήων, σὺ δὲ παντὸς ἀλέξιμα φάρμακα πέμπεις
 καὶ τάδε φωνήσας ἠέπε' ἀθάνατα θνητοῖσιν ·
 †ἡόσσα† κατὰ σκιαρῶν ὀρέων μελαναυγεί χώρωι
 Φερσεφόνης ἐγ κήπου ἄγαι πρὸς ἀμολγὸν ἀνάγκη[ι]
 10 τὴν τετραβήμονα παῖς ἱαγίην Δήμητρος {h}όπηδόν,
 αἴγ' ἀκαμαντορόα νασμοῦ θαλεροῖο γάλακτος
 βριθομένην, <h>έπεται <δὲ> θεαῖς †ρέπιθοῦσα† φαειναῖς
 [λ]αμπάδας [E]ἰνοδίαι δ' Ἐκάτει φρικώδεϊ φωνῆι
 [βάρ]βαρον ἐκκλάζουσα θεὰ θεῶι ἠηγεμονεύ[ει] ·
 15 [ἔρ]χομα[ι] αὐτοκέλευστος ἐγὼ διὰ νύκτα +[~ ~] (?)
 [κὰκ μεγάρω]ν (?) προμολεῖσα λέγω [θ]εόφρασ[τα θεοῖσιν]
 [ἀθανάτοις] θνητῶσι δὲ δαίμο[ν]ος ἀγλα[ο ~]
 [-c.10-]ΟΣΤΕΛΕΣ[.] ΝΧΑ[-c.2/3-]Ω[.] ΚΕΘΑ[---]
 [-c.10-]ΙΚΑ[---]
 20 [-c.11-]ΤΑΔ[---].

Col. ii (side A)

- [-----]
 [-c.13-]ΔΕ[---]
 [ἀγγέλλ]ων (?) τ' ἀνόμων θ[υέ]ων ἄπο χει[ρας ἔ]χεσθαι].
 [Παιήων], σὺ γὰρ αὐτὸς {h}ἀ[λ]έξιμα φάρμα[κα πέμπεις].
 5 [καὶ φθόγ]γου κατάκουε φ<ρ>ασὶν γλυκὺν ἠ[~ ~ ~ ~]
 [θνητοῖς ἀ]νθρώποισιν ἐπιφθέγγεσθαι ἄν[ωγα]
 [κάν πολέμ]ωι κᾶνευ πολέμωγ καὶ ναυσὶν ἡότα[ν Κήρ]
 [θνητοῖς ἀ]νθρώποις θανατηφόρος ἐγγύ[θεν ἔ]λθηι
 [ἡδέ τ' ἐπ]ῖ προβάτοισι καὶ ἐπὶ τέχναισι βροτ[εῖοις],

- 10 [κάπιφ]θέγγεσσαι ἐν ἔϋφρόνηι ἠδὲ κατ' [ἦμαρ]
 [-c.6-]ν ἔχων ἠόσιον {σιον} στόματος θυ[υ — υ — υ — υ]
 [-c.5- ἔ]σσι πόλει, τὰ γὰρ ἀρχῆς ἐστιν ἀριστ[υ]
 [Παιήων, σὺ δ]ἔ παντὸς ἀκεσφόρος ἐσσι καὶ ἐσθ[λός].
 [†Ασκι Κατασ]κι Κατασκι Αασσιαασια Ενδασι[αν ---† πρὸς (?)]
- 15 ἀμολγὸν {Αἶξ}, αἶγα βίαι ἐκ κ[ήπου ἔλαυνε]
 {τῶι δ' ὄνομα Τετραγος ΗΗΔ[-c.9-]
 ΤΕΤΡΟΑΝΑΡ ἄγετε ΤΡΑΓ[-c.5-} ἀνέ[-
 μώλιος ἀ[κ]τέ. {ὕδάτων ΙΘ[-c.8-]}
 ὄλβιος ῶι [κε] τάδε σκεδαθ[ῆι κατ' ἀμα]-
- 20 ξιτὸν «Ιω» [καὶ] φρασὶν αὐ[τὸς ἔχηι]
 [μακάρων κατ' ἀμ]εξατὸ[ν αὐδὴν].
 [«Τραξ Τετραξ Τ]ετραγο[ς. Δαμναμενεῦ],
 [δάμασον δὲ κακῶς ἀ]έ[κοντας ἀνάγκηι»].

Col. iii (side B)

- [-c.10-]ΚΗΙΘΝ[---]
 [ἔρχομαι αὐτ]οκέλε<υ>σ[τος ἐγὼ διὰ νύκτα υ — υ (?)]
 [-c.9-]ΩΣΕΙΣΚ[-c.1/2-]ΟΝ[---]
 [Ηηρακλέη]ς Διὸς υἱὸς [.ΙΣΤΕ[-c.9-] πάγκακ[ον ἦμαρ]
 5 [Ἰδμων (?)] ἠὸς τ[ε] Διὸς μνήσαιδ' <h>εκάτοιό <τε> Φ[οίβου]
 [ἠδ' Ηηρακλή]ος τόξων καὶ ἠύδρης πολυ[κρήνου]
 [Παι]ήων, σ[ὺ] γὰρ αὐτὸς ἀλέξιμα φάρμακα πέ[μπεις].
 [οὐ]κ ἂν δειλήσαιτ' {οὐδεις} οὐδ' αἰ πολυφάρ[μακος ἠήκοι (?)].

Jordan and Kotansky 2011 (ph., fig. 1–2 and 4; dr., fig. 3 and 5); Bettarini 2012; Faraone and Obbink 2013b; Janko 2013; 2015.

Other studies: Gordon 2014; Serafini 2014; Martín Hernández 2015; Tribulato 2018.

Cf. Jordan 1988, 256–9; Kotansky 1991, 127 fn. 27–8; Jordan 1992, 191, 194 §§ J-N; Kotansky and Curbera 2004, 681; Bettarini 2005b, 39; Rocca 2009, 32; Iannucci and Muccioli 2015, 26–8.

Col. i: «[...] and I do not utter the profane. Who hides in a house of stone the visible letters of these holy words, inscribed on a tin sheet, what the broad earth feeds or loud-roaring Amphitrite nurtures in the sea shall not harm him. Paeon, thou send medicines that ward off everything, indeed speaking these immortal words to mortals: †what† down from shadowy mountains in a dark-gleaming land a child brings from Persephone's garden for milking, by necessity, the four-footed holy servant of Demeter, a nanny laden with an unceasing flow of rich milk, and she (the nanny) follows, trusting (?) in the bright goddesses [...] torches, and Hecate Enodia, shouting a foreign-sounding shout in a terrifying voice, does, herself a goddess, point out to a god the way. [...] 'I come (?) self-bidden through the [...] night (?), and coming forth

from the chambers (?) I say to gods immortal (?) and to mortals the god-spoken things of the bright-fruited (?) deity [...]’.» (transl. Jordan)

Col. ii: «[...] announcing (to them?) to keep their hands from impious burnt offerings’. Paeon, for thee thyself send warding-off medicines. ‘And hear in their (?) hearts the sweet [...] of the voice (?): I order thee to make incantation over mortal men, both in war and not in war and on ships, whenever death-bringing Bane comes upon all men and upon flocks and mortal issue, indeed thus to make incantation night and day [...]’. Paeon, thou ward off and are good. ‘Aski Kataski Kataski Aassia Asia Endasian [...]—towards (?) milking—Aix. Borne on the wind (?), drive out a she-goat from the garden by force. {Thy (?) name is Tetragos [...]} Blessed is he on whom this (shout) “Iô” was scattered along the highway, and who keeps in his heart the voice of the blessed along the highway, “Trax Tetrax Tetragos”. Damnameneus, subdue by necessity, though, those foully unwilling’.» (transl. Jordan)

Col. iii: «[...] I come (?) self-bidden through the [...] night [...] Heracles son of Zeus [...] all-unlucky day. [Knowing (?)] is he who remembers Zeus and far-shooting Phoebus and Heracles’ bows and indeed the many-headed Hydra’. Paeon, for thee thyself send warding-off medicines. ‘No harm would she (?) do, not even should she (?) come with much medicine’.» (transl. Jordan)

For similar texts see **32–33** from Selinous, **232** from Himera, and **303** from Locri.

44. Curse?

IsicDef 62

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. G; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. (35) × (35) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Isosceles-triangle delta.

425–375.

Δίωv N[---]
+HAΩ[---]
[. ?]+EMA[---].

2 T- uel Z- Rocca || 3 [-c.2-]EMA[Rocca; [. ?]+EMA[legi.

Rocca 2012a, 213–15 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2).

Cf. Rocca 2009, 50 no. G (ph., fig. 15–16) [= SEG LIX 1113.1].

«Dion [...]’.»

It cannot be taken for granted that this inscription is a *defixio*.

45. Curse.

IsicDef 51

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42581; *non uidi*).

Round tablet created by flattening a cylinder. \varnothing 42 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

425–375.

ΤΑΘΝΜΑ

Ἡρακ(λείδας?)

ΑΜΝ

ΡΟΣ

CDS 9 (ph., pl. 9) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1024].

«[...] Herakleidas [...].»

46. Curse.

IsicDef 47

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42576; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It appears to have been once folded. 46 × 102 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*. *Paragraphoi* (ll. 2–3), delta-sign and *diple* (l. 2), and rhombus-sign (l. 5).

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

425–300 (letter forms).

Πύρ(ρ)ον καί τι

Δ ὑπὲρ Ἀρτάμων(ος) – <

μηδὲ ὑπὲρ Εὐρ(---) ⁂

ΛΞ

5 κατ' Ἀρτά- ς

μωνα.

CDS 5 (ph., pl. 5) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1025]; IGDS II 38.

Cf. Bettarini 2009, 142, 143 fn. 22.

«Pyrrhos and whatever could be in favour of Artamon and not in favour of Eur[...] against Artamon.»

Curse against Pyrrhos. The occasion of the spell seems to be judicial, given the reference to parties probably litigating: ὑπὲρ Ἀρτάμων(ος), ὑπὲρ Εὐρ(---), κατ' Ἀρτάμωνα. Note the abundance of non-alphabetic signs.

47. Curse?

IsicDef 48

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42577; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It appears to have been once folded. (19) × (58) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–250 (letter forms).

[---]οχος καὶ Θεσ[---].

CDS 6 (ph., pl. 6) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1026].

«[...]ochos and Thes[...].»

48. Curse or amulet.

IsicDef 49

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42574; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 90 × 130 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–250 (letter forms).

PEEPYXΘ.

CDS 7 (ph., pl. 7a–b) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1027].

Cf. Rocca 2012a, 212.

49. Curse or amulet.

IsicDef 50

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Palermo, Museo archeologico regionale Antonino Salinas (inv. no. 42575; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. (35) × (90) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–250 (letter forms).

PEEPYXΘ.

CDS 8 (ph., pl. 8) [= BE 2005, 637 = SEG LV 1028].

Cf. Rocca 2012a, 212.

50–59. Curses.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find of the following curses are unknown. They all come from the antiquarian market.

50. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. H; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. (10) × (20) × ? mm; ? g.

Greek. Left-to-right writing.

[--- τ]ἄν ψ[υχάαν ---]

Unpublished.

Cf. Rocca 2009, 50 no. H (ph., fig. 15–16) [= SEG LIX 1113.2].

«[...] the spirit [...].»

51. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. I; *non uidi*).

Almost square tablet. 28 × (30) × ? mm; ? g.

Greek. Boustrophedon.

Unpublished.

Cf. Rocca 2009, 50 no. I (ph., fig. 15–16) [= SEG LIX 1113.3].

52. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. J; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. (20) × (33) × ? mm; ? g.

Unpublished.

Cf. Rocca 2009, 50–1 no. J (ph., fig. 15–16).

53. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. O; *non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. 30 × 43 × ? mm; ? g.

Unpublished.

Cf. Rocca 2009, 52 no. O (ph., fig. 15–16) [= SEG LIX 1113.6].

54. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. M; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 25 × 95 × ? mm (Rocca 2009); ? g.

Unpublished.

Cf. Rocca 2009, 52 no. M (ph., fig. 15–16) [= SEG LIX 1113.5].

55. Curse.

Private collection outside Italy (inv. no. L; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It appears to have been once folded; now broken into three fragments: 30 × 90 × ? mm; ? g. One single text inscribed both on the obverse (7 lines) and the reverse (6 lines).

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

200–1.

Side A

βασίλισ(σ)α κυρία, κυρία, ὦ[ς] ἄ Πρώ-
τη κακῶς ἔζωκ[ε], εἶνα τε σὺ
κακῶς ποίσης. ὡς ὁ βόλιμος κατατά-
κετε, εἶνα οὔτω τὰ(ν) Πρώτην κατατά-
5 ξης καὶ ποίσης τὰ(ν) Πρώτην ὥλω
τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ κατακ[ο]μέναν
κάτω ἐλθεῖν. πάντας

Side B

[continuation of side A, still unread]

Unpublished.

Cf. Rocca 2009, 51 no. L (ph., fig. 15–16) [= SEG LIX 1113.4].

«Lady queen, lady, as Prote has lived badly, may thou do her bad. As lead melts, so may thou melt Prote and make Prote go down after melting for a whole year. All [...].»

Curse against a woman named Prote. The βασίλισ(σ)α κυρία has to be identified with Persephone, as is the case with κυρία alone in **3** and **297**. The text uses the *similia similibus* formula.

56. Curse.

Unpublished.

Cf. Manganaro 1997a, 334 (ph., p. 347 A); Curbera 1999, 180 no. 39; *NGCT* 74.

57. Curse.

Unpublished.

Cf. Curbera 1999, 180 no. 43; *NGCT* 75.

58. Curse.

Unpublished.

Cf. Curbera 1999, 180 no. 44; *NGCT* 76.

59. Curse.

Unpublished.

Cf. Curbera 1999, 180 no. 45; *NGCT* 77.

AGRIGENTO

Ἀκράγας (Agrigento)

60. Curse.

IsicDef 8

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. It is said to have been recovered between the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries inside an olla of reddish impasto containing ashes and bones (Pandolfini 1975, 46).

Rome, private collection (*non uidi*).

Almost rectangular tablet, broken away at one corner. It does not appear to have been folded: 54 × 73 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 2–5 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing, but spelled backwards (Pocchetti 2004, with some reading attempts already in Crevatin 1975 and Brugnone 1978a).

Alpha with central dot, semi-rhomboid gamma, isosceles-triangle delta, closed het, double-lambda mu, inverted nu (A 5), pi with two equal hastae, koppa, tailed rho, four-bar sigma, V-shaped upsilon, ‘red’ chi in the form of a trident. The apparent sampi in B 2 (Ghinatti 2003, 702) seems to be rather an accidental ligature of π + ι (Crevatin 1975, 47; Brugnone 1978a, 66–7; Dubois 1989, 207; Pocchetti 2004, 641). Double consonants are not indicated.

Ca. 450. The alphabet used is the local, ‘red’ one, but it already shows a few Ionic influences, namely the isosceles-triangle delta and the pi with two equal hastae.

Other suggested datings: Pandolfini (1975, 46), to the fifth century (alpha with central dot); Crevatin (1975, 47) and Pocchetti (2004, 641), to between the end of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth centuries (letter forms); Dubois (1989, 206), to the beginning of the fifth century; again Dubois (2008, 150), to ca. 500.

Side A

Side B

5 ἡοσοῖα Ηιπ(π)οκράτῆς
διφῶδιτο Δάμῶδι σὺν
συ(ν)δίφοις ΟΥΑΓΟΡ+Α
καὶ ΕΡΚΑΤΟ+++ΥΤΟ ἔ(ν)γ-
[ρά]φῶ κα<ι> ἔνπαλι ΓΡ
[-c.3/4-]ΑΓ+(+)+ΑΔΕΣ

[ΡΟΚ]ΕΣ Ἀρχέδαμος
[ΡΟ]ΚΕΣ Φίλιπ(π)ος
ΡΟΚΕΣ Ηιπ(π)ίας
ΣΑΝ+Α+ΙΟΣ Σάσαμος
[-c.10-]ΚΔΝ Ἀρέτα
[-c.3-]ΚΑΠ+ΤΟΙΧΕΡΙ+++Α

A. 1 → ΣΕΤΑΡΚΟΠΙΗΑΙΟΣΟΗ Crevatin in textu, Arena in textu | ← *hos* Brugnone; *hósoia* López Jimeno, Poccetti; *hósoi* ἄ(v) uel *hósoi* ἄ Poccetti; *hoosoia* Dubois² | *Hiπ(π)οκράτῆς* Crevatin in comm., Dubois, López Jimeno, Arena in comm., Poccetti || 2 → ΛΥΣΙΟΜΑΔΟΤΙΟΦΙΔ Crevatin; ΝΥΣΙΟ- Arena | *Λυσιδάμῶ* Dubois¹ | -*διφῶ* dubit. Dubois¹ | ← *διοφοι τῶ δάμῶ{ι}* συν Brugnone; *ἰδιφῶι τῶι δαμῶι* συν López Jimeno; *σύνδιοφοι τῶ<ι>* δάμῶι Arena; *διοφοί το(ι) δᾶμοι* συν uel *διοφῶιτο δᾶμοι* συν Poccetti; *διοφῶιτο Δάμῶι* συν Dubois² || 3 → ΑΚΡΟΓΑΥΟΣΙΟΙΔΥΣ Crevatin; -ΟΣ+ΟΙΔΥΣ Arena | *Ἄκρος* Dubois¹ | ← *σύ(ν)διοφοι* Brugnone | *συ<ν>διφῶι σου ΑΓΟΡΚΑ* López Jimeno; *συ(ν)δίφοις οὐ ΑΓΟΡ+Α* Poccetti in textu; *συ(ν)δίφοις [σ]υ(ν)αγορία(ν)* Poccetti in comm.; *συ(ν)δίφοις ΟΥΑΓΟΡΙΑ* Dubois² || 4 → ΚΕΟΥΣΣΟΤΑΚΡΕΜΚ uel -ΕΙΛΚ Crevatin; *ὀρύσοδ τὰ κρέ{ι}α* dubit. Brugnone, Arena in comm.; *ΚΕ ὀρυσοδ τὰ κρέια* López Jimeno; *ΚΕΟΥΣΣΟΤΑΚΡΕΙΑΚ* Arena in textu | *Σκυτεο* dubit. Dubois¹ | *Σῶκράτεια κ* Dubois¹ | ← *καὶ ἔρκα το[-c.1/2-]υτο ἔγ-* Poccetti; *καὶ ΕΡΚΑΤΟ+++ΥΤΟ ἔγ-* Dubois² || 5 → ΡΓΙΛΑΠΙΛΕΑΚΟΦ Crevatin, López Jimeno, Arena | *Φιλὸκ<λ>εα* dubit. Dubois¹ | ← *γράφῶ κα(ι) ἔνπαλι(ν) γρ-* Poccetti; *(γ)γράφῶ κα<ι>* ἔνπαλι γρ- Dubois² || 6 → ΣΕΔΑΖΥΤΑΚΙΚΕ Crevatin, López Jimeno, Arena | ← *-νάδεξ* dubit. Brugnone | *ἀφῶ -c.2/3-]A++I+αδες* Poccetti; *ἀφῶ Κ+ΛΑΓΚ+ΑΔΕΣ* Dubois².

B. 1 → ΣΟΜΑΔΕΧΡΑ[.]Σ Crevatin in textu, Arena in textu | ← *Ἀρχέδαμος* → *σ* Crevatin in comm., Dubois¹, Arena in comm. | ← *σ* López Jimeno; *εξ* Poccetti in textu; *ροκ]εξ* Poccetti in comm., Dubois² | *Ἀρχέδαμος* López Jimeno, Poccetti, Dubois² || 2 → ΣΟΠΙΛΙΦ ΣΕΚ Crevatin in textu, Arena in textu | ← *Φίλιπ(π)ος* → *σεκ* Crevatin in comm., Dubois¹, Arena in comm. | ← *κεσ* López Jimeno; *κ]εξ* Poccetti in textu; *ρο]κεξ* Poccetti in comm., Dubois² | *Φίλιπ(π)ος* López Jimeno, Poccetti, Dubois² || 3 → ΣΑΙΠΙΗΣΕΚΟΡ Crevatin in textu, Arena in textu | ← *Hiπ(π)ίας* → *σεκορ* Crevatin in comm., Dubois¹, Arena in comm. | ← *ροκεξ* López Jimeno, Dubois²; *κ]ροκεξ* Poccetti | *Hiπ(π)ίας* López Jimeno, Poccetti, Dubois² || 4 → ΣΟΜΑΣΩΣ+ΟΗ+ΑΟΝΑΣ Crevatin in textu; *ΣΟΜΑΣΩΣ[.]ΟΗ[.]ΑΟΝΑΣΣ* Arena in textu | ← *hos* Brugnone | *Σῶσαμος* dubit. Crevatin in comm., Arena in comm.; *-σαμος* dubit. Dubois¹ | *ΣΑΝΟΑ hos* Σῶσαμος López Jimeno; *]ΣΑΝ+Α+ΙΟΣ Σάσαμος* Poccetti; *ΑΝΘΑΘΙΟΣ Σάσαμος* Dubois² || 5 → ΑΤΕΡΑΝΔΚΙΔ[-c.4/5-]Σ Crevatin in textu; *ΑΤΕΡΑΝΔΚΙΟ* Arena | *ἀτῆρά* dubit. Brugnone | ← *Ἀρέτα* dubit. Crevatin in comm., Dubois¹, Arena in comm.; *ἀρετά* dubit. Brugnone | *ΣΟΙΚΑΝ Ἀρέτα* López Jimeno; *]ΟΣΣΑ+++ΑΤ+++ Ἀρέτα* Poccetti; *ΑΜΣΙΤΥΣΤΓΑΝ Ἀρέτα* Dubois² || 6 → ΑΜΚΠΡΕΥ[-c.4/5-]ΑΚ Crevatin, López Jimeno; *ΑΜΚΠΡΕΥΙΟΤ[.....]ΑΚ* Arena | ← *]ΚΑΠ+ΤΟΙΧΕΡΙ+++Α* Poccetti; *Π]ΑΓ+ΤΟΙ++ΕΡΙΤ++ΓΑ* Dubois².

Pandolfini 1975 (ph., pl. xxi; dr., fig. 1); Crevatin 1975; Brugnone 1978a (dr., fig. 1); *IGDS* 1 180 (dr.); *TDSG* 6 (dr., fig. 2); *IGASM* II 90; *IGASM* II² 89; Poccetti 2004, 616–17, 640–63 (ph. and dr., II a–b) [= *SEG* LIV 876]; *IGDS* II 77 (dr.).

Cf. Lejeune in Manni *et al.* 1978, 48; Brugnone 1980–1, 438; *SGD* 93; Curbera 1999, 177 no. 15; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 93; López Jimeno 2001, no. 329; Ghinatti 2003, 702.

«For as many things as Hippokrates could go to law with Damos and his advocates [...] and [...] I inscribe and [...] backwards [...] *Rokes* Archedamos, *Rokes* Philippos, *Rokes* Hippias [...] Sasamos [...] Areta [...].»

The text is undoubtedly a judicial curse, given the presence of the word *συνδίκαι* (A 3) and the use of a verb *δικάομαι* (A 2) that, though unattested elsewhere, can be paralleled to *δικάζομαι* ‘go to law’. Among Greek PNN, the *ΠΟΚΕΣ* occurring three times on side B could be an indigenous name or word.

Palma di Montechiaro

61. Incertum.

Found on 20 August 1992 in a sanctuary.

Agrigento, Museo archeologico regionale Pietro Griffo (?) (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. (30) × (80) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format.

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–275.

[---]ρητος παρκατίθεται

[---]τὸν \πάρ/ τῶι Ηηρακλεῖ.

Ghinatti 1992 (ph. and dr.) [= SEG XLII 823 = EBGR 1992, 81]; Manganaro 1995, 108–9; BE 1996, 570; Lazzarini 1998a (dr., fig. 1); IGDS II 78 (dr.).

Cf. Curbera 1999, 177 no. 16; NGCT 63.

«[...]retos consigns [...]os before Herakles.»

The text does not appear to be a *defixio*, mainly because Herakles is not one of the divinities typically evoked on curses. Lazzarini (1998a) suggests that it registers a manumission act.

Φιντίας (Licata)

62. Curse.

IsicDef 30

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are not given in the first edition.

Licata, Museo civico archeologico della Badia (inv. no. 1740; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded. 190 × 90 × 2 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

200–1 (letter forms).

Κέλσον, Νῶνις,

Καπίτων, Τραγοζίδα,

Κοσοῦτις, Γόργος,

Πλῶτις,

5 Τρεβῶνις,

Νίνιος,
Ἄπώνιος,
Καπίτων,
Ἑγ[---]
10 ΚαϜἸΣ[---]
Νιστιατις [-?]
++ΓΙΑΣ[-?]
καταγράφω.

Manganaro 1980–1, 458 (ph., pl. xxvi) [= SEG xxxi 837]; TDSG 28.

Cf. SGD 92; Curbera 1996b, 296; 1997b, 222; 1999, 170, 177 no. 14; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 92; López Jimeno 2001, no. 328; Sommerschild 2019, 495.

«Kelson, Nonius, Kapiton, Tragoxidas, Cosutius, Gorgos, Plotius, Trebonius, Ninius, Aponius, Kapiton, Heg[...], Ka[...], Nistiatis, [...], I register.»

Curse against at least fourteen individuals. The onomastic of the text is mixed, half Greek and half Latin. The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb καταγράφω ‘I register’, attested on curse tablets from Selinous (17, 22, 26, 34). Note the use of the *nominatiuus pendens*, as in many other *defixiones* (9, 11–12, 18, 322).

CALTANISSETTA

Γέλα (Gela)

63. Curse.

*IsicDef*18

Found between April and May 1902 in the necropolis at Capo Soprano, about 40 cm under the skeleton that was lying at the bottom of one of the layers in tomb 19, with the skull towards the south. This grave, oriented E–W, was located in a small garden in Praedium Romano-Lo Bartolo, in the area known as contrada Palazzi, on the right of the road to Licata. It also contained a second burial, in this case a cremation in an amphora, subsequent to the inhumation. The materials in the tomb included, among other vessels, an Attic red-figure krater dated to 480–470 and five black-figure amphorae (Orsi 1906, 461–72). On the basis of both the orientation of the skull and the abundance of luxurious Attic pottery, La Genière (2001) thinks the grave belongs to a non-Greek.

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Found folded in two; when unfolded broken into three non-joining fragments (A–C in older editions), the biggest of which (C) is now further broken into two pieces (C–D), plus four minuscule non-inscribed fragments: 16 × 22 × 1 (frg. A) + 50 × 35 × 1 (frg. B) + 55 × 45 × 1 (frg. C) + 28 × 32 × 1 (frg. D) mm (Pocchetti 2004, 621–2); ? g. The text has been inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: 2–3 mm. *Scriptio continua*. There is a horizontal line between ll. 10–11 separating a section of text from the rest.

Undetermined language. Local (presumably ‘red’) Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar (ll. 1–3, 8², 10, 12) and with central dot (ll. 4–7, 8¹), lunate (l. 2) and semi-rhomboid gamma (ll. 5–7), isosceles-triangle delta, digamma, pi with a shorter right vertical, tailed rho, four-bar sigma, Y-shaped upsilon. The closed het in l. 10 is doubtful (Pocchetti 2004, 626); as for the possible trident sign (‘red’ chi or ‘blue’ psi) in l. 12, it could be a corrected letter, as suggested by Pocchetti (2004, 626), since the phoneme sequence is otherwise bizarre.

Ca. 450. There is a certain gap between the dating of the most recent pottery contained in the tomb (ca. 470) and that of the first introduction of Ionic signs in Sicily (ca. 450). I think it is easier to admit that the red-figure krater could have been kept for some decades as a prestige good before their disposal, as clearly occurred with black-figure amphorae, than to advance the diffusion of the Ionic alphabet on the island; for a similar case of possible conservation of Attic pottery, see 408–410 from La Punta d’Orlell (Castelló). As indicated by Orsi (1906, 474),

the finding of the lead sheet at some depth below the skeleton, apparently undisturbed, confirms that the tablet was deposited at the same time as the body.

Other suggested datings: Orsi (1906, 473), to the beginning of the fifth century (context); Jeffery (1955, 74) and Guarducci (1959–60, 269), to the fifth century (letter forms).

[---]ΛΠΑ[---]
 [---]ΣΛΑΓ[---]
 [---]Α[---]

 [-?-)ΜΑΙ[---]
 5 [-?-)ΟΜΕ[---]ΣΓΑΑΑ
 [-?-)ΡΣΓΔΙΑΑ[---]ΕΜΕΔΟΑ
 [-?-)ΑΓΣΕΙΟΟ[---]ΕΑΤΙΙ
 [-?-)ΣΣΑΟΙΣΟ[---]ΑΤΙΙ
 [-?-)ΛΙΣΣΥ[---]
 10 [-?-)ΕΝΑΙΡ[---]ΕΣΣΟ
 [-?-)ΙΣΚΙΚΙ[---]
 [-?-)Π+ΣΑ[---]ΦΕ

Frg. A = ll. 1–3. 1 +ΠΑ Miller, López Jimeno; ΠΑ Arena;]ΛΠΑ[Poccetti || 2 ΣΛΑΓ Miller, López Jimeno, Arena;]ΣΛΑΓ[Poccetti || 3]Α[Poccetti; om. cett.

Frg. B = ll. 4–12 (sin.). 4 ΜΑΙ Miller, López Jimeno; ΜΑΙ[Arena;]ΜΑΙ[Poccetti || 5 ΟΜΕ Miller, López Jimeno; ΟΜΕ[Arena;]ΟΜΕ[uel]ΟΛΛΕ[Poccetti || 6 ΡΣΓΔΙΑΑ Miller, López Jimeno; ΡΣΓΔΙΑΑ[Arena;]ΕΣΓΔΙΑΑ[uel]ΡΣΓΔΙΑΑ[Poccetti || 7 ΑΓΣΕΙΟ+ Miller; ΑΓΣΕΙΟ López Jimeno; ΑΓΣΕΙΟΟ Arena;]ΑΓΣΕΙΟΟ[Poccetti || 8 ΣΣΑΟΙΣΟ Miller, López Jimeno, Arena;]ΣΣΑΟΙΣΟ[Poccetti || 9 ΑΚΣΣΥ Miller; ΑΚΣΣΘ López Jimeno;]ΑΚΣΣΥ Arena;]ΛΙΣΣΥ[Poccetti || 10 ΗΝΑ+Ρ Miller, López Jimeno;]ΗΝΑ+Ρ Arena;]ΗΝΑΙΡ[uel]ΕΝΑΙΡ[Poccetti || 11 ΙΣΚΙΚΙ Miller, López Jimeno;]ΙΣΚΙΚΙ Arena;]ΙΣΚΙΚΙ[Poccetti || 12 Π+ΣΑ Miller, López Jimeno;]ΠΧΣΑ[Arena;]ΠΙΣΑ[uel]ΠΥΣΑ[Poccetti.

Frg. C–D = ll. 5–12 (dex.). 5 ΣΓΑΑΑ Miller, López Jimeno, Arena;]ΣΓΑΑΑ[Poccetti || 6 ΓΜΕΔΟΑ Miller, López Jimeno; ΦΜΕΔΟΑ Arena;]ΕΜΕΔΟΑ[uel]ΦΜΕΔΟΑ[Poccetti || 7 ΕΑΤΙΙ Miller, López Jimeno;]ΕΑΤΙΙ Arena;]ΕΑΤΙΙ[Poccetti || 8 ΑΤΙΙ Miller, López Jimeno;]ΑΤΙΙ Arena;]ΑΤΙΙ[Poccetti || 10 ΕΣΣΟ Miller, López Jimeno;]ΕΣΣΟ Arena;]ΕΣΣΟ[Poccetti || 12 Ε Miller, López Jimeno;]Ε Arena;]ΦΕ[Poccetti.

Orsi 1906, 472–4 no. 13 (dr., fig. 336), with notes by A. Olivieri; Miller 1973, 159–60 no. 54; *TDSG* 16 (dr., fig. 11); *IGASM* II 73; *IGASM* II² 72; Poccetti 2004, 615–40 (ph. and dr., pl. i) [= *SEG* LIV 883].

Cf. Gentili 1946, 13; Jeffery 1955, 74 no. 13; Guarducci 1959–60, 269 (dr., fig. 13); Jeffery 1961, 273, 278 no. 57; Brugnone 1978a, 65–6 (dr., fig. 2); 1978b, 70; 1980–1, 438; *SGD* 90; Curbera 1999, 176 no. 12; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 90; de La Genière 2001, 29.

The interpretation of this text is extremely difficult. The findspot is the only element that allows us to interpret the inscription on the tablet as a curse, since even the identification of the language in which it is written poses several problems. In this regard, Poccetti's (2004, 628–36) analysis has underlined two important elements. On one side, vocalic dittography at the end of some lines (5 and 7–8), where it is less probable that double vowels are due to word

boundaries, would be incompatible with Greek but not with non-Hellenic writing cultures. On the other side, taking into account that most curses consist only of a list of names, some endings on our tablet are compatible with masculine (especially -ις and -ες) and feminine (-α) names, either Greek or non-Hellenic. When choosing between these two alternatives, the isolation of an -ις ending in l. 11 could actually point to the latter: the remaining sequence κικι[---] recalls Sicilian names such as Κυκκίεϛ (see **298**), but also the Oscan praenomen *Cicirrus* (Hor. sat. 1.5.52 and 65). In any case, the uncertainties surrounding the inscription on this sheet are still too numerous to provide a definitive solution for them.

64. Financial transaction and curse.

IsicDef19

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown. It is however said to have been found in the vicinity of Gela.

Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, Rare Book Room (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left (A). 62 × 171 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Side A was written first. One- and two-dot interpuncts in combination with *scriptio continua*.

470–450 (letter forms).

Doric Greek. ‘Blue’ and ‘red’ (B) Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[Μ]ύσκων ἰ Δάμιος ἰ τοῦ Κοβέτου.
 [Δ]εμόκριτος ἰ ἐφίετο ὁ Ἀπέλλ<λ>ι{λ}ν ἐνγυάσασθαι.
 [há]μα δὲ ἔφα εἴμειν. κατελάζετο τὸν Λεοντίνων ξε-
 [νον] Μύσκωνα ἰ ἐν τᾷ πλατεία<ι> θῶκέοντα. Σ-
 5 [ΣΣ?] ἀργυρίον ἔχων ἠῖκε βοὸν τιμάν. ὁ οὐκ ἐπρίατο
 [δῆ]· ποτ’ Ἐνπεδοκλῆν τὸν Μνασιμάχου ποτεν<έ>θετο.
 γενέσθῃ ἐν[γ]υάσασθαι.

Side B

τύχα. Ἀπέλλιος ἐπὶ φιλότατι τᾷ Εὐνίφῳ μῆδέν’ [Ε]ὐνίφῳ σπευ-
 δ[αι]ότερον ἔμειν μῆδὲ φιντίονα, ἀλλ’ ἐπαινῆ<ν> καὶ ἐρόντα κἀέφ-
 οντα καὶ Φιλῆτᾶν. ἐπὶ φιλότατι τᾷ Εὐνίφῳ ἀπογ{α}ράφῳ τῶ-
 ς χοραγὸς πάντας ἐπ’ ἀτελεία<ι> κέπέων καὶ ἔργων καὶ τ-
 5 ὄς παῖδ{ι}ας ἀπὸ τένον καὶ τὸς πατέρας κάπρακτίαι κέν ἀγῶ-
 νι κέχθὸς ἀγῶνδων οἴτινες μὲ παρ’ ἐμ’ ἀπολείποιεν. Καλεδίαν
 [ἀπογ]{α}ράφῳ ἀπ’ Ἀπέλλιος καὶ τὸς {σ}τενῆι πάντας ἐπὶ μεσοτέρ-
 [ο -c.3-] ἐντάδα. Σῶσίαν ἀπογράφῳ ἀπὸ τῷ καπελεῖῳ Ἀλκιαδᾶν ἐπὶ τᾶ-

[ι Μελ?]ανθίῳ φιλότατι. Πυρ(ρ)ία(ν), Μύσσκελον, Δᾰμόφαντον καὶ τὸν
 10 [-c.4-]ον ἀπογράφῳ ἀπὸ τῶμ παιδῶν καὶ τῶμ πατέρων καὶ τῶς ἄλλ-
 [ῶς πά]ντας οἵτινες ἐντάδε ἀφικνοῖατο, μεδέν' Εὐνίκῳ σπευδαιό-
 [τερο]ν γενέσθαι μέτ' ἄνδρεςι μέτε γυναίκεσσι. ὅς οὔτος <ὀ> βόλιμος, τῶς TE-
 [-c.5-]ΘΔΙΑΙΤΙΜΑΝ ἐρύσαιντο Εὐνίκῳ ἀέ νικᾶν παντέ. ἐμ βολύμῳι ἐπ-
 [ὶ φιλ]ότατι τᾰι Εὐνίκῳ γ{α}ρ<ά>φῳ.

A. 2 Φίντῶνα Miller; φιντίονα Jordan || 6 Ἐνπεδοκλῆ Miller; Ἐνπεδοκλῆν Jordan | ποτένθετο Miller; ποτεν<έ>θετο Jordan.

B. 1 τύχα Jordan; εὐχὰ Miller || 13 ἐμ βολύμοι Jordan; εμοαυγγογ Miller.

Miller 1973, 30–109 (dr., 37 and 68); *IGASM* I 77; *IGDS* I 134 (dr.); *TDSG* 17 (dr. of side B, fig. 12); *IGASM* II 47 + 80; van Effenterre and Ruzé 1995, 228–30 no. 63 [= *SEG* XLV 1359]; *IGASM* I² 77; West 1997 = 1999 (dr., fig. 1) [= *SEG* XLIX 1292]; *IGASM* II² 45 + 79; Manganaro 2004, 65–6 [= *SEG* LIV 881]; Eidinow 2007, 146, 157–63, 284 fn. 1, 293 fn. 63, 328 fn. 2, 426; Jordan 2007 [= *SEG* LVII 905].

Cf. Brugnone 1978b, 70; 1980–1, 437–40; Masson 1984–5, 75–6; *SGD* 91; Gager 1992, 76–7 no. 17; Curbera 1999, 177 no. 13; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 91; López Jimeno 2001, no. 327; Poccetti 2004, 640–1; Bettarini 2005b, 4 fn. 11; Wilson 2007; Rocca 2009, 51; 2016, 308–10.

Side A: «Myskon (son) of Damis the (son) of Kobetos. Demokritos asked Apellis to be guarantor. And at the same time he (sc. Apellis) said he was. He (Apellis?) found the *proxenos* of the people of Leontinoi, Myskon, sitting in the *plateia*. He came having three (?) staters of silver, as cattle price. He did not buy, however: with Empedokles the (son) of Mnasimachos he made a deposit. Let this be the guarantee.» (transl. Jordan)

Side B: «Luck. Apellis, for love of Eunikos <prays> that no one be taken more seriously or be more popular than Eunikos but that all praise and admire him both willingly and unwillingly. For love of Eunikos I mark down all the *choregoi* for their unfulfilment both in words and deeds, along with their sons and fathers; and so that they fail both in the contest and outside the contests—whoever does not leave him (sc. Eunikos) with me. I mark down Kaledias to keep him apart from Apellis, and all those (?) in between there and here. Sosias I mark down, the one from the shop of the Alkiadai, because of his love of Melanthios. Pyrrhias Mysskelos, Damophantos and their *choregos* I mark down, along with their sons and fathers, and all the others who arrive here. May no one be taken more seriously than Eunikos either among men or women. As this lead, so [...] may they support Eunikos to be victorious always everywhere. On the lead for love of Eunikos I write.»

The second inscription attests the only sure occurrence of the expression ἐπ' ἀτελείαι κέπέων καὶ ἔργων 'for the unfulfilment both in words and deeds' in a *defixio* which is clearly non judicial, but agonistic.

γυνά (B 12).

Bettarini 2015, 287 (on the dative γυναίκεσσι).

RAGUSA

Καμάρινα (Camarina, Ragusa)

65–212. Public tokens.

Found in the temple of Athena.

461–ca. 450 (context and letter forms).

Cordano 1992; Dubois 2008, 103–14; Schirripa 2014; Cordano and Di Stefano 2017.

Cf. Jordan and Kotansky 2011, 54–5.

The structures of the text on the tokens is always quite similar: name + patronymic + phratry, the latter either in the nominative or the genitive. Eventually the strips also indicate the triakas or hikas to which the individual belongs, or whether he has died (τέθνακε).

65. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8643; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 25 × (120) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ύτας
Ἡυπερβόλω

Side B

τετράτας ἐπὶ δέκα.

A. 1 [Ἀρχ]ύτας dubit. Cordano in comm.

B. δέ[κα Arena; δέκα Cordano.

IGASM II 124; Cordano 1992, 32 no. 0; IGASM II² 126.1.

Cf. Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 391–2.

«[...]ytas (son) of Hyperbolos, of the fourteenth (phratry).»

τέτρατος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

66. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8644; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 34 × 100 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with crossbar slanting either to the right (A; B²) or to the left (B^{1,3}), isosceles-triangle delta, pi with a shorter right vertical, four-bar sigma, V-shaped upsilon, 'red' chi in the form of a trident.

Side A

Αἰσχύλος ἄριστιος

Side B

τετάρτας ἐπὶ δέκα.

IGASM II 125 (ph., pl. xxxv.1-2); Cordano 1992, 32 no. 1a; IGASM II² 126.2 (ph., pl. xxxv.1); IGDS II 46.1a.
Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147.

«Aischylos (son) of Aristis, of the fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

67. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8645; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × 117 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta with central dot.

Side A

Ἄντισθενῆς Πα[ρ]μένοντο[ς].

Side B

φράτρα {τε}τετάρτα ἐπὶ δέκα.

IGASM II 126; Cordano 1992, 32 no. 1b; IGASM II² 126.3.
Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144-5, 147-9.

«Antisthenes (son) of Parmenon: fourteenth phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

68. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8646; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both left and right. Found wrapped up in Cordano's 1a and 1b. 32 × (47) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]άρανος Α[---]

Side B

[τετάρτας] ἐπὶ δέκα.

Cordano 1992, 33 no. 1c.

«[...]aranos (son) of Α[...], of the fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

69. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8647; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 32 × (115) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]οσις Θράσυος ·

Side B

ἡενάτα,

[τ]ρίτα τριακάς.

Cordano 1992, 33 no. 2.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 145, 148.

«[...]osis (son) of Thrasys: ninth (phratry), third triakas.»

70. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8648; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 36 × (60) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]νίδ[α]ς

[---]ο[---]

Side B

[--- ἐπι] δέκα.

B. 1 [τρίτα- ἐπι] uel [τετάρτα- ἐπι].

Cordano 1992, 33 no. 3.

«[...]nidas (son) of [...], of the [thirteenth or fourteenth phratry].»

71. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8649; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 31 × (42) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

hev[άτα---].

Text 2

Σικα[νός ---]

Side B

hev[άτα---].

Cordano 1992, 33-4 no. 4a.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A1: «[...] ninth [...].»

A2 + B: «Sikanos [...] ninth [...].»

The token was reused for another member of the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

72. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8650; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both left and right. 31 × (40) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]Ο[.]ΟΡΔ[---]

[---]χα

Side B

[---]τας φρ[άτρας].

Cordano 1992, 34 no. 4b.

«[...] (son) of [...]chas, of the [...] phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

73. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8651; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 39 × 112 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with crossbar slanting to the right, isosceles-triangle delta, closed het, nu leaning towards the right, tailed rho, four-bar sigma, 'red' chi in the form of a trident.

Side A

Ηἔρακλείδας

Ἄρχωνίδᾱ·

Side B

[τ]ε[τάρ]τ[α].

IGASM II 127 (ph. of side A, pl. xxxv.3); Cordano 1992, 34 no. 5; IGASM II² 126.4 (ph. of side A, pl. xxxv.2).

«Herakleidas (son) of Archonidas: fourth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

74. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8653 a; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are two extant fragments, of which only the first is inscribed. $22 \times (37) \times ?$ mm + $22 \times (27) \times ?$ mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Μανδρ[---].

Cordano 1992, 35 no. 7.

75. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8654; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. $30 \times 134 \times ?$ mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, tailed rho, four-bar sigma, 'red' chi in the form of a trident.

Side A

Τα<υ>ρίσκος Χαροπία

Side B

πένπτας.

Cordano 1992, 35–6 no. 8; *IGDS* II 46.8; Schirripa 2014, 146–8 (ph. of side A, fig. 5).

«Tauriskos (son) of Charopias, of the fifth (phratry).»

πένπτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

76. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8655; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. $30 \times (112) \times ?$ mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse, even though the older text is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot, isosceles-triangle delta, tailed rho, four-bar sigma.

Side A

Text 2

[Η]ἔρακλείδας

[Κ]ρατίνῶ

[π]ένπτας.

Text 1

[-----]

Side B

πένπτας.

IGASM II 128 (ph. of side A, pl. xxxv.4); Cordano 1992, 36 no. 9a; IGASM II² 126.5 (ph. of side A, pl. xxxv.3).
Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A1 + B: «[...], of the fifth (phratry).»

A2: «Herakleidas (son) of Kratinos, of the fifth (phratry).»

πένπτος (A2.3; B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

77. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8656; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both left and right. 34 × (25) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ΑΠ[---]

[---]ΣΟ[---]

Side B

[---]ΤΡ[---].

B 1 φρά]τρ[α uel τε]τρ[άτα Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 36 no. 9b.

78. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8657; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Dimensions not given.

[---]ΤΕ[---]

Cordano 1992, 36 no. 9c.

79. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8658; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × 107 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, semi-rhomboid gamma, isosceles-triangle delta, theta in the form of an encircled upright cross, pi with two equal hastae, tailed rho, four-bar sigma.

Side A

Σιλανός –
Ἰθαγιένεο<ς>

Side B

τ[ετ]άρτας ἐπ-
ὶ δέκα.

B. 2 δέ[κ]α Arena, Schirripa; δέ[κ]α Cordano; δέκα legi.

IGASM II 129; Cordano 1992, 36–7 no. 10; IGASM II² 126.6; Schirripa 2014, 147, 149 (ph., fig. 7).

«Silanos (son) of Ithaigenes, of the fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

80. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8659; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 24 × (127) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[Γλ]υκῖνος Σιμιά.

Side B

[Γλυ]κῖνος Σιμιά.

Cordano 1992, 37 no. 11.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A: «Glykinos (son) of Simias.»

B: «Glykinos (son) of Simias.»

The token was reused for the same individual.

81. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8660; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 18 × 99 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Στράτος Ἑυπ[ερμέν]εος ·

Side B

η[ε]νδε[κάτα].

Cordano 1992, 37 no. 12.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147.

«Stratos (son) of Hypermenes: eleventh (phratry).»

82. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8661; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are a few extant pieces: the main fragment is opisthographic and two small ones bear single letters; the rest of them are anepigraphic. 24 × (52) × ? mm (frg. a); ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta in the form of an encircled upright cross.

frg. a

Side A

Δρ[---]

Ἄγαθ[---].

Side B

Δ (δεκάλιτρον).

frg. b

[---]Λ[---]

frg. c

[---]Ε[---]

Cordano 1992, 38 no. 13.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144.

Fr. a: «Dr[...] (son) of Agath[...]. Piece of ten litrae.»

The abbreviation for *dekalitron* reappears on **167** and **187**.

83. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8662; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Broken into two fragments: 32 × (27) × ? mm (frg. a) + 32 × (65) × ? mm (frg. b); ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

<H>ιπποκρ[άτῆς] Παρβόλα ·

Side B

τετάρτα δε[κ]ά[τα].

Cordano 1992, 38 no. 14.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 146, 148.

«Hippokrates (son) of Parbolas: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

84. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8663; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 33 × 111 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse and three times on the reverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

[-----]

Text 2

ηνάτας.

Side B

Text 1

ηνά[τας].

Text 2

Ἀριστίδων Δεινία

Text 3

[T]ίμῶν Φ<ι>λίνῳ

Cordano 1992, 38–9 no. 15.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A1 + B1: «[...], of the ninth (phratry).»

B2 + A2: «Aristion (son) of Deinias, of the ninth (phratry).»

B3 + A2: «Timon (son) of Philinos, of the ninth (phratry).»

The token was reused for other members of the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

85. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8664; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left (side A). 36 × (106) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]νυτος Θεογνέτῳ ·

Side B

φράτα τετά<ρ>τα νέ[τα].

Cordano 1992, 39 no. 16.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 146, 149.

«[...]nytos (son) of Theognetos: fourth phratry from the last.»

φράτα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

νήτος (B).

Bettarini 2015, 292.

86. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8665; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × 125 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Δαϊκράτῆς Λυκίσ-
κῶ ·

Side B

φράτρα πέμ-
πτα.

IGASM II 130; Cordano 1992, 39 no. 17; *IGASM* II² 126.7; *IGDS* II 46.17.

«Daikrates (son) of Lykiskos: fifth phratry.»

φράτρα (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

πέμπτος (B.1–2).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

87. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8666; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 42 × 80 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

Τίμων Τετάρτῶ ·

Text 2

Μαζαν Σῶσία ·

Side B

δωδεκάτα φρά-
τρα.

A2. Μαζαν Cordano, Dubois; Ματαλᾶ(ς) Manganaro (1994, 90 fn. 26).

Cordano 1992, 39–40 no. 18; *IGDS* II 46.18.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A1 + B: «Timon (son) of Tetartos: twelfth phratry.»

A2 + B: «Mazan (son) of Sosias: twelfth phratry.»

The token was reused for another member of the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

φράτρα (B.1-2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

88. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8667; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 30 × (106) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

'Red' chi in the form of a trident.

Side A

[---]λος Δεινομάχῳ ·

Side B

[τετ]άρτα ἐπὶ δ[έ]κα.

Cordano 1992, 40 no. 19.

«[...]los (son) of Deinomachos: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

89. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8668; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 26 × (102) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

[---]ΟΠ[.]ΑΑ[.]ΚΡΑ[.]ΑΑ

Cordano 1992, 40 no. 20.

90. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8669; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both left and right. Broken into two joining fragments. 30 × (70) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ν Μο[ί]ριος ·

Side B

[τετά]ρτα ἐ[πὶ δ]έ[κα].

Cordano 1992, 40 no. 21.

«[...]n (son) of Moiris: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

91. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8670; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 24 × (67) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[---]οδάμῶ.

Cordano 1992, 40 no. 22.

«[...] (son) of [...]odamos.»

92. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8671; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 29 × (81) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, isosceles-triangle delta, nu leaning towards the right, tailed rho, four-bar sigma, 'red' chi in the form of a trident.

Side A

Σικανὸς

Ἀρχονίδα

Side B

νέτας.

IGASM II 131 (ph., pl. xxxvi.1-2); Cordano 1992, 41 no. 23; IGASM II² 126.8 (ph., pl. xxxvi.1); IGDS II 46.23.

«Sikanos (son) of Archonidas, of the last (phratry).»

νήτος (B).

Bettarini 2015, 292.

93. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8672; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × 130 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta in the form of an encircled upright cross.

Side A

Θεαρίδας
Βραχύλλῶ

Side B

ἠενάτας.

IGASM II 132; Cordano 1992, 41 no. 24; *IGASM* II² 126.9; *IGDS* II 46.24; Schirripa 2014, 144 (ph. of side A, fig. 3).

«Thearidas (son) of Brachyllos, of the ninth (phratry).»

94. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8673; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left (side B). 40 × (103) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. *Paragraphos* (A).

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Εὐάγγελος – Σίμῶ ·

Side B

[ὀγδ]όα φράτρα.

IGASM II 133; Cordano 1992, 41 no. 25; *IGASM* II² 126.10.

«Euangelos (son) of Simos: eighth phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

95. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8674; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 35 × 65 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Εὐκλέτα<ς> Ἀσάρῳ ·

Side B

ἑκτα φράτρα.

Cordano 1992, 42 no. 26; *IGDS* II 46.26.

«Eukletas (son) of Asaros: sixth phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

96. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8675; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 28 × (123) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the text on the reverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Νικόμαχος Σίμῳ · *h*ενδε-
κάτα φράτρα, πράτα τρια-
κάς, *h*εβ[δ]έμα *h*ικάς.

Side B

IGASM II 134; Cordano 1992, 42 no. 27; *IGASM* II² 126.11; *IGDS* II 46.27.

A: «Nikomachos (son) of Simos: eleventh phratry, first triakas, seventh hikas.»

φράτρα (A.2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

97. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8676; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Only six pieces remain, of which three contain single letters. Dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

'Red' chi in the form of a trident.

frg. a

[---]X[---]

frg. b

[---]E[---]

frg. c

[---]N[---]

Cordano 1992, 42 no. 28.

98. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8677; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 19 × (97) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Text 1

Κυλοῖδ[ῖδα]ς Ἀντ[ιό]-
χῶ.

Text 2

[Ἡα]λίας [Ἄ]γυράνῶ.

2 Ἀλίας Cordano; Ἡαλίας scripsi.

Cordano 1992, 42–3 no. 29.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

1: «Kylōidas (son) of Antiochos.»

2: «Halias (son) of Agyranos.»

99. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8678; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 27 × (45) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Closed het, theta in the form of an encircled upright cross, phi in the form of an encircled vertical.

ΗΕΛΘΕ[---]

ΦΥ[---].

Cordano 1992, 43 no. 30.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144.

100. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8679; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × 119 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the text on the obverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]νιος [Ξέ]νῶνος

Side B

[-----].

Cordano 1992, 43 no. 31.

«[...]nios (son) of Xenon [...].»

101. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8680; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 25 × (71) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

'Red' xi in the form of a cross.

Side A

Σόστρατος Ξ[---].

Side B

τετάρτα <ξ>πὶ δέκα.

Cordano 1992, 43 no. 32.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144.

«Sostratos (son) of X[...]: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

102. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8681; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Two fragments remain, of which the first is inscribed. 20 × 65 × ? mm (frg. a) + 22 × 47 × ? mm (frg. b); ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Tailed rho (1) and rho without tail (2).

Πρατόλ[---]

Ἄνδροσκ[ύλῶ].

1 Πρατόλ[αος uel Πρατόλ[οχος Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 43–4 no. 33.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 145, 149.

«Pratol[...] (son) of Androskylos.»

103. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8682; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Dimensions not given.

[---]O[---]

Cordano 1992, 44 no. 34.

104. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8683; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 26 × (32) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, with the final sigma inscribed in boustrophedon.

[---]έμονο-

ς.

Cordano 1992, 44 no. 35.

«[...] (son) of [...]emon.»

105. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8685; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 22 × 116 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Δόξιος Αἴσχρο<νο>ς ·

Side B

[φ]ράτ[α] πέ[νπ]τα.

Cordano 1992, 44 no. 37.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147, 149.

«Doxos (son) of Aischron: fifth phratry.»

φράτα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

πένπτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

106. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8686; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 34 × (71) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ς Συχαίῶ

Side B

[--- φρ]άτρας –

Cordano 1992, 44–5 no. 38.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 145.

«[...]s (son) of Sychaios, of the [...] phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

107. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8687; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 32 × (59) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Two-dot interpunct.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[---]ας ∶ Στασία.

Cordano 1992, 45 no. 39.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 145.

«[...]as (son) of Stasias.»

108. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8688; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 22 × 125 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta in the form of an encircled upright cross.

Ταυ[ρέα]ς

Θεοδ[ό]ρου.

1 Ταύ[ρειο]ς uel Ταυ[ρικό]ς Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 45 no. 40.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144–5, 149.

«Taureas (son) of Theodoros.»

Note the Ionic genitive Θεοδόρου, instead of the expected Θεοδόρῳ. For a similar case from this set of tokens, see **208**.

109. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8689; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 25 × (50) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice in the case of the obverse, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

[---]ῶν Καλαΐκῳ.

Text 2

Σάκις

[Π]ολυκλέος.

Side B

[---ῶν] Καλαΐκῳ.

A1. Καλαΐκῳ Cordano; Καλαΐκῳ ex Dubois (2008, 111).

B. Καλαΐκῶ Cordano; Καλαΐκῶ ex Dubois (2008, 111).

Cordano 1992, 45–6 no. 41.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147–8.

A1: «[...]on (son) of Kalaïkos.»

B: «[...]on (son) of Kalaïkos.»

A2: «Sakis (son) of Polykles.»

The individual mentioned on A1 and B is probably the same.

Καλαΐκος (A1, B).

Dubois 2008, 111.

110. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8690; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 37 × 95 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with crossbar slanting either to the left (A) or to the right (B), closed het, theta with central dot, nu leaning towards the right, rhomboid omicron, tailed rho, four-bar sigma.

Side A

Ἡἔρακλει[ος]

θέστῶνος

Side B

ἠενάτας.

IGASM II 135 (ph., pl. xxxvi.3–4); Cordano 1992, 46 no. 42; IGASM II² 126.12 (ph., pl. xxxvi.2); Schirripa 2014, 144, 149 (ph. of side A, fig. 2).

«Herakleios (son) of Theston, of the ninth (phratry).»

111. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8691; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 28 × 95 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, semi-rhomboid gamma, isosceles-triangle delta, nu leaning towards the right, tailed rho, V-shaped epsilon, ‘red’ chi in the form of a trident.

Side A

Πύρριχο[ς]

Νικοφάν[εος] ·

Side B

∇ ὀγδόα.

A. 2 Νικοφάν[ῶς? Arena; Νικοφάν[εος Cordano.

IGASM II 136 (ph., pl. xxxvii.1-2); Cordano 1992, 46 no. 43; IGASM II² 126.13 (ph., pl. xxxvii.1).

«Pyrrhichos (son) of Nikophanes: eighth (phratry).»

112. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8692; *non uidi*).

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Lunate gamma, isosceles-triangle delta.

Unpublished.

Cf. Cordano 1992, 46 no. 44.

113. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8693; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 34 × (55) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta with central dot.

Side A

Θέῶν

Νίκιο[ς] ·

Side B

τερτάτα{α}

ἀπὸ νεάτα[ς] ·

τετάρτα

δεκάτ[α].

A. 2 Νικίῳ[υ] Cordano; Νίκιο[ς] Dubois, Del Monaco.

Cordano 1992, 47 no. 45; IGDS II 46.45.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 146, 148-9.

«Theon (son) of Nikis: fourth (phratry) from the last; fourteenth (phratry).»

Νῆκις (A.2).

Dubois in *BE* 1992, 592.

τέταρτος (B.3), τρίτατος (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

νέατος (B.2).

Bettarini 2015, 292.

114. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8694; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 31 × (60) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Πυρι[---]

Σίμῶ ·

Side B

φράτρ[α]

ἥεκτα.

Cordano 1992, 47 no. 46.

«Pyri[...] (son) of Simos: sixth phratry.»

φράτρα (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

115. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8695; *non uidi*).

Unpublished.

Cf. Cordano 1992, 47 no. 47.

The tablet has not yet been unrolled due to its poor condition, but the word πένπτ[α] can be read on the outer part. The individual on the token thus belongs to the fifth phratry.

πένπτος.

Schirripa 2014, 147.

116. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8696; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 25 × (35) × ? mm; ? g.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[---]μοϛ

Cordano 1992, 47 no. 48.

117. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8697; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 34 × (37) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ιδαϛ

Side B

[---]αϛ.

Cordano 1992, 48 no. 49a.

118. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8698; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 35 × (45) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[---]ένονο/ϛ\.

Cordano 1992, 48 no. 49b.

«[...] (son) of [...]enon.»

119. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8699; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 16 × 67 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Ζευξίας Εὐδ-

πίδα·

Side B

δυῶ(δεκάτα).

Cordano 1992, 48 no. 50.

«Zeuxias (son) of Euopidas: twelfth (phratry).»

120. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8700; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Closed het, maybe without the crossbar.

[---]H[---]

Cordano 1992, 48 no. 51.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 145.

121. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8701; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 27 × (60) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ος

[---]ονος

Side B

[ὀγδ]όας.

Cordano 1992, 48 no. 52.

«[...]os (son) of [...]on, of the eighth (phratry).»

122. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8702; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 26 × (100) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Rho without tail.

[Hίπ]παρχος Ἀθά-
[ν]ιος.

Cordano 1992, 49 no. 53.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144.

«Hipparchos (son) of Athanis.»

123. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8704; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 31 × (95) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[Σι]κανός
[Ἀπ]ελλίδωνος

Side B

τετάρτας
ἐπὶ δέκα.

Cordano 1992, 49 no. 55.

«Sikanos (son) of Apellion, of the fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

124. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8705; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both right and left. 32 × (35) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 2

Σ[ὸ]σία[ς ---]
τρίτα[ς]
ἀπὸ νέ[τας].

Text 1

[---]τια

Side B

[τρί]τας

[ἀπό] νέτα[ς].

[τέ]θνα[κε].

Cordano 1992, 49–50 no. 56.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 146, 148.

A1 + B: «[...] (son) of [...]tias, of the third (phratry) from the last. He has died.»

A2: «Sosias [...], of the third (phratry) from the last.»

The token was reused for another member of the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse. In the former text, the verb on B 3 was inscribed at a later stage indicating that the holder had passed away.

125. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8707; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 34 × (87) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Three-bar 'blue' xi.

Side A

[..]ρο[..]ς Ξενοφ-

[ὄ]ντος ·

Side B

[τε]τ[ά]ρτα ἐ[πὶ δέκ]α.

IGASM II 137; Cordano 1992, 50 no. 58; IGASM II² 126.14.

Cf. Dubois 2008, 103 fn. 8; Schirripa 2014, 139, 143–4, 149.

«[...]s (son) of Xenophon: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

126. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8708; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Three small fragments remain. Dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Closed het.

frg. a

[---]KAΦ[---]

frg. b

[---]N[---]

frg. c

[---]A[---]

[---]H[---]

Cordano 1992, 50 no. 59.

127. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8709; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both right and left. 34 × (83) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the reverse. The text on side A is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[-----]

Side B

Text 1

[τε]τά[ρ]τας [ἐπι]

[δ]έκα [φ]ράτ[ρας]

Text 2

Σόστρατος Σο[---].

B1 2 φ]ράτ[ρας Arena; φ]ράτ[ρα Cordano.

IGASM II 138; Cordano 1992, 50–1 no. 60; IGASM II² 126.15.

A + B1: «[...], of the fourteenth phratry.»

B2 + B1: «Sostratos (son) of So[...], of the fourteenth phratry.»

The indication of the phratry on B1 was kept for the new holder of the token (B2): both the former and the latter belonged to the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

τέταρτος (B1.1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

φράτρα (B1.2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

128. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8710; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left (B). 34 × (70) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse, turned over along the vertical axis. The remains of the older text does not allow any reading.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta with central dot.

Side A

Text 1

[-----]

Text 2

Θεαρίδης Ποδ[---]

Side B

[---]ας ἀπὸ νέ(τας).

B. 1 τρί[τ]ας uel τετάρ[τ]ας.

Cordano 1992, 51 no. 61.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 149.

A1 + B: «[...], of the [third or fourth] (phratry) from the last.»

A2 + B: «Thearidas (son) of Pod[...], of the [third or fourth] (phratry) from the last.»

The indication of the phratry on B was kept for the new holder of the token (A2): both the former and the latter belonged to the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

129. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8711; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 33 × (126) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Ἡ[ππ]αρῖνος

[---]σαίῶ

Side B

[---]ς ἐπὶ δέκα.

B. 1 τρίτα]ς uel τετάρτα]ς.

Cordano 1992, 51 no. 62.

«Hipparinos (son) of [...]saivos, of the [thirteenth or fourteenth] (phratry).»

Ἴππαρῖνος (A.1).

Dubois 2008, 111.

130. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8712; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. (20) × (88) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

ἩἘρακλειδ[ας]

Εὐὴόρμῶ.

Side B

[---]OK[---]

HE[---]TY

Cordano 1992, 51-2 no. 63.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 145.

A: «Herakleidas (son) of Euhormos.»

131. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8713; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 27 × 111 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, with l. 2 of side A in boustrophedon.

Alpha with central dot.

Side A

Εὐκλῆς Ἡερμαίῶ · δεκάλιτ-

ρον·

Side B

τετ[ά]ρτας ἐπὶ δέκα.

Cordano 1992, 52 no. 64; *IGDS* II 46.64.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 143–4, 148.

«Eukles (son) of Hermaios, of the fourteenth (phratry). Piece of ten litrae.»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

132. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8714; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 28 × 121 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse. The older text is however illegible.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

[-----]

Text 2

Ζοῖλος Πολεμά[ρ]χῶ

Side B

δωδεκάτας φάτρας.

IGASM II 139; Cordano 1992, 52 no. 65; *IGASM* II² 126.16; *IGDS* II 46.65.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147, 149.

A1 + B: «[...], of the twelfth phratry.»

A2 + B: «Zoilos (son) of Polemarchos, of the twelfth phratry.»

The token was reused for another member of the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

φάτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

133. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8715; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 20 × (85) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the text on the reverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Γλαυκίας
Εὐκλέτα{α}

Side B

[-----].

Cordano 1992, 52 no. 66; *IGDS* II 46.66.

«Glaukias (son) of Eukletas. [...]»

134. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8716; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are five extant fragments, of which one is inscribed. Dimensions not given.

[---]ON[---]

Cordano 1992, 52 no. 67.

135. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8717; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 34 × (70) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Εὐχάρμος Θ[---]

Side B

ἠενάτας.

Cordano 1992, 53 no. 68.

«Eucharmos (son) of Th[...], of the ninth (phratry).»

136. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8718; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 26 × 125 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Closed het (without crossbar in A1 2?).

Side A

Text 1

Δίῶν Νεμοναίῳ
ἡενάτας φράτας.

Text 2

Δίῶν Ν^ηεμοναίῳ ἐν<ά>τας φ-
άτ[ρ]ας, τρ[ί]τας τριακάδος.

Side B

ἡεν/ά\τα φράτρα · δέκα λίτραι.

A2. 1 Μεμοναίῳ Cordano, Dubois; Ν^ηεμοναίῳ Schirripa | ἐν<ά>τας Cordano; ἐν[ά]τας Dubois.

B. ἡενάτα Cordano; ἡενάτας Dubois.

Cordano 1992, 53 no. 69, 82, 84; IGDS II 46.69; Schirripa 2014, 145–6, 148–9 (ph., fig. 4).

A1: «Dion (son) of Nemonaios, of the ninth phratry.»

A2: «Dion (son) of Nemonaios, of the ninth phratry, of the third triakas.»

B: «Ninth phratry: ten litrae.»

The token was reused for the same individual.

φράτρα (B), φάτρα (A2.1–2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

137. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8719; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × (60) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, with l. 2 of text B 2 in boustrophedon.

Side A

Text 1

Φάυλλο[ς ---] ·

Text 2

ϠΔΔΔΔ ⊕
[ἡενάτα φρ]άτρα

Side B

Text 1

ηενάτα.

Text 2

[---]ς Ματρο-
δόρῶ ·

Cordano 1992, 53–4 no. 70.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147–8.

A1 + B1: «Phayllos [...]: ninth (phratry).»

B2 + A2: «[...]s (son) of Matrodoros: [ninth] phratry.»

The phratry in the second text can be restored thanks to the fact that tokens were always reused inside the same phratry.

φράτρα (A2.2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

Ματρόδωρος (B2.1–2).

Dubois 2008, 111.

138. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8720; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 28 × (61) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

Π<α>σίφυγος Φιντ[ία] ·

Text 2

[τετά]ρτα ἐπὶ δέκα.

Side B

Text 1

τε[τάρτα ἐπ]ὶ δέκα.

Text 2

[Πασίφυγ]ος Φιντία ·

Cordano 1992, 54 no. 71.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A1 + B1: «Pasiphygos (son) of Phintias: fourteenth (phratry).»

B2 + A2: «Pasiphygos (son) of Phintias: fourteenth (phratry).»

The token was reused for the same individual.

τέταρτος (A2; B1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

139. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8721; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 20 × 68 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the text on the reverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Στράτῶν, Ἐρά-
τῶν ἠυιός

Side B

[-----].

Cordano 1992, 54–5 no. 72; *IGDS* II 46.72.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147.

«Straton, his son Eraton [...].»

140. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8722; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 29 × (62) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]λις Σίδωνος·

Side B

[τετ]άρτα ἐπὶ δ-
[έκα] ○ Δ

Cordano 1992, 55 no. 73.

«[...]lis (son) of Sion: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

141. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8723; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 28 × (88) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the reverse, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

'Red' xi in the form of a cross.

Side A

Ξενοκράτῆς Α[---]

Side B

Text 1

ΤΑΚ[.]ΔΟΣ

Text 2

δευτέρως φάτρα[ς].

Cordano 1992, 55 no. 74.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 149.

A + B2: «Xenokrates (son) of A[...], of the second phratry.»

φάτρα (B.2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

142. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8724; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × 82 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot.

Side A

Εὐαρχίδας Καλλ[ι]σ[θ]ένεο/ς\ .

Side B

ἠπάτα.

IGASM II 140; Cordano 1992, 55 no. 75; IGASM II² 126.17; IGDS II 46.75; Schirripa 2014, 143–4, 148 (ph., fig. 1).

«Euarchidas (son) of Kallisthenes: last (phratry).»

143. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8725; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 38 × (125) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Ἀρχέας Με[ν]άν[δρο]

Side B

πέμπτα.

Cordano 1992, 56 no. 76.

«Archeas (son) of Menandros: fifth (phratry).»

πέμπτος (B.1).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

144. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8726; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet in the form of a strip. Broken into two fragments: 20 × 15 × ? mm + 20 × 59 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta with central dot.

Γελ[---] Ἐπισθένης.

Γέλ[δ]ον uel Γέλ[δ]ίος Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 56 no. 77.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 147, 149.

«Gel[on or -oios] (son) of Episthenes.»

145. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8727; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × 105 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Χ[εἰ]λίνοϲ Σίμοϲ ·

Side B

ἠογδ<ό>α.

Cordano 1992, 56 no. 78.

«Cheilinos (son) of Simos: eighth (phratry).»

146. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8728; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 24 × 117 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ξένων Κορκυραῖοϲ.

Cordano 1992, 56–7 no. 79.

«Xenon (son) of Korkyraios.»

Κορκυραῖοϲ = Κερκυραῖοϲ. EN used as a PN.

Dubois 2008, 111.

147. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8729; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 29 × 112 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, D-shaped delta, open het, mu in the form of two lambdas, nu leaning towards the right, pi with two equal hastae, four-bar sigma.

Side A

Αἰνῆσίδαμοϲ Π-
ασίλλῶ

Side B

ἠενδεκάταϲ.

IGASM II 141 (ph., pl. xxxvii.3–4); Cordano 1992, 57 no. 80; IGASM II² 126.18 (ph., pl. xxxvii.2); IGDS II 46.80.

«Ainesidamos (son) of Pasillos, of the eleventh (phratry).»

148. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8730; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 27 × (75) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar (A 1; B) and alpha with crossbar slanting to the right (A 2), isosceles-triangle delta, theta in the form of an encircled upright cross, pi with a shorter right vertical, four-bar sigma, V-shaped epsilon.

Side A

[---]υς Εὐκλείδα.

τέθνακε.

Side B

[τετ]άρ[τ]ας ἐπὶ δέκα.

B τετ]άρ[τ]ας Cordano, Schirripa; τετάρτας Dubois.

Cordano 1992, 57 no. 81; *IGDS* II 46.81; Schirripa 2014, 142, 144, 146 (ph., fig. 6).

«[...]υς (son) of Eukleidas, of the fourteenth (phratry). He has died.»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

149. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8731; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 36 × 130 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Νικόδαμος Παρμενεί-

δα

Side B

τετάρτας ἐπὶ δέκα.

Cordano 1992, 57 no. 82a.

«Nikodamos (son) of Parmeneidas, of the fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

150. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8732; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 31 × (84) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side B

[---]ἔσα[ρ]χος

[---]εστράτῶ·

Side A

Text 2

τετάρτα ἐπὶ δέκα.

Text 1

[---]ας

[---]νος

Cordano 1992, 57–8 no. 82b.

A1: «[...]as (son) of [...]n.»

B + A2: «[...]esarchos (son) of [...]estratos: fourteenth (phratry).»

τέταρτος (A2).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

151. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8733; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 31 × (125) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

'Red' xi in the form of a cross.

Side A

Ξένος Ἐξάκιος

Side B

φράτρας ηενδεκ[άτας].

Cordano 1992, 58 no. 83; *IGDS* II 46.83.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144.

«Xenos (son) of Exakis, of the eleventh phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

152. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8734; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. Broken into two fragments: 30 × 50 + 42 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Ἄρατο[ς ---]φαντίδα

Side B

τρίτας ἐπὶ δ[έκα] φράτρας.

Cordano 1992, 58 no. 84.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147.

«Aratos (son) of [...]phantidas, of the thirteenth phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

153. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8735; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 25 × (100) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the reverse, turned over along the horizontal axis. *Paragraphos* (B 1).

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta in the form of an encircled upright cross.

Side A

Θρίπαι[νος]

Ἄντιγ[ό]νδ·

Side B

Text 1

ἡέκτα - π[---].

Text 2

Θρίπαιν[ος]

Ἄντ<ι>γόνῶ.

Cordano 1992, 58–9 no. 85.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 148.

A + B1: «Thripainos (son) of Antigonos: sixth (phratry) [...]»

B2: «Thripainos (son) of Antigonos.»

Θρίπαινος (A.1, B2.1).

Manganaro 1994, 90 fn. 26; Dubois 2008, 111.

154. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8737; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. (10) × (18) × ? mm; ? g.

[---]ΟΣ

Cordano 1992, 59 no. 87.

155. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8738; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 21 × (25) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the obverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Side B

τ[---]

ἀπὸ [νέτας].

B. 1 τ[ρίτα- uel τ[ετάρτα-.

Cordano 1992, 59 no. 88.

«[...], of the [third or fourth] (phratry) from the last.»

156. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8739; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 25 × (25) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

TE[---]

AΘ[---]

Side B

[---]ς.

Cordano 1992, 59 no. 89.

157. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8740; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 30 × (20) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ϣάιῶ

Side B

ΠΑ[---]

Cordano 1992, 59 no. 90.

A: «[...] (son) of [...]saios.»

158. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8743; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 27 × (72) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ἰδ[αϣ τ]ἔθνακε

[---]γένεος

Side B

[ηε]νδεκάτας.

Cordano 1992, 60 no. 93.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 146.

«[...]idas (son) of [...]genes, of the eleventh (phratry). He has died.»

159. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8744; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 25 × 117 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[---]κλέος

[---]TPH

Cordano 1992, 60 no. 94.

«[...] (son) of [...]kles [...].»

160. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8745; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both left and right. 20 × (55) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]α[.]ορ[---]

Λ[α]ανδρία ·

Side B

ηγδόα.

Cordano 1992, 60–1 no. 95.

«[...] (son) of Laandrias: eighth (phratry).»

161. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8746; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are three extant fragments, of which one is inscribed: 16 × (67) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Δαμεύχῆς Ν[.]β[---].

Cordano 1992, 61 no. 96.

«Dameuches (son) of N[...].»

Δαμεύχης.

Dubois 2008, 111.

162. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8748; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × 115 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Χρόμιος Γύγα

Side B

τρίτας ἀπὸ νέτα[ς].

Cordano 1992, 61 no. 98; *IGDS* II 46.98.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147.

«Chromios (son) of Gygas, of the third (phratry) from the last.»

νήτος (B).

Bettarini 2015, 292.

163. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8749; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 28 × (50) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[---]μένεος

[--- φρ]άτρας.

2]άτρας Cordano; φρ]άτρας scripsi.

Cordano 1992, 61 no. 99.

«[...] (son) of [...]menes, of the [...] phratry.»

164. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8750; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are two small extant fragments. Dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot.

frg. a

[---]N[---]

[---]άτας

frg. b

[---]ΘΟ[---]

[---]Η[---]

Cordano 1992, 62 no. 100.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 143–4, 148.

165. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8751; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. Dimensions not given. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ξενοκλῆς

Σόσιος.

Cordano 1992, 62 no. 101.

«Xenokles (son) of Sosis.»

166. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8753; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 27 × (56) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the line on the reverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Δι<ο>νύσιος

Side B

[-----]

Cordano 1992, 62 no. 103.

«Dionysios [...].»

167. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8755; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × 84 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

D-shaped delta (B¹) and isosceles-triangle delta (B²).

Side A

Κλεάριστ[ος]

Κάϊϙ̄ο̄ ·

Side B

δεκάτα · Δ (δεκάλιτρον).

Cordano 1992, 62–3 no. 105; *IGDS* II 46.105.

«Klearistos (son) of Kaikos: tenth (phratry). Piece of ten litrae.»

The abbreviation for *dekalitron* reappears on **82** and **187**.

168. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8756; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 20 × 62 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

τε[τάρ]τα.

Cordano 1992, 63 no. 106.

«Fourth (phratry).»

τέταρτος.

Schirripa 2014, 147.

169. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8757; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. There are four small extant fragments: dimensions not given.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot, D-shaped delta, theta in the form of an encircled upright cross, tailed rho.

frg. a

[---]E[---]

frg. c

[---]Δ[---]

[---]ΕΟΣ[---]	[---]ΘΑ[---]
frg. b	[---]ΗΕ[---]
[---]ΛΟ[---]	frg. d
	[---]Κ[---]
	[---]ΠΙΣ[---]

Cordano 1992, 63 no. 107.
Cf. Schirripa 2014, 143–4, 148.

170. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8758; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 22 × (45) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot (A2.1).

Side A	Side B
Text 1	Text 1
[---]Λ[---]	[---]Σ[---]
Text 2	Text 2
A[---]	ἡέκτ[α].
Ἄγεσ[---]	

Cordano 1992, 63–4 no. 108.
Cf. Schirripa 2014, 143–4, 148.

A2 + B2: «A[...] (son) of Ages[...]: sixth (phratry).»

171. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8759; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. 20 × (77) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta with central dot.

Παιδικὸς Θυ[---]
νεάτας φρά[τας].

Cordano 1992, 64 no. 109.
Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 149.

«Paidikos (son) of Thy[...], of the last phratry.»

νέατος (2).

Bettarini 2015, 292.

φράτα (2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

172. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8760; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 23 × (57) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ἔς ηυιός·

Side B

[--- τρια]κάς.

Cordano 1992, 64 no. 110.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

«[...] his son [...]es: [...] triakas.»

173. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8761; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × 96 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Γελόιος Μέγονος·

Side B

δευ(τέρα).

Cordano 1992, 64 no. 111.

«Geloios (son) of Megon: second (phratry).»

174. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8762; *non uidi*).

Two fragments of the same token. (23) × (10) × ? (a) + 35 × (35) × ? (b) mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta in the form of an encircled upright cross.

Frg. a

Side A

N[---]

T[---]

Side B

A[---]

Frg. b

Side A

[---]NAT[---]

[---]ΘN[---]

Side B

[---]MA[---]

[---]AΘO[---]

Frg. b: A. 2 fort. τέ]θν[ακε Cordano.

Cordano 1992, 64–5 no. 112.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144.

175. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8763; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 32 × (99) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 1

ἑέκτα φράτρα.

Text 2

Δ[ικα]ίαρχος

Ηι[π]πία

Side B

ἑέκτας φράτρας.

Cordano 1992, 65 no. 113.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A1: «[...]: sixth phratry.»

A2 + B: «Dikaiarchos (son) of Hippias, of the sixth phratry.»

The token was reused for another member of the same phratry, as in all instances of reuse.

φράτρα (A1; B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

176. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8764; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 32 × (110) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]σιδάμῶ

Side B

[---]ά[τ]ας φρ[άτρ]ας.

A Αἰνῆ]σιδάμῶ dubit. Cordano in comm.

B δεκ]ά[τ]ας uel ἐνδεκ]ά[τ]ας uel δωδεκ]ά[τ]ας Cordano in comm.; etiam τετρ]ά[τ]ας.

Cordano 1992, 65 no. 114.

«[...] (son) of [...]sidamos, of the [...] phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

177. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8765; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 25 × 100 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the reverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Σιλ[α]νὸς Φάῶ[νος]

Side B

Text 1

ν[εά]τας.

Text 2

Σιλα[ν]ὸς Φάῶνος

νε[άτα]ς φράτρας.

Cordano 1992, 65–6 no. 115; *IGDS* II 46.115.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

A + B1: «Silanos (son) of Phaon, of the last (phratry).»

B2: «Silanos (son) of Phaon, of the last phratry.»

The token was reused for the same individual.

φράτρα (B2.2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

178. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8767; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × (50) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

ΗΕΣΑΡ[---]

Μ+Δ

Side B

πέν[πτα].

Cordano 1992, 66 no. 117.

«[...]»: fifth (phratry).»

πένπτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

179. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8788; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right (B). 25 × (49) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Πυρ[ρί]αζ·

Side B

ἑέκτα φρά[τρα].

Cordano 1992, 66 no. 118a.

«Pyrrhios: sixth phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

180. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8789; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are two extant fragments, of which the first is inscribed: 17 × 28 × ? mm + 30 × 24 × ? mm; ? g.

[---]ET[---]

Cordano 1992, 66 no. 118b.

181. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8790; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 26 × (17) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Text 2

[---]EK[---]

[---]TA[---]

Text 1

Εὐ[---].

Side B

τρίτα.

Cordano 1992, 66-7 no. 119.

A1 + B: «Eu[...]: third (phratry).»

182. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8791; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 26 × (25) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Text 1

πέμ[πτας].

Text 2

[---]ος
[Μακ]αρτάτῶ
[πέμπτ]ας.

2. 2 [---]αρτάτῶ Cordano; Μακ]αρτάτῶ scripsi || 3 [---]ας Cordano; πέμπτ]ας scripsi.

Cordano 1992, 67 no. 120.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 148.

1: «[...], of the fifth (phratry).»

2: «[...]os (son) of Makartatos, of the fifth (phratry).»

The token was certainly reused for another member of the same phratry, as in all other instances of reuse.

πέμπτος (1; 2.3).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

183. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8792; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 33 × (23) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ΛΟΝ[---].

Side B

[πέ]νπτ[α].

Cordano 1992, 67 no. 121.

«[...]: fifth (phratry).»

πένπτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

184. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8793; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 27 × (55) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ατος

[---]vō

Side B

[ὀγ]δόας.

Cordano 1992, 67 no. 122.

«[...]atos (son) of [...]nos, of the eighth (phratry).»

185. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8794; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at one side. 22 × (95) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Text 1

Ξενόλυτ[ος ---]

Text 2

[---]TEATION

Cordano 1992, 67–8 no. 123.

1: «Xenolytos [...].»

Ξενόλυτος (1).

Dubois 2008, 112.

186. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8795; *non uidi*).

Unpublished.

Cf. Cordano 1992, 68 no. 124.

187. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8796; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left (A). 28 × (38) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Side A

[---]ΤΑΛ

[---]ΛΟ

Side B

Δ (δεκάλιτρον).

Cordano 1992, 68 no. 125.

B: «Piece of ten litrae.»

The abbreviation for *dekalitron* reappears on **82** and **167**.

188. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8797; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × (53) × ? mm; ? g.

Unpublished.

Cf. Cordano 1992, 68 no. 126.

189. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8798; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 20 × (75) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot (A1).

Side A

Text 1

[---]Ις Πυρρία ·

Text 2

ΟΠΕ+ΑΡΑΣ Σιμ[---] ·

Side B

[---] φρά[τρα].

A2. Ὅπε++++ Cordano; ΟΠΕ+ΑΡΑΣ legi | Σίμ[δ̄ uel Σιμ[ία Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 68–9 no. 127.

Cf. Dubois 2008, 103 fn. 8; Schirripa 2014, 139, 143–4, 148–9.

A1 + B: «[...]is (son) of Pyrrhias: [...] phratry.»

A2 + B: «[...] (son) of Sim[...] phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

190. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8799; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 32 × (25) × ? mm; ? g.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Tailed rho, V-shaped epsilon.

[---]PY[---]

Cordano 1992, 69 no. 128.

191. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8800; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. (23) × (86) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Κόρειος

Ἀπολλῶ[νίδα]

Side B

τρίτας ἐ[πί δέκα]·

ΔΔΔΔ[---].

Cordano 1992, 69 no. 129.

«Koreios (son) of Apollonidas, of the thirteenth (phratry). [...] pieces of ten litrae.»

Κόρειος (A.1).

Dubois 2008, 112.

192. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8801; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 30 × (67) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the signs on the obverse are illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Side B

[---]α φράτρα.

Cordano 1992, 69 no. 130a.

«[...] phratry.»

φράτρα (B).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

193. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8802; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip, broken away at the left. 22 × (25) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ος

[---]α

Side B

[---]NT[---]

Cordano 1992, 69–70 no. 130b.

A: «[...]os (son) of [...]as.»

194. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8803; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 38 × 125 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, lunate gamma, isosceles-triangle delta, closed het, nu leaning to the right, pi with a shorter right vertical, four-bar sigma, V-shaped epsilon.

Side A

[Λ]ε{π}π[τ]ίνας,

Κέφαλος

ἠυῖός·

Side B

ἠογδόα.

Cordano 1992, 70 no. 131; *IGDS* II 46.131; Schirripa 2014, 148 (ph., fig. 8).

«Leptinas, his son Kephalos: eighth (phratry).»

195. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8804; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 20 × (122) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even though the reverse is illegible.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Σῶσί[α]ς Ηιμεραῖῶ

Side B

Cordano 1992, 70 no. 132; *IGDS* II 46.132.

«Sosias (son) of Himeraios [...].»

196. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8805; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both right and left. 20 × (55) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

[-?- 'Εξ]ακεστί[δα- -?-]

Cordano 1992, 70 no. 133.

«[...?] Exakestidas [...?].»

197. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8806; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both right and left. 30 × (51) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

V-shaped upsilon.

Side A

[---]ΘΥΝ[---]

Side B

[--- ἐπὶ δ]έκα.

B. τρίτα uel τετάρτα.

Cordano 1992, 71 no. 134.

«[...] thirteenth or fourteenth] (phratry).»

198. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8807–8; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at both right and left. There are two extant fragments: 30 × 30 × ? mm + 30 × 40 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Theta in the form of an encircled upright cross.

Side A

[---]Ι[---]ΟΣ[---]

τέθ[ν]ακε ·

Side B

[τ]ετάρ[τα ἐ]πὶ δέκα.

Cordano 1992, 71 no. 135–6.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 144, 146.

«[...] : fourteenth (phratry). He has died.»

τέταρτος (B).

Schirripa 2014, 147.

199. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8809; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. There are two extant fragments, of which the second bears one letter: 20 × 10 × ? mm + 10 × 8 × ? mm; ? g.

[---]Α[---]

Cordano 1992, 71 no. 137.

200. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8810; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 20 × (36) × ? mm; ? g.

[---]Δ[---]

Cordano 1992, 72 no. 138.

201. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8811; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are two small extant fragments: 15 × 30 × ? mm (frg. a) + 15 × 25 × ? mm (frg. b); ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Frg. a

Side A

[---]ΛΙ[---]

[---]ΤΕ[---]

Side B

[---]ΣΙ[---]

[---]ΙΝ[---]

Frg. b

Side A

[---]Ν[---]

Side B

[---]Ο[---]

Cordano 1992, 72 no. 139.

202. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8812; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the left. 27 × (87) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]ν Ἀρμοδίῳ

Side B

[---]τας ἐπὶ δέκα

[φράτρ]ας.

B. 1 τρί]τας uel τετάρ]τας Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 72 no. 140.

Cf. Schirripa 2014, 147.

«[...]n (son) of Armodios, of the [thirteenth or fourteenth] phratry.»

φράτρα (B.2).

Schirripa 2014, 148.

203. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8813; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are three small extant fragments: 10 × 15 × ? mm (frg. a) + 15 × 25 × ? mm (frg. b) + 10 × 15 × ? mm (frg. c); ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

frg. a

[---]A[---]

frg. b

[---]M[---]

frg. c

Side A

[---]NI[---]

Side B

[---]Λ[---]

Cordano 1992, 72 no. 141.

204. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8814; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are two extant fragments, of which the first is inscribed: 25 × 40 × ? mm + 20 × 20 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

Δαμέ[αζ]

Ἐπι{σ}στά[σιοζ]

[---]τετ[---]

Side B

Δαμέ[αζ]

A. 1 Δαμέ[ῶν Cordano in comm. || 2 Ἐπι{σ}στά[σίῳ Cordano in comm.

Cordano 1992, 73 no. 142.

A: «Dameas (son) of Epistasis [...]»

B: «Dameas.»

205. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 783; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. Found folded in three layers. 18 × (42) × ? mm; ? g.
Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, closed het, tailed rho.

Side A

ΗἘρακλ[ίδας]

Με[---]·

Side B

Text 2

ἡέκτα.

Text 1

ΗΕ[---]

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 393 no. 147 (ph., fig. 3 a-b).

A + B2: «Heraklidas (son) of Me[...]: sixth (phratry).»

206. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 777; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 35 × (23) × 3 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Two-dot interpunct.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, rhomboid omicron, four-bar sigma.

[---]ος ∶ Κλ[---]

[---]ΑΣΦ[---]

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 394–5 no. 150 (ph., fig. 4).

207. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 778; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. Found folded in four layers. 21 × 70 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with crossbar slanting to the right, digamma, rho without tail, four-bar sigma, 'red' xi in the form of a cross.

Side A

Ἐφπράσξενος

Σι[---]

Side B

[---]E[---]

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 395–6 no. 151 (ph., fig. 5 a–b).

«Eupraxenos (son) of Si[...].»

208. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 773; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away at the right. Folded in five layers, even though the external one was already lost when found. 28 × (90) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, isosceles-triangle delta, theta with central dot, mu in the form of two lambdas, nu leaning towards the right, pi with two equal hastae, four-bar sigma, V-shaped (A2.1) and Y-shaped (A2.2) epsilon.

Side A

Text 1

Text 2

Μελάμπου[ς]

Εὐπο[λ]είδεος

τεθνακός

Side B

ἐνάτας.

A2. 1 Μελάμπο[υς] Cordano; Μελάμπο[υς] legi.

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 396–7 no. 152 (ph., fig. 6 a–b).

A2 + B: «Melampous (son) of Eupoleides, dead, of the ninth (phratry).»

Μελάμπους (A2 1). This would be, after Θεοδ[ό]ρου (108), the second instance of a Ionic form in the whole set of public tokens from Kamarina.

209. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 774; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. The extant fragment was folded in five layers. 30 × (60) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides. Two-dot interpunct (B2 1).

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, D-shaped delta, theta with central dot, nu leaning towards the right, pi with a shorter right vertical, four-bar sigma, V-shaped epsilon.

Side A

Text 1

E+Υ[---]

Text 2

Φειδός[τρατος ---]

Side B

Text 1

Text 2

[---]ς ἰ Εὐθοίνῳ

[---] ἄ{ι}πὸ νεάταν (sic).

A1-2. Εὐθειρος Cordano || A1. E+Υ[legi || A2. Φειδός[τρατος legi.

B2. 1 Εὐθειρο]ς Cordano | Εὐθοίνου Cordano; Εὐθοίνῳ legi || 2 τετάρτα] Cordano; τρίτα] uel τετάρτα].

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 397-8 no. 153 (ph., fig. 6 a-b).

A2: «Pheidostratos [...].»

B2: «[...]s (son) of Euthoinos, of the [third or fourth] (phratry) from the last.»

210. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 775; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. It is one of the segments of a folded token: 32 × (30) × ? mm; ? g. Remains of texts on both sides.

Side A

Side B

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 399 no. 154.

211. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 776; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary strip. 35 × (20) × ? mm; ? g. Remains of a text on one side.

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 399 no. 155.

212. Public token.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. There are two joining fragments, originally folded in four layers. 28 × (60) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, mu in the form of two lambdas, tailed rho, four-bar sigma, 'red' chi in the form of a trident.

Ἀριστόμαχος Μ[---].

Cordano and Di Stefano 2017, 399 no. 156–7 (ph., fig. 8 a–b).

«Aristomachos (son) of M[...].»

213. Incertum.

Found among the public tokens from the temple of Athena.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8652; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. 95 × 63 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Closed het.

500–450.

ΝΤΑΙΝ

[-----]

[-----]

ΚΕΑΣΘ Θράσος Ἐμ-

5 μενίδας δορῑ
 στονφῶν̄ χαπ-
 άντῶν̄ ἐστὶ̄ hu-
 πέρτατος ἀκίδ-
 ῶν.

1 TAIN Cordano; ἩΤΑΙΝ Dubois || 4 κέας Cordano; ΚΕΑΣ Dubois || 5-6 Δορι|στόνφῶν Cassio apud Cordano; δορῑ |
στονφῶν Dubois || 8-9 ἀεῖδ|ῶν Cordano; ἀκίδ|ῶν Dubois.

Cordano 1992, 34-5 no. 6; Cassio 1994 (ph., pl. 1); *IGDS* II 47.
Cf. Wilson 2007, 352 fn. 5.

«(...) the Emmenida Thrasys, with his spear, is the uppermost of all arrow boasters.»

The function of this inscription is unclear. Cassio suggests that the author may have wanted to place on record a victory in some kind of competition, but it is a mystery how the tablet has ended up in the λάρναξ containing the public tokens.

214. *Incertum.*

Found among the public tokens from the temple of Athena.

Scoglitti, Museo archeologico regionale di Kamarina (inv. no. 8706; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on top. 50 × 40 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500-450.

ΟΣΣΚΥ
Νικίας

Cordano 1992, 50 no. 57.

«[...] Nikias.»

The nature of this text remains uncertain.

215-225. *Curses.*

The following curses come from the necropolis at Passo Marinaro.

215. *Curse.*

IsicDef 24 = 59

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 19439; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 24 × 115 × ? mm (Orsi); ? g. Inscribed on both sides. The sheet was pierced with a nail.

Doric Greek. 'Red' Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, but at least side A might have been spelled backwards.

Possible 'red' chi in the form of a trident.

500–400.

Side A

Ἀχα[ῑ]κός
Αἰν[-c.2-]ος

Side B

[---]ΛΕΜΑ

A. 1 Σόκα Χα Cordano, Arena; ΑΨΑΚΟΣ dubit. López Jimeno; Ἀχα[ῑ]κός legi || 2 Σό[κα] Νιλ Cordano, Arena; ΑΙΝ[.]ΟΣ dubit. López Jimeno; Αἰν[-c.2-]ος legi.

Orsi 1904, 922–5 no. 2 (dr. of side A, fig. 120), with notes by A. Olivieri; Pace 1927, no. 10 (dr. of side A, fig. 66); Cordano 1988, 18–19 no. 2 (dr. of side A, fig. 2.2) [= BE 1990, 860 = SEG xxxviii 937]; TDSG 22 (dr. of side A, fig. 17); IGASM II 148; IGASM II² 133.

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 74 no. 15; Cordano 1984, 48 no. 2 (dr. of side A, fig. 21.2); SGD 85; Curbera 1999, 175 no. 2; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 85; López Jimeno 2001, no. 322.

A: «Achaïkos, Ain[...]*os*.»

The text on side A is a curse against two individuals. The second name could be Ainetos, attested on a contract from Kamarina itself (227).

216. Curse.

IsicDef 26

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 22995; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 50 × 83 × ? mm (Orsi); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Paragraphoi* (ll. 4–5).

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Ναιρογένε̄ς ΦΥ
ΕΤ Εύκλειδα
[Φ]άυλλος Γέλ[ὄν]
ΣΟΝ–Ο Φάνῶνος
5 – Ἀρατίῶ

[ΗΞ]ρακλείδας Νικία

[Σ]κύθας

Λύκ[.]ς.

1 Ναιρογενες Miller, Dubois; Ναιρογένε̄ς Cordano, López Jimeno, Arena | Φυ[---] Miller, Cordano; ΦΥ Dubois, López Jimeno; Φυ(---) Arena || 2 ΕΤ Miller, Dubois, López Jimeno; [..]ετ[.] Cordano, Arena¹; [---] ετ[---] Arena² | Εὐκλείδας Olivieri apud Orsi; Εὐκλείδα[ς] Miller; Εὐκλείδα Cordano, Dubois, López Jimeno, Arena || 3 Μύλλος Wilhelm (1909b, 123); ΑΥΛΟΣ Miller; Αὔλος Cordano, Arena; Φάυλλος Dubois; ΑΥΑΛΟΣ López Jimeno | ΓΕΛ Miller, López Jimeno; Γελ[---] Cordano, Arena; Γέλ[ων] Dubois || 4 ΣΤΩΝ-Ο Φάνωνος Miller, López Jimeno; [..]σὼν – Ὁ[ρ]φάνωνος Cordano, Arena¹; ΣΩΝ-Ο Φάνωνος Dubois; [---]σον Ὁ[ρ]φάνωνος Arena² || 5 – ΑΡΑΤΙΟ Miller, López Jimeno; [---] – Ἀρατίῳ Cordano, Arena; Ἀρατίῳ Dubois, López Jimeno in comm. || 6 Ἡρακλείδας Olivieri apud Orsi, Dubois, López Jimeno in comm.; ΗΞ]ρακλείδας Miller, Cordano, Arena; Ηερακλείδας López Jimeno | Νικία[ς] Olivieri apud Orsi, Miller; Νικία Cordano, Dubois, López Jimeno, Arena || 7 Σ]κύθας Olivieri apud Orsi, Cordano, Dubois, López Jimeno, Arena; Σκύθας Miller || 8 ΛΥΚ[.]Σ Miller; Γ]λύκ[υ]ς Cordano, Arena; Λύκ[ι/ο]ς Dubois; Λύκ[ο]ς López Jimeno.

Orsi 1904, 923–5 no. 3 (dr., fig. 121), with notes by A. Olivieri; Pace 1927, no. 11 (dr., fig. 67); Miller 1973, 151 no. 24; Cordano 1988, 19–20 no. 3 (dr., fig. 2.3) [= BE 1990, 860 = SEG xxxviii 938]; IGDS I 119 (dr.); TDSG 24 (dr., fig. 19); IGASM II 145; IGASM II² 130.

Cf. Jeffery 1955, 74 no. 16; Cordano 1984, 48 no. 3 (dr., fig. 21.3); SGD 86; Curbera 1999, 161–4, 175 no. 3; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 86; López Jimeno 2001, no. 323.

«Nairogenes [...] (son) of Eukleidas, Phaullos, Gelon [...] (son) of Phanon (son) of Aratios, Herakleidas (son) of Nikias, Skythas, Lyk[.]s.»

Curse consisting of a list of names, all of which belong to men. Some letters appearing between them are difficult to interpret and could be non-alphabetic signs.

217. Curse.

IsicDef13

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 23963; *non uidi*).

Tablet in the form of a *planta pedis*. It does not appear to have been folded. 82.5 × 165 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. *Paragraphoi* (ll. 1 and 4–5) in combination with *scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Closed het, pi with a shorter right vertical, rho without tail, upright cross chi and X-cross chi. Some scholars have identified a possible ‘red’ chi in the form of a trident in l.3, but it has no central bar and the reading of the word is uncertain.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

Side A

Μένων Δαμέα, Ἐ[-c.4-]εῖδαν – Ἀρχεδάμω,
Ἀριστόδαμον Χαιρίτῳ, Ἀ[.]εθάλῆς Χίρωνος,
ΗΞ]ρακλίδα Ἀκ[...].αν,
Σῶσας – Ἀρχῶνίδα,

5 Σῶσίας – Ἀρχία,
Συμαρία Σικανᾶς,
Τιμοκράτειαν,
Πολεμαίνετον – Προδόξῶ.

Side B

Μένων Δα[μέα ---].

A. 1 εν[γράφει Εὐκλ]εΐδαν Ribezzo (εν[γράφῶ Schwyzer in SEG); Ἐχ[εκρατ]εΐδαν Crönert in SEG, Cordano, Arena; Ἀ[---]εΐδαν Dubois; Ἐ[-c.4-]εΐδαν legi || 2 Χαριτόα[ν τ]ε Θαλῆς Ribezzo; Χαρίπο Ἀ[ρχ]εθάλης Schwyzer in SEG (Χαρίτο Crönert in SEG); Χαρίπῶ Ἀ[γ]εθάλης Cordano; Χαρίτῶ Ἀ[.]εθάλης Dubois; Χαρί<π>πῶ Ἀ[.]εθάλης Arena || 3 Ἀρχύταν Ribezzo, Cordano, Arena; Ἀρούλαν dubit. Ribezzo; Ἀκ[...].αν Dubois || 6 Συμαρία Ribezzo, Cordano, Arena; Συμαρία Dubois; Ἐῴμαρία dubit. Crönert in SEG, Dubois.

B. 1 Δα<μέα> Crönert in SEG; Δα[---] Arena; Δα[μέα ---] scripsi.

Ribezzo 1924b, 263–5 no. 1 (dr.) [= SEG IV 29]; Pace 1927, no. 12; Miller 1973, 150 no. 20; Cordano 1988, 21–4 no. 4 (dr., fig. 2.4) [= BE 1990, 860 = SEG xxxviii 939]; IGDS I 120 (dr.); Orsi 1990, 43–4 no. 1 (dr.) [= SEG xl 799.1.1]; TDSG 11 (dr., fig. 7); IGASM II 142; IGASM II² 127.

Cf. Dunbabin 1948, 402; Jeffery 1955, 74 no. 17; 1961, 269, 276 no. 19; Cordano 1984, 48 no. 4 (dr., fig. 21.4); Masson 1984–5, 74; SGD 87; Curbera 1999, 161–4, 175 no. 4; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 87; López Jimeno 2001, no. 324; Jordan *et al.* 2014a, 235 fn. 8.

A: «Menon (son) of Dameas, E[...]eidias (son) of Archedamos, Aristodamos (son) of Chairitos, A[...]ethales (son) of Chiron, Ak[...]as (son) of Heraklidas, Sosias (son) of Archonidas, Sosias (son) of Archias, Symaria (daughter) of Sikana, Timokrateia, Polemainetos (son) of Prodoxos.»

B: «Menon (son) of Dameas [...]»

Curse consisting of a list of names, either in the nominative or in the accusative. The oscillation between these two cases is common on curse tablets, especially on those from the Oscan area (307, 309–10, 312). Note the possible anteposition of the patronymic in l. 3, for which see 29 from Selinous.

218. Curse.

IsicDef 23

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 24086; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 84.1 × (35) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. False boustrophedon.

450–400 (letter forms).

[hoí]δε γεγράβεται
ἐπὶ δυσπραγ[ίαι ·]
Κέρδων Ἐλαχ[-c.3-]-

ιξ ἡο τῷ Πέρκῳ,
 5 Πύθῶν, Διοκ[λής]
 Τίτα,
 Ἐξάκῳ[ν ἡυι]-
 ὄς Ἐξάκῶνος,
 Μελάνθιο[ς -c.3-]-
 10 [.]ατίμῳ,
 Δίδῶν Π[αρ]-
 [μέ]νῶνος,
 Ὀνάσιμ[ος]
 [Ἀθ]άνιος,
 15 Δαρχῶν,
 [Τ]έλλῶν,
 Εὐθυμο[ς]
 [Ε]ὐφραΐῳ,
 Γελῶιος, [-c.4-]-
 20 δας Γελῶϊῳ,
 Γῆρυς, Παρ[-c.2-]-
 [-c.4-]ρ, Ἄγνος,
 Χαΐρις Διο[-c.3-]-
 [-c.3-]ιβειῳ,
 25 Ξήνιππος Μ[-c.4-]-
 [-c.2-]ίδῳ Ναραονίδα ·
 ἀνάιμα[τοι ἔστῶν]
 [ἡοί]δε πάντες
 δύσσοι.

Ribezzo 1924b, 266–8 no. 2 (dr.) [= SEG IV 30]; Pace 1927, no. 13; Miller 1973, 150–1 no. 21; Cordano 1988, 24–8 no. 5 (dr., fig. 2.5) [= SEG xxxviii 940]; IGDS I 121 (dr.); Orsi 1990, 85 no. 23 (dr.) [= SEG xl 799.i.3]; TDSG 21 (dr., fig. 16); IGASM II 143; IGASM II² 128; Eidinow 2007, 146, 200, 425; Molinos and García Teijeiro 2011.

Cf. Vogliano 1925–6, 161; Dunbabin 1948, 402; Jeffery 1955, 74 no. 18 [= SEG xvi 542]; 1961, 269, 276 no. 18 (partial dr., pl. 52 fig. 18); Schmoll 1961, 77; Cordano 1984, 48 no. 5 (dr., fig. 21.5); Masson 1984–5, 74; SGD 88; Arena 1987b, 17–18; Faraone 1991, 11; Curbera 1999, 162–3, 176 no. 5; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 88; López Jimeno 2001, no. 325; Bettarini 2009, 146 fn. 43.

«These people are registered for misfortune: Kerdon, Elach[... ..]ix the (son) of Perkos, Python, Diokles (son) of Titas, Exakon son of Exakon, Melanthios [(son) of ...]atimos, Dion (son) of Parmenon, Onasimos (son) of Athanis, Darchon, Tellon, Euthymos (son) of Euphraios, Geloos, [...]das (son) of Geloos, Gerys, Par[... ..]r, Hagnos, Chairis, Dio[... (son) of ...]ibeios, Xenip-

pos, M[... (son) of ...]ios (son) of Naraonidas. May all these miserable people be drained of blood.»

Curse against a list of individuals in the nominative, some of them with their patronymic. The list is headed by a formula which is unparalleled: οἶδε γεγράβηται ἐπὶ δυσπραγίαι ‘these people are registered for misfortune’, even though derivatives of γράφω are frequently used as binding verbs in Sicilian *defixiones*. The curse ends with a wish formula, ἀναίματοι ἔστων οἶδε πάντες δύσσοι ‘may all these miserable people be drained of blood’.

219. Curse.

IsicDef 20

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 19438; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet in the form of a strip. 13 × 80 × ? mm (Orsi); ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Doric Greek. Local alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Inverted nu.

450–400 (letter forms).

Side A

| Λάκαινα, Δαμαρέτα, Ἀναξιμένη

[--- Δαμ]αρέτα ΚΥΤΑΣ |

Side B

[---]ΑΥΑΣ

Orsi 1904, 922–5 no. 1 (dr. of side A, fig. 119), with notes by A. Olivieri; Wilhelm 1909a, 211 no. 186; Pace 1927, no. 9 (dr. of side A, fig. 65); Miller 1973, 151 no. 22; Cordano 1988, 17–18 no. 1 (dr. of side A, fig. 2.1) [= *BE* 1990, 860 = *SEG* xxxviii 936]; *IGDS* i 118 (dr. of side A); *TDSG* 18 (dr. of side A, fig. 13); *IGASM* ii 144; *IGASM* ii² 129.

Cf. Toscanelli 1914, 626 (dr. of side A, fig. 205); Jeffery 1955, 74 no. 14; 1961, 269, 276 no. 20; Cordano 1984, 48 no. 1 (dr. of side A, fig. 21.1); *SGD* 84; Curbera 1999, 175 no. 1; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 84; López Jimeno 2001, no. 321.

A: «Lakaina, Damareta, Anaximene [...] Damareta [...]»

Curse consisting of a list of at least four female names. The second occurrence of Damareta could either be a repetition of the first woman or the mention of an homonymous person.

220. Curse.

IsicDef 2

Formerly in Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 24084); now lost.

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. Found rolled up. 50 × 65 × ? mm (Orsi). Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Boustrophedon or false boustrophedon.

450–400 (letter forms).

Ἄθ+[.] +ος	→
[---]νιε+ος	←
Ἄνκισσκος	→

1 Ἄθά[ν]ιος Cordano; Αθαόλος Orsi; Ἄθλ[ῶ]γος Arena; Ἄθλ[α]γος Jordan; ΑΘΑ++ΟΣ Dubois; Ἄθ+[.] +ος legi || 2]νιευος Cordano;]νι Arena;]νιευος uel]νιελος Jordan; ΝΙΕΥΟΣ Dubois;]νιε+ος legi.

Cordano 1988, 13–14 no. 1 (dr., fig. 1.1) [= BE 1990, 860 = SEG xxxviii 934]; Orsi 1990, 84 no. 21 (dr.); IGASM II 146; NGCT 57; IGASM II² 131; IGDS II 61 (dr.).

Cf. Curbera 1999, 176 no. 6; López Jimeno 2001, no. 362.

«Ath[...]os, [...]nie[.]os, Ankiskos.»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of three male names.

221. Curse.

IsicDef1

Formerly in Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 24085), now lost.

Angle-shaped tablet, found rolled up. 48 × 43 × ? mm (Orsi); ? g. Inscribed on one side. It has a nail hole between ll. 3–4.

Doric Greek. Local alphabet with Ionic influences. False boustrophedon.

450–400 (letter forms).

Ἄριστόι,	→
Ἐπιείκης	→
Φαύλλῶ,	→
5 [Ἀ]ριστό<ι>,	←
4 Μαρ-	←
6 ίας.	→

5 [Ἀ]ριστό<ι> Cordano, Arena || 4 Μαρ[---] Cordano, Arena || 4–6 Μαρ|ίας legi.

Cordano 1988, 14–16 no. 2 (dr., fig. 1.2) [= BE 1990, 860 = SEG xxxviii 935]; Orsi 1990, 84 no. 22 (dr.) [= SEG xl 799.i.2]; IGASM II 147; IGASM II² 132; IGDS II 61 (dr.).

Cf. Curbera 1999, 176 no. 7; NGCT 58; López Jimeno 2001, no. 363.

«Aristo, Epieikes (son) of Phayllos, Aristo, Matrias.»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of five names, two women and two men, the first of whom (Epieikes) is registered with his patronymic.

222. Curse.

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (inv. no. 33636; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, possibly complete. 40 × 50 × ? mm (Orsi). Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

425–300 (letter forms).

Τεισίας, Ἀρῖστοφ-
[ἄ]νης, Λυαισσίω.

2 Λυαισσίω[ος Cordano; Λυαισσίω Bettarini.

Orsi 1990, 139 no. 1 (dr.) [= *SEG* XL 799.1.5]; Cordano 1994a (dr., fig. 1) [= *SEG* XLIV 759]; Bettarini 2005b, 9; *IGDS* II 63a (dr.).

Cf. Orsi 1907, 484; Brugnone 1997–8, 598–9; *NGCT* 55.

«Teisias, Aristophanes, Lyaisin.»

Curse consisting of a natural list of three names. Bettarini has convincingly analysed the third sequence as a non-Greek PN, because the tablet does not seem to be broken away at the right.

223. Curse.

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (inv. no. 33637; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 60 × 60 × ? mm (Orsi). Inscribed on one side. *Paragraphos* (l. 1).

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

425–300 (letter forms).

Ἡρα[κλ]εΐδας –
Δαμοφ[ε]ΐδ[ης]
Ἀρ[χ]εδαμο[ς]
ΚΕ[.]Φ[.]Ιης.

Orsi 1990, 139 no. 2 (dr.) [= *SEG* XL 799.1.6]; Cordano 1994a (dr., fig. 2) [= *SEG* XLIV 759]; *IGDS* II 63b (dr.).

Cf. Orsi 1907, 484; Brugnone 1997–8, 598–9; *NGCT* 56.

«Herakleidas, Damopheides, Archedamos, [...]ies.»

Curse consisting of a columnar list of four names, even if the last one has not so far been read.

224. Curse.

IsicDef 27

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (inv. no. 8630; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the upper right and lower left corners. 40 × 100 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Paragraphoi* (ll. 2–3) in combination with *scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–300 (letter forms).

Διονύσιος Φιλίνου Φ[-c.6-]
 Ἔργοτέλεος – Νεομήνι[ος]
 [-c.4-]τελεος – Δρακόντι[ος]
 [-c.5-]δομιος, Γίγας, Σιμίας,
 5 [-c.5-] Γελώιου.

Cordano 1984, 44–46 (ph. and dr., fig. 19) [= SEG xxxiv 942]; IGDS I 123 (dr.); TDSG 25 (dr., fig. 20).

Cf. Curbera 1999, 163–4, 176 no. 8; NGCT 54; López Jimeno 2001, no. 364; Salibra 2016, 45.

«Dionysios (son) of Philinos, Ph[...] (son) of Ergoteles, Neomenios (son) of [...]teles, Drakontios (son) of [...]domis, Gigas, Simias, [...] (son) of Geloios.»

Curse consisting of a list of the names of seven men, five of them registered together with their patronymic.

225. Curse.

IsicDef 28

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 24089; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, slightly broken away on top. Found rolled up. 70 × 120 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

350–250 (letter forms).

ΩΤ[---]ΡΙ+[---]ΙΣΤ
 [---]ΑΣΑ[. Ἄ]ριστομάχου,
 Ἄπολλωνίδα[ς] Φ<ρ>ύνου, Ν-
 αρων Α<ι>σχύλο[υ], Πασίων ΤΟΝΣ[.]ου, Ν-
 5 εμερατος Ἄριστομάχου, Ἄπολλόδο[τ]ος
 Ἄριστομάχου, Ἄρίστων Ἐπιγόνου
 καὶ ἄλλος ὄστ[ις μ]αιτυρήση Ἄριστομάχῳ
 ἐ[γ]γεγρά<βα>ντ[αι] καὶ τῆνοι καὶ τῆνος,
 Ἄ[ρ]ιστόμαχος, Ἄρίστω[ν] ΛΥΣΤΑ.

Ribezzo 1927, 147–8 no. 4 (dr.) [= SEG IV 31]; IGDS I 122 (dr.) [= SEG xxxviii 941]; Orsi 1990, 86 no. 24 (dr.) [= SEG xl 799.i.4]; TDSG 26 (dr., fig. 21); Eidinow 2007, 151, 285 fn. 3, 426.

Cf. Cordano 1984, 48 no. 6 (dr., fig. 21.6); SGD 89; Curbera 1999, 176 no. 9; Jordan 2000d, 32 no. 89; López Jimeno 2001, no. 326.

«[...] (son) of Aristomachos, Apollonidas (son) of Phrynos, Naron (son) of Aischylos, Pasion (son) of [...]os, Nemeratos (son) of Aristomachos, Apollodotos (son) of Aristomachos, Ariston (son) of Epigonos and whoever else is a witness for Aristomachos have been registered, both those and that one there, Aristomachos, Ariston [...].»

Curse against at least seven individuals. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the expression ἄλλος ὅστ[ις μ]αιτυρήση Ἄριστομάχῳ ‘whoever else is a witness for Aristomachos’ (l. 7). For the binding verb ἐγγεγράβανται see 218, also from Kamarina.

226. Real estate contract.

Found by chance in house 17 of city block A 34, next to the external eastern wall of the house, before the beginning of systematic archaeological excavations. This block is located between street A and the pomerial street running parallel to the interior face of the city wall, in the southern district of the polis, which was rebuilt during the second half of the fourth century and did not survive the destruction of the city in 258.

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (inv. no. 4470; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It was originally folded in five layers and broken into fourteen fragments, but the restoration process has joined them together into five main pieces providing an almost complete text. 90 × 138 × ? mm (Cordano 1984, 35); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: dimensions not given. Ligature: NT (l. 3). *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with Ionic features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 300 (context and letter forms).

[ἐπὶ ---], Ἡραίου ἕκ[ται ἰστα]μένου · συ[ν]αλλακτῆρων π[ρ]οστάτας
Δίνα[ρχος] Κλεάνδρου. Σω[σί]στρατ[ος] Θέων[ος] νή(τα) πρ(ώτα) ἐπρίατο οἴκησιν καὶ
τὰ<ν> καπή[λ]ειαν τὰν Δίων[ος] πᾶσαν καὶ τὰ θυρώματα, τοίχους κοινούς
ποτὶ Φιλόξενον καὶ Θράσυλλ<ο>ν, λαύρα [ὕ]πὲρ Γάου καὶ Φ[ε]ρσσοφάσας,
5 πὰρ Δίωνος τοῦ Ἡρακλείδα τε(τράτας) πρ(ώτας) τετρώκοντα ταλάντων. ἄμποχοι ·
Ἄριστων Ἐμμενίδα νή(τα) πρ(ώτα), Φίλιππος Παυσανία νή(τα) πρ(ώτα),
Ἄρταμίδωρος Ἡρακλεί[δ]α τε(τράτα) πρ(ώτα), Παυσανίας Σωσικράτεος νή(τα) πρ(ώτα),
Ἡράκλειος Νίκωνος τρ(ίτα) π[ρ]ώ(τα), Σάννω[ν] Ζωπύρου τ[ε]τρά(τα) πρ(ώτα),
Σῆμος Γ[ε]λωίου νή(τα) πρ(ώτα), Νίκων Εὐθυμένεος ἕκ(τα) πρ(ώτα),
10 Θεόδω[ρ]ος Δάμωνος ἕκ(τα) πρ(ώτα), Γέλων Καλλιστράτου ἕκ(τα) πρ(ώτα).

4 λάυρα [ύ]πέρ Cordano, Dubois, Game; λάυρα[ι] Περγάου Manganaro || 9 Μύων Cordano, Dubois; Νίκων Manganaro, Game.

Cordano 1984, 34–41 (ph., fig. 8–9; dr., fig. 10) [= SEG xxxiv 940]; IGDS I 124 (dr.); Manganaro 1989, 191–4, Kam. III; Game 2008, 151–3 no. 79.

Cf. Pelagatti 1972–3, 183; R. Martin 1972–3, 365; Pelagatti 1976, 126–8 (ph., fig. 19); Manganaro 1977, 1345; 1980–1, 458; Hinz 1998, 121; Curbera 1997c, 402–3; Faraguna 2000, 93–9.

«Under the [...], on the sixth day of the month Heraion; president of the officials in charge of contracts: Dinarchos (son) of Kleandros. Sosistratos (son) of Theon, last (phratry), first (tribe), bought the house and the shop of Dion, the whole of them with their door and window frames and their party walls with Philoxenos and Thrasyllos, street above that of Gaios and Persephone, from Dion the (son) of Herakleidas, fourth (phratry), first (tribe), for forty talents. Guarantors: Ariston (son) of Emmenidas, last (phratry), first (tribe); Philippos (son) of Pausanias, last (phratry), first (tribe); Artamidoros (son) of Herakleidas, fourth (phratry), first (tribe); Pausanias (son) of Sosikrates, last (phratry), first (tribe); Herakleios (son) of Nikon, third (phratry), first (tribe); Sannon (son) of Zopyros, fourth (phratry), first (tribe); Simos (son) of Geloios, last (phratry), first (tribe); Nikon (son) of Euthymenes, sixth (phratry), first (tribe); Theodoros (son) of Damon, sixth (phratry), first (tribe); Gelon (son) of Kallistratos, sixth (phratry), first (tribe).»

Contract for the purchase of a house. The list of guarantors include ten men. In a central position between ll. 9–10 there are two letters, Δ Φ, which do not seem to concern the main text; they could be a register number ('504') of the συναλλακτήρες, as suggested by Manganaro (1989, 192), rather than some kind of abbreviation (Cordano 1984, 39).

227. Real estate contract.

Found on 7 July 1971, in a test drilling, at the entrance of the alley between city blocks C 43 and 44, located in the north-eastern district of the city.

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (inv. no. 8020; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary rectangular tablet. The extant part of the sheet was found folded in three layers and broken into eight pieces; during the restoration process all but one have been joined together into three contiguous fragments containing the end of the last seven lines of the inscription. Dimensions not given. Inscribed on both sides: while the obverse has the contract written in *transversa charta* format, what is left of the reverse bears a single word (on the back of frg. 2) which has been inscribed transversally. Letters (side A): 3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with Ionic features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 300 (letter forms).

Side A (frg. 1-3)

[---]ΑΤΑ[---]Α[---]
[--- Εὐ]θυκλῆς Εὐδόξου ΔΕΥΤ[-c.2/3-]ΑΙ
[---] πρώτ(α), Νίκις [Σ]τράτωνος ἐνά(τα) δευ(τέρα),
[---]α πρώ(τα), Σωκρ[ά]της Σωσικρ[ά]τεος
5 [---] Ἡρακλείδα δεκ(άτα) πρώ(τα), Λέοντις
[---] γ Γνάθ[ω]νος μέμ(πτα) πρώ(τα),
[---] Θεότ[ι]μος Λαμίσκου ἐνά(τα) πρώ(τα).

Side A (frg. 4)

[---]ΔΑ[---]
[---]ΟΣ[.]ΑΜ[---]
[---]Α Φιλαγρο[---]
[---]+ Αινέτου [---]
5 [---]Θ[.]ΝΙΚΑ[---]

Side B (frg. 2)

Κορ(ρ)άγου

A. 1 προστ[ά]τα[ς Cordano, Dubois;]α ταλ[άντων.] ἄμ[πο]χοι Manganaro || 2 Θ]ουκλῆς Cordano; Βα]θυκλῆς Dubois; Εὐ]θυκλῆς Manganaro | δευτ[έρ]αι Cordano, Dubois; δευ(τέραι) τρίτ]αι Manganaro || 3 πρω. Ἴνικις Cordano, Dubois; πρώτ(αι) Νίκις Manganaro || 4 ἐν]α. Cordano, Dubois;]α Manganaro || 6] Γνάθωνος Cordano;]ΕΝΑΘ[.]νος Dubois;]γ Γνάθ[ω]νος Manganaro || 7 πρω. Cordano, Dubois; πρώτ(αι) Manganaro.

Frg. 4. Cordano non legit. 2] ἄμ[ποχοι dubit. Manganaro || 3 φυλά dubit. Cordano;] Φιλάγρο[υ Manganaro; || 4] Αινέτου[Manganaro || 5] Νικά[ρετος uel Νικα[σίων dubit. Manganaro.

Cordano 1984, 41-4 (ph., fig. 16-18; dr., fig. 17) [= SEG xxxiv 941]; IGDS I 125; Manganaro 1989, 194-5, Kam. iv-v.

Cf. Pelagatti 1976, 128; Manganaro 1980-1, 458; Faraguna 2000, 97 fn. 119.

A: «[...] Euthykles (son) of Eudoxos [...] first (tribe); Nikis (son) of Straton, ninth (phratry), second (tribe); [...] (phratry), first (tribe); Sokrates (son) of Sosikrates [...] (son) of Herakleidas, tenth (phratry), first (tribe); Leontis [...]n (son) of Gnathon, fifth (phratry), first (tribe); [...] Theotimos (son) of Lamiskos, ninth (phratry), first (tribe).»

Frg. 4: «[...] Philagros [...] (son) of Ainetos [...].»

B: «Of Korrhagos.»

What remains of this contract is basically the final list of guarantors of the purchase, at least eight. As for the gen. Κοράγου on side B, it has been suggested to be the person whom the document concerns, that is, the buyer (Cordano 1984, 41); for a similar case, see the name on the reverse of a tablet from Puèg Maó (356 A2).

228. Curse.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 42 × 150 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 2–3 mm. *Paragraphoi* (ll. 1, 3, 5) in combination with *scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet with special features. Left-to-right writing.

400–300 (letter forms).

[---]τα Φιλίστας – Ἄντανδ[ρο]ς
[..]ος [..] Σοκέως
ΕΣΙ – Φιλίστα
εγξι [..]Α.ΙΑΙ–ΤΛΙΙ Δεινίας Πολλίας
5 [.? Λ]ύσιππος, Στί(λ)πων – ἐξόλης οἴ.

Manganaro 1997a, 331 no. xiv (ph., p. 345) [= *BE* 1999, 642 = *SEG* XLVII 1439]; *IGDS* II 62.

Cf. Curbera 1999, 163–4, 176 no. 10; *NGCT* 62.

«[...] Philistas, Antandros, [...]os [...] (son) of Sokeus [...] Philista [...] Deinias, Pollias, Lysippos, Stilton—utterly destroyed.»

Curse consisting of a list of names in the nominative, at least one with the patronymic, followed by the formula ἐξώλης οἴ (l. 5), which can be compared to ἐπὶ ἐξωλείᾳ on 21 from Selinous.

229–230. Contracts.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find of the following contracts on lead tablets are unknown. They might all come from Camarina, even though Manganaro attributed some of them to Morgantina.

229. Real estate contract.

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (inv. no. 8013; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, almost complete. 80 × 100 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with Ionic features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

200–100 (letter forms).

ἐπὶ Ἀρχαγάθου, Γελωίου ἔκται ἐπὶ δέκα, Μνᾶ[σις (?) Δίω]-
νός πέμ(πτα) πρῶ(τα) ἐπρίατο τὸγ γύαν τὸν ἐμ Π[..]-

- τίας, δίσχοινον τὸ εὖρος, τὸ δὲ μάκος ἀπ[ὸ] το[ῦ]
 ῥόου τοῦ Κογχοκραναίου ἔστε πὸτ τὰς ῥάπα[ς]
 5 κύλλας, πὰρ Ἀθάνιος τοῦ Βασία ἐνὸς ἵκατι
 ταλάντων. ἄμποχοι · Θευδόσιος Θευδώρου ἔκτ(α) δευτέρα),
 Θεότιμος Λαμίσκου, Ἀμείνων Δαματρίου,
 Νυμφόδωρος Δάμωνος, Θεόδωρος Ἀριστο-
 γένεος, Ἀρταμίδωρος Θεοδοσίου,
 10 Μύσκων Ἄνδρωνος, Πρόδοξος Σωσ[ί]α,
 [Φίλ]ων (?) Αἰνησι[δ]άμου, Ὀρθων
 [---]μου.

1 Ἀρχαγάθ[ο]ν Manganaro (1977); Ἀρχαγαθ<ο>ν Dubois; Ἀρχαγάθου Manganaro (1989), Game | ἐπ[ί] Manganaro (1977), Dubois; ἐπὶ Manganaro (1989), Game | Ἴων[ίου μη]- Manganaro (1977); [.]ΩΝ[.....] Dubois; Μνά[σις ? Δίω]- Manganaro (1989), Game || 2 Πεμπρώ Manganaro (1977); πεμ. πρω. Dubois, Manganaro (1989), Game | Π[...]- Manganaro, Game; [...] Dubois || 3 τύαις Manganaro (1977), Dubois; τίας Manganaro (1989), Game || 6 ἔκτα Manganaro (1977), Dubois; ἔκτ(α) δευτέρα) Manganaro (1989), Game || 10 Σωσ[ί]α Manganaro, Game; Σωσ[ί]α Dubois || 11 Αἰνησι[...].αλλου Manganaro (1977); Αἰνησι[ς Θ]άλλου Dubois; Φίλ[ων] (?) Αἰνησι[δ]άμου Manganaro (1989), Game || 12]λλου Manganaro (1977), Dubois; Φ[ιλοδά?]μου Manganaro (1989), Game.

Manganaro 1977, 1339–41, 1344–5, 1347–9 (dr., pl. lx); *IGDS* I 126 (dr.); Manganaro 1989, 190–1, Kam. I; Game 2008, 150–1 no. 78.

Cf. Pelagatti 1976, 132 fn. 53; Manganaro 1980, 429; 1980–1, 457–8; Cordano 1984, 38–9 (ph., fig. 12).

«Under Archagathos, on the sixteenth day of the month Geloios, Mnsis (son) of Dion, fifth (phratry), first (tribe), bought the farm at [...], two *schoinoi* wide, long from the stream Konchokranaios to the crooked reeds, from Athanis the (son) of Basias for twenty-one talents. Guarantors: Theudosios (son) of Theodoros, of the sixth (phratry), of the second (tribe); Theotimos (son) of Lamiskos; Ameinon (son) of Damatrios; Nymphodoros (son) of Damon; Theodoros (son) of Aristogenes; Artamidoros (son) of Theodosios; Myskon (son) of Andron; Prodoxos (son) of Sosias; Philon (son) of Ainesidamos; Orthon (son) of [...]mos.»

Contract for the purchase of a farm of two *schoinoi* wide (= 66 metres). The list of guarantors includes ten men, of whom only the first comes with the indication of the phratry and the tribe, maybe because they all belong to the same one.

230. Contract.

Ragusa, Museo regionale interdisciplinare di Ragusa (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Dimensions not given. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

200–100 (letter forms).

[---]ΚΟΤΑ[---]

[---] κα[ι] τοῦ ὕδατο[ς ---]

[--- ἐ]ν τῷ(ι) χώρωι Γ[---]

[--- Φι]ντέα τ[ο]ῦ Μαχάν[ου ---]

5 [---] τὰν δ' [Ε]ύαμερ[---]

[--- ταλάντω]ν. ἄμποχ[οι · ---]

Manganaro 1977, 1344-5 (dr., pl. lx).

Cf. Cordano 1984, 39 (ph., fig. 13); Dubois 1989, 136 fn. 58 (dr.).

SYRACUSE

Μέγαρα Ὑβλαία (Megara Iblea, Augusta)

231. Curse.

Found in 2011 in house xv B of *insula* 15.

Present location unknown.

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. It bears traces of having been folded three times, but it was already unrolled when unearthed. 90 × (210) × 2 mm; 310 g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 4–6 mm. *Scriptio continua*. It was pierced by a nail.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

225–100.

βάλλοι Ἀκάμας [-c.9-] συγκατάγε[ν]
μετ' Ἀθάνιος τοῦ [-c.9-]ς [κ]ατ{ο}άγεν
[ἐ]κ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ [-c.9-] τ[ὰ]ς καὶ ἄλλοθ[εν]
βάλλοι [-c.3-] ἀτέλεστα πάντα [---] ὅπως
5 NN[-c.6-] βάλλοι ΤΟ⁺⁺ Εὔ[νοος?] τοῦ [---]
Κύφω[ν βάλλ]οι ΠΕ[.]Μ[-c.7-]ΑΠΩ[---]
ἡάτω καὶ τ' αὐτὸς καὶ τ' Ἄρχων [-c.3-] αὐτὸς Θ[---]
μετὰ τήνων.

4 ἀτελὲς τὰ πάντα Cordano and Rocca; ἀτέλεστα πάντα scripsi.

Cordano and Rocca 2018 (ph., fig. 276–80).

Cf. Cordano 2014, 110 [= SEG LXIV 816].

The occasion of the curse is probably judicial, as indicated by the adjective ἀτέλεστα (l. 4). For the binding verb (συ)κατάγω cf. ἀπάγω in 292.

PALERMO

Ἰμέρα (Himera, Termini Imerese)

232. Incantation.

Termini Imerese, Himera, Antiquarium (inv. no. H71.715; *non uidi*).

Tablet in the form of the lower half of a circle, broken away on top (A). Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–450 (letter forms).

Side B

Ασκι κ[ατ]ασ{ι}κι [---?]
υσ[κ?]ι ασα ε<ν>δα[-c.2-]Ο άμολ[γδι]
ΟΣΔ[-c.1/2-]ΠΑ έ<κ> κá[π]ο έλάύ[νετε.]
τδι δ' όνο<μ>α Τετρα[γος],
5 άγεμόλιο<ς> άκτ/ά\
Ο[.]Ο+ Ὀλ<β>ιος
δι ρκατá

Side A

Text 2

δè σκε<δ>αθξ<ι> κα[τ'] ΑΔΟΜΑ[---].

Text 1

[---]PPNNEI[-c.3-]ΦΟ
ΚΕΦΑΣ[-c.1/2-]M+I

Manni Piraino 1976, 674–5, 697–8 no. 261 (dr., fig. 36; ph. of side A, pl. cxv.10); Jordan 2000c (dr.).
Cf. Rocca 2009, 32.

On this inscription see the Getty Hexameters (43), as well as 32–33 from Selinous and 303 from Locri.

233–286. Curses.

Fifty-four curse tablets have been recently found, during archaeological excavations, in the western necropolis at Buonfornello.

490–409 (context).

Cf. Vassallo 2017, 172–3; Sommerschild 2019, 491.

233. Curse.

Found near tomb W5089.

Present location unknown (inv. no. HA26825; *non uidi*).

Tablet in the form of the lower left quadrant of a circle. 58 × 62 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides with one line, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 4–7 mm. Each side shows the drawing of the profile of a person, respectively a woman and a man, which is exceptional in such an early date.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

490–450 (letter forms).

Side A

Ἐχεκράτεια

Side B

Μενεκράτῆς

Brugnone *et al.* 2020, 71–85 (ph. and dr., fig. 21).

Cf. Vassallo 2017, 172 (ph. of side B, fig. 1).

A: «Echekrateia.»

B: «Menekrates.»

Curse against two individuals, a woman and a man. According to the editors, the tablet would be one of the so-called relationship curses, ‘concerned with hindering or encouraging the appetites of both genders for intimate relationships’ (Eidinow 2007, 206), but such classification does not appear to be uncomplicated, as this *defixio* would be the first known example of this genre of spells.

234. Curse.

Found in the cremation tomb W7174.

Present location unknown. (inv. no. HA19390; *non uidi*).

Almost square tablet, broken away at the lower left corner (A). 84 × 85 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 7–14 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing, but some syllables are spelled backwards.

Tailed rho.

490–450 (letter forms).

Side A

Σιλανός, {ο} Ηαγέστρ[ατος],

Τεισίας, Δενία[ς],

Ήιππῶν,

Ηεχεκλεῖς, +α[-c.1/2-]ίδας,

5 Σιλανός,

Ἡα[γ]έστρ<α>τος, Κ{ο}λεόξ<ε>νος,

Ἴσχυρός ΣΧΑΙΟ+

[---]κλειδάς,

[---]νις,

10 [---]ς, Γοργίας.

Side B

[---]ς,

[---]ρ,

[---]ίας,

[---]άτῆς,

Σίμος,

Ηαγέστρ<α>τος,

Δι{ι}όδωρος,

Δίῶνα,

Νικόμαχος,

Εὐκλεία,

Σιλανός Ἐπικύδης.

A. 1 ο Ηαγεστ[ράτου edd.; {ο} Ηαγέστρ[ατος scripsi || 2 Δενία edd.; Δενία[ς scripsi || 4 [.]κα[edd.; +α[ex apog. legi || 7 ΣΓκ'αίου edd.; ΣΧΑΙΟ+ ex apog. legi.

Brugnone *et al.* 2020, 85–91 (ph. and dr., fig. 22).

A: «Silanos, Hagestratos, Teisias, Deinias, Hippon, Hechekleis, [.]a[...].idas, Silanos, Hagestratos, Kleoxenos, Ischyros [..., ...]kleidas, [...]nis, [...]s, Gorgias.»

B: «[...]s, [...]r, [...]ias, [...]ates, Simos, Hagestratos, Diodoros, Dion, Nikomachos, Eukleia, Silanos (son) of Epikydes.»

Curse consisting of a list of twenty-six individuals named in the nominative, except for the accusative Δίῶνα, on which see 217. The only female name is Eukleia (B 10).

235. Curse.

Present location unknown (inv. no. HA32897; *non uidi*).

Unpublished.

Cf. Vassallo 2017, 172 (ph., fig. 2–3).

236–286. Curses.

Unpublished.

287. Private letter? Incertum.

IsicDef 41

Found in 1968 in a house of the northern district of the settlement.

Termini Imerese, Himera, Antiquarium (inv. no. H68.439; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded. 50 × 85 × ? mm; 45.11 g. Inscribed on both sides. Letters: 3–6 mm. *Scriptio continua*, except for the two-dot interpunct in B 2.

Doric Greek. ‘Blue’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 450 (context and letter forms).

Side A

[--- εὔχομ]αι ἵνα μ-

ἔ ---] ἑάοις

[..] ξέγ[ον --- εὔ ᾗ]νεσθαι

[...]ιδιος γοσ[---].

Side B

Εὐοπίδας *ηίαλε*.

Διεύχῃς ἰ λοχαγός.

Δαῖτις.

Manni Piraino 1969 (ph. of side B, pl. III); 1972 (ph., pl. LIV–LV.1; dr. of side A, pl. LV.2); 1976, 675, 681 no. 45 (ph. of side B, pl. CXVI.1); *IGDS* I 11 (dr. of side B); *TDSG* 39 (dr. of side B, fig. 24); *IGASM* III 51 (ph. of side B, pl. XV.2); Arena 1994b [= *SEG* XLIV 753].

Cf. Manni Piraino 1970; Brugnone 1980–1, 441 fn. 21; Jordan 1985b, 177–8; Brugnone 1997–8, 597; Curbera 1999, 181 no. 51; López Jimeno 2001, no. 357.

A: «[...] I pray that thou do not [...] allow the foreigner to [...] accomplish well [...].»

B: «Euopidas sent (it) forth. Commander Dieuches. Daitis.»

Text A has sometimes been seen as a *defixio*, but this classification is not straightforward because of the use of a second person (ἑάοις) in such an early date. Text B implies a possible reuse of the tablet as a sling bullet (Arena 1994b).

ENNA

MORGANTINA (Aidone)

288–296. Curses.

The following curses were found in 1962–3, during archaeological excavations, in the southern section of a chthonian sanctuary. ‘Signs of burning and partial melting have been noted on at least one’ (Nabers 1966, 67).

288. Curse.

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-1729; *non uidi*).

Found rolled up; now broken into two fragments. 39 × 25 × ? mm + 39 × 21 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

150–50.

Nabers 1979, no. 8 [= SEG xxix 934].

Cf. Stillwell 1963, 165; Nabers 1966, 67; Jordan 1985b, 179–80; Curbera 1999, 183 no. 63.

Only traces of letters are now visible of a seven-line text.

289. Curse.

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-1727; *non uidi*).

Found rolled up. Dimensions not given. Inscribed on one side.

150–50.

Nabers 1979, no. 9 [= SEG xxix 935].

Cf. Stillwell 1963, 165; Nabers 1966, 67; Jordan 1985b, 179–80; Curbera 1999, 183 no. 64.

The letters are too corroded to be read.

290. Curse.

IsicDef 35

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-1724; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found rolled up. 92 × 46 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–50.

Γᾶ, Ἑρμᾶ,
θεοὶ κατα-
χθόνιοι, πο-
τιδέξεσθε
5 τὰν Βενού-
σταν τοῦ
Ῥούφου τὰ-
ν θεράπαι-
ναν.

Stillwell 1963, 165 (ph., pl. 35 fig. 9) [= BE 1964, 619]; Guarducci 1978, 250–1 (ph., fig. 70); Nabers 1979, no. 4 (ph., pl. 65 fig. 3) [= BE 1980, 594 = SEG xxix 930]; Guarducci 1987, 316–18 (ph., fig. 103); TDSG 33; Eidinow 2007, 349–50, 432. Cf. Sjöqvist 1964, 143; Nabers 1966; Jordan 1980, 236; SGD 118; Harris 1989, fig. 2 (ph., opp. p. 146); IGDS I 195; Faraone 1991, 18–19; Gager 1992, 215–16 no. 117.A; Curbera 1996b; 1997c, 401; Hinz 1998, 33 fn. 144, 133–4; Curbera 1999, 182 no. 58; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 118; López Jimeno 2001, no. 353; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 3.

«Gaia, Hermes, underworld gods, receive Venusta, the maidservant of Rufus.»

Curse against the maidservant Venusta, repeated with slight variations on the following three tablets. The text uses the prayer formula with the verb ποτιδέχομαι ‘to receive’ and invokes three divinities. Gaia and Hermes appear in all the *defixiones* found in the sanctuary, while the third one can either be Persephone or, as in this case, the underworld gods.

291. Curse.

IsicDef 36

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-1730; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found rolled up. 105 × 55 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–50.

Γᾶ καὶ Ἑρμᾶ
καὶ [θ]εο[ι]
κατα[χ]θό-
νιοι, ποτι-
5 δέκεσθ[ε]
τὰν Βεν[ο]ύ-
σταν τ[οῦ]
Ῥούφου τὰ-

ν θεράπαι-
10 ναν.

Nabers 1979, no. 5 [= BE 1980, 594 = SEG xxix 931]; TDSG 34; Eidinow 2007, 349–50, 432.

Cf. Stillwell 1963, 165; Nabers 1966; SGD 119; IGDS I 195; Faraone 1991, 18–19; Gager 1992, 215–16 no. 117.B; Curbera 1996b; 1997c, 401; Hinz 1998, 33 fn. 144, 133–4; Curbera 1999, 182 no. 59; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 119; López Jimeno 2001, no. 354; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 3.

«Gaia and Hermes and underworld gods, receive Venusta, the maidservant of Rufus.»

292. Curse.

IsicDef 37

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-1728; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on bottom. Found rolled up. 59 × 100 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–50.

Γᾶ, Ἑρμᾶ, θεοὶ
κα[τ]αχθόνιοι,
ἀπαγάγετε τὰν βενού[σταν]
τοῦ Ῥούφο[υ Σεξτί]ίου
5 [τὰν θεράπαιναν].

4–5 τὰν] δού|[λαν] Koenen apud Faraone.

Nabers 1966 [= BE 1966, 518]; 1979, no. 6 (ph., pl. 65 fig. 4) [= BE 1980, 594 = SEG xxix 932]; TDSG 35; Curbera 1996b; Eidinow 2007, 349–50, 433.

Cf. Stillwell 1963, 165; Jordan 1980, 236; SGD 120; IGDS I 195; Faraone 1991, 18 and fn. 83 [= SEG xli 821]; Gager 1992, 215–16 no. 117.C; Curbera 1997c, 401–2; Hinz 1998, 33 fn. 144, 133–4; Curbera 1999, 182 no. 60; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 120; López Jimeno 2001, no. 355; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 3.

«Gaia, Hermes, underworld gods, snatch away Venusta, the maidservant of Rufus Sextius.»

In this curse, unlike in the previous ones, the binding verb used is not *ποτιδέχομαι* but *ἀπάγω*.

293. Curse.

IsicDef 38

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-1725; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found rolled up. 39 × 92 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–50.

Γᾶ, [Ἑ]ρμᾶ, θ[ε]οὶ κατ[α]χθό-
νιοι, ποτιδ[έ]ξεσθε [Βε]-
νούσ[τ]αν τὰ[ν] Σεξ[τίου τ]ᾶν
θεράπαιναν.

Nabers 1979, no. 7 (ph., pl. 65 fig. 5) [= BE 1980, 594 = SEG xxix 933]; TDSG 36; Curbera 1996b; Eidinow 2007, 349–50, 433.

Cf. Stillwell 1963, 165; Nabers 1966; SGD 121; IGDS I 195; Gager 1992, 215–16 no. 117.D; Curbera 1997c, 401–2; Hinz 1998, 33 fn. 144, 133–4; Curbera 1999, 182–3 no. 61; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 121; López Jimeno 2001, no. 356; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 3.

«Gaia, Hermes, underworld gods, receive Venusta, the maidservant of Sextius.»

294. Curse.

IsicDef 34

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 63-270; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 82 × 113 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–50.

Ἐρωτικῆν,
Ἄνικίας,
Φίδης,
λιβέρτας,
5 Γᾶ, Ἑρμᾶ,
Φερσεφόνα,
π[ο]τιδ[έ]ξεσθε +++ΓΑ.

Nabers 1979, no. 3 (ph., pl. 65 fig. 2) [= BE 1980, 594 = SEG xxix 929]; TDSG 32.

Cf. Sjöqvist 1964, 143; Nabers 1966; SGD 117; IGDS I 195; Curbera 1997c, 402; Hinz 1998, 33 fn. 144, 133–4; Curbera 1999, 182 no. 57; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 117; López Jimeno 2001, no. 352; Bettarini 2015, 296 fn. 53.

«Gaia, Hermes, Persephone, receive Erotike, Anikia, Phide, freedwomen, [...]»

Curse against three freedwomen. The text uses the prayer formula with the verb ποτιδέχομαι ‘to receive’ and invokes three divinities.

295. Curse.

IsicDef 33

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 62-820; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on top. 70 × 125 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–50.

[-----]-
ἀρχα
τὰν λιβέερ[τ]-
αν αὐτᾶς παρδέξει,
5 Πλουτώ καὶ Γᾶ καὶ
Ἑρμᾶ.

2 Βρύσα[v Stillwell; Βρυσα[---] Nabers; ἀρχα Jordan || 3 Τλαιαικι[v Stillwell; τὰν λιβέερ[τ]αν Nabers; τὰν λιβέερ[τ]- Jordan || 4 αὐτᾶς Stillwell; τ]αύτας Nabers; αν αὐτᾶς Jordan || 5 Π]λούτω Stillwell; Πλούτω Nabers, Jordan; Πλουτώ Curbera (1997c).

Stillwell 1963, 165, with notes by N. Nabers [= BE 1964, 619]; Nabers 1979, 463 no. 1 (ph., pl. 65 fig. 1) [= BE 1980, 594 = SEG xxix 927]; SGD 116 [= SEG xxxv 1011]; TDSG 31.

Cf. Nabers 1966; IGDS I 195; Curbera 1997c, 400–2 § II; Hinz 1998, 33 fn. 144, 133–4; Curbera 1999, 182 no. 56; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 116; López Jimeno 2001, no. 351.

«Pluto and Gaia and Hermes, receive [...] her freedwoman.»

Curse against, at least, the *liberta* of an unknown woman. The text uses the prayer formula with the verb παραδέχομαι, another derivative of δέχομαι like ποτιδέχομαι. The divinities invoked are the same that appear on the previous curse tablet (294), if we follow Curbera (1997c, 400–2) in regarding Pluto (Πλουτώ) as a local epithet of Persephone. According to him, the form could be either an hypocoristic of Πλουτωνίς / Πλουτώνη or the feminine of Πλοῦτος, an alternative name of her husband Πλούτων.

296. Curse.

Aidone, Museo Archeologico di Aidone (inv. no. 63-1201; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Now broken into two pieces. 51 × 85 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

100–50.

Nabers 1979, 463 no. 2 [= SEG xxix 928].

Cf. Sjöqvist 1964, 143; Nabers 1966, 67; Jordan 1985b, 179–80; Curbera 1999, 183 no. 62.

The tablet contains the illegible traces of at least four lines of text.

Κεντόριπα / CENTVRIPAE (Centuripe)

297. Curse.

IsicDef 39

Found in a tomb.

Syracuse, Museo archeologico regionale Paolo Orsi (inv. no. 39856; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right and at the upper left corner. 120 × 164 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–1.

κυρεία, ἐξάρους τὸν Ἐλέθ[ε]-
ρον. ἂν ἐγδεικίσης με,
ποίσω ἀργυρέαν σπάδικαν,
ἂν ἐξάρης αὐτὸν ἐκ τῶ ἀν-
5 θρωπείνου γένεος.

Comparetti 1919–20, 197–200 § II (dr.); Ribezzo 1927, 145–7 no. 3 (dr.); *SEG* IV 61; *TDSG* 37; Curbera 1997c, 397–400 § I (dr.).

Cf. Preisendanz 1972, 8; *SGD* 115; Bravo 1987, 192; Versnel 1991, 64–65; Gager 1992, 192–3 no. 93; Curbera 1999, 182 no. 55; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 115; López Jimeno 2001, no. 350; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 8; Ampolo and Erdas 2016, 296; Sommerschild 2019, 495.

«Lady, get rid of Eleutheros. If thou avenge me, I will offer thee a silver palm branch, if thou remove him from the human race.»

Prayer for justice against a man named Eleutheros. The text invokes Persephone, here mentioned just as κυρία, on which see **3** from Lilybaeum and **55** from Selinous.

ἐκδικέω (2). The form ἐγδεικίσης shows iotacism in the second syllable and gemination of sigma, the regular 2nd sg. aor. subj. being ἐκδικήσης.

PROVENANCE UNKNOWN (SICILY)

298. *Incertum*.

IsicDef7

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. The tablet is said to have been found, together with another lead sheet (301), among terracotta fragments which would come from the area of Palermo (Manganaro 1977, 1329). The editor underlines the onomastic connections between two PN mentioned on this tablet (Ῥατορώ and Κυκκίεις) and other indigenous names attested in inscriptions from Terravecchia di Cuti (PA) and Montagna di Marzo (EN), but he concludes that the available evidence does not support the attribution of the tablet to either site (*ibid.*, 1337–8). Dubois (1989, 203–4), on the contrary, is inclined towards a provenance from Terravecchia di Cuti.

Formerly in the Virzì Collection (Tommaso Virzì, 1881–1974), now in a private collection in Sicily (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the centre. Now broken into four joining fragments. 50 × 102 × ? mm (Manganaro 1977, 1335); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format. The disposition of the two texts on the obverse is somewhat particular: text 1 runs on the upper half of the surface, while text 2 appears on the lower half but can only be read by turning the tablet upside down. This layout resembles in some ways that of two Iberian lead sheets from Tivissa (395) and Xàbia (448). Letters: 4–6 (A); 3 (B) mm. Two-dot interpuncts (A); *paraglyphos*.

Doric Greek. ‘Red’ Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with central dot, D-shaped delta, ‘red’ xi in the form of an upright cross, tailed rho, V-shaped epsilon.

Ca. 500.

Side A

Text 1

Σίμῃ ἄ Ῥρατομάρεῖς ἄ

Λεπτίνας ἄ Πραξίας

Ῥατο[ρ]ῶ Κυκκίεις ἄ

Text 2

Ἄραοτες ἄ Πυριν ἄ πεσ+[---]

A. τιλλαμ ἄ πέδαν ἄ ++

TE (vac) πεσα

PE

Side B

Text 1

[---]ΝΠΥΤΑΙΤΟΤΕΠΕ[.]ΕΙ

[---]ΕΑΤΥΙ++++Ν+ΛΜ+Υ

Text 2

ΡΕΔΕΙΤΙ+++ΙΡΙ –

A1. 1 Πρατομάκῃς Manganaro (1977); Πρατομάρῃς Manganaro (1997) || 3 ΠΑΤ+[.]ΟΚΥΚΥΙΕΣ Manganaro (1977); Ῥατό<ρ>δ Κυκκίεσ Arena; Ρατορο Κυκκίεσ Manganaro (1997); Ῥατο[ρ]δ Κυκκίεσ Bettarini.

A2. 1 ΑΡΑΔΤΕΣ Dubois.

Manganaro 1977, 1335–8 (ph., pl. LVII–LVIII) [= SEG xxvii 656]; IGDS I 176; TDSG 5; IGASM II 117; IGASM II² 118; Bettarini 2005b, 9–14.

Cf. Brugnone 1978b, 69; Agostiniani 1980–1, 514–15; Brugnone 1980–1, 443; SGD 111; Arena 1987c, 8–9 [= SEG xxxvii 767]; Manganaro 1997a, 331–2 no. xv (ph., p. 345) [= SEG xlvi 1450]; Arena 1999a, 49; Curbera 1999, 181 no. 50; Jordan 2000d, 33 no. 111; López Jimeno 2001, no. 347.

A1: «Sime, Pratomares, Leptinas, Praxias, Rhatoro, Kykyies.»

A2: «Araotes, Pyrin, [...]»

The texts on the obverse contain several PNN, half Greek and half indigenous, followed in A 2 by some words which could have been written in a local language. The classification of this inscriptions as *defixiones* does not seem certain to me, given the absence of any binding formula and the fact that we do not know the context where the tablet comes from.

299. Curse.

IsicDef 64

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown. According to Bettarini (2005a), the text could have been produced in the Geloan-Akragantine area.

Sciacca, Veneroso Collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. 31 × (73) × ? mm (Manganaro); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. ‘Blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

450–425.

[---] ⚙ Κ(---)

[---] Ἡέρμωνα ἐπὶ λάθαι τι ἐπιφέρει

[---] ⚙ ἔργον] ⚙ ἔπος καὶ Κάνον καὶ Σίκωνα

[---] λάθαν ποιέσος

5 [---] ν ἡός(σ)οι σύ(ν)δικοι. ἐπίλασιν πᾶσι.

Manganaro 2003, 685–8 (ph. and dr., pl. 1) [= BE 2004, 476]; Bettarini 2005a [= BE 2005, 638]; SEG LIII 1038; IGDS II 30 (dr.).

Cf. Bettarini 2005b, x fn. 5, 4 fn. 12, 30.

The occasion of the curse is judicial, as indicated by the mention of the advocates (σύνδικοι) and the expression ἢ ἔργον ἢ ἔπος ‘either deed or word’.

300. Curse.

IsicDef 68

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find are unknown. It may come from the southern coast of Sicily, on the basis of onomastics (Jordan *et al.* 2014b, 548), while the SEG points to Kamarina for the same reason. In any case, the use of the closed het excludes Seli-nous.

Oslo and London, The Schøyen Collection (inv. no. MS 1700; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 60 × 100 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Local alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

450–425 (letter forms).

hōs Ὀλτις ἐς τέλος ἰᾶσα ἀπόλετο,
τὸς Ῥάτων ἀτέλεστ' ἀγορεύεν,
τὸν καὶ Κέλων καὶ ἐς ἔπεα καὶ
ἔργα ἐν ταῖ δίκαι. hōs ἀτέλεστος
5 Ὀλτις ἀπόλετο ἐς τέλος ἰᾶσα,
τὸς Μύσκελος ἀτέλεστ' ἀ<γορεύεν> δ<ί>και
καὶ ἐς ἔπεα καὶ ἔργα ἐν ταῖ δίκαι.
hōs Ὀλτις ἀτέλεστος ἀπόλετο, hōs Λ-
έπτων ἀτέλεστ' ἀγορεύων μεδέ-
10 ν ἠανύοι ἐν ταῖ δίκαι.

Jordan *et al.* 2014a (ph. and dr.); 2014b; Rocca 2016; SEG LXII 703.

Cf. Cordano and Rocca 2018, 185.

«As Oltis, letting it be at last, was destroyed, so may Rhaton fruitlessly plead, him and Kelon both in words and deeds in court. As, fruitless, Oltis was destroyed letting it be at last, so may Myskelos fruitlessly plead in court, both in words and deeds in court. As Oltis, fruitless, was destroyed, so may Lepton, pleading fruitlessly, accomplish nothing in court.»

Curse against Rhaton, Kelon, Myskelos and Lepton. The occasion of the spell is undoubtedly judicial. The text uses the *similia similibus* formula recalling the story of an unknown character, Oltis.

301. Debt acknowledgement.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. The tablet is said to have been found, together with another lead sheet (298), among terracotta fragments which would come from the area of Palermo (Manganaro 1977, 1329). Dubois (1989, 203–4) is inclined to assign them to Terravecchia di Cuti (PA), since the indigenous PN Κυπυρα (l. 9) reappears on several loom weights from this site (SEG XLII 876). Manganaro (1977, 1338), however, points out that our text uses the ‘blue’ alphabet, while in the inscriptions from Terravecchia ↓ needs to be read as chi. In the current state of knowledge, therefore, it has to be assumed that the lead tablet could either come from Terravecchia di Cuti or from Montagna di Marzo (EN), as is the case with 298.

Formerly in the Virzì Collection (Tommaso Virzì, 1881–1974), now in another private collection outside Italy (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the upper left corner. It has traces of having been folded in three layers; now broken into three joining fragments: 67 × 50 + 35 + 28 × ? mm (Manganaro 1977, 1329); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 3 mm. *Paragraphoi*.

Doric Greek. ‘Blue’ Greek alphabet with Ionic influences. Left-to-right writing.

Isosceles-triangle delta, het in the form of I, ‘blue’ chi.

Ca. 450 (letter forms).

[Θε]ός, τύχα. – Ἄρχων ὀφέλει τᾶι Θεοῖ – ΤΤ –
[σὺ]ν τῶι τόκῳ κεφάλῳμα – ΙΔΔΔΗΤΗΗΗΗ. –
[το]ύτῳ – οὐ βρωτόν, ἀλλὰ πριάσσοθ – ἀγάλαμα-
[τα]. καὶ σκέα πριάσσοθ τούτῳ τῷ ἀργυρίῳ. κα-
5 [ἰ] λ[ίτ]ρας ἡίκατι ὀφέλει τᾶι Θεοῖ. – καὶ ἡα ἄ-
δελφε(ἄ) Ἄρχωνος ὀφέλει καὶ τὰ χρέμα-
τα τὰ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ Ἄρχωνος, τοῦτο τὸ
ἀργύριον καὶ τὰ παιδία ὀφείλοντι,
Κυπυρα, Σαισῶ, ἐλεύθεροι αὐταυτᾶ-
10 ν καὶ παιδίῳ. ὅτι τὸν χρέσταν Ἄρ-
χωνα ἐπεὶ κάποδοι τοῦτο τὸ ἀρ-
γύριον, τανικαῦτα ἐλευθέρῳς
ἔσοτῳσ[αν].

5 μ[ν]έας Manganaro (1977), Dubois; λ[ίτ]ρας Manganaro (1997) || 7 corr. ex. αυτος || 8 ἀργύριον Manganaro, Dubois; ἀργυρίῳ} Arena || 10 παιδίῳ ex παιδιδ corr. Manganaro; παιδίῳ corr. Dubois || 12 ἐλεύθερος Manganaro (1977), Dubois; ἐλευθέρῳς Manganaro (1997) || 13 ἔσοτῳ Manganaro (1977), Dubois; ἔσοτῳσ[αν] Manganaro (1997).

Manganaro 1977, 1329–35, 1337–8 (ph., pl. LIV–LVI); *IGDS* I 177; *IGASM* II 118; Manganaro 1997a, 325–9 (ph., p. 343–4); *IGASM* II² 119.

Cf. Brugnone 1980–1, 443–4; Arena 1987, 5–9; 1990, 42–44; Johnston in Jeffery 1990, 462–3 no. W; Cordano and Rocca 2018, 183.

«Goddess, luck. Archon owes talents to the Goddess, a total sum with the interest of 301 talents, 141 (litrae?). For this (money) may he buy not food, but statues. For this money may he also buy implements. He also owes twenty litrae to the Goddess. And Archon's sister also owes her goods and those of Archon. His children also owes this money, Kypyra (and) Saiso, independently from one another, and their children. When the debtor Archon will have returned this money, may they be free at once.»

The text, very badly built from the point of view of the syntax, is written as a consequence of the breach of a contract between a sanctuary and Archon, who had been given money as a *τελώνης* to buy statues and implements.

REGGIO CALABRIA

Ῥήγιον / *RHEGIVM* (Reggio Calabria)

302. Curse.

Found in the early nineteenth century, during archaeological excavations, in the necropolis at Borrace. The tablet was discovered in a tomb dating back to between the fourth and third centuries.

Reggio Calabria, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Reggio Calabria (inv. no. 1635C; *non uidi*).

Two sheets welded together. 55 × 95 × 3 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even if only the obverse can be read. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

250–200.

Side A

παρκατίθημι[ι]
πὰρ Γᾶν
[γλ]ῶσσαν καὶ νο[ῦ]ν
τοῦ Ἀγιάδα [τοῦ]
5 Καλλίστου.
Πὰρ Γᾶν.

Side B

[-----]

Comparetti 1913, 317–18 (ph.); *IGI(RC)* 19 (ph.; dr.); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 245–6 no. 10 (ph. and dr., fig. 10).

«I consign before Gaia the tongue and the mind of Agiadas the (son) of Kallistos. Before Gaia.»

Curse against a man named Agiadas. The occasion of the spell is judicial, taking into account that it binds the tongue (γλῶσσα) and the mind (νόος) of the victim. The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb παρακατατίθημι ‘I consign’. The only invoked divinity, though twice, is Gaia, who reappears in the defixiones from Morgantina (291–5).

Λοκροὶ Ἐπιζεφύριοι (Locri Epizefiri, Locri)

303. Incantation.

Found on 16 September 1954 in one of the buildings outside the city walls.

Present location unknown (*non uidi*).

Six fragments of a rectangular tablet. Dimensions unknown. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua* except for two *paragraphoi* (ll. 2–3).

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet.

500–400.

[---]ΕΟΣΤΗΦΕΣ[-c.8-]

[Ασκι Κ]ατασ[κι] Υσски Ασια Ενδασινα ἐ[ν] ἀμολεγῶι. -c.9- ἐκ κ]ἀπῶ ἐλα[ύ]νει ἀπὸ ἀλ[-c.8-]

[-c.4-] ὄνυ[μα] Τετρακο<ς>. – ΑΩΣ σοὶ δ' ὄνυμ[α Τρεχ, -c.5- ἀνεμόλιος ἀ]κτὰ κραγᾶν. Λ –

{h} ὄλβιος [hῶι κε τάδε]

[σκεδαθεῖ] κ[ατ' ἀμαξ]ιδὸμ «αῖ». ΟΑ – καὶ φρασὶν [αὐτὸς ἔχῃ μακάρων κατ' ἀμα]ξ<ι>τὸν

αὐδᾶ<ν> «Τραχ Τετρ[αχ Τετρακος]».

5 [Δαμναμεν]εῦ, δάμασον δὲ κακῶς ἀέ[κοντας ἀνάγκαι, ἠός κέ μ]ε σίνεται κα<ι> hoὶ κακ[ᾶ
κόλλοβα]

[δοσι. -c.4-] ἠός τε Διὸς μνάσαιτο ηεκάτ[οιό τε Φοίβῶ -c.9- κ]αὶ ἠύδρα{α}ς ++P+[-c.10-]

[-c.7-]φιος, οὔ κα δαλέσαιτο οὐδ' α[ῖ πολυφάρμακ-c.8-[-c.4- Δι]ὸς ἠυ[ιὸς -c.8-]

[-c.5-]ΥΑΣΤΕ++ΕΑΝΘΕΒΑΜΒΑΛΕ+[-c.5-].

Costabile 1999, 29–42 (ph.); Del Monaco 2012; Bettarini 2012; *IGI(L)* 92 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Rocca 2009, 32.

On this inscription see the Getty Hexameters (43), as well as 32–33 from Selinous and 232 from Himera.

304. Curse.

Found in 1976 at Parapezza, in a votive deposit.

Present location unknown (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip with rounded edges. 30 × 120 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 5 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–275.

Θεστίας, Κα[λλι]κράτης, Γνᾶθις,
οἱ ἄλλοι ἀντανταθ[έ]ντες
καὶ εἴ τις ἀντα[ντ]ᾶ[ι] ἀμῖν.

Costabile 1999, 42–53; 2000, 70; Jordan 2000b, 101–3 § 3 (ph. and dr.); Eidinow 2007, 171, 450; *IGI(L)* 91 (ph.); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 242–3 no. 8 (ph. and dr., fig. 8).

Cf. *NGCT* 83; Rocca 2016, 306.

«Thestias, Kallikrates, Gnathis, all the others opposed (by us), and anyone else who opposes us».

Curse consisting of a list of targets without binding verb. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the verb ἀνταντάω ‘to oppose’.

305. Curse.

Found in 1975 in the necropolis at S. Stefano. The tablet appeared in a tomb whose grave goods date back to the third and second centuries.

Present location unknown (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. Dimensions unknown. Inscribed on one side.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

[--- H]ερμᾶ καὶ Γᾶ
[---] καὶ Φίντωνα
[---] παρτίθεμαί τοι
[---]+ελανεα τὸν
5 [---]+αρυλλίδαν ἀδελφὰν
[---] καὶ Νούϊλαν
[---] νταισίναν
[---] καὶ Νοϋίαν
[---] Πάκυλαν
10 [---] Λεύκιον
[---] Ταισίνου
[---] αν[.]τιδα
[---] ελανέος.

Costabile 1976, 68–9 (dr., pl. xxii fig. 42); Landi 1979, no. 244 (dr., pl. lxxvii); Zumbo 1995, 269 no. B13; D’Amore 1997 (ph., pl. xvi); Costabile 1999, 53–74 § 4 (ph., fig. 22–4); *IGI(L)* 90 (ph.); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 243–5 no. 9 (ph., fig. 9).

Cf. Loicq 1980, 478–9; Costabile 1984, 90–1; *SGD* 123; Jordan 2000d, 34 no. 123.

Curse against a series of individuals whose names are only partially preserved. The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb παρατίθημι 'I consign', for which cf. παρακατατίθημι in 302 and 306. The divinities mentioned include, at least, Hermes and Gaia.

Tiriolo

306. Curse.

Found in 1967 in a necropolis.

Tiriolo, Antiquarium (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. It bears traces of having been folded; now broken into four joining fragments. 80 × 190 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 6–7 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

[---]ΑΤΙΕΑΝ ἐνδίδ[η]μι παρ' Ἡρμᾶι
[---]ι παρακατ[ί]θεμα<ι> καὶ ψυχάν, γλώσ(σ)ας
[--- σῶ]μα, ἰσχύν, δύναμι<ν>, τὰν κριτᾶν ΩΝΚΥΣ
[---]ΥΩΣ μυσαρά, ψυχρά, μ[ι]σετά.

Lazzarini 1994 (dr. and ph.); Dettori 1997; Eidinow 2007, 450; Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 240–2 no. 7 (ph. and dr., fig. 7).

Cf. Lazzarini 1998a, 156–7 (dr., fig. 3); *NGCT* 82.

«[...] I give up before Hermes [...] I also entrust spirit, tongues [...] body, strength, power, the judge [...] loathsome, cold, hated».

The words on the tablet indicate that the occasion of the spell is judicial. The text uses the direct binding formula with the verbs ἐνδίδημι 'I give up' and παρακατατίθεμαι 'I entrust'. The divinity invoked is, as on many other curse tablets, Hermes.

307. Curse.

Found in 1882, during archaeological excavations, in a tomb.

Catanzaro, Museo Archeologico Provinciale di Catanzaro (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. Found folded. 15 × 70 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Oscan. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–200 (letter forms).

Τρεβας Τρεβατ[ι]εζ,
Νυμψιμ Αλαφιου.

Lejeune 1970, 284 no. 35; *ST Lu* 43; Murano 2012, 647–8; 2013, 199–202 no. 14 (ph. and dr., pl. xxvii); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 230–1 no. 2 (ph. and dr., fig. 2); Morandi 2017, 260–1 no. 210 (ph., pl. lxi.3).

«Trebatus Trebatus, Numpsius Alfius».

Curse consisting of a list of two men, one in the nominative (Τρεβας Τρεβατ[ι]εζ) and one in the accusative (Νυμψιμ Αλαφιου). The view that the nominative refers to the curser and the accusative is used for the cursee needs to be rejected, as the name of the *defigens* is hardly ever mentioned for magic reasons. The alternation between nominative and accusative in the names of the victims is also found on Greek curse tablets from Sicily (217 and 234).

Αλαφιου (2) acc. sg. m. /alafiu/. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 142.— Meiser 1986, 63 fn. 5.

Νυμψιμ (2) acc. sg. m. /numpsim/. Praenomen. From **numsyom* < **numVsyo-*, with syncope of the medial vowel and anaptyctic [p].

Zair 2014, 115.

Τρεβας (1) nom. sg. m. /trebass/. Praenomen. From **trebats* < **trebatos*.

Τρεβατιεζ (1) nom. sg. m. /trebaties/. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 177.— Weiss 2010, 300.

CROTONE

PETELIA (Strongoli)

308. Curse.

Found in 2000 in the necropolis of the settlement.

Crotone, Museo Archeologico di Crotone (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found rolled up. 28 × 184 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in four columns. *Scriptio continua*.

Oscan and Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–275.

Col. I

Καφνοτο Στατιο,
Πακφιο Και{αι}δ(δ)ο,
Πακολ Στατιες,
Μαρα(ς) Στατιες.

Col. II

Γναυ(ς) Στατιες,
Φιβι(ς) Στατιες,
Εμαυτο Στατιο,
Μιναδο Καιδικ(κ)ο,
5 Τρεδο Αυδαδο,
Μινας Καιδικις.

Col. III

Αφες Αυδαις,
Νοφιο Αλαφιο,
Μινακ(κ)ο Σκαφιο,
Βαντινο Κοσσανο.

Col. IV

Π. Αφελιος Νο(φις) Μο[---]νς ετ
ηισουσοσαραξ Μ[ι]νας Μινας
Καρις ταππισπιτιμ σολλομ ηισου(μ).
δέκεο, Ηερμᾶ χθώνιε,
5 ταῦτα καὶ κάθεκε αὐτεῖ.

Lazzarini 2004; *ImIt* Petelia 2 (dr.); Murano 2012, 640–1; 2013, 191–7 no. 13 (ph. and dr., pl. xxvi); Poccetti 2014; McDonald *et al.* 2015 (dr., fig. 1); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 247–50 no. 11 (ph., fig. 11).
Cf. Mancini 2012, 253–5; McDonald 2012, 53 fn. 45; Poccetti 2012b, 90; Mancini 2014, 45.

I: «Caunota Statia, Paquia Caedia, Pacolus Status, Maras Status».

II: «Gnaeus Status, Vibius Status, Emauta Statia, Minata Caedicia, Treba Audada, Minatus Caedicius».

III: «Auius Audaeus, Novia Alfia, Minacia Scafiria, Bantina Cossana».

IV: «Publius Avelius, Novius Mo[...]nus and [...] Minatus, Minatus [...] of them all. Receive, O subterranean Hermes, these things and hold them below».

Curse consisting of four columnar lists of Oscan names, followed by some words in Oscan not easily interpretable and by a binding clause in Doric Greek. The text, as a matter of fact, uses the prayer formula with the verb δέχομαι ‘to receive’, invoking Hermes. Regarding the lists of names, the victims include eight women and at least nine men. As can be seen in the translation and below, I follow the interpretation of -o endings as nom. sg. f.

Και{αι}δ(δ)ω (I 2) nom. sg. f. /kaid^hd^ho/ ‘Caedia’. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 147.

Καιδικ(κ)ω (II 4) nom. sg. m. /kaidekis/ ‘Caedicius’ and Καιδικ(κ)ω (II 6) nom. sg. f. /kaidek^hk^ho/ ‘Caedicia’. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 147.

Μινακ(κ)ο (III 3) nom. sg. f. /minak^hk^ho/ ‘Minacia’. Praenomen.

σολλομ (IV 3) gen. pl. /sollum/ ‘of all’.

ηισουμ (IV 3) gen. pl. /eisum/ ‘of them’.

Mancini 2012, 250, 261 = 2014, 42, 52; Zair 2016a, 195.

KRIMISA (Cirò Marina)

309. Curse.

Found in the seventies in a tomb of the necropolis near the temple of Apollo Aleus.

Reggio Calabria, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Reggio Calabria (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 35 × 85 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in transversa charta format. *Scriptio continua*.

Oscan. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–250.

Στατις Πολλιεϛ,

Κερρινομ (Η)οριομ,

Μαιϛ Ιμ(ι)εϛ, Μαιμ Ποπεδ(ιομ).

Pocchetti 1979, no. 189 a; *ST Lu* 44; Murano 2012, 646–7; 2013, 187–9 no. 12 (ph. and dr., pl. xxv); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 150, Cirò Marina (dr.); Lazzarini and Pocchetti 2017, 231–3 no. 3 (ph. and dr., fig. 3).

Cf. Gualtieri and Pocchetti 1990, 145.

«Staius Pollius, Cerrinus Horius, Maius Imius, Maius Popidius».

The tablet consists of a natural list of the names of the four men cursed, two in the nominative (Στατις Πολλιες and Μαις Ιμιες) and two in the accusative (Κερρινομ Ηοριομ and Μαιμ Ποπεδιομ). For this phenomenon see **307**.

Πολλιες (1). Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 168.— Weiss 2010, 300.

(Η)οριομ (2) acc. sg. m. /*(h)orion/* ‘Horius’. Gentilicium *Ηοριες.

Salomies 2012, 155.

Μαις (3) nom. sg. m. /*mais/* and Μαιμ (3) acc. sg. m. /*maim/* ‘Maius’. Praenomen.

Weiss 2010, 303.

Ιμ(ι)ες (3) nom. sg. m. /*imies/* ‘Imius’. Gentilicium. Given the collocation of the sequence Ιμες between two praenomina, it is plausible to assume that an iota is missing and that we are dealing with a gentilicium in -ιες, though not attested elsewhere.

Salomies 2012, 156.— Weiss 2010, 300.

Ποπεδ(ιομ) (3) acc. sg. m. /*popediom/*. The tablet shows the abbreviated form Ποπεδ, which after a praenomen in the accusative (Μαιμ) should be interpreted as a form of the gentilicium *Ποπεδιες.

Salomies 2012, 169.

COSENZA

CASTIGLIONE DI PALUDI (Paludi)

310. Curse.

Found in the early nineties on surface.

Cassano all'Ionio, Sibari, Museo Archeologico Nazionale della Sibaritide (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip, broken away on the right bottom (A). 21 × 95 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis. *Scriptio continua*.

Oscan. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

350–300.

Side A

Πακ(ις) Νομψις Τρεβι[.]μ
Λοικ(ι-) Αφιμ [-c.1/2-]οτορ[-c.2/3-]-
μες.

Side B

Μ[-c.1/2-]ς Βιφιδης Λοικες
[---]ομ Μαισιμ Ελ+ομ
[---?---]

Pocchetti 1993a (dr., fig. 1; ph., pl. xxxiii.1–2); Zumbo 1995, 254 no. A2; *ST Lu 47; ImIt Thurii Copia 1* (dr.); Murano 2012, 648; 2013, 181–5 no. 11 (ph., pl. xxiii; dr., pl. xxiv); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 148–9, Castiglione di Paludi (dr.); Lazzarini and Pocchetti 2017, 233–7 no. 4 (ph. and dr., fig. 4 a–b); Morandi 2017, 271 no. 286.
Cf. Mancini 2012, 251 fn. 59 = 2014, 43 fn. 57.

A: «Pacius, Numpsius, Trebius, Lucius, Avius [...]».

B: «M[...]us Bividius (son) of Lucius, [...]us Maesius El[.]us».

Curse against a series of individuals, whose names are registered either in the nominative, in the accusative, or abbreviated.

Νομψις (A 1). Salomies has suggested that we are dealing here with the gentilicium corresponding to Lat. *Numisius* > *Numerius*, but I prefer to follow Pocchetti's view in considering it to be a praenomen.

Salomies 2012, 162.— Zair 2014, 115.

Μαισιμ (B 2). This gentilicium is documented in Latin inscriptions as *Maesius*.

Salomies 2012, 159.

Torano Castello

311. Curse.

Lost?

Almost square tablet, found folded. Inscribed on one side. Scriptio continua.

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

Διοδώραν τὰν Κληναγό-
ρας ἀδελφεάν,
Θεάριν τὰν [..]στι[.....]-
τέρα καὶ +++ΩΤΙ[---]
5 ΚΑΡΗΕΦΙΛΩ[.....]ΛΑΝ
τὰν Φιλίρας ματέρα.

Cavalcanti 1974 [= BE 1976, 816]; Lazzarini 2016, 111–12; Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 239–240 no. 6 (ph. and dr., fig. 6).

Cf. SGD 127.

«Diodora the sister of Klenagora, Thearis the [... of ...] and [...] the mother of Philira».

Curse against at least three women. The binding verb could have been lost in the illegible part of the inscription, or maybe it was not used at all.

LAOS (Marcellina, Santa Maria del Cedro)

312. Curse.

Found in 1963 in a tomb.

Reggio Calabria, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Reggio Calabria (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 63 × 145 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis. On the obverse columns I and II are written regularly, while column III runs along the right edge. On the reverse the text is again written regularly.

Oscan. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–300.

Side A

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III
Μαραειν,	Γαφιν,	Στατιν Οψιον
Οφι(ν) Σαβιδι(ον),	Νοψιν	μεδ(δ)εκον,
Νοψιν,	μεδ(δ)εκον,	Φιβιν Βοθρονη(-).
Φαρ Φαριες,	Οψιον,	
5 Σπεδι,	Νοψιν,	
Φιβιν,	Σαβιδιον {φ}	
Μαραειν,	μεδ(δ)εκον,	
Λοικιν.	Φιβιν Σπελ(λ)ιν.	

Side B

Νοψα(ν) Φαριαν,
 Φιβιαν Σπελ(λ)αν
 μεδ(δ)εκαν αραδιαν.

Pugliese Carratelli 1992 (ph., pl. 1.1–2); Campanile 1992; Poccetti 1993b; Silvestri 1993; *ST Lu* 46; Murano 2006; *ImIt Laos* 2 (ph. of side A; dr.); McDonald 2012, 53–4; 2013, 177–82 (ph. of side A, fig. 3; dr., fig. 4); Murano 2013, 161–74 no. 8 (ph., pl. xix; dr., pl. xx); McDonald 2015, 152–6 (dr., fig. 15); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 250–5 no. 12 (ph. and dr., fig. 12 a–b); Morandi 2017, 270–1 no. 285.

Cf. Jordan 1985b, 180; Campanile 1993, 56–7 = 2008, 997–8; Marco 2012, 139; Murano 2012, 648.

A I: «Maras, Ovius Sabidius, Numpsius, Varus Varius, Spedius, Vibius, Maras, Lucius».

A II: «Gaius, Numpsius the magistrate, Opsius, Numpsius, Sabidius the magistrate, Vibius Spellius».

A III: «Staius Opsius the magistrate, Vibius Butronius».

B: «Numpsia Varia, Vibia Spellia the [...] magistrate».

Curse consisting of four list of names, either in the nominative or the accusative, on which see **307**. The targets are sixteen men, inscribed on the obverse, and two women, inscribed on the reverse. Note that four of these individuals are qualified as μεδδεκον or μεδδεκαν ‘magistrate’.

Μαραεν, Μαραειν (A1 1, 7) acc. sg. m. /maraem/ ‘Maras’. Praenomen.

Weiss 2010, 303.

Νοψιν (A1 2, 3, 5) acc. sg. m. /nupsim/ ‘Numpsius’ and Νοψα(ν) (B 1) acc. sg. f. /nupsam/ ‘Numpsia’. Praenomen. From *numVsyo-, with syncope of the medial vowel and anaptyctic [p]. For the loss of *-y- in Νοψα(ν), cf. Σπελ(λ)αν on this tablet.

On B 1 the inscription bears Νοψα Φαριαν. Poccetti thinks that the praenomen is in the nom. and expunges the case mark of the gentilicium, but we have to bear in mind that the nom. sg. f. should have been /nups^o/ and spelled in the Greek script with final -ο, for which see **308**.

Salomies 2012, 162.— D’Amore 1997, 97 fn. 13; Mancini 2012, 261; Zair 2014, 115; 2016a, 132–3.

Σαβιδιον (A1 2, 6) acc. sg. m. /sabidiom/. Gentilicium *Σαβιδιες.

Salomies 2012, 170.

Φαριες (A1 4) nom. sg. m. /waries/ ‘Varius’ and Φαριαν (B 1) acc. sg. f. /wariam/ ‘Varia’. Gentilicium, recorded as **Variis** in the Oscan alphabet.

Salomies 2012, 177.— Weiss 2010, 300.

Οψιον (A1 4; A2 1) acc. sg. m. /opsiom/ ‘Opsius’. Gentilicium. In Oscan script the attested forms are the nom. sg. **Upsiis** (Phistelia 1) and the dat. sg. **Ψpsiúí** (Venafrum 1/Si 2).

Salomies 2012, 164.— Weiss 2010, 300.

Σπελλ(λ)ιν (A1 8) acc. sg. m. /spellim/ ‘Spellius’ and Σπελλ(λ)αν (B 2) acc. sg. f. /speʎʎam/ ‘Spellia’. Gentilicium, attested in Latin inscriptions as *Spell(i)us*. For the loss of *-y- in Σπελλ(λ)αν, cf. Νοψα(v) on this tablet (B 1).

Salomies 2012, 173.

Στατιν (A2 1) acc. sg. m. /statim/ ‘Status’. Praenomen. It appears in the nom. on other lead tablets, both in Greek (309.1: Στατις) and in Oscan script (327 B and 320 C–9: **Statis**). Its corresponding gentilicium Στατιες is found on the curse from Petelia (308).

Salomies 2012, 174–5.

Βοθρονι(ο)ν (A2 3) acc. sg. m. /butruni(o)m/ or /bo/- ‘Butronius’. Gentilicium. It may be attested in Latin inscriptions as *Butrōnius*.

Salomies 2012, 146–7.— McDonald 2012, 50.

313–314. Curses.

The following two tablets were found in September 1889, but no reference regarding their exact provenance or circumstances of the discovery is given.

313. Curse.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (inv. no. 119926; *non uidi*).

Irregular tablet, broken away on the lower left corner. 55 × 105 × 2.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in a column. *Scriptio continua*.

Oscan. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–275.

Λοφκις Συριες,
Πακι(ς) Πακιδιες,
Οφι(ς) Συριες,
Γν[α]ι(ς) Φαδις,
5 Στατις Πετιδις,
[.]ιρις Ορτοριες,

[Γ]α[ι]ς -c.2/3-]αλανις,
[-c.12/14-]νις.

Poccetti 2000, 745–61 (ph., fig. 1 a; dr., fig. 2 a); *ST Lu* 63; *ImIt Laos* 3 (dr.); Murano 2013, 175–7 no. 9 (dr., pl. xxi); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 227–9 no. 1 (ph. and dr., fig. 1).

«Lucius Surlus, Pacius Pacidius, Ovis Surlus, Gnaeus Fadius, Stalrus Petidius, [.]irius Ortorius, Gaius [...]alanius, [...]nius».

Curse consisting of a columnar list of eight names in the nominative.

314. Curse.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (inv. no. 119925; *non uidi*).

Roundish tablet. 55 × 62.5 × 2.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Greek. Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–275.

[Νύ]μψιος Καίλιος,
[Α]ρίλιος Ασέλλιος,
Νύμψιος Ποππάλαιος,
Μίνιος Φάριος,
5 [-c.1/2-]+τος Φάριος.

Poccetti 2000, 745–51, 762–6 (ph., fig. 1 b; dr., fig. 2 b); *ImIt Laos* 4 (dr.); McDonald 2013, 183–4 (ph., fig. 5–6); Murano 2013, 177–9 no. 10 (ph. and dr., pl. xxii); McDonald 2015, 156–8 (dr., fig. 16); Lazzarini and Poccetti 2017, 237–9 no. 5 (ph. and dr., fig. 5).

Cf. McDonald 2012, 54.

«Numpsius Caelius, Avilius Asellius, Numpsius Poppalaeus, Minius Varius, [.]tus Varius».

Curse consisting of a columnar list of five names in the nominative. Even if the text is morphologically in Greek, the PNN are Oscan.

MATERA

Μεταπόντιον / METAPONTVM (Metaponto, Bernalda)

315. Curse.

Found in 1957 in a necropolis.

Taranto, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Taranto (inv. no. 109295; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. 67 × 50 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek with koine features. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

κα<τα>δίδημι τῶνδ<ε>
πρῶτον ἐργαστήρ[ι]-
ον · καταδίδημι ὥ[σστε]
μὴ ἐργάζεσθαι ἀλλὰ
5 ἀεργεῖν καὶ ἀτυχεῖν.
τῶν τοῦδε κακῶν
[πά]λιν καταδίδημι τοῦ[ς]
[τ]ῶν ἰατρῶν ὥσπερ μὴ ἐρ-
[γάζε]σθαι ἀλλ' ἀργεῖν
10 [τ]οὺς ἐν τῷ βολίμῳ γε-
[γρα]μένους πάντας · Φίλω[ν],
Νέαρχος, Δικάϊς, Θεύδ[ωρος],
Ε[---]ης, Σιμυλίων, Τρη[---],
Λέων, Ἀγίας, Θευδωρίδ[ας],
15 [Βά]καλλες, Φιλοκλῆς,
[---]οὔχος, Τερπ[---]
[---]ων, Ζωῖλο[ς],
Ξε[---].

Lo Porto 1980, 282–8; Gigante 1980, 381–2; SEG xxx 1175; Lombardo 1995; Eidinow 2007, 433–4.

Cf. SGD 124; Jordan 2000d, 34 no. 124.

«First of all, I bind down the workshop of these men. I bind it down so that it will not function but will be useless and without success. Second, of the wicked men of this (workshop?) I bind these men (slaves?) of the doctors, so that they will not work but will be useless, all those who

are written on the lead tablet: Philon, Nearchos, Dikais, Theodoros, E[...]es, Simylian, Tre[...], Leon, Agias, Theodoridas, Bakalles, Philokles, [...]uchos, Terp[... , ...]on, Zoilos, Xe[...].».

Curse against a certain workshop and the men working in it, who are listed at the end of the text. The spell uses the direct binding formula with the verb καταδίδημι 'I bind down'.

TARANTO

Τάρας / TARENTVM (Taranto)

316. Curse.

Found in a tomb in 1880.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (inv. no. 111485-6; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on the upper right corner. Found folded; now broken into two joining fragments. 85 × 37 + 37 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in two columns.

Doric Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325-200.

Col. I

Πολέμαρχος,
Αἴσχωρων,
Τιμοκράτης,
Νικοκράτης,
5 Ξενοκάδης,
Βίας,
Παύσων,
Στίλτα,
Εὔρυτος,
10 Σάμυθα,
Φιλώτας,
Ἡᾷγίς,
Ζωπύρα Μαχαν(---),
Ἡιστιαία,
15 Ἐπαίνετος,
Σίμων,
Φάριχος,
Σφένδων,
Δαμοτέλης,
20

Col. II

Φιλη[---],
Βότ[υρος],
Μέλ[ισσος],
Ἡιστ[ι]αῖος Ὀλ(---),
Κρατίσκος,
Πολυ[λ]ίς,
Καλλικράτης,
Γλαῦκος,
Σιμυλίας,
Ἄνθρωπίσος,
Δαμαίνετος,
Φιλίστα,
[Λ]εύκα,
Ζώπυρος,
Τυρίχα,
Βότυρος,
Ἡιστιαῖος Λι(---),
Ἄρίστακος,
Ἄριστόδαμος,
πλεῖστοι.

Fiorelli 1880a, 34–5 (dr.); *IG* XIV 668 (dr.); *SGDI* 4616; *DGE* 60.1–2; Landi 1979, no. 194 (ph., pl. LXVI); Gasperini 1980, 365–84; Pugliese Carratelli 1980; *IGI(P)* 111; Vallarino 2017, 188–92 (ph., fig. 1–2).

Cf. Comparetti *apud* Fiorelli 1880b, 161 fn. 1; Fiorelli 1880c, 189–90; *SGD* 125–6; Jordan 2000d, 34 no. 125–6.

Col. I: «Polemarchos, Aeschron, Timokrates, Nikokrates, Xenokades, Bias, Pauson, Stilta, Eurytos, Samytha, Philotas, Hagus, Zopyra Machan(...), Hestiaia, Epainetos, Simon, Varichos, Sphendon, Damoteles».

Col. II: «Phile[...], Botyros, Melissos, Histiaios Ol(...), Kratiskos, Polylys, Kallikrates, Glaukos, Simylis, Anthropisos, Damainetos, Philista, Leuka, Zopyros, Tyricha, Botyros, Histiaios Li(...), Aristakos, Aristodamos.»

Curse consisting of a two columnar lists with thirty-eight names, thirty men and seven women, while the gender of the first name in col. II cannot be determined.

SALERNO

Roccagloriosa

317. Curse.

Found on 29 July 1977, during archaeological excavations, in a cultic complex.

Roccagloriosa, Antiquarium (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 38 × 110 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on one side. Text A runs along the upper edge, while text B is written in a column on the right half of the surface. *Scriptio continua*. The tablet bears two holes on the lower left corner.

Greek and Oscan. Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

Text A

δυφο [με]διμνῶ πῶλεῖ\ν/τα[ι -c.5/6-]ει[-c.3/4-]σμετ[-c.2/3-]ανις δ-
υ[-c.1/2-]

Text B

[H]ερις Πολλ[ιε]ς
[Γ]αρις Φοινι[κις] Μαχιες
Μαμε[ρ]εξ [-c.3/4-]φιδισ
<E>γανα[τ- ---]
5 Πακισ[---]
Αγτ[---]
Μα[---]

Gualtieri and Poccetti 1990 (ph., fig. 123 and 126; dr., fig. 127); *ST Lu* 45; *ImIt Buxentum* 3 (ph. and dr.); Murano 2013, 155–9 no. 7 (ph. and dr., pl. xviii); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 189–90, Roccagloriosa (dr.); de Tord 2019, 534–5 no. O31 (dr.).

Cf. Gordon and Marco Simón 2010, 2; McDonald 2012, 50, 53; Murano 2012, 632, 646.

B: «Herius Pollius, Gaius Macius son of Phoinix, Mamercus [...]*vidius*, Eganat[...], Pacis[...], Ant[...], Ma[...]

Text A is a previous Greek text, only partially legible. Text B is a curse consisting of a columnar list of seven names.

NAPLES

POMPEII (Pompei)

318. Curse.

Found in 1911, during archaeological excavations, in the necropolis at Porta Stabia.

Pompeii, Ufficio Scavi di Pompei (inv. no. 17070-1; *non uidi*).

Two rectangular tablets which were found tied up as a diptych. 50 × (74) × 4 mm (I) + 50 × 88 × 2 mm (II); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in transversa charta format. Letters: 2-7 mm. Guidelines.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

<C> is used both for /k/ and /g/.

Ca. 100.

Tablet I, side A

[---] (h)oc ° prim[---]
 Plematio ° Hostili facia(m),
 capil(l)u(m), cerebru(m), flatus, ren[es],
 ut il(l)ai ° non ° suc(c)edas +[..
 5 qui il(l)aec INL in odiu(m) u[..
 ut il(l)ic il(l)a(n)c odiat comō[do]
 (h)aec ° nec ° acere ° ne ° il(l)aec
 quiqua(m) acere pos(s)it ul(l)o(s)
 filios Plematio ° Host[ili]
 10 in od[iu(m)] f[i]at (h)ae[c -?-]

Tablet II, side A

nec acere nec lin[cua]
 ul(l)a(s) res pos(s)it pete[re]
 quas ° ul(l)o ° (h)uma+[---]
 comodo is eis desert[us]
 5 il(l)aec deserta sit cun(n)o
 ADNCCNI difidosa
 dic il(l)aec deser[ta]
 dic il(l)ae[c deserta]
 [---]ida ° fiat [---]
 10 [---?---]

Tablet I, side B

++IIICO[.]IO+
 AD+A[.]TE
 [...]IL[.]IDVV
 IN[...]N[.]IIITI
 5 [...]D[.]II[.]IIIF+
 Vestilia
 ner[u]os EN[.]
 [-----]

Tablet II, side B

[---]L[.]H
 [---]CN[---]
 [..]+[. co]modo
 [---]SIV
 5 [..]+ON++[...]
 comodo HO
 [..]EICE+OI[.]
 [..]+aius fine

	[-----]		+X+MIS <i>Hostili</i>
10	[---]NIM	10	M[.] MALITICO
	[---]AVIE		ECLV++C aut
			in <i>odiu(m) S+</i>
			[---]OI.

I A. 1 [---]oc Della Corte, Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *fide* [..]ISSVAI oc Varone; [---]ssun oc Kropp | *prim*[---] Della Corte; *prim* Lommatzsch; *prim(um)* Degrassi; *prim[um?* Varone; *prim[um* ---] Kropp | uersum om. Sabbadini || 2 *facia*[---] Della Corte; *faci[em* Sabbadini; *facia* Lommatzsch, Degrassi, Varone; *facia[m* ---] Kropp || 3 *ren[es* Della Corte, Sabbadini, Varone; *ren(es)* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *ren[es* ---] Kropp || 4 *sucedat* Kropp; *sucedas* cett. | [---] Della Corte (1916), Lommatzsch; *n[ec* Sabbadini; *a*[---] Della Corte (1963); [.] Degrassi; *n[e?* Varone; *n[ec* ---] Kropp || 5 *ilaec* [---] Della Corte; *Pl(ematio) aec in L(ucium) P(lematium) H(ostilem)* dubit. Sabbadini; [---] Lommatzsch; *praec*[---] Degrassi, Kropp; *ilaec INL in* Varone | *odiu · u*[---] Della Corte (1916), Kropp; *odiu[m* Sabbadini; *odiu(m)* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *odium* [..] Della Corte (1963); *odium* Varone || 6 *como*[---] Della Corte (1916); *como[do* Sabbadini, Lommatzsch, Della Corte (1963); *como(do)* Degrassi; *como[do* Varone; *como[do* ---] Kropp || 7 <h>*ec* Degrassi; *aec* cett. | *ilai*[---] Della Corte (1916); *ilaec* Sabbadini; *ila[ec* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *ill[ā*[..] Della Corte (1963); *ilai* Varone; *ilaic* [---] Kropp || 8 *ula* [---] Della Corte, Kropp; *ula* Sabbadini, Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *ulo[s* Varone || 9 [---]os Della Corte, Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *res pos(sit)* Sabbadini; *filios* Varone; *E E pos* Kropp | *hosti[li* ---] Della Corte (1916); *Hosti[li* Sabbadini, Kropp; *Host[ili* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *Host[ili* ---] Della Corte (1963); *Hōst[ili* Varone || 10 *in od[iu] f[i]at a[e]c* Varone; cett. non intelleg.

II A. 1 *lin*[---] Della Corte (1916), Sabbadini, Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *lin[guā* ---] Della Corte (1963); *lin[guā* Varone; [.]*in*[--- *nec* Kropp || 2 *pete*[---] Della Corte (1916); *pete[re qui* Sabbadini; *pete[re* Lommatzsch, Varone, Kropp; *pete[re* --] Della Corte (1963); *pete*<*re*> Degrassi || 3 *quai* Della Corte (1916); *qu(a)m* Sabbadini; *quam* (?) Lommatzsch; *quas* Della Corte (1963), Varone; *quae* Kropp; non intelleg. Degrassi | *ego* Della Corte, Varone; *ulo* Sabbadini, Kropp; ++ Lommatzsch; non intelleg. Degrassi | *uma*[---] Della Corte (1916); *uma[nos* Sabbadini; *uman*[---] Lommatzsch; *umano[s* Diehl; *uma[ui* ---] Della Corte (1963); *uman* Degrassi; *uma[ui* Varone; *uma[no* ---] Kropp || 4 *desert*[---] Della Corte (1916); *desert[us* Sabbadini, Varone, Kropp; *desert(us)* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *desert[tus est* ..] Della Corte (1963) || 5 *cuno* [---] Della Corte; *cuno* Sabbadini, Lommatzsch, Degrassi, Varone, Kropp || 6 *a(nte) d(iem) n(onum) c(alendas) N(ouembres)* dubit. Della Corte (1916), Kropp; *a(nte) d(iem) n(onum) C(al.)* {C} *N(ou.) i*(---) dubit. Della Corte (1963); *a(nte) d(iem) IV C(alendas)* {C} *N(ouembres) I*(---) Varone | *dificdosa* Della Corte (1916), Lommatzsch, Degrassi, Kropp; *dificdos* Sabbadini; *dificdos m*(---) Della Corte (1963); *dificdos A*(---) Varone || 7 *deser*[---] Della Corte (1916), Degrassi; *desert*[---] Lommatzsch; *deser[ta sit* ..] Della Corte (1963); *deser[ta* Varone; *deser[ta?* ---] Kropp | uersum om. Sabbadini || 8 *ilai* [---] Della Corte, Varone; *ilai* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *ilae* [---] Kropp | uersum om. Sabbadini || 9 [---]*ida* Della Corte (1916), Kropp; *ida* Lommatzsch, Degrassi; *dummodo f?**ida* Della Corte (1963); *fjida* Varone | uersum om. Sabbadini.

I B. Vix legitur; Varone solus totum textum praebet. 1 *me nec o[d]iom* Varone; ++IIIICO[.]IO+ legi || 2 *abiāt E* Varone; *AD+A[.]TE* legi || 5 [..]D II IIIFI Varone; [..]D[.]II[.]IIIF+ legi || 6 *Vestilia* Sabbadini, Lommatzsch, Degrassi, Kropp; *uestigia* Della Corte (1963), Varone || 7 *ner[u]os* Della Corte (1963); *neruos* Varone.

II B. Vix legitur; Varone solus totum textum praebet. 3 [..]CI[---]MVVO Varone; [..]+[. *co*]modo legi || 5 *conno* Varone; [..]+ON++[..] legi || 6 *comodo* Della Corte (1963), Varone || 7 *EIC ELOI* Varone; [..]EICE+OI[.] legi || 8 [*f*]latus *rene* Varone; [..]+aius *fine* legi || 9 [*d*]iximus Varone; +X+MIS legi | *Hostili* Lommatzsch, Della Corte (1963), Degrassi, Varone, Kropp || 10 *malitico* (?) Della Corte (1963); [---] MALITICO Varone; M[.] MALITICO legi || 11 ECGVNIS Varone; ECLV++C legi || 12 *in odiu* Della Corte (1963); *in odium* Varone; *in odiu S+* legi.

Della Corte 1916, 304–5 (ph. of sides A, fig. 15; dr., fig. 16–17) [= AE 1917–18, p. 25]; Sabbadini 1918; Lommatzsch 1931, *CIL* I² 2541; Rubio and Bejarano 1955, no. 186*; Della Corte 1963, *CIL* IV 9251 (ph. of sides A; dr.); *ILLRP* 1147;

Diehl 1964, no. 801¹; Varone 1998 (ph. of sides A); Kropp 2008b, no. 1.5.4/1; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 183–5, Pompei 1 (dr. of sides A; ph., p. 590); Urbanová 2018, no. 33.

Cf. Preisendanz 1930, 139; Lommatzsch 1931, 737 *ad* no. 2541; 1943, 844 *ad* no. 2541; García Ruiz 1967, 56 no. 14–15; Solin 1968, 30 no. 39; 1973, 275; Zavaroni 2001, 298 fn. 40; Cooley and Cooley 2004, 138; Poccetti 2016, 380; Franek and Urbanová 2019a, 41–2.

The text seems to be an erotic curse, but there are several problems regarding the interpretation of some lines and sequences.

CVMAE (Bacoli / Pozzuoli)

319. Curse.

Found by chance among materials coming from a necropolis.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 40 × 70 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Doric Greek. Local Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

450–425.

τὰ Ὀπῶρίδος καὶ Ἄσ[π]ρῶνος
ἀτε{δ}λέα καὶ ἔπεα καὶ ἔργα
ἔναι τὰ Ὀπῶρίδος καὶ Ἄσπ<ρῶνος>
ἔναι · ἡα ἴ τις πρὸ ἐκέ-
5 νῶν ἄλλῶς διαλέγετ-
{τ}αι πάν{α}τας ἐντοῦθ' ἐ<ν>-
κατ(αγράφῶ).

Paribeni 1903 (dr.); Bücheler 1903, 624; *DT* 302; *SGDI* 5270; Oliverio 1910; Hoffmann 1914, 889–90 *ad* no. 5270; Comparetti 1918, 202–6 (dr.); Ribezzo 1920, 249–51 no. 13 (dr.); *DGE* 792a; Arangio-Ruiz and Olivieri 1925, 157–60 no. 22 (ph.); Landi 1979, no. 22 (ph., pl. x); Arena 1989b, 18 no. 21, 28–30 (ph., pl. iv) [= *SEG* xl 818]; *IGASM* III 29 (ph., pl. xii.1).

Cf. Bücheler 1907b, 294; Latte 1927, 376; Preisendanz 1930, 139; Jeffery 1961, 239–40 no. 16.

The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the expression ἀτε{δ}λέα καὶ ἔπεα καὶ ἔργα ἔναι ‘may both the words and the deeds be fruitless’. The text uses a combination of the wish formula and the direct binding formula with the verb καταγράφω ‘I register’.

320. Curse.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli, Medagliere (*non uidi*).

The tablet is broken into a number of pieces that can be joined together into the following main fragments: frg. A (Pl I = Co a = Ve A = Mu A), 16 × 20 mm; frg. B (Pl III = Co d = Ve E = Mu E), 6 × 10 + 5 × 6 mm; frg. C (Pl II = Co b = Ve B = Mu B), 40 × 45 mm; frg. D (Pl IV = Co e = Ve E = Mu E), 36 × 20 mm; frg. E (Pl VIII = Co h = Mu G), 22 × 18 mm; frg. F (Pl IX = Co i = Mu H); frg. G (Pl v = Co c = Ve C = Mu C + F). Inscribed on one side. Letters: 1–3 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Oscan. Oscan alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

200–150.

frg. A

p[---]
u[---]
Gā[vis ---]
Luv[kis ---]
5 Pak[is ---]
inīm [---]
Deķ[is ---]
kulu[pu ---]
ma[---]

frg. B

[---]v[...]šis nu[---]
[---] M[ut]t̄illis
[---]t̄iis, Gnaivs F[uvfdis -?-]
[---] Pakulliis l[---]
5 [---]ķersnu velehi[---]
[---] Rāhiis Marā[heis -?-]
[---] Ṛahiis Upf[alleis]
[---] Rahiiš Papeis
[---]s Marāh[---]
10 [---]š kavk+is
[---]utiis m[---]
[---]ise[---]

frg. C

Deķ[is ---]
Gn[aivs ---]
Luv[kis ---]
Deķi[s ---]
5 Kluv[az ---]
Mara[---]
Minaz [---]
Mara[---]
Ṣtat[is ---]
10 m[---]

frg. D

[---] Maraheis
[---]eis
[---]š[.] niir kuḷupu ṣ
[---]leis
(vac)
5 [---] niir
[---]gn[---]

frg. E

[---]pf[---]
[---]+[---]

frg. F

[---]s[---]

frg. G

[---]ma[---]lli[---]
[Gnai]ys Fuvfdis Mā[rah- -?]
Deķis Buttis,

- Dekis Rahiis Maraheis niir kulupu,**
 5 **Dkuva Raḥiis Upfalleis,**
Marahis Rahiis Papeis,
Dekis Ḥereis Dekkieis Saipinaz,
Maras Rufriis, Maras Blaisiis Marahees,
Dekkieis Raḥiieis, Uppiieis Muttillieis,
 10 **Dekkieis Heriieis akkatuṣ inim trstus**
sullus inim eisunk uḥftis
sullum suḷlas.

von Planta 1893; Conway 1897, 133–6 no. 137, 681–2; von Planta 1897, 510–11 no. 119, 617–21; Herbig 1900, 28–30; *DT* 209; Vetter 1953, 33–7 no. 5; Marchese 1976, 297–300; 1978, 884–5; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 107–8, 114; *ST Cm* 14; Murano 2009b (dr., ph., pl. LVI–LVII); *ImIt* 504–6, Cumae 8; Murano 2013, 113–28 no. 3 (ph., pl. VI–VIII; dr., pl. IX–XII); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 158–9, Cumas 5; de Tord 2019, 462–4 no. O20.2.

Partial editions: Skutsch in Wünsch 1897, xxiv fn. 1; Buck 1904, 252–3 no. 40 = 1905, 147 no. 40; Pisani 1953, 87–8 no. 30; Bottiglioni 1954, 232 no. 54.

Cf. Skutsch 1897; Buck 1901, 22; Audollent 1904, 268; Bücheler 1907b, 294; Maiuri 1913a, 406–7; Morandi 1982, 117; Van der Mersch 1989, 93–4; Barreda 1998, 205–6; Antonini 2009, 42 fn. 115; Dupraz 2009, 114–16; Murano 2010, 59–60; Weiss 2010, 95–6; Murano 2012, 639–40.

A: «[...] Gaius [...] Lucius [...] Pacius [...] and [...] Decius [...] of the ... [...]».

B: «[...] Muttillius [...]tius, Gnaeus Fufidius [...] Pacullius [...] Rahius son of Maras [...] Rahius son of Ofellius [...] Rahius son of Papius [...] Mara[...]».

C: «Decius [...] Gnaeus [...] Lucius [...] Decius [...] Clovatus [...] Mara[...] Minatus [...] Mara[...] Statius [...]».

D: «[...] son of Maras [...]».

G: «[...] Gnaeus Fufidius son of Mara[...], Decius Buttius, Decius Rahius son of Maras [...], Decivas Rahius son of Ofellius, Marahius Rahius son of Papius, Decius Hereius son of Decius, from Saepinum, Maras Rufrius, Maras Blaesius son of Maras, the advocates and all the witnesses of Decius Rahius, Oppius Muttillius, and Decius Hereius, and all the resources of them all».

The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the reference to advocates (**akkatus**) and witnesses (**trstus**).

akkatus (G 10) nom. pl. m. /akkatus/ ‘advocates’. From **adkātōs* < **adokāto-* < **ad-wok-ā-to-*.

von Planta 1897, 116–17, 442; Buck 1904, 68; Brugmann 1905, 531–2; Buck 1928, 355, 357; Campanile 1967, 131 = 2008, 644; Meiser 1986, 185, 188.

eisunk (G 11) gen. pl. m. /eisunk/ ‘of them’. From Sab. **eyśōm-k* < **eyś-ōm* (Dupraz 2014).

von Planta 1897, 122, 214.

Hereiis (G 7) nom. sg. m. /herēi.is/ and **Heriieis** (G 10) gen. sg. m. /herēi.eis/ ‘Hereius’. Gentilicium. Buck wondered if **Heriieis** had been written instead of **Hereiieis**.

Salomies 2012, 155.— Van der Mersch 1989, 98; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118; McDonald 2013, 226; 2015, 196 fn. 11.

inim (G 10) conj. /enem/. From **enim*.

Meiser 1986, 110–11.

Luvkis (A 4; C 3) nom. sg. m. /lowkis/. Praenomen. From **lowkyos*.

Muttillis (B 2; G 9) nom. sg. m. /muttillis/. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 155.— von Planta 1897, 106–7.

Pakulliis (B 4). Gentilicium corresponding to Latin *Pacullius*.

Salomies 2012, 165.— von Planta 1897, 101–2, 135.

Rahiis (B 6, 7, 8; G 4, 6) nom. sg. m. /rahi.is/ and **Rahiieis** (G 9) gen. sg. m. /rahiieis/. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 170.— von Planta 1897, 135; Maiuri 1913a, 406–7; Van der Mersch 1989, 100.

sullus (G 11) nom. pl. m. /sollus/, **sullas** (G 12) nom. pl. f. /sollas/, and **sullum** (G 12) gen. pl. /sollum/ 'all'. Cf. Gr. ὅλος.

von Planta 1897, 114, 116–17, 191; Campanile 1967, 137 = 2008, 650.

trstus (G 10) nom. pl. m. /trestus/ 'witnesses'.

von Planta 1897, 116–17; Meiser 1986, 134; Van der Mersch 1989, 95; Mancini 2012, 253 fn. 69.

uhftis (G 11) nom. pl. f. /oftis/ 'resources'.

de Vaan 2008, 431 s. u. optō.— von Planta 1897, 50, 150, 153–4, 157; Van der Mersch 1989, 100; Weiss 2010, 95–6.

Uppiieis (G 9) gen. sg. m. /oppiieis/. Praenomen.

von Planta 1897, 106–7.

321. Curse.

Found by chance in April 1913 in a tomb in the Oscan necropolis.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (*non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and is now broken into two fragments, most part of the inscription having been lost. 75 × 92 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. One-dot interpuncts.

Oscan. Oscan alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

125–50.

Stenim ◦ Kalauuiúum ◦ Trí(bieis),

aginss, ◦ urinss, ◦ úlleis ◦

fakinss, ◦ fangyam,

biaass, ◦ biítam, ◦ aftiím, ◦ {a}

5 anamú{◦}m, ◦ aitatum,

amirikum ◦ tíf[ei].

1 **kalaviúum** Pisani; **kalauuium** Bottiglioni; **kalauuiúum** Maiuri, cett. | **tri-** Maiuri, Ribezzo; **tri** Buck, Vetter, Pisani, Bottiglioni; **trí** Marchese, Rix, Murano (2013), Morandi; **tr^ɾe^ɾ** Crawford || 2 **akinss** Maiuri; **aginss** Ribezzo,

cett. || 3 **fankeam** Maiuri; **faſceam** Ribezzo, Buck; **fang^ɾv^ɾam** Crawford; **fangvam** Vetter, cett. || 4 **a**[---] Maiuri, Ribezzo, Bottiglioni; {**a**} Buck, cett. || 5 **anamú**{^o}**m** Marchese, Crawford, Murano (2013); **anamúm** Maiuri, cett. | **aitatum** Maiuri, Vetter, Pisani, Marchese, Murano; **aitatúm** Ribezzo, Bottiglioni; **aitatúm** Buck, Rix, Crawford, Morandi || 6 **tíf**[---] Maiuri in textu, Marchese, Murano (2013); **tíf**[ei] dubit. Maiuri in comm., Ribezzo, Buck; **tíf**[eí -? -] Vetter, Rix; **tíf**[eí] Pisani, Bottiglioni; **tíf**[ei -?] Crawford; **tíf**[eí -?] Morandi.

Maiuri 1913b (dr.); Hartmann 1917, 274; Besnier 1920, no. 38; Ribezzo 1924a, 87; Buck 1928, 366–8 no. 40²; Vetter 1953, 29–31 no. 3; Pisani 1953, 88–90 no. 31 B; Bottiglioni 1954, 232–3 no. 55; Marchese 1976, 293–5; 1978, 882–3; Mancini 1988, 224–5, 228; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 107, 113–15; *ST Cm* 13; *ImIt* 507–8, Cumae 9 (dr.); Murano 2010, 57–9; 2012, 641–2; 2013, 140–52 no. 5 (ph., pl. xiv; dr., pl. xv); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 157–8, Cumas 4 (dr.); Morandi 2017, 263 no. 220; de Tord 2019, 464–5 no. O20.3.

Cf. Vetter 1931, 16–17; Terracini 1936, 6–8; Vetter 1942, 236–7; Prosdocimi 1976, 811; Van der Mersch 1989, 94; Watkins 1995, 220–1; Marina Sáez 2001, 56 fn. 56; McDonald 2013, 172; 2015, 147.

«(I hand over) to thee Stenius Calavius, son of Trebius, the actions, the words, the deeds of that man, the tongue, the strenghts, the life, the ability, the spirit, the lifespan, the wealth».

Judicial curse against a man named Stenius Calavius. The occasion of the spell is indicated

aginss (2) acc. pl. /aginss/ ‘actions’.

Meiser 1986, 57, 60, 98; Van der Mersch 1989, 100.

aftiím (4) acc. sg. /aftiem/ ‘ability’. From **apti-*. Meiser’s derivation from PIE **h₃k^w-ti-* ‘sight’ is phonetically implausible (Watkins 1995).

Pisani 1977, 347; Meiser 1986, 90–1, 105, 250 fn. 3; Van der Mersch 1989, 99; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 119.

aitatum (5) acc. sg. /aitatom/ ‘lifespan’.

Vetter 1942, 238; Van der Mersch 1989, 99; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 119.

amirikum (6) /amirikum/ ‘wealth’. From **merko-*.

Vetter 1942, 238, 240; Pisani 1977, 347; Van der Mersch 1989, 96–7, 99; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 119.

anamúm (5) acc. sg. /anamom/ ‘spirit’.

Buck 1928, 356; Lazzeroni 1972, 6; Prosdocimi 1976, 809–11.

biass (4) acc. pl. /biass/ ‘strenghts’. From **g^wia-*.

Lazzeroni 1972, 5; Prosdocimi 1976, 809–11; Meiser 1986, 49; Van der Mersch 1989, 99–100; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 119.

biítam (4) acc. sg. f. /bi:ítam/ ‘life’. From **g^witām-*.

Van der Mersch 1989, 99–100.

fakinss (3) acc. pl. /fakinss/ ‘deeds’.

Meiser 1986, 57; Van der Mersch 1989, 101.

fangvam (3) acc. sg. f. /fangvam/ ‘tongue’. The word is also attested on the Oscan-Latin curse tablet from Cumae, spelled *fancua(s)* /*fangwa(s)*/ (322.7). The development should be PIE **d^hǵ^h-uh₂-* > PIT. **d^hǵ^h(u)wā-* (Olat. *d^hǵ^hua* > Lat. *lingua*) > PSab. **d^hǵ^h(u)wā-* > **fangwā-*, with aspiration anticipation in Sabellic (DeLisi 2013, 480) rather than association with another word in **d^h-* (de Vaan 2008, 343).

de Vaan 2008, 343 s. u. lingua.— Lommatzsch 1931, 731 *ad* no. 1614; Vetter 1942, 242; Pisani 1977, 347; Meiser 1986, 69; Mancini 1988, 226–8; Hamp 1993; Weiss 2010, 187 fn. 166; DeLisi 2013, 480.

Kalawiiúm (1) acc. sg. m. /kalawiom/. Gentilicium. **Kalaviis**.

Salomies 2012, 148.— Meiser 1986, 63; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118; Weiss 2010, 301.

tifei (6) dat. sg. /tefei/ ‘to thee’, spelled **tfei** on the so-called curse of Vibia (325.A 3).

Zair 2016b, 301.

Trí(bieís) (1) gen. sg. m. /trebisís/ ‘of Trebius’.

Van der Mersch 1989, 97; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118.

urinss (2) acc. pl. /urinss/ ‘words’.

Vetter 1942, 242; Van der Mersch 1989, 101.

322. Curse.

The exact find-soit and circumstances of the discovery are unknown. It is said to come from the necropolis.

Bonn, Akademisches Kunstmuseum (inv. no. C143a; *non uidi*).

Round tablet. ø 75 × 2 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 6–7 mm. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin and Oscan. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

<C> is used both for /k/ and /g/ (cf. *fancua*). Double consonants are not recorded.

80–50.

2 *L(ucius) ◦ Harines, ◦ Her(ius) ◦ M-*
A. *aturi(s), ◦*
3 *C(aius) ◦ Eburis, ◦*
Pomponius, ◦
5 *M(arcus) ◦ Caedicius ◦ M(arci) ◦ f(ilius), ◦*
N(umerius) ◦ Andripius ◦ N(umeri) ◦ f(ilius), ◦
pus ◦ ol(l)u(m) ◦ sol(l)u(m) ◦ fancua(s)
recta(s) ◦ sint, ◦ pus ◦ flatu(s)
sic(c)u(s) ◦ ol(l)u(m) ◦ <sol(l)u(m) ◦> sit.

9 *solu* add. Mancini.

Bücheler 1907a = 1930, 357–60; 1907b, 296–8 (ph., pl. iv.1) = 1930, 366–8; Bréal 1908–9; Jacobsohn 1910, no. 61; Lommatzsch 1918, *CIL* 1² 1614; Besnier 1920, no. 12; Warmington 1940, 280–1 no. 31; Vetter 1953, 45–6 no. 7; Pisani 1953, 88–9 no. 31 A; *ILLRP* 1146; Diehl 1964, no. 802; Marchese 1978, 886–7; Morandi 1982, 118–19 no. 24 (dr., ph., pl. xxi.2); Mancini 1988 (dr., fig. 1–2; partial ph., fig. 3); Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 109, 114–17; *ST Cm* 15; Adams 2004, 127–30; Pike 2005; Estarán 2009, 105; *ImIt* 509–11, Cumae 10 (dr. and ph.); Murano 2012, 638–9; 2013, 128–40 no. 4 (ph. and dr., pl. xiii); Sanchez Natalías 2013, 156–7, Cumas 3 (dr., ph., p. 586); Estarán 2014, II 39–45 no. O8 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig.

2–3); 2016, 110–13 no. O6 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2); Conley 2017, 48–50; Morandi 2017, 194–5 no. 154 (dr., fig. 67; ph., pl. xli.2).

Cf. Havers 1926, 232; Vendryès 1946; Degrassi 1965, no. 361 (ph.); García Ruiz 1967, 57 no. 65; Porzio Gernia 1970, 135 fn. 133; Berrettoni 1971, 202–3; Campanile 1976, 120 = 2008, 912; Marchese 1976, 305; Knobloch 1978 (dr.); Dupraz 2004, 61 fn. 20; Murano 2010, 55–7; Mancini 2012, 251 fn. 59, 254, 261–2; Marco 2012, 139; McDonald 2013, 172; Mancini 2014, 43 fn. 57, 52–3; McDonald 2015, 147; Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Lucius Harines, Herius Maturius, Gaius Eburius, Pomponius, Marcus Caedicius son of Marcus, Numerius Andripius son of Numerius: may the tongues of them all be rigid, may the breath of them all be dry».

Curse against six men. Their names, in the nominative, constitute another example of *nomina-tiui pendentes* in defixiones, in particular of Haver's (1926, 232) 'isolated emphatic nominative'. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the reference to the tongues (*fancuas*). The text uses a combination of lists of names and wish formulae.

The language of the tablet has been traditionally considered to be a sort of mixed variant between Oscan and Latin. The loss of final -s in the last lines is due to the influence of vulgar Latin, as may be the case with the loss of final -m, although the latter is also attested in inscriptions in Oscan script.

Her(ius) (2). The abbreviation *Her.* probably corresponds to the latinised form of the Oscan praenomen **Heris*, attested in Greek script as [H]ερις (317 B 1).

fancua(s) (7) nom. pl. f. /fangwas/ 'tongues'. The word is also attested on another curse tablet from Cumae (321.3); for its analysis see above 321 s.v. **fangvam**.

LEW 1 453 s.v. fancuum; de Vaan 2008, 343 s.v. lingua.— von Blumenthal 1930, 15; Lommatzsch 1931, 731 ad no. 1614; Vetter 1935, 204; 1942, 242; Pisani 1942, 244–5; Lommatzsch 1943, 840 ad no. 1614; Vendryès 1946; Campanile 1967, 139 = 2008, 652; García Ruiz 1967, 233; Meiser 1986, 69; Weiss 2010, 187 fn. 166.

ol(l)u(m) (7, 9) gen. pl. m. /ollum/ 'of them'.

sol(l)u(m) (7) gen. pl. m. /sollum/ 'of all'.

323. Curse.

Found in 1890 in a tomb.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli, Medagliere (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both left and right. 140 × 120 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

80–25.

M(arcum) Heium M(arci) f(ilium) Caled[um],
Blossiam C(ai) f(iliam), P(ublium) Heium M(arci) f(ilium) Cale[dum],
Chilonem Hei M(arci) s(eruum), M(arcum) Heium [M(arci) l(ibertum)],
C(aium) Blossium (Caiae) l(ibertum), Bithum Atton[em]
 5 *[He]i M(arci) ser(uum), Blossiam L(uci) f(iliam),*
[hos] homines omnes infereis
[de]is deligo ita ut niq[uis]
[e]orum quem dum ° ui [---]
[---]ret possit ni [---]
 10 *[---] quidq[uam ---]*
[--- p]ossit id ded[ico deis]
[maniu]m ut ea ita faci[ant].

Wünsch 1900, 237–9 no. 7; Kropp 2008b, no. 1.5.3/2; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 155–6, *Cumas* 2 (dr.; ph., p. 586).
 Cf. von Planta 1893, 438; G. Bonfante 1933, 105; Poccetti 2016, 380.

324. Curse.

Found in 1884 in a tomb.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli, Medagliere (inv. no. 4641; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 128 × 83 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–1.

nomen ° delatum
Naeuia ° L(uci) ° l(ibertae)
Secunda(e) ° seiue
ea ° alio ° nomini
 5 *est.*

Wachsmuth 1863, 564–5 no. H; Wünsch 1897, xxv; Warmington 1940, 280–1 no. 32; *ILLRP* 1149; Kropp 2008b, no. 1.5.3/1; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 154, *Cumas* 1 (dr.; ph., p. 586); Urbanová and Franek 2017, 621; Urbanová 2018, 441 no. 31.
 Cf. Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 112; Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Naevia Secunda, freedwoman of Lucius, or whatever other name she goes by, has been denounced».

CASERTA

CAPVA (Santa Maria Capua Vetere)

325. Curse.

Found in 1857 in a necropolis.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (inv. no. 111252; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. The sheet has suffered from the action of corrosion. Now broken into eleven fragments. (80) × (220) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, even if the reverse bears just one line. Two-dot interpuncts in combination with *scriptio continua*.

Oscan. Oscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

The alphabet used is the national one prior to the reform: <u> is therefore used both for /o/ and /u/ and <i>, both for /i/ and /ε/. Double consonants are not written.

350–250.

Side A

Ker(r)i : Arent[ikai m]anafum pai : pu[ip]ui heriam şuvam legin[um suvam
a]flukad [---]

usurs : inim : malaks nistrus : Pakiu(d) : Kluvati(i)ud : Valamais :
p[uklu(d)] ant kađum Damiā[--- suvam heriam suvam]

leginum : aflukad idik tfei : manafum Vibii*ai* Prebai ampu[z] ul(l)um
da[da]d Ker(r)i : Ar[entikai --- Pakim Kluvatiium]

Valaimas puklum inim ul(l)as : leginei : svai : neip : dadid : lamatir :
akrid eiseis đunte[---]

5 inim kaispařar i[nim] krustatar svai neip avt svai tiium idik fifikus puřt
eis[---]

pun řahad avt n[-c.3-]rnum : neip : puřiiad punum kahad avt svai pid : per-
fa[---]

puřiiad nip hu[n]truis nip supruis : aisisis putiians piđum putiians ufteis
: udf[--- Pakiui Kluvatiui]

Valaimas puklui : pun far kahad nip : putiiad : edum nip menyum limu(m)
pi[---]

pař humuns biyus karanter sul(l)uh Pakis Kluyatiis Valaim(a)s puk(el)
řurumiiad lu[---]

- 10 **Vibiiai Akviiai svai** : puh aflakus Pakim Kluvatiium Valaimaš puḱlui
 supṛ[---]
 inim tuvai : leginei inim sakrim svai puh aflakus huṅtrus teras huntrus
 a[--- Pakim Kluvatiium]
 Vaḱamais puḱlu(m) avt Ker(r)i Are(n)t[ikai] avt ul(l)aš leginei nuḱtirnaš
 trutas tuš[---]

Side B

Ker(r)i : Arentika[i] : pai pui suva(m) h[eria(m) suva(m) l]egin[um]
 +[---]krus[---]

Bücheler 1877 (dr.) = 1878 (dr.) = 1927, 250–311; Bugge 1878, 1–60; *SIO* 50 (dr.); Gamurrini 1880, no. 930; Huschke 1880, 3–75; Schruppf 1885; *IIID* 129; Pascal 1894; Conway 1897, 124–8 no. 130; von Planta 1897, 515–16 no. 128, 625–9; Wünsch 1897, xxiv; Nazari 1900, 206–9 no. 128; *DT* 193; Buck 1904, 243–6 no. 19 = 1905, 139–41 no. 19; Jacobsohn 1910, no. 58; Kent 1925; Curcio 1928, 28–9; Janssen 1949, no. 11; Vetter 1953, 37–45 no. 6; Pisani 1953, 82–6 no. 28; Bottiglioni 1954, 209–13 no. 27 (dr., pl. ii); Maniet 1972, 545–7 (dr., pl. 1.1); Marchese 1976, 301–5; 1978, 885–6; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 108–12; *ST Cp* 37; Mancini 2006; *ImIt* 443–6, Capua 34 (dr.); Mancini 2012, 256–62 = 2014, 46–53; Murano 2012, 642–5; 2013, 36–111 no. 2 (ph. of side A, pl. iv; dr. of side A, pl. v); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 145–6, Capua 2 (dr.); Morandi 2017, 264 no. 227; de Tord 2019, 457–8 no. O19.29.

Cf. Bréal 1878; von Duhn 1878, 22; Deecke 1879, 24–6; Bücheler 1883, 166; Balsler 1884, 123–6; Danielsson 1884, 183–5; Deecke 1886, no. 21; 1887, 131; Conway 1889, 457; von Planta 1893, 438, 441; Caetani Lovatelli 1903, 195; Ruesch 1911, 281 no. 1201; Pascal 1923; Altheim 1931, 127–8; G. Bonfante 1933, 102–4; Bolling 1938; Vetter 1942, 228–31, 236–7; Campanile 1967, 113–14 = 2008, 626–7; Lejeune 1967, 75; Porzio Gernia 1970, 129 fn. 123; Lazzeroni 1971, 5–7; Mancini 1988, 202; Van der Mersch 1989, 93; Campanile 1993, 57–8 = 2008, 998; Poccetti 1998; 2005, 355–6; Murano 2010, 52–4, 60–70; Weiss 2010, 95–6, 137–8; McDonald 2013, 172; Zair 2014, 120; McDonald 2015, 147; Dupraz 2020.

A: «I hand over to Ceres Arentica, who [...] to whomever she throws her will and her cohort [...] the women and the children related to Pacius Clovatus, son of Valaema, before their death. To Damia [...] throws [her will and her] cohort. I hand it over to thee, Vibia Preba, so that she may deliver him to Ceres Arentica [... Pacius Clovatus], son of Valaema, and to her cohort. If she does not give him, harshly shall be punished her [...] and thou shall be smitten and wounded, otherwise, but if thou have done it, then after that [...], when starts or if must perform something [...] may he not be able to [...]; from neither the chthonian nor the superior deities may they not be able, may they not be able to [get] any help [... to Pacius Clovatus], son of Valaema. When he takes grain, may he not be able to eat nor to lessen his hunger [...] of which living men nourish themselves. May Pacius Clovatus, son of Valaema, absolutely tremble [...] to Vibia Aquia, if thou absolutely shall have offered Pacius Clovatus, son of Valaema, above [the earth ... to thy will] and to thy cohort, if as sacrificial victim thou shall have offered him under the earth and under the water [... Pacius Clovatus], son of Valaema, either to Keres Arentika or to her cohort [...].»

B: «To Keres Arentika, who [...] to whom she [throws?] her will and her cohort [...].»

Curse against Pacius Clovatus. The text uses the direct binding formula with the verb **manafum** ‘I hand over’. The divinities mentioned include Ceres and perhaps also Vibia Preba and Vibia Aquia, if they are not to be associated with the first.

Arentikai (A 1, 3, 12; B 2) dat. sg. f. /arentikai/. An adjectival derivative in **-ikō-* of an athematic *nt*-stem **arent-*, whose meaning is unknown; it is however attested in the DN *Arenteī* [dat.] found on a Latin dedication from Assisi (AE 1989, 289). **Arentiko* is used here as an epithet of Ceres: see **Ker(r)i**.

Buck 1892, 10, 136–7; von Planta 1897, 89; Buck 1904, 21; Krahe 1933, 394–5; Vetter 1942, 240; Weiss 2010, 235.

akrid (A 4) adv. /a:krid/ ‘sharply’, originally an abl. sg. From PIT. **ākri-* (Lat. *ācer*) < PIE **h₂ek-ro-* ‘sharp’.

Bücheler 1881, iv s. u. akri; de Vaan 2008, 22 s. u. ācer.— Buck 1892, 25, 63, 187; von Planta 1892, 268; 1897, 152, 193.

ant (A 2). From **η-t(i)*.

Buck 1892, 13, 198; von Planta 1897, 443; Meiser 1986, 70.

bivus (A 9) nom. pl. m. /bi:wus/ ‘alive’. From **g^wiwōs* < PIE **g^wih₃-wo-* ‘alive’. See also 321 s.v. **biftam**.

Bücheler 1881, x s. u. gviva; de Vaan 2008, 685 s. u. vīvō.— Buck 1892, 54–5, 125, 204; von Planta 1897, 116; Meiser 1986, 79; Weiss 2010, 187 fn. 166.

Damia[i] (A 2). The restitution is based on other names appearing in a similar syntactic context, namely **Vibiiai Prebai** (l. 3) and **Vibiiai Akviiai** (l. 10). If it were correct, the word should be the dat. sg. f. of an *a*-stem proper noun **damia-*, maybe an oscanised form of the chthonian deity Δαμιά, identified with Demeter and Bona Mater, and hence with Ceres herself.

Campanile 1967, 119 = 2008, 632; Lazzeroni 1972, 12.

eiseis (A 4) see **idik**.

heriam (A 1; B 1) acc. sg. f. /heriam/ ‘will’.

Bücheler 1881, x s.v. her.— Buck 1892, 15, 29, 52, 66; Nussbaum 1976, 251.

humuns (A 9) acc. pl. m. /homons/ ‘persons’.

Bücheler 1881, xi s. u. homon.— Buck 1892, 36, 117, 127, 196; von Planta 1892, 242–3; 1897, 181; Campanile 1967, 132 = 2008, 645; Meiser 1986, 38, 102, 154; Weiss 2010, 32 fn. 8.

idik (A 3, 5) acc. sg. n. /edek/ ‘this’ and **eiseis** (A 4) gen. sg. m. /eiseis/ ‘of him’. Pronoun. From PSab. **id-id-k* and **eys-ey-s* < **e-sm-ey-s* (Dupraz 2014).

Bücheler 1881, xi s.v. i- ei-, xii s.v. ke.— Buck 1892, 49, 153–4, 170; von Planta 1897, 213, 215, 226.

inim (A 2, 4, 5, 11) conj. /enem/. From **enim*.

Buck 1892, 45–7, 54, 197; Meiser 1986, 110–11.

Ker(r)i (A 1, 3, 12; B 2) dat. sg. f. /kerri/.

Bücheler 1881, xiii s.v. Keres.— Buck 1892, 66–7, 84, 92, 177; von Planta 1897, 164.

Kluvatiis (A 9) nom sg. m. /klowati.is/, **Kluvatiium** (A 10, restored in A 3 and 11) acc. sg. m. /klowatiom/, and **Kluvatiud** (A 2) abl. sg. m. /klowatiud/; ***Kluvatiui** (A 7) dat. sg. m. /klowatioi/ is a possible though not certain restoration. ‘Clovatus’. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 149–50.— Buck 1892, 15, 36, 51–2, 59–60, 122, 125–6, 165, 197; von Planta 1897, 114, 132–5, 138, 142, 243, 272; Meiser 1986, 63.

malaks (A 2) acc. pl. m. /malaks/ ‘children’. Adjectival derivative from PIT. *malō- ‘small’ (whence Lat. *malus*, primarily ‘bad’, but with some instances in the sense of ‘small’), maybe from PIE *(s)mh₁l- (Go. **smals* and OE. *smæl*, Gr. μῆλον ‘small cattle’), plus the suffix -āk- (cf. e.g. Umb. **huntak** and **tuplak**). Here the word would mean ‘children’, with an exact semantic parallel in Lat. *paruulus* ‘child’ (Weiss 2010, 65).

Buck 1892, 9; von Planta 1897, 68–9, 182 fn. 1; LEW II 21; Campanile 1967, 122 = 2008, 635; Weiss 2010, 63, 65; Dupraz 2018, 58 fn. 28.

manafum (A 1, 3) 1sg. /manafom/ ‘I hand over’.

Bücheler 1881, xvi s.v. manu.— Bücheler 1883, 54; Balsler 1884, 123–6; Buck 1892, 37, 100–1, 184, 203; von Planta 1892, 256; 1897, 276, 282–3, 338–9, 359–60, 366, 430; Buck 1904, 153, 157, 170, 194; 1905, 100; G. Bonfante 1933, 107–12; Vetter 1942, 239; LEW II 25; Meiser 1986, 17; Ernout and Meillet 2001, 382 s.v. mando; Poccetti 2005, 355–6; Murano 2010, 52–54, 58 fn. 33; McDonald 2013, 126; Willi 2016, 79; de Tord 2019, 323 fn. 986.

nistrus (A 2) acc. pl. m. /nestros/. From *ned^h-terō- which can be compared to **nessimas** < *ned^h-tmō-.

Brugmann 1890a, 829; Buck 1892, 70, 95, 186; von Planta 1892, 268; 1897, 116–17, 202–3, 234; Campanile 1967, 135–6 = 2008, 648–9; Van der Mersch 1989, 97–8.

Pakis (A 9) nom. sg. m. /pa:kis/, **Pakim** (A 10, restored in A 3 and 11) acc. sg. m. /pa:kim/, and **Pakiu(d)** (A 2) abl. sg. m. /pa:kiu(d)/; ***Pakiui** (A 7) dat. sg. m. /pa:kioi/ is a possible though not certain restoration. ‘Pacius’. Praenomen. From *pākyos, *-yom, *-yōd, and *-yoi.

Bücheler 1881, xix s.v. pak.— Buck 1892, 28, 52, 59–61, 122, 125, 196–7, 204; von Planta 1897, 114, 132, 134, 138, 142; Meiser 1986, 60, 72 fn. 2; Van der Mersch 1989, 98; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118.

pun (A 6) conj. /pon/ ‘when’.

Bücheler 1881, xv s.v. qvom.— Buck 1892, 122, 198; von Planta 1897, 193, 458.

punum (A 6) conj. /ponum/.

von Planta 1897, 466.

sul(l)uh (A 9) adv. /sollu(h)/, originally an abl. sg.

Buck 1892, 120, 122, 125; von Planta 1897, 191; Van der Mersch 1989, 100.

tiium (A 5) nom. sg. /ti:om/ ‘thou’ and **tfei** (A 3) dat. sg. /tefei/ ‘to thee’.

Bücheler 1881, xxvii s. u. tefe, xxviii s. u. teiom; de Vaan 2008, 631 s. u. tū.— Buck 1892, 52, 78, 156, 191, 198, 205; von Planta 1897, 231–2; G. Bonfante 1935, 234–6; Ribezzo 1936, 167; Kretschmer 1939, 238; Vetter 1942, 239; Meiser 1986, 53–4; Van der Mersch 1989, 95; Mancini 2012, 253 fn. 69; Zair 2014, 116.

ul(l)um (A 3) acc. sg. m. /ollom/ ‘him’, **ul(l)as** (A 4, 12) gen. sg. f. /ollas/ ‘of her’.

Bücheler 1881, xviii s. u. ola.— Buck 1892, 30, 114; von Planta 1897, 219, 226; Maiuri 1913b, 475.

Valaimas (A 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12) gen. sg. f. /walaimas/ ‘of Valaema’. It corresponds to the superlative adjective *walaymo- ‘best’ (cf. Lu 1.10: nom./acc. sg. n. *ualaemom*), equivalent to Lat. *optimus*, probably a derivative in *-mo- from PIT. *wal-ē- (Lat. *ualeō*, Osc. φαλε) < PIE *h₂ulh-eh₁- ‘to be strong’. It is here used as a female praenomen; for the Latin cognomen *Optima*, see Kajanto 1965, 275. Its male counterparts are attested in a South Picene inscription (gen. *Velaimes*) and, should the emendation proposed by Steinbauer (1993, 302) be correct, in the Pelignian king’s name *Volaim(i)us* (Paul. Fest. 248; mss. bear the gen. *Volsimi*). The divergent spellings of **Valaimas** (**Valamais** on A 2 and 12, **Valaims** on A 9) cannot be

explained by means of the linguistic level of the author, but have to be intended and functional orthography errors, as noted by Álvarez-Pedrosa (1997, 118), in the broader context of magic manipulations.

Bücheler 1881, xxix s.v. *valaima*; de Vaan 2008, 651 s.v. *valeō*.— Buck 1892, 18, 30, 149; von Planta 1897, 87–8, 100, 206; Van der Mersch 1989, 95–6, 98; Steinbauer 1993, 302–4; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118; Mancini 2012, 252–3 fr. 69; McDonald 2013, 179; Lazzeroni 2014; McDonald 2015, 154.

326. Curse.

Found in 1857 in a necropolis.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (inv. no. 12140; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and its right part is now torn into minuscule pieces. 79 × 175 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 3 mm. One-dot interpuncts.

Oscan. Oscan alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

125–40.

Steniklum ° Vírriis,

Tryhpú ° Vírríiis,

Plasis ° Bivellis,

Úppiis ° Helleviis,

5 **Lúvikis ° Úhtavis,**

Statiis ° Gaviis ° nep ° faťum ° nep ° deíkum ° pútían \s/,

Lúvkis ° Úhtavis ° Núvellum velliam °

nep ° deíkum nep ° faťum ° pútíad

nep ° memniṃ ° nep ° úl(l)am ° sífeí ° heriad.

1 **sten** ° **klum** Minervini || 2 **tr** ° **flapú** Minervini; **tr** ° **flapú** Deecke || 3 **pl** ° **asis** Minervini || 4 **luvikis** Minervini || 7 **luvkis** Minervini || 9 **sifei** Minervini.

Minervini 1857, 99–104 (dr., pl. viii.1); Corssen 1862, 338–363; Wachsmuth 1863, 565–6 no. K; Fiorelli 1864, 188 no. 27; *CII* 2749 (dr., pl. xlviii); Fiorelli 1867, no. 137; Enderis 1871, 18 no. li; Huschke 1872, 892–9 no. 12; Pomyalovsky 1873, 11–13; Corssen 1875, 158–9 no. 1; *SIO* 49 (dr., pl. vii.5); *IID* 128; Conway 1897, 128–9 no. 131; von Planta 1897, 517 no. 129, 629–31; Wünsch 1897, xxiii–xxiv; Nazari 1900, 208–9 no. 129; *DT* 192; Buck 1904, 246–7 no. 20 = 1905, 141–2 no. 20; Jacobsohn 1910, no. 59; Janssen 1949, no. 12; Vetter 1953, 31–3 no. 4; Pisani 1953, 86–7 no. 29; Bottiglioni 1954, 214 no. 28; Marchese 1976, 295–7; 1978, 883–4; Morandi 1982, 117–18 no. 23 (dr.; ph., pl. xxi.1); Mancini 1988, 225–6; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 107, 114–15; *ST* Cp 36; Wallace 2007, 60–1 § 8.2.6; Murano 2009a; *ImIt* 441–2, Capua 33 (dr.); Murano 2012, 637–8; 2013, 19–36 no. 1 (ph., pl. ii; dr., pl. iii); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 144, Capua 1 (dr.); Morandi 2017, 207–8 no. 166 (dr., fig. 77; ph., pl. xlv.3); de Tord 2019, 455–6 no. O19.28.

Cf. Bücheler 1877 [= 1878], 7–8, 74 = 1927, 255–6, 309; Bréal 1878, 89; Bücheler 1883, 166; Deecke 1886, no. 22; 1887, 131; von Planta 1892, 32; 1893, 438, 441; Pascal 1894, 4; Caetani Lovatelli 1903, 195; Bücheler 1907b, 293; Niedermann 1907, 176–7; Buck 1928, 366; G. Bonfante 1933, 104; Bruch 1938, 154; Vetter 1942, 231–2; Van der Mersch 1989, 93;

Murano 2010, 54–5; McDonald 2013, 164, 172; 2015, 141, 147; Rescigno and De Gemmis di Castel Foce 2020, 20, 25–26 no. 4 (dr., fig. 8).

«Steniculum Verrius, Tryphius Verrius, Plasius Bivellius, Oppius Helvius, Lucius Octavius, Statius Gavius, may they not be able to speak nor to say. Lucius Octavius, may he not be able to say nor to speak nor to remember the will of the Novelli, may he not want it for himself».

Judicial curse against six men.

Bivellis (3) nom. sg. m. /bi:wellis/. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 146.— Buck 1892, 59, 180, 204; Terracini 1936, 8; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 119.

Lúvkis (7), **Lúvikis** (5) nom. sg. m. /lowkis/. Praenomen. From *lowkyos.

Buck 1892, 59, 164; von Planta 1892, 259–60; Meiser 1986, 60; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118; Mancini 2012, 250 fn. 55 = 2014, 42 fn. 52.

Núvellum (7) gen. pl. m. /nowellum/ ‘Novelli’. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 163.— Buck 1892, 76, 122, 129–30, 162, 164, 180.

Tryhpú (2) nom. sg. m. /tryph^hiu/. ‘Tryphius’. Praenomen. From Greek Τρυφίωv. The form on the tablet is for **Tryphú**.

Campanile 1967, 124 = 2008, 637; Lazzeroni 1972, 6; Prodocimi 1976, 809; Meiser 1986, 51; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118.

Úhtavis (5, 7) nom. sg. m. /o:tawis/. ‘Octavius’. Gentilicium. From PSab. *oxtāwios (Lat. *Octavius*) < *oktō- ‘eight’.

Bücheler 1881, xviii s.v. oktava; Salomies 2012, 163.— Buck 1892, 36, 59, 114, 129; Lejeune 1967, 73; Meiser 1986, 92.

úl(l)am (9) acc. sg. f. /ollam/ ‘her’.

Bruppacher 1869, 18, 89; Bücheler 1877 [= 1878], 7–8; Bugge 1878, 25; Bücheler 1883, 166; Buck 1892, 29, 114; von Planta 1892, 155; Thurneysen in *ThLL* II, 1453; Bruch 1938, 154; Vetter 1942, 242; Van der Mersch 1989, 97.

Vírriis (1, 2) nom. sg. m. /werri.is/ ‘Verrius’. Gentilicium.

Salomies 2012, 180.— Buck 1892, 48, 59; Buck 1904, 123; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 118; Weiss 2010, 301.

CAMPOBASSO

AQVILONIA / Monte Vairano (Busso, Campobasso, and Baranello)

327. Incertum.

Found in 1979, during archaeological excavations, in the habitation area.

Campobasso, Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio del Molise (inv. no. 3974; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 15 × 67 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. Letters: 6–12 mm. One- or two-dot interpuncts.

Oscan. Oscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

300–275.

Side A

Pakis ∶ Heleviis ∘ Tre(bieís)

Side B

Statis ∶ Betitis ∶

B. an duae litt. desunt ad fin. u. dubitat De Benedittis anno 1980 (apud quem Rix), sed textum esse integrum confirmat anno 1991; [...] Crawford, Murano; ++ Morandi.

De Benedittis 1980a, 334 no. 24 (ph., fig. 101.24); 1980b (dr.; ph., pl. xciv.1); De Benedittis in Capini and Di Niro 1991, 173 no. d79 (ph., pl. 15d); *ST Sa* 36; *ImIt* 1097–8, Bouianum 98 (ph.); Murano 2012, 648; 2013, 153–4 no. 6 (ph., pl. xvi; dr., pl. xvii); Sánchez Natalías 2013, 178, Monte Vairano (dr.); Morandi 2017, 268 no. 261; de Tord 2019, 417–18 no. O16 (dr.).

A: «Pacius Helvius son of Trebicus».

B: «Statius Betitius».

Given the find-spot of the inscription, I am not sure whether it can be considered a *defixio*. The shape of the tablet, by way of example, resembles more any of the public tokens from Kamarina (65–212).

ROME

NOMENTANVM (Mentana)

328–330. Curses.

Four curse tablets were found in 1900, during archaeological excavations, in a necropolis, but only three of them were published by its finder.

328. Curse.

Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Terme di Diocleziano, Museo Epigrafico (inv. no. 52186; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded. 55 × 95 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 2–8 mm. Ligature: *PL* (A 7). One- or two-dot interpuncts. The tablet has two nail holes.

<C> is used both for /k/ and /g/.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–25.

Side A

Malcio ⁂ *Nicones*: ° *oculos*, °
manus, ° *dicitos*, ° *bracias*, ° *uncis*,
capil(l)o(s), ° *caput*, ° *pedes*, ° *femus*, ° *uenter*,
natis, ° *um(b)licus*, ° *pectus*, ⁂ *mamil(l)as*,
5 *collus*, ° *os*, ° *buc(c)as*, ° *dentes*, ° *labias*,
men[t]us, ° *oc(u)los*, ° *fronte(m)*, ° *supercili<a>*,
scaplas, ° *umerum*, ° *neruias*, ° *ossu*,
meril(l)as, ° *uenter*, ° *mentula(m)*, ° *crus*,
quastu(m), ° *lucru(m)*, ° *ualetudines* ° *defico*
10 *in [°] (h)as* ° *tabel(l)as*. °

Side B

Rufa ° *pu(b)lica*: ° *manus*, ° *de(n)tes*,
oc(u)los, *bracia*, ° *uenter*, [°] *mamil(l)a(s)*,
pectus, ° *os(s)u*, ° *m^re^rril(l)as*, ° *uenter*,
crus, ° *os*, ° *pedes*, ° *frontes*,

5 uncis, ° dicitos, ° uenter,
 um(b)licus, ° cun(n)us,
 V+VAS, ° ilae ° Rufas ° pu(b)lica ° de<f>ico
 in (h)as tabel(l)as.

A. 6 *me[nt]us* Borsari, Audollent, Dessau; *me(n)tus* Scheithauer (HD), Kropp; *me[n]t[us] legi* || 8 *merilas* Borsari, Audollent, Scheithauer (HD), Kropp; *medulas* Wünsch, Dessau; *melilas* dubit. Solin || 9 *qu(e)stu* Cagnat et Besnier, Scheithauer (HD).

B. 2 *b^rr^acia* Scheithauer (HD), Kropp || 3 *merilas* Borsari, Scheithauer (HD), Kropp; *m^re^rilas* Audollent; *medulas* Wünsch; *m^red^ulas* Dessau || 4 ante *crus* non deesse litteras censent Wünsch, Dessau, Urbanová; +++ Borsari; ++ Audollent; [---] Scheithauer (HD), Kropp || 7 *quas* ° *ilae* Borsari, Scheithauer (HD); *ulus ilae* Audollent, Dessau; *quas+um* (cf. *quastum* in A 9) Wünsch; *quastum* Kropp; V+VAS ° *ilae* legi | *def(i)co* Borsari, Scheithauer (HD), Kropp; *de(f)i^rc^o* Audollent; *de[ff]ico* Dessau.

Borsari 1901, 207–8 no. 1 (dr.) [= AE 1901, 183 (dr.)]; Cagnat and Besnier 1901, 468–9 no. 183 (dr.); DT 135; ILS 8751; Diehl 1910, no. 851; Rubio and Bejarano 1955, no. 184; Díaz y Díaz 1962, 74 no. 135; Solin 1995, 570–2; Versnel 1998, 223; Gordon 1999, 269–74; A. Weiß 2004, 196 no. 20; Kropp 2008, no. 1.4.2/3; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 175–6, Mentana 3 (dr.; ph., p. 589); Urbanová 2014, 18, 51, 86, 173–5, 183, 200, 342–3 no. 12; 2018, 19–20, 62, 105, 216–19, 230, 252, 431–2 no. 12; Luciani and Urbanová 2019.

Cf. Wünsch 1905, 1078; Niedermann 1906, 962–4; 1908, 78; Audollent 1909, 367–8; Havers 1911, 227; Jeanneret 1917b, 129–30 [132–3]; Adams 1982, 81; Solin 1988, 144–5 = 1998, 300; 1989, 196–7 (ph. of side A, fig. 1) = 1998, 315–8 (ph. of side A); Gager 1992, 172 no. 80; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 112 fn. 12; Murano 2012, 650; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 2; Poccetti 2016, 380.

A: «Malchio of Nico: his eyes, hands, fingers, arms, nails, hair, head, feet, thigh, belly, buttocks, navel, chest, nipples, neck, mouth, cheeks, teeth, lips, chin, eyes, forehead, eyebrows, shoulder blades, shoulders, muscles, bones, marrow, guts, cock, shin, wealth, profit, health, I bind down in these tablets».

B: «Rufa, the public slave: the hands, teeth, eyes, arms, belly, nipples, chest, bones, marrow, guts, shin, mouth, feet, foreheads, nails, fingers, womb, navel, cunt, [...], groin of Rufa, the public slave, I bind down in these tablets».

Two anatomical curses against a certain Malchio and the public slave Rufa.

329. Curse.

Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Terme di Diocleziano, Museo Epigrafico (inv. no. 52183–4; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded. 52 × 92 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. One-dot interpuncts in combination with *scriptio continua*.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–25.

Side A

T(itus) Octavius *sermone*
M(arcus) Fidustius v(---) *mutus*
sermone Fidustiu(m)
mutus
5 Irena Plotiaes
de[f]igere ° ex amu meo
nesu ° quaestu caput olaus
d[e]scribo cilos ° exei

Side B

mem(b)ra omnia *latus*
li(n)cua(m) *ilatu coria talus*
ex anu nouo cres
ex (h)oc tand moreo ila con ano
matie bonus quadrin
uestigia ilatus faci latus
bona ° ra matse aeapa-
nopru mecol i ° nn in

Solin 1995, 570–3; Kropp 2008, no. 1.4.2/2; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 174–5, Mentana 2 (dr.; ph., 588).

Cf. Wünsch 1905, 1078; Vetter 1953, 46; Solin 1988, 144–5 = 1998, 300; Gordon 1999, 273 fn. 77; Poccetti 2016, 380.

Curse against Titus Octavius, Marcus Fidustius, and Irena Plotia. The occasion of the spell is judicial, as indicated by the words *sermone* and *mutus*.

330. Curse.

Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Terme di Diocleziano, Museo Epigrafico (inv. no. 52185; *non uidi*).

Square tablet. Found folded. 72 × 71 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Interpuncts in the form of a small vertical stroke. The tablet has two nail holes.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–25.

T(itus) ° Octavius ° T(iti) ° l(ibertus)
P(ublius) ° Fidustius °
pos[---]
cauia
5 si qui ° aruos(s)arius
au^rt^r aruos(s)aria.

Kropp 2008, no. 1.4.2/1; Sanchez Natalías 2013, 173, Mentana 1 (dr.; ph., p. 587).

Cf. Solin 1988, 144–5 = 1998, 300; 1995, 573; Poccetti 2016, 380.

Judicial curse against Titus Octavius and Publius Fidustius.

ROMA (Rome)

331. Curse.

Found in 1851 in a necropolis.

Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano - Terme di Diocleziano, Museo Epigrafico (inv. no. 65037; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded as a diptych. 130 × 300 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in two columns. *Scriptio continua*.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–25.

	Col. I	Col. II
	<i>quomodo mortuos qui istic</i>	<i>istic sepultus est. Dite pater, Rhodi/ne(m)\</i>
	<i>sepultus est nec loqui</i>	<i>tibei commendo, uti semper</i>
	<i>nec sermonare potest, seic</i>	<i>odio sit M(arco) Licinio Fausto.</i>
	<i>Rhodine apud M(arcum) Licinium</i>	<i>item M(arcum) Hedium Amphionem,</i>
5	<i>Faustum mortua sit nec</i>	<i>item C(aium) Popillium Apollonium,</i>
	<i>loqui nec sermonare possit.</i>	<i>item Vennoniam(m) Hermionam(m),</i>
	<i>ita uti mortuos nec ad deos</i>	<i>item Sergiam(m) Glycinnam(m).</i>
	<i>nec ad homines acceptus est,</i>	
	<i>seic Rhodine apud M(arcum) Licinium</i>	
10	<i>accepta sit et tantum ualeat</i>	
	<i>quantum ille mortuos quei</i>	

Wachsmuth 1863, 564 no. F, 566; Wünsch 1897, xxv; DT 139; Kropp 2008, no. 1.4.4/3; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 192–3, Roma 3 (dr.; ph., p. 591); Conley 2017, 58–9.

Cf. Minervini 1857, 102–3; Corssen 1862, 338–9; Caetani Lovatelli 1903, 193; Jeanneret 1917b, 130 [133]; G. Bonfante 1933, 105; Mancini 1988, 225; Álvarez-Pedrosa 1997, 109; Zavaroni 2001, 298 fn. 40; Poccetti 2016, 380; Franek and Urbanová 2019, 42.

«As the corpse who is buried here cannot speak or talk, so may Rhodine be dead for Marcus Licinius Faustus and not be able to speak or talk. As the corpse is dear to neither gods nor men, so may Rhodine be equally dear to Marcus Licinius, and may she mean to him as much as this corpse who is buried here. Father Dis, I commend Rhodine to thee so that she may always be hated by Marcus Licinius Faustus. Also Marcus Hedium Amphio, also Gaius Popillius Apollonius, also Vennoniam Hermiona, also Sergia Glycinna.»

Relationship curse against a woman named Rhodine. The text uses a combination of the *similia similibus* formula and the direct binding formula with the verb *commendo*.

332. Curse.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Dimensions unknown.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

100–1.

*Danae, ancilla no(u)icia
Capitonis: hanc (h)ostiam
acceptam habeas
et consumas Danae-
5 ne(m). habes Eutychem,
Soterichi uxorem.*

Wachsmuth 1863, 564 no. G; Wunsch 1897, xxv; DT 138; ILS 8747; Kropp 2008, no. 1.4.4/2; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 191, Roma 2.

Cf. Caetani Lovatelli 1903, 190; Alvar Nuño 2016, 103 no. 6; Poccetti 2016, 380.

333–337. Curses.

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the discovery of the following five anatomical curses, all of them following the same formulary, are unknown.

333. Curse.

Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Archaeological Museum (inv. no. 2011.1; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 305 × 110 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

75–40.

*bona ° pulchra Proserpina, [° P]lut[°]nis ° uxor,
seiue ° me ° Saluiam [°] deicere ° oportet, °
eripias ° salutem, ° c[°]orpus, ° co]lorem, ° uires, ° uirtutes °
Ploti. ° tradas ° [Plutoni °] uero ° tuo. ° ni ° possit ° cogitati/onibus\
5 sueis ° hoc ° uita[re. ° tradas °] illunc °
febri ° quartan[a]e, ° t[ertia]nae, ° cottidia[n]ae,
quas ° [cum ° illo °] uct[ent, ° deluctent; ° illunc]
eu[in]cant, [° uincant, °] usq[ue ° dum ° animam]*

[eiu]s ° eripia[nt. ° quare ° ha]nc ° uictimam
 10 tibi ° trad[o, ° Prose]rpi[na, ° seiu]e ° me
 Proserpi[am ° sei]ue ° m[e Ach]eruos\iam/ ° dicere
 oportet. ° mē [° mitt]a[s ° a]rcessitum ° canem °
 tricipitem, ° qui [Ploti] cor ° eripiat. ° polliciar/us\
 illi ° te ° daturum [°] t[r]ēs ° uictimas, °
 15 palma[s, ° ca]rīçā[s], ° por[c]um ° nigrum, °
 hoc ° sei ° pē[rfe]çerit [° ante ° men]sem
 M[artium. haec, P]r[oserpina Saluia, tibi dabo]
 cum ° compote ° fe[cer]is. ° do tibi ° cap[ut]
 Ploti ° Auon[iae. ° Pr]oserpina ° S[aluia],
 20 do tibi ° fron[tem ° Plo]ti. ° Proserpina ° Saluia,
 do [ti]b[i °] şu[percilia °] Ploti. ° Proserpin[a]
 Saluia, [°] do [tibi ° palpebra]s ° Plo[ti].
 Proserpina ° Sā[luia, ° do tibi ° pupillas]
 Ploti. ° Proser[pina ° Saluia, ° do tibi ° nare]ş,
 25 labra, ° or[iculas, ° nasu]m, lin[g]uam, °
 dentes [°] P[loti °] ni dicere ° possit °
 Plotius ° quid ° [sibi ° dole]at; ° collum, ° umeros,
 brachia, ° d[i]git[os ° ni po]ssit ° aliquit °
 se ° adiutare; [° pe]c[tus, ° io]çinera, ° cor, °
 30 pulmones, ° n[i possit °] şentique ° quit °
 sibi ° doleat; [° intes]tina, ° uenter, ° um[b]licu[s],
 latera [° n]i p[oss]it ° dormire; ° scapulas
 ni ° poss[it °] s[a]nus ° dormire; ° uiscum °
 sacrum ° nei ° possit ° urinam ° facere; °
 35 natis, ° anum, [° fem]ina, ° genua,
 [crura], ° tibias, [°] pe[des, ° talos, ° plantas],
 [digito]s, ° ungis ° ni ° po[ssit °] stare ° [sua]
 [ui]rt[ute. ° seiue [° plu]s ° seiue ° paru]m
 scrip[tum ° fuerit, °] quomodo ° quicqu[it]
 40 legitim[e ° scripsit, °] mandauit, ° seic
 ego Ploti ° ti[bi tr]ado, ° mando,
 ut ° tradas, ° [mandes ° me]nse ° Februari[o]
 [e]cillunc. ° mal[e ° perdat, ° mal]e ° exset, °
 [mal]e ° disperd[at. ° mandes, ° tra]das, ° ni ° possit °
 45 [ampliu]s [°] ullum [° mensem ° asp]icere, °

[*uidere*, ° *contempla*]*re*.

Fox 1912; Warmington 1940, 280–5 no. 33; Kropp 2008, no. 1.4.4/8; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 200–2, Roma 9.

Cf. Vetter 1942, 229; Gager 1992, 240–2 no. 134; Gordon 1999, 273 fn. 75; Murano 2012, 650–1; Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Good and beautiful Proserpina, wife of Pluto, or Salvia, if thou prefer that I call thee so, snatch away the health, the body, the complexion, the strength, the faculties of Plotius. Hand him over to Pluto, thy husband. May he not be able to escape this (curse) by his wits. Hand him over to fevers—quartan, tertian, daily—so that they wrestle and struggle with him. Let them overcome him to the point where they snatch away his soul. Thus I give over to thee this victim, O Proserpina or Acherusia if thou prefer that I call thee so. Summon for me the triple headed hound to snatch away the heart of Plotius. Promise that thou will give him three victims—dates, figs, a black pig—if he completes this before the month of March. These I will offer thee, Proserpina Salvia, when thou complete this in an orderly fashion. I give over to thee the head of Plotius of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the head of Plotius. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the forehead of Plotius. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyebrows of Plotius. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyelids of Plotius. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the pupils of Plotius. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the nostrils, lips, ears, nose, tongue, and teeth of Plotius, so that he may not be able to say what is causing him pain; his neck, shoulders, arms, fingers, so that he may not be able to aid himself in any way; his breast, liver, heart, lungs, so that he may not be able to discover the source of his pain; his intestines, stomach, navel, sides, so that he may not be able to sleep; his shoulder blades, so that he may not be able to sleep soundly; his ‘sacred organ’ so that he may not be able to urinate; his rump, anus, thighs, knees, shanks, shins, feet, ankles, heels, toes, toenails, so that he may not be able to stand by his own strength. No matter what he may have written, great or small, just as he has written a proper spell and commissioned it (against me), so I hand over and consign Plotius to thee, so that thou may take care of him by the month of February. Let him perish miserably. Let him leave life miserably. Let him be destroyed miserably. Take care of him so that he may not see another month.»

Anatomical curse against Plotius.

334. Curse.

Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Archaeological Museum (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 290 × 113 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *pagina* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

75–40.

Side A

- [b]ona ° pu[lchra P]roserpina, ° Plutoni[s]
 uxor, ° seiue [° me ° Saluiam] ° deicere ° oportet, °
 eripias ° salu[tem, °] corp[us, °] colorem, ° uires, °
 uirtutes ° Au[on]ia[es. °] t[r]adas ° Plutoni °
 5 uiro ° tuo. [° ni ° possit ° cogitati]onibus ° s[ueis ° hoc]
 quicquid ui[tare. ° protinus ° tradas ° illanc]
 feбри ° quart[an]ae, ° t[ertiana], ° cottidiana],
 quas ° cum ° illa ° [l]ucten[t, ° deluctent; ° illanc]
 euincant, ° uinca[nt, ° usque ° dum ° animam]
 10 eius ° eripiant. [qu]are [°] hanc ° uictimam
 [tibi °] trado, [° Proserpin]a, ° seiue ° me °
 [Pros]erpina(m) ° se[iue ° me Ach]eruosiam dicere
 [opo]rtet. ° me ° m[ittas ° ar]cessitum ° cane[m]
 [tricepi]tem, [° qui Auonia]s cor [°] eripiat.
 15 [polliciarus ° illi ° te ° dat]urum ° tres 8 uicti[m]as,
 palmas, ° carica[s, ° porcum ° ni]grum, ° hoc ° sei °
 perfecit ° an[te ° mensem °] Martium. ° haec,
 [Salu]ia, tibi ° dabø [°] çu[m] ° compotem feceri[s].
 do tibi [°] caput [° Au]onia[es. Pr]ose[rpina ° Saluia, ° d[°]
 20 tibi ° frontem [°] Auonia[es. Pr]ose[rpina ° Saluia,
 do tibi ° supercilia [° Auoni]aes. ° Proserpina
 [Sa]luia, ° do ° tibi ° palpe[bra]s Auoniaes. ° Proserpi[na]
 [Sa]luia, ° do [ti]bi ° pupillas [° Au]onia[es. °] Proserpina
 [Sa]luia, ° do ° t[ibi °] oricula[s, ° la]bra, [° nares, °] nasum,
 25 [de]ntes, ° li(n)guam ° Auon[iae, °] ni d[icer]e possit °
 [Auo]nia ° quid ° s[i]bi [° dol]eat; [° collum, ° umer]o[s,
 [br]acchia, ° digito[s, ° ni] p[ost] ° al[i]quit
 se [°] adiutare; ° pec[tus, ° ioci]nera, ° cor,
 pulmones, ° ni [possit °] quit ° sentire °
 30 quit ° sibi ° dolea[t; ° intest]ina, ° uenter, °
 umb[ilicus, scapu]l[as, la]tera, ° ni ° po[ssit]
 dorm[i]re; ° uiscum ° sac[r]um, ° ni possi[t]
 urinam ° f[ace]re; [° nati]s, ° femina, °
 anum, ° genu[a, ° crur]a, ° tibias, pedes,
 35 talos, [° p]l[antas, ° digi]tos, ° ungis ° ni °
 [po]ssit [° stare °] su[a ° uirtu]te. ° seiue °

plus ° [seiu]e [°] p[ar]uum [° scri]ptum
*fu*erit, ° quomodo ° quicqu[et] [t ° legiti]me °
scripsit, ° mandau[it, ° s]e[ic] ° ego ° [Auo]niam
 40 *tibi trado, ma*n[do], ut ° trada[s] [illanc]
 [m]ensi [°] Februario. [° male ° perdat, ° male ° e]xs[et],

Side B

male ° disperd[at. ° ma]n[es, ° tr]adas,
nei ° po[s]s[it ° ampli]us [°] ull[um]
men[s]em [°] asp[ic]ere, ° ui[dere],
contemplare.

A. 4 Au[on]ia[e Fox || 14 tricipi]te[m Fox || 20 Auonia[e Fox || 41 e]xs[eat Fox.

Fox 1912; Krop 2008, no. 1.4.4/9; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 203–4, Roma 10.

Cf. Vetter 1942, 229–30; Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Good and beautiful Proserpina, wife of Pluto, or Salvia, if thou prefer that I call thee so, snatch away the health, the body, the complexion, the strength, the faculties of Avonia. Hand her over to Pluto, thy husband. May she not be able to escape this (curse) by her wits. Hand her over to fevers—quartan, tertian, daily—so that they wrestle and struggle with her. Let them overcome her to the point where they snatch away her soul. Thus I give over to thee this victim, O Proserpina or Acherusia if thou prefer that I call thee so. Summon for me the triple headed hound to snatch away the heart of Avonia. Promise that thou will give him three victims—dates, figs, a black pig—if he completes this before the month of March. These I will offer thee, Proserpina Salvia, when thou complete this in an orderly fashion. I give over to thee the head of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the head of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the forehead of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyebrows of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyelids of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the pupils of Avonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the nostrils, lips, ears, nose, tongue, and teeth of Avonia, so that she may not be able to say what is causing her pain; her neck, shoulders, arms, fingers, so that she may not be able to aid herself in any way; her breast, liver, heart, lungs, so that she may not be able to discover the source of her pain; her intestines, stomach, navel, sides, so that she may not be able to sleep; her shoulder blades, so that she may not be able to sleep soundly; her ‘sacred organ’ so that she may not be able to urinate; her rump, anus, thighs, knees, shanks, shins, feet, ankles, heels, toes, toenails, so that she may not be able to stand by her own strength. No matter what she may have written, great or small, just as she has written a proper spell and commissioned it (against me), so I hand over and consign Avonia to thee, so that thou may take care of her by

the month of February. Let her perish miserably. Let her leave life miserably. Let her be destroyed miserably. Take care of her so that she may not see another month.»

Anatomical curse against Avonia.

335. Curse.

Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Archaeological Museum (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 303 × 115 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *pagina* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

75–40.

Side A

- bona* ° *pulch[ra Proserpin]a*, *Plutonis uxor*,
seiue ° *me* ° *S[al]uia[m] deicer]e* ° *oportet*, ° *eripias* °
salutem, ° *ç[o]rp[us]*, ° *colorem*, ° *uirtutes*
Maximae ° *Vesoniae*. ° *tra[da]s* ° *Pluton[i]*
5 *uiro* [° *tuo*. °] *ni* ° *pos[s]it* ° *co]gitationi]bus* ° *sū[eis* ° *hoc]*
qu]ic[quid uitare. °] pro]tinu[s °] tra[da]s ° *illanc]*
febri ° *qu]artanae*, ° *terti]anae*, [° *cottidianae]*,
quas ° *cum* [°] *illa* ° *luc]tent*, ° *delu]ctent*; ° *illanc]*
eu]ncant, ° *u]ncan]t*, ° *u]sque dum* ° *anima[m]*
10 *e]ius* °] *eripiant*. ° *q]uar]e* ° *hanc* ° *uictima[m]*
tibi trad]o, ° *P]roserpina*, ° *sei]ue me Pros]erpinam]*,
seiue ° *me* [° *Acherusiam]* *dicere* ° *oportet*. ° *me]*
mitta[s ° *arcessitu]m* ° *canem tr]ic]ep]item]*,
qui [° *Maximae* ° *Vesoniae]* *cor* ° *er]ip]iat*.
15 *polli]ciar[us* ° *illi* ° *te* ° *da]turum* ° *tres uictimas*,
palm]as, ° *caricas*, ° *porc]um* ° *nigrum*,
hoc ° *sei* [°] *per]fecerit* ° *an]te* ° *mense(m)* ° *Martium*. °
ha]ec, *Salui]a*, ° *ti]bi* ° *dabo* °] *cum* ° *compote[m]*
fece]ris. *do tibi ca]put* °] *Max]im]a]e* ° *Vesoniae*. °
20 *P]roser]pina* [°] *S]aluia*, °] *do* ° *tibi frontem* °
Ma]xim]a]e [°] *Vesoni]ae*. ° *Proserpina* [°] *S]aluia]*,
do tibi ° *super]cilia* ° *V]esoniae*. ° *Proserpina*
Saluia, ° *do tibi* ° *palpetras* ° *Maximae* ° *Vesoni]ae]*.
Proserpina Saluia, ° *do tibi* ° *pupillas* ° *Vesonia[e]*.

- 25 *Proserpina Saluia, ° do tibi ° oriclas, ° labras, °
nares, ° nasum, ° lingua(m), ° dentes ° Maximae
Vesoniae, ° nei ° dicere ° possit ° Maxima °
Vesonia ° quid [°] sibi ° doleat; ° collum, °
umeros, br̄q̄[cchia, °] digitos, ° ni ° possit ° aliq̄\uit/*
- 30 *se [° adi]utar[e; ° pectus, ° ioc]inera, ° cor,
pulmone[s, ° ni ° possi]t ° sentire ° quit [° sibi]
doleat; ° i[n]te[st]ina, °] uenter, ° umb[licus],
scapulae, [latera, °] n[i ° possit ° dormire];
uisçum ° sacrum, °] n[i possit u]rinam*
- 35 *face[re; ° natis, ° anum, ° femina],
genua, [° ti]bia[s, ° crur]a, [°] p̄d̄es,
talos, [° plantas, ° digito]s, ° ungis, ° ni °
possit ° sta[re ° sua ° uir]tute. ° seiue ° plus °
seiue ° par[uum ° scriptu]m fuerit, °*
- 40 *quomod[o ° quicquit ° legitime °] scripsit,
man[dauit, ° seic ° ego ° M]ax[im]am
Veso[niam, ° Proserpina, ° tibi]*

Side B

- trado, [°] m̄[ando, ° ut ° tradas ° illa]nc °
mensi ° Februar[io. ° male, °] m̄ale, °
male ° perdat, [° male ° e]x[s]et, °
male ° disp[e]rdat. ° tr[a]das,
5 *ni ° possit [° a]m̄pliu[s °] ullum °
[m]ensem ° aspi[c]ere, [°] uid[e]re, °
contemplar[e].**

A. 12 *Acherusiam* Fox || 15 *polli[cearis]* Fox || 40 *quicquid* Fox.

Fox 1912; Krop 2008, no. 1.4.4/10; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 204–5, Roma 11.
Cf. Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Good and beautiful Proserpina, wife of Pluto, or Salvia, if thou prefer that I call thee so, snatch away the health, the body, the complexion, the strength, the faculties of Maxima Vesonia. Hand her over to Pluto, thy husband. May she not be able to escape this (curse) by her wits. Hand her over to fevers—quartan, tertian, daily—so that they wrestle and struggle with her. Let them overcome her to the point where they snatch away her soul. Thus I give over to thee this victim, O Proserpina or Acherusia if thou prefer that I call thee so. Summon for me the triple headed hound to snatch away the heart of Maxima Vesonia. Promise that thou will

give him three victims—dates, figs, a black pig—if he completes this before the month of March. These I will offer thee, Proserpina Salvia, when thou complete this in an orderly fashion. I give over to thee the head of Maxima Vesonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the head of Maxima Vesonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the forehead of Maxima Vesonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyebrows of Maxima Vesonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyelids of Maxima Vesonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the pupils of Maxima Vesonia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the nostrils, lips, ears, nose, tongue, and teeth of Maxima Vesonia, so that she may not be able to say what is causing her pain; her neck, shoulders, arms, fingers, so that she may not be able to aid herself in any way; her breast, liver, heart, lungs, so that she may not be able to discover the source of her pain; her intestines, stomach, navel, sides, so that she may not be able to sleep; her shoulder blades, so that she may not be able to sleep soundly; her ‘sacred organ’ so that she may not be able to urinate; her rump, anus, thighs, knees, shanks, shins, feet, ankles, heels, toes, toenails, so that she may not be able to stand by her own strength. No matter what she may have written, great or small, just as she has written a proper spell and commissioned it (against me), so I hand over and consign Maxima Vesonia to thee, so that thou may take care of her by the month of February. Let her perish miserably. Let her leave life miserably. Let her be destroyed miserably. Take care of her so that she may not see another month.»

Anatomical curse against Maxima Vesonia.

336. Curse.

Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Archaeological Museum (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 304 × 165 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *pagina* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

75–40.

Side A

[bona ° pulchra Proserpina, Plutonis uxor, °] seiue ° me
 [Saluam ° deicere ° opo]r[tet, ° eripias ° salutem, °] ç[o]rpus,
 [colorem, ° uires, ° u]irt[utes -c.6-]i. [°] tra[d]as °
 [Plutoni ° uiro ° tuo. ° ni ° possit ° cogitationib]us ° su[ei]s ° hoc °
 5 [quicquid uitare. ° tradas ° illunc ° febri ° quar]ta[n]a[e],
 [tertiana, ° cottidiana, ° quas ° cum ° illo ° l]uctent, °
 [deluctent; ° illunc ° e]uin[cant, ° uinca]nt, ° usque °
 [dum ° animam ° eiu]s [° er]ipia[nt. ° qua]re ° hanc °

- [uictimam ° tibi] tra[do, ° Proserpina, °] seiue ° me °
 10 [Proserpinam seiue ° me Acherusiam] dicere °
 [oportet. ° me ° mittas ° arcessitum ° ca]nem °
 [tricipitem, ° qui -c.6-i cor ° eri]pia[t. ° po]lliciarus
 [illi ° te ° daturum ° tres uictimas, ° pa]lmas, °
 [caricas, ° porcum ° nigrum, ° hoc ° sei ° per]fecerit
 15 [ante ° mense(m) ° Martium. ° haec, Proserp]ina, ° tibi °
 [dabo ° cum ° compotem ° fecer]is. ° do ° tibi °
 [caput ° -c.6-i. ° Proserpina ° Salui]a, ° do ° tibi
 [frontem ° -c.6-i. ° Proserpina ° Sa]luia, [°] do tibi °
 [supercilia ° -c.6-i. ° Proserpina ° Sa]luia, ° do tibi
 20 [palpebras ° -c.6-i. ° Proserpina ° Saluia, °] do tibi ° pupillas °
 [-c.6-i. ° Proserpina ° Saluia, ° do ° tibi ° n]ares, ° labra,
 [orriculas, ° linguam, ° dentes, ° n]asum °
 [-c.6-i, ° nei ° dicere ° p[o]ssit ° -c.5-us °] quid [° sibi ° do]leat; °
 [collum, ° umeros, br]acc[hia, °] dig[itos, ° ni °] possit °
 25 [aliquit ° se ° adiutare; ° p]ect[us, ° ioci]nera, °
 [cor, ° pulmones, ° ni ° pos]sit ° sen[tire °] quit °
 [sibi ° doleat; ° intestina, ° ue]nter, umblicus, °
 [latera, ° ni ° possit ° dormire; ° s]cap[u]las, ° ni
 [possit ° sanus ° dormire; ° uiscu]m ° sacrum,
 30 [ni ° possit ° urinam ° facere; ° natis, ° a]num,
 [femina, ° genua, ° crura, ° tibi]as, ° pedes,

Side B

- [talos, ° plantas, ° digitos, ° ungis, °] ni °
 [possit ° stare ° sua ° uir]tu[te. ° sei]ue
 [plus ° seiue ° paru]m ° script]um
 [fuerit, ° quomodo ° quic]q[ui]t ° legitime
 5 [scripsit, ° mandauit, °] seic [°] ego °
 [-c.5-um, ° Proserpina, °] tibi t[ra]do,
 [mando, ° ut ° tradas ° i]llun[c °] m[e]nsi
 [Februari]o. [°] m[al]e ° p[er]d[er]at, ° male
 [exset, ° male ° dispe]r[er]at. ° m[an]des, ° tra]das,
 10 [ni ° possit ° amplius ° ullu]m ° m[en]se]m aspicere,
 [uidere, ° contemplare].

A. 12 tricipitem Fox || 25 aliquid Fox.

B. 9 exseat Fox.

Fox 1912; Krop 2008, no. 1.4.4/11; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 206–7, Roma 12.

Cf. Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Good and beautiful Proserpina, wife of Pluto, or Salvia, if thou prefer that I call thee so, snatch away the health, the body, the complexion, the strength, the faculties of [...]. Hand him over to Pluto, thy husband. May he not be able to escape this (curse) by his wits. Hand him over to fevers—quartan, tertian, daily—so that they wrestle and struggle with him. Let them overcome him to the point where they snatch away his soul. Thus I give over to thee this victim, O Proserpina or Acherusia if thou prefer that I call thee so. Summon for me the triple headed hound to snatch away the heart of [...]. Promise that thou will give him three victims—dates, figs, a black pig—if he completes this before the month of March. These I will offer thee, Proserpina Salvia, when thou complete this in an orderly fashion. I give over to thee the head of [...]. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the head of [...]. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the forehead of [...]. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyebrows of [...]. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyelids of [...]. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the pupils of [...]. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the nostrils, lips, ears, nose, tongue, and teeth of [...], so that he may not be able to say what is causing him pain; his neck, shoulders, arms, fingers, so that he may not be able to aid himself in any way; his breast, liver, heart, lungs, so that he may not be able to discover the source of his pain; his intestines, stomach, navel, sides, so that he may not be able to sleep; his shoulder blades, so that he may not be able to sleep soundly; his ‘sacred organ’ so that he may not be able to urinate; his rump, anus, thighs, knees, shanks, shins, feet, ankles, heels, toes, toenails, so that he may not be able to stand by his own strength. No matter what he may have written, great or small, just as he has written a proper spell and commissioned it (against me), so I hand over and consign [...] to thee, so that thou may take care of him by the month of February. Let him perish miserably. Let him leave life miserably. Let him be destroyed miserably. Take care of him so that he may not see another month.»

Anatomical curse against a man whose name is lost in all its occurrences.

337. Curse.

Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Archaeological Museum (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 270 × 154 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

75–40.

- [bona ° pulchra] Proser[pin]a, ° P[lu]tonis ° u[er]sor, [°] se[iue]
 [me ° Saluiam ° deic]erē [° oportet, ° erip]ias ° s[al]utem,
 [corpus, ° colorem, ° uires, ° uirtutes °]ae ° Aqu[ill]iae.
 [tradas ° Plutoni ° uiro ° tuo. ° ni °] pos[sit ° cogit]ationibus [° sueis]
 5 [hoc ° quicquit ° uitare. ° tradas ° i]lla[nc ° f]ebri qua[rt]ana[e],
 [tertiana, ° cottidiana, ° quas ° cum ° illa ° l]ucent,
 [delucent; ° illanc ° euincant, ° ui]ncant, ° u[is]que
 [dum ° animam ° eius ° eripiant. ° qua]re hanc
 [uictimam ° tibi °] tra[do, ° Proserpina, °] se iue me
 10 [Proserpinam ° se iue ° me Acherusia]m ° di[ce]re ° oportet].
 [me ° mittas ° arcessitum ° canem °] trice[pitem],
 [qui]ae ° Aquilliae cor ° eripiat. ° polli]ciarum
 [illi ° te ° daturum ° tres ° uictimas, ° pa]lma[s, ° caricas],
 [porcum ° nigrum, ° hoc ° sei ° perfecit ° ante ° mensem]
 15 [Martium. haec, Proserpina Saluia, tibi dabo cum]
 [compote ° feceris. ° do tibi ° caput]ae
 [Aquilliae. °] Pros[erpina ° Saluia, d]o t[ibi]i [° frontem]ae
 [Aquilliae. ° Pro]serpin[a ° Saluia], d[o ti]bi [°] su[per]cilia
 [.....]ae ° Aquilliae. ° Proserpina Saluia, ° do tibi ° palpebras
 20 [.....]ae ° Aquilliae. ° P[ro]s[erpina Saluia, ° do tibi ° pu]pilla[s]
 [.....]ae ° Aquilliae. ° Proserpina Saluia, ° d]o t[ibi ° nares],
 [labra, ° oriculas, ° nasum, ° linguam, ° dentes °]ae
 [Aquilliae, ° ni dicere ° possit °]a ° Aquillia ° quid]
 [sibi ° doleat; ° collum, ° umeros, ° brachia, ° digitos]
 25 [ni possit ° aliquit ° se ° a]diuta[re; ° pectus]
 [iocinera, ° cor, ° pulmo]nes, [° ni possit ° sentire]
 [quit ° sibi ° doleat; ° i]nt[estina, ° uenter, ° umbilicus],
 [latera ° ni possit ° dormire; ° scapulas ° ni]
 [possit ° sana ° dormire; ° uis]cum [° sac]rum
 30 [ni ° possit ° urinam ° facere; °] fl[emina]
 [natis, ° anum, ° genua, ° tibia]s, ° cru[ra, ° pedes],
 [talos, ° plantas, ° digi]tos, ° [ungis ° ni ° possit]
 [s]tare sua [° uirtute. ° se iue ° plus]
 se iue paru[m ° scri]ptum [° fuerit],
 35 [quomodo ° quicquit °] leg[itime ° scri]psi[t],
 [mandauit, °] se[ic ° ego Aquilliam ° tibi trado],
 [mando, ° ut ° tr]adas, m[andes ° illanc ° mense]

- [*Februario. male ° perdat, ° male ° exset, ° male*]
 [*disp]erd[at. ° mandes, ° tradas, ° ni ° possit ° amplius]*
 40 [*ullum ° mensem ° aspicere, ° uidere, ° contemplare*].

5 *quicquid* Fox || 25 *aliquid* Fox || 27 *quid* Fox || 35 *quicquid* Fox || 38 *exseat* Fox.

Fox 1912; Krop 2008, no. 1.4.4/12; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 207–8, Roma 13.

Cf. Poccetti 2016, 380.

«Good and beautiful Proserpina, wife of Pluto, or Salvia, if thou prefer that I call thee so, snatch away the health, the body, the complexion, the strength, the faculties of [...]a Aquillia. Hand her over to Pluto, thy husband. May she not be able to escape this (curse) by her wits. Hand her over to fevers—quartan, tertian, daily—so that they wrestle and struggle with her. Let them overcome her to the point where they snatch away her soul. Thus I give over to thee this victim, O Proserpina or Acherusia if thou prefer that I call thee so. Summon for me the triple headed hound to snatch away the heart of [...]a Aquillia. Promise that thou will give him three victims (gifts)—dates, figs, a black pig—if he completes this before the month of March. These I will offer thee, Proserpina Salvia, when thou complete this in an orderly fashion. I give over to thee the head of [...]a Aquillia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the head of [...]a Aquillia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the forehead of [...]a Aquillia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyebrows of [...]a Aquillia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the eyelids of [...]a Aquillia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the pupils of [...]a Aquillia. Proserpina Salvia, I give over to thee the nostrils, lips, ears, nose, tongue, and teeth of [...]a Aquillia, so that she may not be able to say what is causing her pain; her neck, shoulders, arms, fingers, so that she may not be able to aid herself in any way; her breast, liver, heart, lungs, so that she may not be able to discover the source of her pain; her intestines, stomach, navel, sides, so that she may not be able to sleep; her shoulder blades, so that she may not be able to sleep soundly; her ‘sacred organ’ so that she may not be able to urinate; her rump, anus, thighs, knees, shanks, shins, feet, ankles, heels, toes, toenails, so that she may not be able to stand by her own strength. No matter what she may have written, great or small, just as she has written a proper spell and commissioned it (against me), so I hand over and consign [...]a Aquillia to thee, so that thou may take care of her by the month of February. Let her perish miserably. Let her leave life miserably. Let her be destroyed miserably. Take care of her so that she may not see another month.»

Anatomical curse against Aquillia.

CAERE (Cerveteri)

338. Curse.

Found in 1937 in the necropolis at Banditaccia.

Present location unknown (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 240 × 140 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. One-dot interpuncts.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

150-50.

- [–] *Mam(i)lius* ◦ *M(arci)* ◦ *f(ilius)*,
C(aius) ◦ *Mamilius* ◦ *Limetanus*,
C(aius) ◦ *Mamilius* ◦ *Atelus*,
C(aius) ◦ *Macius* ◦ *Copo*,
5 *L(ucius)* ◦ *Laterius* ◦ *Balbus*,
L(ucius) ◦ *Laterius* ◦ *Coruinus*,
L(ucius) ◦ *Laterius* ◦ *Corus*,
Q(uintus) ◦ *Laterius* ◦ *Rabilinus*,
[– *La*] *terius* ◦ *Hispanus*,
10 *P(ublius)* ◦ *Laterius* ◦ *Luscus*,
M(arcus) ◦ [*Late*] *rius*,
Q(uintus) [*Lat*] *erius* ◦ *Paperianus*,
[– *L*] *aterius* ◦ *Balbus*,
[–] *Minucius* ◦ *C(ai)* ◦ *f(ilius)*,
15 *M(arcus)* ◦ *Laterius* ◦ *Mulus*,
Hileria, ◦ *Midia*,
Paltocia,
Pineia.

Kropp 2008, no. 1.1.3/1; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 149–50, Cerveteri (dr.).

Cf. Poccetti 2016, 380.

«[–] Mamilius son of Marcus, Gaius Mamilius Limetanus, Gaius Mamilius Atelus, Gaius Macius Copo, Lucius Laterius Balbus, Lucius Laterius Corvinus, Lucius Laterius Corus, Quintus Laterius Corus, Quintus Laterius Rabilinus, [–] Laterius Hispanus, Publius Laterius Luscus, Marcus Laterius, Quintus Laterius Paperianus, [–] Laterius Balbus, [–] Minucius son of Gaius, Marcus Laterius Mulus, Hileria, Midia, Paltocia, Pineia».

Curse consisting of a list of twenty names, sixteen men and four women coming at the end.

PUNTA DELLA VIPERA (Santa Marinella)

339. Religious inscription.

Found in 1966, during archaeological excavations, in the sanctuary.

Civitavecchia, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Civitavecchia (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Broken into seven fragments, six of which have been joined up together into one of the two main pieces. 27 × 69 + 66 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format. One-dot interpuncts.

Etruscan. Alphabet of Caere. Right-to-left writing.

Three- and four-bar sigma (here represented as <s> and <ś>, respectively) are indistinctly used both for /s/ and /ʃ/.

530–510.

Side A

[---] (six signs of no graphemic value) lanχumite ◦ +[---]pulunza ◦ ipal ◦ sacñ[---]
[---]+ inia ◦ tei ◦ aθemeiścaś ◦ zuχuna ◦ za[---]+itālte ◦ śacñitalte ◦ śiχut+[---]
[---]a ◦ icecin ◦ θezi ◦ ipe[-c.2/3-] ◦ unu ◦ rapa ◦ χum[---]um ◦ mleqñ[.] ◦ menatina ◦ tei [◦]
u+(+)n+[---]
[---]++ipaś ◦ řin[-c.7/8-]ver ◦ mulveni[---]+++(+)+[. ? ◦] helucu ◦ acasa ◦ tei ◦ luru+[---]
5 [---]av ◦ nuna[-c.9/10-]+ ◦ nunθena ◦ t+[---]t+[-c.2/3-]+sice ◦ lanχumite ◦ ican ◦ a[---]
[---]θe ◦ hun[-c.8/9-]al ◦ nunθena ◦ +[---]aśei ◦ tesa ◦ naśa+çe ◦ mulvę[---]
[---]sur ◦ t+[-c.7/8-]na ◦ vacil ◦ c[---]+a ◦ mlaka[-c.3/4-]ama ◦

Side B

[---]+ite ◦ iceç[-c.4/5-]a ◦ civeis ◦ m[---]+tama ◦ im+[-c.2/3-]nuta ◦ h[---]
[---]+i ◦ unuśe ◦ ha[-c.4/5-]+u ◦ eizurva ◦ ta[---]+t ◦ rin+[.]y ◦ aθemeican ◦ sχuiñia ◦ ipa[---]
[---]+ñχva ◦ mlaciθa ◦ hecia ◦ iperi ◦ apa+[---]třas ◦ n[-c.1/2-]nie ◦ nacar ◦ surve ◦ clesvare[---]
[---]aθeşu ◦ namulθame ◦

ET Cr 4.10; Massarelli 2014, 115–75 (dr., fig. 4–6; ph., pl. III–IV).

GROSSETO

Magliano in Toscana

340. Religious inscription.

Found on 25 February 1882 during agricultural work.

Florence, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze (*non uidi*).

Roundish, almost heart-shaped, tablet. ø 70–80 × 00 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in spiral form. One-dot interpuncts, except for two three-dot interpuncts before *aiseras* and *marišl* (A), used to indicate a change of period. Guidelines on side A.

Etruscan. Southern-Etruscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

Sigma for /s/ and san for /ʃ/.

500–400.

Side A

Cauθas ◦ *tuθiu* ◦ *avils* ◦ *LXXX* ◦ *ez* ◦ *χimθm* ◦ *casθialθ* ◦ *lacθ* ◦ *hevn* ◦ *avil* ◦ *nešl* ◦ *man* ◦ *murinašie* ◦
falzaθi : *aiseras* ◦ *in* ◦ *ecs* ◦ *mene* ◦ *mλαθce* ◦ *marni* ◦ *tuθi* ◦ *tiu* ◦ *χimθm* ◦ *casθialθ* ◦ *lacθ* :
Marišl ◦ *menitla* ◦ *afrs* ◦ *cialaθ* ◦ *χimθm* ◦ *avilsχ* ◦ *eca* ◦ *cepen* ◦ *tuθiu* ◦ *θuχ* ◦ *iχutevr* ◦ *hešni* ◦
mulveni ◦ *eθ* ◦ *zuci* ◦ *am* ◦ *ar*

Side B

mλαχ θan/ra \ *Calusc* ◦ *ecnia* \ *IV* / ◦ *avil* ◦ *mimenicac* ◦ *marcalurcac* ◦ *eθ* ◦ *tuθiu* ◦ *nesl* ◦ *man* ◦ *rivaχ* ◦
leščem ◦ *tnucasi* ◦ *šuriseisteis* ◦ *evitiuras* ◦ *mulslēmλαχilaxetins* ◦ *lursθ* ◦ *tev*
huviθun
lursθsal
afrs ◦ *naces*

ET AV 4.1; Massarelli 2014, 19–113 (dr., fig. 1–2; ph., pl. 1–11).

PISA

Volterra

341–343. Curses.

Three Etruscan curses were found in 1755 in a hypogeum.

250–50 (letter forms).

341. Curse.

Volterra, Museo Etrusco Guarnacci (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded once along the vertical axis. 118 × 330 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in two columns by two or three hands, indicated in italics (H¹), in roman (H²), and, in the case of the more doubtful third hand, in expanded spacing (H³). One-dot interpuncts.

Etruscan. Northern-Etruscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

Sigma for /ʃ/ and san for /s/.

Col. A

V(el) ◦ Šupni, ◦ Aštnei,
V(el) ◦ Šupni, ◦ Larθi ◦ Puinei L(arθal),
V(el) ◦ Šupni ◦ Velanial,
V(el) ◦ Šupni ◦ Ceicnal,
5 *L(arθ) ◦ Velušna ◦ Felmuial,*
V(el) ◦ Velušna ◦ V(elus) Calati(al),
V(el) ◦ Puina ◦ Armnial,
L(arθ) ◦ Larθru, ◦ Fulnei,
P(upli) Ułtace ◦ Ceicna(l), icap ◦ Linei,
10 *L(arθ) ◦ Larθru ◦ θepza,*
cure ◦ malave. {a} P(upli) U(l)łtace.
Ł(arθ) Łarıştna ◦ V(elus) ◦ +++ icap ◦ Fuluna.
L(arθ) (vac) U(l)łtace.

Col. B

acap ◦ Fuluna ◦ mazutiu,
L(arθ) ◦ Larθ(r)u ◦ caniš,
La(ris) ◦ Armne,
alpuz ◦ Fuluna,
L(arθ) Larθ(r)u,
A(ule) ◦ Velan(e), ◦ L(arθ) ◦ Puine,
A(ule) ◦ Velušna,
Faštija ◦ Larθ(r)u(i),
La(r)θi ◦ Φlavi Urin(a)te(s),
L(arθ) ◦ Armne,
maš ◦ Ve(lia) ◦ Ceicnei,
Φ(l)ave, Šetra Φeł(mu)ı,
θusce, ◦ Fełmv, ◦ Larθ U(l){o}łtace.

ET Vt 4.1; Massarelli 2014, 183–93 (dr., fig. 8; ph., pl. v).

Col. A, main text (H¹ with a few additions by H², here in italics): «Vel Shupni, Ashtnei, Vel Shupni, Larthi Puinei (*daughter*) of Larth, Vel Shupni (son) of Velani, Vel Shupni (son) of Ceicnei, Larth Velushna (son) of Felmui, Velus Velushna (son) of Vel (*and*) Calati, Vel Puina (son) of

Armni, Larth Larthru, Fulnei, Pupli Ultace (son) of Ceicnei, [?] Linei, Larth Larthru Theptsa, [?].»

Col. B (H²): «[?] Fuluna [?], Larth Larthru [?], Laris Armne, [?] Fuluna, Larth Larthru, Aule Velane, Larth Puine, Aule Velushna, Fashtia Larthru, Larthi Phlavi of Urinate, Larth Armne, [?] Velia Ceicnei, Phlave, Shetra Phelmui, [?], Felmu, Larth Ultace.»

Col. A, final additions (H²): «Pupli Ultace. Larth Larishtna (son) of Vel [...], [?] Fuluna. Larth Ultace.»

342. Curse.

Volterra, Museo Etrusco Guarnacci (inv. no. 4398; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Inscribed on one side. *Scriptio continua*.

Etruscan. Northern-Etruscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

Sigma for /ʃ/ and san for /s/.

θusaθur

šelašva

θlu θupit(a)

aišece tati.

ET Vt 4.2; Wallace 2008, 194; Massarelli 2014, 183, 186, 188, 193–4 (dr., fig. 9 a; ph., pl. vi a).

«[?] Thupita [?].»

343. Curse.

Volterra, Museo Etrusco Guarnacci (inv. no. 4397; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both right and left. Inscribed on one side.

Etruscan. Northern-Etruscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

Sigma for /ʃ/.

[---] Herace [---]

[---]+++švu[---]

[---]a+!+++[---]

[---]urę[---]

5 [---]ein[---]

ET Vt 4.3; Massarelli 2014, 183, 186, 188, 193–5 (dr., fig. 9 b; ph., pl. vi b).

«[...] Herace [...].»

344. Curse.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown.

Formerly in Volterra, Museo Etrusco Guarnacci, now lost.

Semicircular tablet. 47 × 82 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. [...] One-dot interpuncts.

Etruscan. Northern-Etruscan alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Sigma for /s/.

L(ariš) ° Velušna ° Raufial,

L(ariš) ° Api(a) ° cuinui,

Mazuti ° lautni ° Cnev(nas),

L(ar)θ ° Alpiu ° ianzu.

CIE 4613; ET Vt 4.6; Massarelli 2014, 195–6.

«Larish Velushna (son) of Raufi, Larish Apia [?], Mazuti freedman of Cneuna, Larth Alpiu [?].»

345. Curse.

Found by chance in 1732.

Lost.

Broken into two fragments. Dimensions unknown. Inscribed on one side. One-dot interpunct.

Etruscan. Northern-Etruscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

V[-c.8-]tanzui [-c.6-]ia

Vel[us M]etelial ° [-c.4-]tṇal

ET Vt 4.4; Massarelli 2014, 196.

«V[...]tanzui [...]ia (son) of Vel (and) Meteli [...]tnei.»

PADUA

ATESTE (Este)

346. Curse.

Found in 1908, during archaeological excavations, in a necropolis.

Este, Museo Nazionale Atestino (inv. no. 14309; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Broken into two joining fragments. 115 × 293 × 2 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in three columns. Columns I and II have been carved regularly, while column III runs vertically in the space available at the right of the tablet. Letters: 3–11 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

75–40.

Col. I

+ Priuatum Camidium,

Q(uintus) Praesentius Albus,

Secunda uxor Presenti,

T(itus) Praesentius,

5 Maxsuma T(iti) Praesenti uxor,

C(aius) Arilius,

C(aius) Arenus,

Polla Fabricia,

L(ucius) Allius,

10 L(ucius) Vassidius Clemens,

Col. II

Prisca [u]xor Vassidi,

Monimus Acutius,

Ero[tis] Acutia,

C(aius) P[r]o[---], Damio l(ibertus).

5 si quis [i]nemicus, inimi[ca],

adue[r]sarius, hostis, Orce

pater, [P]roserpina cum tuo Plutone,

tibi trado ut tu il(l)u(m)

mit[t]as et deprem[as],

Col. III
tradito tuis
canibus tricipitibus
et bicipitibus ut eripia(nt)
capita, cogitat(iones?), cor
5 *in tuom gemini[---]+*
r[ecipia]nt il(l)os [---].

Kropp 2008, no. 1.7.2/1; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 160–1, Este (dr., ph., p. 587); Urbanová 2018, 443 no. 38.

«^[1] [-] Privatus Camidius, Quintus Praesentius Albus, Secunda wife of Praesentius, Titus Praesentius, Maxima wife of Titus Praesentius, Caius Arilius, Caius Arenus, Polla Fabricia, Lucius Allius, Lucius Vassidius Clemens, ^[ii] Prisca wife of Vassidius, Monimus Acutius, Erotis Acutia, Caius Pro[...], the freedman Damio. If any of them is an enemy, an opponent, an enemy, father Orcus, Proserpina with your Pluto, I hand him over to thee so that thou send and sink him down, ^[iii] hand him over to thy two-headed and three-headed dogs, so that they snatch away their heads, thoughts, heart [...] so that they receive them [...].»

AUPS MARITIMS / ALPES-MARITIMES

ANTIPOLIS (Antíbol / Antibes)

347. Curse.

Antíbol, Bastion Saint-André, Musée d'Archéologie (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. (60) × (43) × ? mm; ? g. *Scriptio continua*.

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

Unpublished.

Cf. Benoit 1960, 319 (ph. of one side, fig. 48); Jordan 1985b, 183; Bats 1988, 134; Martin 2012, no. 1.

VAR

Ὀλβία / *OLBIA* (Ieras / Hyères)

348. Curse.

Found in 1963 during archaeological excavations.

Rectangular tablet. Found folded once; now broken into several fragments. 70 × 120 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. The tablet was pierced by a nail.

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

200–1.

Διονύσι[ος ---]
Διονύσιο[ς ---]ΔΟ[---]
Ποσιδων[---]ΛΕΩ[..]ΕΙ[---]
Καλλίστρ[ατος] Ἀριστίων[ος]
5 Ἴηρυλος [---]νακτος
πάντας [τοὺς ἀν]τιδίκους
[καταδῶ].

Bats and Giffault 1997 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2–3) [= *BE* 1998, 584 = *EBGR* 2000, 22 = *SEG* XLVII 1531]; *IGF* 70 (ph., fig. 77; dr., fig. 78); Eidinow 2007, 314 fn. 85, 450–1; Martin 2012, no. 2.

Cf. Coupry 1964, 318; 1981, 31; *NGCT* 88.

«Dionysios [...] Dionysios [...] Posidon [...] Kallistratos son of Aristion, Herylos, [...]naktos, all the opposing litigants [I bind down]».

Curse against at least six individuals with their names in the nominative, eventually followed by their patronymic. The occasion of the curse is judicial, as indicated by the mention of the opposing litigants (ἀντιδίκους). The text could have used the direct binding formula with a verb like καταδῶ ‘I bind down’ or similar.

GARD

SAINT-VINCENT (Gaujac)

349. *Incertum*.

Rectangular tablet. 11 × 35 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Gaulish. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

120–50.

Γαιος ΥΓ+[---].

RIG I *G-198 (ph. and dr., fig. 235).

Cf. Gallet de Santerre 1966, 475 (ph. and dr., fig. 36); Charmasson *et al.* 2002, 741.

«Gaius [...]»

350. *Incertum*.

Rectangular tablet. 18 × 30 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Gaulish. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

120–50.

KONEOY

I+OYΣ

Z[---]

A[---]

5 NOY[---].

RIG I *G-199 (ph., fig. 236).

Cf. Gallet de Santerre 1966, 476 (ph. and dr., fig. 36); Charmasson *et al.* 2002, 741.

351. *Incertum*.

Unpublished.

Cf. Charmasson *et al.* 2002, 741.

ERAU / HÉRAULT

Ἄγαθή (Agde)

352. Private letter.

Found on 11 January 1939, by Raymond Aris, during the prospections that were carried out at the mound of Vieil-Agde. The lead was recovered among the debris of a room which only preserved the remains of a circular wall (Dana 2017, 123).

Formerly at the Musée du Vieil-Agde, now lost (inv. photo no. 493–79).

Fragmentary tablet. Found folded; when unfolded broken in several pieces. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis.

Ionic Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

325–275.

Side A

[.?]+++Ο+Κ[-c.6/7-] χα[ί]ρειν.
οὐ κελεύει [-c.5-] ἔδεδοίκε[---]+ περὶ τ[---]
τοῦ δεσπότητος Ο++[-c.3/4-]+ΙΑΤΑΡΤΟΥ+[----]+ΟΥΟ++[----]
+++ΡΑ πρήξω οὐδε+[-c.5-]+[----]Δ+[----]
5 +++Α. Χαρίεσσα μὲν ΕΝ[-c.8/9-]+Ο+[----]
++ρεῖξιν μοι Κλεόθε[μ]ις -c.8/9-+[----]
+++[----]ΥΓΕΙΣ+Ε τρεῖς Τ[----]
ΕΞ[----]ΟΥΤΗ ἔν τοῖς Ν[----]
[----]+Ο[----]++[----]

frg.

[----]++[----]
[----]++ΗΡΕ[----]
[----]ΟΜΕΝ[----]
[----]+ΝΚ+[----]
5 [----]++[----]

Side B

[? Χα]ρίεσσα τη+[----]ΙΩΝ++++ΡΕ[-c.5/6-]Ν καὶ ταῖς παιδίσ-
[καις --- δ]εσπότηας +[---- εἰς?] Ἄγάθην Π+Ω[-c.5/6- τ?]ὸν πρῶτον ἔχων +

[---]Π+[.]+[---]ήματα +(.)Υ+Α+[-c.4/5-] γὰρ κατήγυε ὁ σκυτεὺς
 [---]ΑΘΟ[--- τή]ν αὐτὴν τρέφω ὡς ἐκ
 5 [---]++[---. ---] Χαίρειαι χαίρειν καὶ ὑ-
 [γιαίνειν ·---]+Α. τοιγάρτοι μὴ τρεῖς
 [---]+Α ἐμ πί[ί]στι Ε+[-]ΥΕ++
 [---]+εἰν Μ(.)+ΗΚ[.] +[-]++
 [---](.)++[---]

frg.

[---](+)+[---]
 [---]+ΑΙΝΗ[---]
 [---] Χαρίε[σσα? ---]
 [---]++[---]

Dana 2017 (ph., fig. 3–4; dr., fig. 5).

Cf. Aris and Claustres 1939, 98–9; Grenier 1942, 288; Robert and Robert in *BE* 1944, 208 (no. 90); Robert and Robert in *BE* 1956, 188 (no. 357); Lejeune 1960, 62; Miller 1973, 16; Pericay 1974, 228, 232; Lejeune and Pouilloux 1988, 532; Lejeune *et al.* 1988, 39–40 (ph., fig. 18); Solier 1992, 107–8 no. I.1; Decourt 1993, 241 no. 13; Roman and Roman 1997, 282 no. 572 [= *BE* 1998, 588]; Bats 1988, 134; Ugolini *et al.* 2002, 350; *IGF* 130; Ugolini 2012, 167–8; Ceccarelli 2013, 349–50 no. 30; Decourt 2014, no. 4.

A: «[...], hello! [...] does not command [...] he had feared [...] of the master [...] I will not negotiate [...] because Chariessa [...] Kleothemis [...] three [...] in [...].»

B: «Chariessa [...] and to the young boys (?) [...] and the masters [...] Agathe [...] for the cobbler had achieved [...] I rise her up as if [...] farewell, Chaireas, and take care [...]. Therefore, not three [...] in confidence [...].»

ANSERUNA / ENSÉRUNE (Nissa d’Ausseruna / Nissan-lez-Ensérune)

353. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH HER.2.373

Found by H. Barbouteau on the lower slopes north to the *oppidum*, after the plowing of a plateau. The agricultural work destroyed the remains of a settlement *extra muros* which dates back to between the third and first centuries (Solier and Barbouteau 1988, 74–75).

Nissa d’Ausseruna, Musée National d’Ensérune (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded in seven layers. 51 × 171 × ca. 1 mm; 59 g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 2–4 mm. Two- or three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

katubareka : zizbi · barkeike : galirike : tundiken

kabielageutarige : urza : e~~z~~sirigeerderike

garesorieike : izter : tundikene~~z~~sirz : ka-

ladio~~r~~ne~~z~~sirz : kadioibiizterbiz : laragol

5 *beito~~r~~etaito~~r~~ : oroikasto~~r~~etaito~~r~~*

lokarkigeetan

1 **tuntike : n** Solier (ed.), Untermann; **tundiken** Velaza, dubit. Orduña (2013, 518–19 fn. 9) || 2 **kabielaide · ubo~~r~~ike** Solier (ed.); **kabielaideubo~~r~~ike** Untermann | **ekisirike** Solier (ed.) || 3 **karesor · ieike** Untermann | **iztar** Solier (ed.), Untermann | **ekisirz** Solier (ed.) || 4 **nekisirz** Solier (ed.) | **katioiliztarkaz** Solier (ed.); **katioibiiztarbiz** Untermann; **kadioiga-** Velaza | **larbake** Solier (ed.); **larakol** Untermann || 5 **eboito~~r~~** Solier (ed.), Untermann || 6 **ebon** Solier (ed.), Untermann.

Solier and Barbouteau 1988, 73–85 (ph., fig. 5; dr., fig. 6); Solier 1992, 116 no. II.6 (dr., fig. 7); Untermann 1996, 94–6; Orduña 2006, 233–9; Moncunill 2007, 399, 439; Untermann 2014, 17–22, ENS; Velaza 2015a, no. 1.1.

Cf. Orduña 2013, 518–21; Ruiz Darasse 2016, 114.

AUDE

MONTLAURÈS (Narbona / Narbonne)

354. Incertum.

BDH AUD.02.10

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find are unknown.

Nimes, Oscar Rappaz collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. Found rolled up. 31 × (83) × 0.7 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse. Letters: 3–6 mm.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

Side A

Text 1

[---]**ka**

[---]**+rtas**

[---]**+re**

Text 2

akanuꝛ

belzor

tigiꝛztigerꝛ

Side B

A1. 2]**rbos** Untermann (ed.);]**+rbos** Untermann (2014) || 3]**re** Untermann (ed.);]**+re** Untermann (2014).

A2. 2 **belzōꝛ** uel **belzōꝛ** Untermann (ed.).

Untermann 2002, 358–61; Moncunill 2007, 400, 439; Untermann 2014, 69–71, MTL (dr., fig. 7); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.8.

Cf. Ruiz Darasse 2016, 115–16.

POND OF MATELHA / MATEILLE (Grussan / Gruissan)

355. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH AUD.04.02

Found in the eighties by E. Mignard on the beach of Gruissan, after the wind unveiled it. It may come from the shipwreck Grand Bassin B, which was discovered in the seventies during

the dragging of the pond of Matelha and subsequently excavated. The lead went probably unnoticed and was thrown away among the sands, remaining at the beach for more than ten years (Solier and Barbouteau 1988, 85–6).

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, probably twice as long as it is high, although the upper part is broken away. Found with no traces of having been folded. (75) × 183 × ca. 1.8 mm (Solier); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 6–8 mm.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

100–65.

ereti[.]areḡitaratiz[.]+[---]ne
reḡ : bekinetanerz ḡ ebirzkas[.]aḡ
bekinetanerz : V· zeike ·V· ikeriti
XXViakila : tirabakestaḡrtisan
5 **irḡaurti · za : eskubarz : eler : kaiz-**
boḡa : bitekian : keitireie[.]eḡ++
kuturar[.]e[---]

1 **eretiareḡitaratiz[---]ne** Solier (ed.); **ereti[.]areḡitaratiz[** Untermann || 2 **-tanerz[.]ebirzkas[.]ar** Solier (ed.); **-tanerz[.]ebirzkaz[---]ar** Untermann || 3 **V· zeike V·** Solier (ed.); **V[:]zeike· V·** Untermann || 4 **XXYiakila** Solier (ed.), Untermann; **XXViakila** Untermann || 6 **keitireie[.]eḡ[.]** Solier (ed.); **keitireie[.]eḡ : [.]** Untermann.

Solier and Barbouteau 1988, 85–91; Solier 1992, 117 no. II.7 (dr., fig. 8); Untermann 1996, 96–7; Orduña 2006, 240–5; Moncunill 2007, 399, 439; Untermann 2014, 22–9, GRU; Velaza 2015a, no. 1.2.

Cf. Ruiz Darasse 2016, 115.

PUÈG MAÓ / PECH MAHO (Sijan / Sigean)

356. Commercial contract and inscription recording a purchase.

Sijan, Musée de Sigean (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 52 × 115 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides as a consequence of a reuse. One-dot interpuncts (A1) and *scriptio continua* (B).

Etruscan (A1) and Ionic Greek (B + A2). Etruscan alphabet and Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left (A1) and left-to-right (B + A2) writing.

500–450.

Side A

Text 1

Ve[n]elus · sais · +[---]
zeke · kisne{e} · hekiu[---]
Veneluz · ka · Utavum [---]
{h}eitva · kiven · mis[---]
5 *mataliai · mele[---]*
zik · hinu · tuzu[---]

Text 2

Ἡρωνοίος

Side B

ἀκάτι[ον] ἐπρίατο [..]πρι[--- παρὰ τῶν]
Ἐμποριτέων · ἐπρίατο τε λ[---]
ἐμοὶ μετέδωκε τῶμυσυ τ[ρί]το ἡ[μι]οκταν-
ίο · τρίτον ἡμικτάνιον ἔδωκα ἀριθμῶ-
5 ι καὶ ἐγγυητήριον τρίτην αὐτός · καὶ κε-
ῖν' ἔλαβεν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ · τὸν ἀρρα-
βῶν' ἀνέδωκα ὅκο τὰκάτια ὀρμίζεται ·
μάρτυρ(ες) · Βασιγερρος καὶ Ελερυας καὶ
Γολο[.]βιυρ καὶ Σεδεγων · ο[ῦ]τοι μάρτ-
10 υρες εὔτε τὸν ἀρραβῶν' ἀνέδωκα,
[ε]ὔτε δὲ ἀπέδωκα τὸ χρῆμα τρίτον
[ἡ]μιοκτάνιον · [N]αυαρυας, Ναλβε[.]n.

Lejeune *et al.* 1988 [= *BE* 1990, 849]; Lejeune and Pouilloux 1988; Ampolo and Caruso 1990–1; Solier 1992, 109–11 no. 1.3 (dr., fig. 2; ph., fig. 9); J. de Hoz 1999b.

Etruscan bibl.: Colonna 1988 (dr., fig. 1); Cristofani 1993; *ET Na* 0.1; Massarelli 2014, 221–8; Belfiore 2015, 540–3.

Greek bibl.: Pouilloux 1988 (ph., fig. 2–3); van Effenterre and Vélissaropoulos-Karakostas 1991; van Effenterre and Ruzé 1995, 272–5 no. 75 (dr.); Vinogradov 1998, 166–70; *IGF* 135.

Cf. Gorrochategui 2002, 76; Velaza 2003b, 180–1; Pachón *et al.* 2004, 160; Álvarez and Vives-Ferrándiz 2011, 187; Bats 2011c, 129; Decourt 2014, 40; Ruiz Darasse 2016, 108–10, 118–24; Faraguna 2020, 42–5.

B: «[...] bought a boat from the Emporitans. He also bought [...]. He passed over to me a half share at the price of 1.5 hectai (each). I paid 2.5 hectai in cash, and two days later personally gave a guarantee. He received the former (*sc.* the money) on the river. I handed over the pledge where the boats are moored. Witness(es): Basigerros and Elerbas and Golo[.]biur and Sedegon. These (were) witnesses when I handed over the pledge, but when I paid the money, the 2.5 hectai: Nabarbas, Nalbe[.]n.»

A2: «Heronoiios.»

357–360.

The following four tablets were found in 1970–2, during archaeological excavations, in the space C of House 58.

357. Incertum.

BDH AUD.05.34

Sijan, Musée de Sigean (inv. no. 58 B-111; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded. 280 × 96 × 0.7 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: 4–8 mm. Two- or three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–200.

[l]eizbureba[.?.]
bakasketeizures-
tinir : baidezgige :
noꝛotar · adinbur-
5 ikei : kuleskere :
baztige : leiziꝛ : biloz-
tibas : tigiꝛzbin :
⚭duoris : basbin : takals-
oꝛ : adine : belesbas :
10 arzbini : kanbuloige
bakasketei : gizekentan-
esuresunir :
zelgitarasalgidei-
ke : kanbuloileꝛeuti-
15 nir : bekortoizabe[.]-
lir : tedeiaꝛika[.e]
abelgirdikantedeia
ꝛikane : baidezgige : kul-
eskere : ildirsar
20 [-c.2/3-] adingere : atan : aꝓi-
nbin : liturisuasti-
so : doilakoni : bazti-
r : alasbur : Yino : ata-
ꝛike

1 **eizbur** Solier; [.]**eizbur** Untermann | **ebal**[?] Solier; **eban**[.?] Untermann || 2 **bakasketaizures** Solier; **bakasketaiures** Untermann || 4 **norobor** Solier, Untermann || 8 **botuoris** Solier; **tuoris** Untermann | **bokal** Solier, Untermann || 10 **kanbulloike**[?] Untermann || 11 **bakasketai** Solier, Untermann | **kizkerbon** : Solier, Untermann; **gizkertan** Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46) || 13 **selkibor** Solier, Untermann || 15 **abe**[.] Untermann; **abe** Solier || 16 **tateiarika**[**ne**] Solier, Untermann || 17 **abelkirtika** : **ntateia** Solier, Untermann || 20 [..]**atinkere** : **abon** Solier; **atinkereabon** Untermann | **a**[**ti**] Solier, Untermann || 21 **lituris** : **uasti** Solier || 23 **r** : **alashbur** Solier; **ralashbur** Untermann | **abo** Solier, Untermann || 24 **nike** Untermann; **eike** Solier.

Solier 1979, no. 1; 1992, 112–13 no. II.1 (dr., fig. 3; ph., fig. 10); Untermann 2005a; Orduña 2006, 246–55; Untermann 2014, 29–41, PM I (dr., fig. 3); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.3 (dr., fig. 3).

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2005; Simón Cornago 2012, 269–70, 281.

358. Incertum.

BDH AUD.05.35

Sijan, Musée de Sigean (inv. no. 58 B-39; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 330 × 75 × 0.7 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: 5–10 mm. Two-dot interpuncts in combination with *scriptio continua*.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–200.

kulesburga-
nizorbadeige
kilekarkelor
zurzebetiga : baide-
5 *zertinke : kuleske-*
regekulesiri
gelekarkelor
zurabetigabaide-
zbitizkeiz : bansor
10 *ildirtiger : biloz-*
tibasibeizur : bil-
ozleiztiger : bil-
ztigiz : ildirsar :
YinYbaildirgis
15 *tursiltir*

1 **ke** Solier, Velaza; **ka** Untermann || 2 **bateike**[.] Untermann || 13 **iltirsar** : Solier; **iltirsar** Untermann || 14 **iltirkis** Solier; **iltirkin**[Untermann.

Solier 1979, no. 2; 1992, 113–14 no. II.2 (dr., fig. 3); Untermann 2005a; Orduña 2006, 256–60; Untermann 2014, 41–8, PM II (dr., fig. 4); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.4 (dr., fig. 4).
Cf. Simón Cornago 2012, 269–70, 281.

359. Incertum.

BDH AUD.05.36

Sijan, Musée de Sigean (inv. no. 58 B-66; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on the lower right edge (A). Broken into one main piece and three smaller fragments. 150 × 80 × 0.8 mm; ? g. Frg. a: 19 × 15; frg. b: 15 × 35; frg. c: 27 × 55. Inscribed on both sides in *pagina* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 5–10 (A); 4–8 (B) mm. Two- or three- interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–200.

Side A

alasbur : *sal-*
kideike : *Yiresti-*
nir : *salkideite*
baziriute : *lorz-*
5 *aʀ* : *tursildir* : *le-*
karke : *lekarsor*
iebaze : *Yure[s]-*
unir : *ban*[-c.4-]
ziriu : [-c.5-]
10 *lorzaʀ* : *ba*[-c.3-]-
ge : *kulesiʀ* : *bal*[-c.2-]-
n : *kul[es.]*+[-c.3-]
tige[r -c.7-]-
iz : *lei*[-c.5/6-]
15 [-c.2-]+*ba*[-c.6/7-]

frg. a

[---]s+[---]
[---]ildi [r---]

frg. b

[---]+ar[---]
[---]iʀ : *abars* [---]

frg. c

[---]kuni[---]

[---]+enzi+

Side B

[.]n : *tursebanalaso-*

rYresunir : baideze-

rtinge : kulesir̄ : balaka-

n : bilozbinbasbinildirs-

5 *ar̄ : ibeizur̄ : adinbin : biloz-*

[.]ñ : *soilo : tigiṛzbinabars-*

[-c.3/4-]neū : *iati*

[-c.7-]ska : *bitogaur̄ti-*

[-c.7-]+girsildir

10 [-c.7-]eu : *sanibar̄ : lo-*

[-c.2/3-]+ : *basbanege : adin-*

[-c.13-]igeka

[-c.11-]asike

A. 3 **salkiteita** Solier, Untermann || 4 **baziriuta** Solier, Untermann || 7 **Yur[es]** Solier; **Yure[s]** Untermann || 8 **ban** Solier; **ban**[Untermann || 11 **bal[aka?**] Solier || 12 **kul[es ?]**+ Solier; [.]r[Untermann || 13 **tike**[Solier, Untermann || 14 **+ke** Solier; **ṛz** Untermann || 15 **+ba**[Solier; om. Untermann.

frg. a. 1]s[Solier; **s**[Untermann || 2 **ilti[r** Solier;]**ilti**[Untermann.

frg. b. 1]+ar[Solier;]**kuar**[Untermann || 2 **abar**+ Solier; **abater**[Untermann.

frg. c. 2]**leiziṛ** Solier;]**enzir** Untermann.

B. 1 **n** Solier, Untermann | **+ṛseban** Solier; **turseban** Untermann | **alasu** Solier, Untermann || 6 **++** Solier; [.]**ñ** Untermann || 8]**ska** Solier;]**skati** Untermann || 9]+**rsiltir** Solier;] : **kirsiltir** Untermann || 10]**iu** Solier;]**eu** Untermann || 11 [**rza?**]ṛ Solier;] Untermann | **atil** Solier; **atin** Untermann.

Solier 1979, no. 3; 1992, 114–15 no. II.3 (dr., fig. 4); Untermann 2005a; Orduña 2006, 261–7; Untermann 2014, 48–56, PM III (dr., fig. 5); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.5 (dr., fig. 5).

Cf. Simón Cornago 2012, 269–70, 281.

360. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH AUD.05.37

Sijan, Musée de Sigean (inv. no. 58 B-66 bis; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 120 × 260 × 0.9 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: ca. 4–6 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–200.

- ildiradinir*[---]az : *sani*
 [---]sdunel[.]z : \mathfrak{z} ku+[---]atinela
 [---]zger[-c.1/2-]+e+ne**rbaku**[-c.2-]adintas :
 arze[.]areta : *kulestiger* : *ildir-*
 5 *a**retanes*** : *VVX* [?:] *abartiger* : *aba**z**kuta**z*** : *akitigen*
iztilakete : \mathfrak{z} +[-c.1/2-]+zkanela : Υ l+Y : *arba*[---]

1]il[---]itini : [---]ake Solier; *iltiratiniz*[---]az Untermann | *sani* Solier; *zanj* Untermann || 2]s : *lijen*[---]z Solier;]stunel[---]z Untermann | *bozku*[Solier; \mathfrak{z} ku[Untermann |]atinelaz : Solier; *atinelz* Untermann || 3]ker[---]in[.]nerobo[Solier;]zker[---]ejnerbaku[Untermann | *atinbos* Solier, Untermann || 4 *arze*[.]n : *ar**z**ko* Solier; *arze*[---]arebo Untermann || 5 *arebon* : *eb**al**nYko**e**bartiker* Solier; *arebonesiYbe*[---]abartiker Untermann | *aba**z**kubor**atike*** : *n* Solier; *aba**z**kubor* : *akitike* : *n* Untermann || 6 *n**z**tilake*+ Solier; *iztilaketa* Untermann | *bo**z***[---]+zkanela Solier; \mathfrak{z} [---]tezkanelba Untermann | *Yl**q**on* Solier; Υ l[---]Y Untermann | *arba* Solier; *arba*[Untermann.

Solier 1979, no. 4; 1992, 115 no. II.4 (dr., fig. 5); Untermann 2005a; Orduña 2006, 268–70; Untermann 2014, 56–61, PM IV (dr., fig. 6); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.6 (dr., fig. 6).
 Cf. Simón Cornago 2012, 269–70, 281.

361. Private letter.

BDH AUD.05.38

Found in the south-eastern district, in front of House 54 C, less than six meters from the find-spot of the previous four tablets.

Sijan, Musée de Sigean (*non uidi*).

Apparently rectangular tablet, although the upper part is broken away. Found folded in five layers; when unfolded broken into five pieces. (65) × 93 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

Side A

Text 1

- [---]neriku
 [---]da[.]i[.]a**z**
 [---]kundoz
 [---]kuda
 5 [---]ke**babe**[---]
 [---]te**bati**[---]
 [---]ko
 [---]bir
adagi[.]gera

Text 2

---?---

[---]bidero+[---]

[---]lorkaz : beiku[---]

[---]sisali~~r~~bitirokan++

[---]r̄ : darokekuber[---]ndota

5 [---]ke : ar+kueitaz+ra+

[---]nersa~~r~~ : karizdiaku

dirandan : narto+i[.]de[.]+

[---]idiaku : ban : kutur̄ : biderokan

Side B

leizi~~r~~enYi

A1. 1]neriku Unter mann; om. Solier (ed.) || 2]ta[.]i[.]a~~r~~ Unter mann; om. Solier (ed.) || 3]ku[.]ntiz Solier (ed.);]kuntoz Unter mann || 4]a~~r~~ta Solier (ed.);]kuta Unter mann || 5]kebabe[Unter mann; om. Solier (ed.) || 6]tebati[Unter mann; om. Solier (ed.) || 7]ko Unter mann; om. Solier (ed.) || 8]bir Unter mann; om. Solier (ed.) || 9]tiraltaki Solier (ed.);]ataki[.]ke~~r~~a Unter mann.

A2. 1]sriba[Solier (ed.);]biterto[Unter mann || 2]a[.]lortuzbela~~r~~ Solier (ed.);]lorkaz : beiku[Unter mann || 3]sn Solier (ed.);]si Unter mann |]a~~r~~ Solier (ed.);]kuba Unter mann || 4]a~~r~~tarokerbela+bekuentiko Solier (ed.);]r̄ : tarokekuber[---]ntobo Unter mann || 5]nteekarkareibotisir̄res Solier (ed.);]ke : ar+kueibozte-rati Unter mann || 6]nersr+++ke[.]tiakekokoiz Solier (ed.);]nersa~~r~~ : kariztiaku Unter mann || 7]babir[---]]atannertokuinto~~e~~ Solier (ed.);]tirantan : nartokui[.]te[.]ko Unter mann || 8]itiatubankutur̄ Solier (ed.);]itiatu : ban : kutur̄ : Unter mann.

Solier and Barbouteau 1988, 62–73 (dr., fig. 2–3); Solier 1992, 115–16 no. II.5 (dr., fig. 6); Unter mann 2005a; Mon-cunill 2007, 400–1, 440; Unter mann 2014, 62–9, PM v (dr., fig. 7
Cf. Simón Cornago 2012, 270; Velaza 2015a, no. 1.7.

PIRINEUS ORIENTALS / PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES

RUSCINO (Castell Rosselló, Perpinyà / Château-Roussillon, Perpignan)

362–364.

The three tablets from Ruscino were found using metal detectors in 2004–5.

362. Private letter.

Perpinyà, Mairie de Perpignan, Centre archéologique R. Marichal (inv. no. RUS 2004.249; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Broken into three fragments. 33.5 × 95 × 0.8 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Ionic Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

Side A

Ἡρό[φιλος? Νε]αίχ[ιμι? ἀπ]έδε[ιξέ]
σε πρ[ῶτον ἀ]πειπεν ἦρ [ἀνεν]εχθὲν
ἠγόμε[ενος ἀ]ποστεῖλ[αι]+ΕΒΘ[-c.1/2-] φα' ·
ἀργύριον/ν \ [ε]ι κα[ι] τόδε[-c.7-]
5 ἄλληι μὴ 'ναλέξει [-c.8-]
κελεύει σε παρεῖναι [-c.8-]
[α]ὐτὸς ἐκε[ίν]ωι ΕΣΤΙ+[-c.8-]

Side B

[-c.10- κ]ελεύει σ[ε -c.8-]
ληνο[ύς ἀπ]αλλάσσεισθα[ι] · ἄλλαγον
ἔχεν [αὐτὸ]ν ἦε σεωυτὸν α[ι]τιήσαι ·
ἔσο[δόν σε] κέλευει βάλλεσθαι ὅτι
5 ποι[εῖ -c.4-](+) ικὸς τοῖ[ι]·+οτι [---]
πρι[---].

Rébé *et al.* 2017 (dr., fig. 2; ph., fig. 3–4).

Cf. Bats 2010, 756; 2011a, 204; Mullen 2013, 326 no. 75; Decourt 2014, no. 7; Dana 2017, 137.

A: «Herophilos (?) show Neaichmos (?) that thou will first give up [...] produced, for he also wanted to send 91 [...]; the money, if this also [...] thou will not pick it up in another [...] he orders thee to be present [...] he [...] to him.»

B: «[...] orders thee to remove [...] winevats; may he keep the removal or may thou claim it thyself. As a deposit he orders thee to put what makes [...].»

363. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH PYO.01.21

Perpinyà, Mairie de Perpignan, Centre archéologique R. Marichal (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both right and left. 80 × 56 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–150.

[---]banitiraṭan[---]ṛi+[---]
roketan (vac?) ṭinekaṛṭoṇa[---]
barēte : iunz[ti]ṛ[.]nba[---]
[---]bakaiakilu : ariḳeḅaṇaruki[---]
5 [---]+z : berkaz : n[---]ṽtibiaṇ[---]
[---]+neṛorte : lekaṛaḳakeutite[---]
[---]l : tuzkiteaḅabakitakan[---]
[---]tiṛata+(+) : banbanai+[---]
iniltire :
10 [---]+iaban : ure+[---]
kakarabarṣei[---]
[---]lṭeiz : u[---]
[---]++te[---]
---?---

1 **banti-** de Hoz (ed.); **baniti-** Sabaté | -ṭan[---]ṛi+[uel -ṭanḳu(+)**ṛiṭe** de Hoz (ed.) || 2 -**kaṛṭoṇa**[uel -**kaṭeṭiṇa**[de Hoz (ed.) || 3 **iunz[ti]ṛ** de Hoz (ed.); **iunz[ti]ṛ** Orduña (Rébé *et al.* 2012, 222) || 4 **ariḳeḅa** uel **arizḅa** de Hoz (ed.) || 5]+z uel]**uz** de Hoz (ed.) | n[---]ṽ- uel **nukuta(+)**ṽ- uel **nuteṭai**ṽ- de Hoz (ed.) | -**an**[uel -**ai**[de Hoz (ed.) || 11 **abarkien** uel -**kiei** de Hoz (ed.); **abarṣei** Ferrer i Jané (Ferrer i Jané and Escrivà 2014, 216).

Rébé *et al.* 2012, 215–33 (ph., fig. 2; dr., fig. 3); Moncunill 2016 (ph.); Sabaté 2016, 43–5 § 1 (dr., fig. 3).

364. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH PYO.01.22

Perpinyà, Mairie de Perpignan, Centre archéologique R. Marichal (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right and on the lower left corner. Broken into three fragments. 47 × 132 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–150.

i[u]nztir[.]s[---]te : biurarkir : iunzkaur : baztibasbe+[---]
beukinz[.]rz[.]tinbirtier : kurz : iltirailtune+[---]
kaizi+[-c.3-]betarbebatetanz : banaurbezbe : salir[---]
bananebe : barztinte : eratil Kanebe : untarakaer : [---]
5 kai[.]e[---]ebeir : te : n+bereti : leku : nauki[---]
i[---]usekizn[.]bertazki+oki[.]naza : urkea[---]
[---]+bananebe[---]+te+ : +[---]

2 -iltunex[Orduña (Rébé *et al.* 2012, 228) || 4 bananene[---]barztinte de Hoz (ed.); bananebe : barztinte Sabaté || 5 lete de Hoz (ed.); leku Sabaté || 6 -ki+oki- uel -kitexki- de Hoz (ed.) || 7 : +[---] Sabaté; om. cett.

Rébé *et al.* 2012, 215–33 (ph., fig. 2; dr., fig. 3); Moncunill 2016 (ph.); Sabaté 2016, 43–5 § 1 (dr., fig. 4).

ILLIBERIS (Elna / Elne)

365. Incertum.

Found in spring 1957 at Puig de les Forques (Lejeune 1960, 63).

Apparently lost.

Gaulish. Adaptation of the Greek alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

200–1.

α[---]
δαρκελτ[---]
διουαθθο[---]
δατενου[---]
5 βεβδεγιν[---]
δαιειβ[---]

1 δ[Lejeune, Untermann, de Hoz; α[legi || 2 δαρκελτ[Lejeune; δαρκετ[Untermann; δαρκελ+[de Hoz || 3 διουαθθε[Lejeune; διουαθθο[Untermann, de Hoz || 4 δατενου[Lejeune, Untermann; δα+ενου[de Hoz || 5 [.]βεβδεγιν[Lejeune; βεβδεγιν[Untermann (1980a), de Hoz;]βεβδεγιν[Untermann (1980b) || 6 δαιειβ[uel δαρειβ[Untermann (1980b).

Lejeune 1960; Schmoll 1963, 49–50; Untermann 1980a, 379–80 (dr.); 1980b, 104; Solier 1992, 108–9 no. 1.2 (dr., fig. 1); J. de Hoz 2011, 160.
Cf. Pericay 1974, 225, 229, 232–3; Pérez Vilatela 1995, 315; 2007, 125–6; Ruiz Darasse 2016, 110–11.

MAS VIDALOU / VILA VELLA (Banyuls dels Aspres)

366. *Incertum*.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–250.

Unpublished.

Cf. CAG 66, no. 23* (ph., fig. 139 a; dr., fig. 139 b).

GIRONA

Ῥόδη / RHODA (Roses)

367. Private letter?

Found in early November 1938 in one of the trial trenches carried out at the ruins of the Romanesque church of Santa Maria de Rodes, located in the northern sector of the citadel of Roses. The sheet appeared in Layer vb of Trench 4, dug in the southern half of the right lateral apse, at about 2.2 m depth (Riuró and Cufí 1962, 216–19). Accompanying materials include an Attic red-figure skyphos and Greek South Italic pottery (Pericay 1974, 238) that can be dated, as a whole, to the fourth century.

Lost in 1955 in the fire that took place at the space next to the choir of the church that had been fitted out as a provisional restoration workshop; only the negative of a photo survives.

Fragmentary tablet. Found rolled up; it was unfolded in 1944. The extant fragment seems to be the far right segment of the sheet. 52 × (20) mm (Pericay) or 91 × (33) mm (Santiago, calculating its dimensions from Oliva's photo, allegedly in real size). A single text inscribed on one side, probably in portrait orientation: 8 lines. Letters: 4–5 mm (Santiago, using the same procedure). There is a possible *paragraphos* (–) in l. 4, but other readings have been suggested.

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

Alpha with horizontal crossbar, mu in the form of two lambdas, pi with a shorter right vertical, lunate sigma.

300–200.

[---]νις
[---]ιμια
[---]ΟΛΚΟ
[---]ΛΕ – Ε
5 [--- ν]ὺν δὲ
[---]+ κἀπό
[---]+ΓΕΝῚ
[--- εὐτύ]χει

1 χαῖρε ---]νις Canós;]νις Pericay, de Hoz || 2 ἡάνρο- Pericay;]καλια Canós;]+ΑΝΥΔ- de Hoz (1997);]ΗΑΛΙΑ de Hoz (2014);]ιμια legi || 3]ον Canós;]+ΛΚ de Hoz (1997);]ΟΛΚΟ de Hoz (2014) || 4 ἔ]λεξε Canós;]ΑΕΤΕ[---?] de Hoz (1997);]ΑΕΤΕ uel]ΛΕΤΕ de Hoz (2014);]ΛΕ – Ε legi || 5]ΥΝΔΕ Canós, de Hoz (1997); ν]ὺν δὲ de Hoz (2014) || 6]+ΚΑΠΟ[---?] de Hoz (1997) |]Ν Canós, de Hoz (2014);]Υ uel]ΑΞ de Hoz (2014) | κἀπό Canós, de Hoz (2014) || 7]+ΓΕΝῚ de Hoz

(1997) |]Y Canós;]X de Hoz (2014) | ΓENE- Canós; ΓENY uel ΓENY de Hoz (2014) || 8]χει Pericay, de Hoz (1997); εὐτύ]χει Canós, de Hoz (2014).

Canós 1996–7, 642–3 (ph., fig. 7) [= *Hep* 1997, 338]; *EGH* 1.1 [= *Hep* 1997, 338]; Ceccarelli 2013, 348 no. 27; *IGEP* 165 (ph.); Irving 2015, 62–3.

Cf. Riuró and Cufí 1962, 218 (ph., pl. III no. 1); Oliva 1965, 69; Riuró 1965, 56 (ph., p. 50); Oliva 1972, 37 (ph., p. 41); Pericay 1974, 229, 238–40; Bats 1988, 134.

«[...] now [...] and from [...]. Farewell».

MAS CASTELLAR (Pontós)

368. Incertum.

BDH GI.08.01

Found in a silo containing the remains of a ritual banquet.

Girona, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Girona (inv. no. MC-30186-4-4; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. It bears traces of having been folded at some point, but it was already unfolded when unearthed. The surface is highly erased. (30) × (30) × ? mm; ? g. Two one-line texts inscribed on the same side, each of them in a different direction. Three- (A) and four-dot (B) interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

350–325.

Text A

[---]i : *ildir*+ [---]

Text B

[---]+*bi*Y : *at̄a*+ [---]

B.]+*bi*Y uel]+*ku*Y edd.

Ferrer i Jané and Velaza 2008 (ph., fig. 133; dr., fig. 134); Velaza 2008, no. 2 (ph., fig. 2); Sabaté 2016, 45 § 2; de Tord 2019, 159, 170, 971–2 no. i21b.

Cf. Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2014–16, 119.

Ἐμπόριον / EMPORIAE (Empúries, L'Escala)

369. Private letter.

Found during the excavation of a building.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (inv. no. 2616; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, complete only on bottom. 95 × 142 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. *Scriptio continua*.

Ionic Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

450–400.

[---] ὡς ἐν Σαιγάνθηι ἔσηι, κᾶν [---]
[---] Ἐμπορίταισιν οὐδ' ἐπιβα[ίνησις ---]
[---]νες ἢ ἔκοσι κοῖνος οὐκ ἐλα[...].δ[---]
[--- Σαιγ]άνθηι ὀνωνῆσθαι Βασπεδ[...].π[---]
5 [---]αν ἄρσαν παρακομίσειν κᾶσ[...]. εν[---]
[---]ωνι τί τούτων ποητέον [..].ν[---]
[---] τα καὶ κέλευε σὲ Βασπεδ[...]. ἐλκ[εν ---]
[---]σθαι [εἰ] τις ἔστιν ὃς ἔλξει ἐς δ[...].οστ[---]
[---] ἡμέτερον · κᾶν δύο ωῖσι, δύο πρ[οέσ]θ[ω ---]
10 [---]λ[...].ς δ' ἔστω · κᾶν αὐτὸς θέλ[ηι ---]s
[---] τῶ]μυσου μετεχέτω · κᾶμ μὴ ὀ[---]
[---]τω κάπιστελάτω ὀκόσο ἄν [---]
[---]ν ὡς ἄν δύνηται τάχιστα[---]
[--- κεκ]έλευκα · χαῖρε.

Santiago and Sanmartí 1987 (ph.; dr.); Ceccarelli 2013, 346–7 no. 23; *IGEP* 129; Demetriou 2015, 41–3 (ph., fig. 2).

Cf. Bats 1988, 134; Pérez Vilatela and Silgo 1990 (dr.); Velaza 1992a; Untermann 1996, 80–2; Gorrochategui 2002, 76; Velaza 2003b, 180 (dr., fig. 1); Álvarez and Vives-Ferrándiz 2011, 187; Ruiz Darasse 2016, 111–12.

«[...] when thou are in Saiganthe and if [...] for the Emporitans, do not embark [...] not less than twenty, and wine not less than [...] in Saiganthe, that Basbedin may buy [...] anchor to transport [...] what of this should be done [...] and he tells Basbedin to tow thee [...] if there is someone who will tow until [...] ours. And if they were two, that he may send two [...] but that he may be [...]; and if he wants [...] that he may share for a half. And if not [...] and that he may send instruction of how much he would [...] as soon as possible [...]. These are my orders. Farewell.»

370. Private letter?

Found during archaeological excavations along the internal side of the Greek wall.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (inv. no. 8381; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. 63 × 40 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. *Scriptio continua*.

Ionic Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

425–350.

Side A

---?---
[---]λι[---]
[---]δισ[.]ο[---]
[---]ων[.]θ[---]
[---] ὄνονῆσ[αι ---]
5 [---] ἦν τις [---]
[---] αὐτῶι δ[---]
[---] οὐ[[η]]κ ἡδύ[---]
[---]νος ἐς Α[---]
[---]ει κεῖνο[---]
10 [---] ἄλλοι καὶ Ο[---]

Side B

[---]ΑΤΙΕΛΑΡ[---]
[---]++ασα[---]
[---] ἄνδρα Ν[---]

Santiago and Sanmartí 1989 [= *BÉ* 1990, 848]; Ceccarelli 2013, 347 no. 24; *IGEP* 130; Demetriou 2015, 41.
Cf. Gorrochategui 2002, 76.

A: «[...] thou buy [...] if someone [...] but to him [...] not [...] others and O[...].»

371. Private letter?

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (inv. no. 2669; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. 173 × 155 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Ionic Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

500–300.

---?---
[---]κα+[.]αυ[---]
[---]έει ὑμέω[ν] τη[---]
[---]ι Πυθαγόρ[η]ς ἐ[---]
[---] Ἀγαθόκλ[η]ς με[---]
5 [---]ενος νυν μοι [.]την[---]
[---]κο ἐσχατο (vac?) [.]σα[---?]
[---]ι ὄμος ὑμέ[α]ς τοῦ [---]

[---]μεθα καὶ τῆς γρ[---]

Almagro Basch 1952, no. 21 [= *BE* 1955, 282]; *EGH* 2.16; *IGEP* 131.

Cf. Pericay 1974, 242; *SGD* 134; Gorrochategui 2002, 76.

372. Curse.

Found in the Hellenistic dumps that cover the Greek necropolis at Camp de Martí.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (inv. no. 2618; *non uidi*).

Trapezoidal tablet. It bears traces of having been folded. 108 × 200 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in a column. Letters: 3–5 mm.

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

- 2 Ἀρίστραχος (sic),
Ἀριστοτέλης,
Σωσίδημος,
5 Ἐπίκορος,
Παρμένων,
Καύστριος,
Δημήτριος[ς],
9 Πυθογένης,
1 πάντα<ς> τοὺς ὑπὲρ Ἀριστάρχ[ου].

4 Σωζίδημος Almagro || 9 Πυ[---]νης Almagro || 1 πάντα<ς> Robert (*BE*), Pericay.

Almagro Basch 1948–9; García y Bellido 1951, 238–9 (dr., fig. 14); Almagro Basch 1952, no. 19 [= *BE* 1955, 282]; Pericay 1974, 240–1; Curbera 1997a, 90–3 § 1 (dr., fig. 1); *EGH* 2.17; Eidinow 2007, 172, 434; *IGEP* 132.

Cf. *SGD* 133; Jordan 2000d, 34 no. 133.

«Aristarchos, Aristoteles, Sosidemos, Epikoros, Parmenon, Kaystrios, Demetrios, Pythogenes, all those who are on Aristarchos' side».

373. Curse.

Found in the Hellenistic dumps that cover the Greek necropolis at Camp de Martí.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (inv. no. 2668; *non uidi*).

Square tablet. 70 × 70 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in a column. Letters: 2–5 mm.

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

250–200.

Τιντίνων,
Ποσιδωνᾶς,
Ἑόρτων,
Σωσίπατρος,
5 Ἑρμόκαικος,
Παρμένων.

1 Τιντίναξ Almagro || 2 Ποσιδώνναξ¹ Pericay || 3 Ὁρτων Almagro.

Almagro Basch 1948–9; García y Bellido 1951, 238–9 (dr., fig. 14); Almagro Basch 1952, no. 20 [= BÉ 1955, 282]; Pericay 1974, 240–2; Curbera 1997a, 91–4 § II (dr., fig. 2); EGH 2.18; IGEP 133.

Cf. SGD 135; Jordan 2000d, 34 no. 135.

«Tintinon, Posidonas, Heorton, Sosipatros, Hermokaikos, Parmenon».

Curse consisting of a columnar list of six men.

374. Private letter.

BDH GI.10.11

Found in 1988 at the Asclepeion, next to the front of a building in the northern part of the complex. It appeared in a backfill layer with materials of domestic origin.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 54 × 115 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 4–6 (A1 and B) mm. Text A2 runs along the left edge. Letters: 3–4 mm.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Side A

Text 1

salir : *i*[---]*r* : *banderḃa-*
n : *tinebedan* : *banitiradan*
zalager : *idirogedetan* : *iri-*
ka : *iunztirika* : *zigide* : *bazir*

Text 2

katulatiēn

Side B

[*ne*]it̄in : *iunztir* : *dau+godeka*[-c.1/2-]
[.]tienbanitiradan : *biurtigize+* :
berizetidia++ : *nigokatia++++bai*

turgozbetan : uzkare : tieka : ultidika+
 5 **er+baska : binturgezka : aitutigerka : uge**
++ta : tiradizugika : itigodezun : gor+n+
ti+ka+ : zitirakargan : nigogaiadai
iz : berdeige : idurudan : lebozbaidan+
batirekarideritan

Sanmartí 1988; Untermann 1996, 86–93; Orduña 2006, 271–84; Moncunill 2007, 404–5, 442; Untermann 2014, 71–83, EMP I (dr., fig. 8); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.9.

Cf. Bats 1988, 134; Velaza 2003b, 181; Pachón *et al.* 2004, 166; Ruiz Darasse 2016, 114–15.

375. Private letter?

BDH GI.10.12

Found in 1949, by chance, in the precinct of the altar of the temple of Asklepios, under the walls of the rear exit aisle (Almagro 1951, 103). The sheet lacks a precise archaeological context.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (*non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. Found folded in five layers. 50 × 80 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 25); ? g. Inscribed on both sides. The text on the obverse is in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 8 (l. 1) and 4–5 (ll. 2–5) mm. The three lines on the reverse were also inscribed transversally once the tablet was folded, so that they were visible. Letters: 3–5 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Side A

nabarzozin
lakun uralasgar
agasdiger ziken+++
a[.?]dakalebalgear
 5 **dalon**

Side B

zigounin
ilagodinebatan
abatulkaturabanu/i

A. 1 **nabarzozin** Almagro, Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro, Maluquer, Untermann (2014); **nalbezozin** Untermann || 2 **ura[.]laskar** Almagro; **uralaskar** Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro, Maluquer, Untermann (2014); **uralaskar** Untermann (MLH) || 3 **likastilko** Almagro; **tukastikerbo** Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro; **okastiker** Maluquer; **akastiker** Untermann | **zinkenlakaban** Almagro; **zikeiluti** Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro; **zikenstiz** Maluquer; **ziken+++** Untermann (MLH); **ziken[** Untermann (2014) || 4 **[.]tabakalebairke** Almagro; **atabakalebalgear** Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro; **arbakalebalgearban** Maluquer; **artakalebalgear++** Untermann (MLH); **artakalebalgear[** uel **atakalebalkeaku[** Untermann (2014) || 5 **zelon** Almagro; **abazlon** Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro; **aelon** Maluquer; **+talon** Untermann (MLH); **talon** Untermann (2014).

B. 1 **zikounin** Almagro, Maluquer, Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro, Untermann || 2 **ilakotinebabon** Almagro, Maluquer, Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro, Untermann (uel **-ebon** 2014) || 3 **abastiurabanu**|Yi Almagro (1951); **abasteurabanu**[.]i Almagro (1952); **abatuloturabanu**|i Gómez-Moreno apud Almagro; **abaskaturabanui** Maluquer; **abatulkaturabanu** uel **-nui** Untermann.

Almagro 1951 (ph.; dr.); 1952, 71–3 no. 6 (ph.; dr.), 260 add. 11 (dr.); Maluquer 1962; 1968, 129 no. 222 (dr.; ph., pl. III); Albertos 1973, 93 no. 3; *MLH* III C.1.6 (ph.; dr.); Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 178, 207, 360; Untermann 2014, 84–8, EMP II (dr., fig. 9); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.10 (dr., fig. 9).

Cf. Velaza 2003b, 182; Moncunill 2015, 73–4 fn. 10.

The content of this inscription is unknown, but the layout of the text on side B, visible when the tablet was folded, could be indicative of a private letter. Some sequences can be identified as PNN—**nabarzozin** (A 1), **agasdiger, ziken**+++ (A 3), and **zigounin** (B 1)—, but the analysis of the others is much more problematic. At the end of side B, however, it is possible to recognise the collocation **-ban-*ui***, where the element **-*ui*** is an already attested variant of the much more frequent **-*Yi***. The use of the *scriptio continua* is rare on Iberian lead tablets and, together with the careless execution of the signs, could point to this inscription being a fast message or note to someone.

376. Funerary inscription?

BDH GI.10.10

Found in the early twentieth century in the cremation necropolis at Les Corts, although the exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown. When discovered, the sheet was apparently attached to a stone pillar, broken away on bottom (40 × ø ca. 32 cm) and now lost, in which a rectangular hollow had been carved to contain the tablet. It will be worth mentioning that the necropolis at Les Corts was in use mainly between 150/125 and 50 (López Borgoñoz 2013, 67–8).

L'Escala, Víctor Català collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 65 × 175 × ? mm (Moncunill 2015, 77); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: ca. 10–13 mm (based on photos). One-dot interpuncts. It still bears one nail on each corner, used to attach the sheet to the pillar.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

150–50 (context and letter forms).

lakereiar ◦ **turḃa**
baizebiloz ◦ **belesta-**
banar ◦ **or**[-c.4/5-]s
enatilar

1 **lakereiar**◦**туру** Gómez-Moreno, Untermann; **lakereiar**◦**turba** Maluquer, Simón; **lakereiar** ◦ **turḃa** Moncunill || 2 **baizekoloz** Gómez-Moreno; **baizebiloz** Maluquer, Untermann, Moncunill | **kuberesta** Gómez-Moreno;

kulezta Maluquer; **belesta** Untermann, Moncunill; **kulesta** Untermann | **baizebiloz+++sta** Simón || 3 **bankor** Gómez-Moreno; **banar** Maluquer, Untermann, Simón, Moncunill | **oke[---]** Gómez-Moreno; **or[---]** Maluquer; **or[....]+re** Untermann; **or[---]r**+ Rodríguez Ramos (2004); **o+[-c.5-]+** Simón; **or[tin]be[l]es** Rodríguez Ramos (2014, 184); **or[-c.4/5-]s** Moncunill (fort. **or[tinbele]s**) || 5 **enatilar**[-c.3-] Simón; **enatilar** cett.

Gómez-Moreno 1949b, 325 no. 118 (dr.); Almagro 1952, 66–9 no. 5 (ph.; dr.); Maluquer 1968, 129 no. 223 (ph., pl. vi); 1987, 285; *MLH* III C.1.5 (dr.); Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 178, 207, 360; Simón Cornago 2013, 162–3, P13 (ph.); Moncunill 2015 (ph., fig. 1 and 4–5; dr., fig. 2–3); Velaza 2016, no. 4 (ph., fig. 13–14).

Cf. J. de Hoz 1995a, 74; Velaza 2003b, 182; López Borgoñoz 2013, 80; Velaza 2018, 176 fn. 13.

Given the provenance of the tablet and the fact that it was nailed to a stone pillar, the inscription has traditionally been regarded as funerary, although some scholars are sceptical about this interpretation: the text does not bear any of the formulae recurring on Iberian stelae, and stone pillars can perform other functions even in a necropolis (Untermann 1990b, 25; Velaza 2003b, 182). **baizebiloz** and **belesta(r)ban** are PNN, the latter followed by the suffix **-ar**; if the restorations proposed by Rodríguez Ramos and Moncunill were right, in l. 3 we would also have the PN **ortinbeles**. Less clear is the analysis as PNN of **lakereiar** and **enatilar**, in which only one of the two elements that would constitute the anthroponym is well attested.

377. Curse.

Found by chance in 1946 on the beach of Empúries.

Empúries, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found with no traces of having been folded. Broken into two joining fragments. 117 × 92 × 2 mm (*IRC* III 175); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: 4–6 mm (Almagro 1952, 161). *Scriptio continua*.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

<EI> is used to note /i:/ in *quei* (l. 9) and *inimeici* (l. 10).

Ca. 50 (letter forms).

Veranio,
 Pupilius Stabilio, A-
 pol(l)inidorus,
 Philargurus Scapi,
 5 Surisca Alexae,
 Papus,
 Amphio P(h)arnaci[s],
 Zodia-
 na, omnes quei
 10 inimeici Senecae.

1 He[.....]io Almagro (1947); He[rm]io Gómez-Moreno; [.....]io Mallon; Her[...n]io Almagro (1952); *Veranio* Fabre, Mayer et Rodà, Curbera, Díaz Ariño || 2 [...]apilius *Stabilio*[nis Almagro (1947); *P[o]pilius Stadilio* Gómez-Moreno; [...]pilius *Stabilio*[nis Mallon; *[Po]pilius Stabilio* Almagro (1952); *Pupilius Stabilio*[is Fabre, Mayer et Rodà; *Pupilius Stabilio A*-Curbera, Díaz Ariño || 3 [...]olinidorus Almagro (1947); [---]linidorus Gómez-Moreno; [.]+++nidorus Mallon; *Olinidorus* Almagro (1952); *Polinidorus* Fabre, Mayer et Rodà, Curbera, Díaz Ariño || 4 *Philargurus* Almagro, Mallon, Fabre, Mayer et Rodà, Curbera; *Philarcurus* Gómez-Moreno, Díaz Ariño || 7 *Parnaces* Almagro (1947), Gómez-Moreno; *Parnaci*[s Mallon, Fabre, Mayer et Rodà, Curbera, Díaz Ariño; *Parnaci* Almagro (1952) || 9 *ara[bi]oniafesquei* Almagro (1947), Mallon; -na omnes *quei* Gómez-Moreno, Almagro (1952), Fabre, Mayer et Rodà, Curbera, Díaz Ariño || 10 *sen[t...]*ca Almagro (1947); *Senecae* Gómez-Moreno, Fabre, Mayer et Rodà, Curbera, Díaz Ariño; *sen[.]ç[.]a* Mallon; *sient* C. A. Almagro (1952).

Almagro 1947; Gómez-Moreno 1949d, 331–2 (dr.); Mallon 1952, 68–73 no. 120 (ph., pl. 1.2); Almagro 1952, 161–3 no. 113 (dr.); *IRC* III 175 (ph., pl. XLIX) [= *Hep* 1994, 447]; Curbera 1996a [= *Hep* 1997, 325]; Marina Sáez 2001, 55–7 no. 10; *ELRH* C87 (ph.; dr.).
Cf. Solin 1968, 28 no. 25.

«Veranio, Pupilius Stabilio, Apollinidorus, Philargurus son of Scapus, Surisca daughter of Alexas, Papus, Amphio son of Pharnaces, Zodiana, all those who are enemies of Seneca».

Curse consisting of a list of eight individuals, six men and two women, followed by the clause *omnes qui inimici Senecae*, which indicates that the curser might have been this Seneca or a friend of his. The occasion of the spell could have been judicial.

EL PUIG DE SANT ANDREU (Ullastret)

378. Incertum.

BDH GI.15.06

Found in 1953, during archaeological excavations, in the so-called ‘High Field of Vicente Sagrera’. The tablet appeared in Layer II of Cut 3, which provided several fragments of red-figure Attic pottery.

Ullastret, Museu d’Arqueologia de Catalunya-Ullastret (inv. no. 1443; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at the right and on bottom. (33) × (29) × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 47); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 2–6 mm. Three-dot interpunct.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

400–275 (context and letter forms).

unibelo[---]

baitas : *toga*+ [---]

goroike+ [---]

tortinai[---]

1 **unibalo**[Oliva; **unibelo**[Maluquer, cett. || 2 **keibostul**[Oliva; **keiboster**[Maluquer; **geiboster** Mariner (1972, 285 fn. 12); **baibos . tekax**[Untermann | **baitas** Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46) || 3 **koroike+**[Oliva; **koꞤoike**[Maluquer; **koꞤoike** Mariner (1972, 285 fn. 12); **koꞤoiker**[Untermann; **goꞤoike+**[Ferrer i Jané (2005, 958 fn. 4) || 4 **tortina**[Oliva; **toꞤtinan** Maluquer; **tortinai**[Untermann (MLH); **toꞤtinai**[Ferrer i Jané (2005, 958 fn. 4); **tor-tonai**[Untermann (2014).

Oliva 1953, 307 (dr.); Maluquer 1968, 129 no. 224 (dr.); MLH III C.2.5 (ph.; dr.); Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 109–10, 180, 222, 360; Untermann 2014, 100–2, ULL III (dr., fig. 12); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.13 (dr., fig. 12).

Cf. Mariner 1972, 284–5.

The content and function of this inscription are unknown. It is not at all sure whether **unibelo**[---] (l. 1), **goꞤoike+**[---] (l. 3), and **toꞤtinai**[---] (l. 4) are PNN.

379. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH GI.15.04

Found on 12 May 1967, during archaeological excavations, at the upper part of the settlement, near the top of the acropolis, on the northern slope of the hill on which the site lies. The tablet appeared at the west end of the moat of the medieval fortress, hence in a secondary context.

Ullastret, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Ullastret (inv. no. 3309; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded three times. 38 × 152 × 2 mm (Oliva 1967, 110; Untermann 1990b, 41); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: ca. 3–4 mm (Untermann 2014, 89). Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

350–275 (letter forms).

Side A

2 **ebarikañe : tuikezira : boꞤzte : abargeboꞤzte : ter-**
 3 **diꞤz : baidezbi : neitegeꞤu : taꞤbelioꞤku : tiñoꞤ-**
 4 **kir : baꞤdasko : anbeiku : baidezix : zalduko : kuletabeꞤku {+}**
 5 **bigildiꞤzte : eresu : kodibanen : eberga : taskalirz**
 6 **loꞤza : batibi : biuꞤtanes : zaldugilerku : gi-**
 1 **aꞤ : baziarebe :**

Side B

darun : atabager : abasager : tazberiun : eꞤna : boꞤakau

A. 1 post 6 pos. || 2 **boꞤzte** Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131; 1987), Untermann; **poꞤzte** Maluquer (1968, 53) | **abarkeboꞤzte** Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131; 1987), Untermann; **abarkepoꞤzte** Maluquer (1968, 53); **abargepoꞤzte** Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12); **abargeboꞤzte** Ferrer i Jané | **ter**[---] Oliva, Maluquer; **ter** Untermann || 3 **tirz** Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131; 1987), Untermann; **diꞤz** Maluquer (1968, 53); **-diꞤz** Ferrer i Jané (2010) | **baitezbi** Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131), Untermann; **baidezbi** Maluquer (1968, 53; 1987) | **neitekeru** Oliva, Maluquer, Untermann;

neitegeru Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12), Ferrer i Jané (2005, 958 fn. 4); *neitegefu* Ferrer i Jané (2010) | *borbeliorku* Oliva, Maluquer, Untermann; *tarbelioꝛku* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 963); *tarbelioꝛku* Ferrer i Jané (2010) | *tiñoꝛ*[---] Oliva, Maluquer; *tiñoꝛ* Untermann; *diñoꝛ*- Ferrer i Jané (2010) || 4 *baꝛtasko* Oliva, Maluquer, Untermann; *baꝛdasko* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 962 fn. 29) | *baiteziꝛ* Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131), Untermann; *baiteziꝛ* Maluquer (1968, 53; 1987) | *zaltukoba* Oliva; *zaldugo* : Maluquer (1968, 53); *zaltuko* Maluquer (1968, 131); *zalduke* : Maluquer (1987); *zaltuko* . Untermann; *zalduko* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 958 fn. 4) | *kuleboberkur*[---] Oliva; *kuleboberku* Maluquer (1968, 53); *kuleboberkuke* Maluquer (1968, 131; 1987); *kuleboberkuge* Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12); *kuleboberku*+ Untermann; *kuletabeꝛku* Ferrer i Jané (2010) || 5 *bikiltirzte* Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131), Untermann; *bigildirzte* Maluquer (1968, 53); *bigiltirzte* Maluquer (1987); *bigildirzte* Ferrer i Jané (2010) | *kotibanen* Oliva, Untermann; *kotobanen* Maluquer | *eberka* Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131), Untermann; *eberga* Maluquer (1968, 53); *eberge* Maluquer (1987) | *boskalirz*[---] Oliva; *boskalirz* Maluquer, Untermann; *taskaliꝛ* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 962); *taskalirz* Ferrer i Jané (2010) || 6 *lorzabatibi* Oliva; *lorz* : *abatibi* Maluquer; *lorza* . *batibi* Untermann; *loꝛza* : *batibi* Ferrer i Jané | *biurbones* Oliva, Maluquer, Untermann; *biurtanes* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46); *biuꝛtanes* Ferrer i Jané (2010) | *zaltukilerku* Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131), Untermann; *zaldugilerku* Maluquer (1968, 53; 1987), Ferrer i Jané | I uel n uel m Oliva; n[---] Maluquer; *ꝛi* Untermann || 1 *baziarebea* Oliva; *baziarebe* Maluquer, Untermann, Ferrer i Jané.

B. 1 *batarun* Oliva; *tarui* Maluquer; *tarun* Untermann; *darun* Ferrer i Jané; *badarun* Moncunill et Velaza (2019, 116) | *abobakeꝛ* Oliva, Maluquer, Untermann; *abobageꝛ* Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12); *atabager* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46) | *abasakeꝛe* uel *-keꝛe* Oliva; *abasake* Maluquer; *abasage* Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12); *abasakeꝛ* Untermann | *bozberium* Oliva; *pozberium* Maluquer (1968, 53); *bozberium* Maluquer (1968, 131; 1987), Untermann; *tazberium* Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46); *tazbeꝛium* Ferrer i Jané (2010) | *boꝛakau* Oliva, Maluquer (1968, 131; 1987), Untermann; *poꝛakau* Maluquer (1968, 53).

Oliva 1967 (dr., fig. 2; ph., pl. i); Maluquer 1968, 53, 130–1 no. 226 (dr.; ph., pl. i); Albertos 1973, 93 no. 4; Maluquer 1987, 285 (ph. of side A, fig. 45); *MLH* III C.2.3 (ph.; dr.); Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 147, 222, 360; Orduña 2006, 285–97; Untermann 2014, 88–96, ULL I (dr., fig. 10; ph. of side A, pl. 4 a); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.11 (dr., fig. 10).

Cf. Mariner 1972, 284–5; J. de Hoz 1985, 448, 450–3; Ferrer i Jané 2005; Orduña 2005, esp. 491–2, 495–6; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 101; Rodríguez Ramos 2014, 87 fn. 12.

The presence of two numerals in A 1, *boꝛzte* ‘five’ and *abargeboꝛzte* ‘fifteen’, indicates that the inscription on side A is probably dealing with economic activities. Note also that the appellative *baidez*, frequent in texts of this nature, appears twice: *baidez-bi* (l. 2) and *baidez-iꝛ* (l. 3), respectively followed by the possible PNN *neitegefu* and *zalduko*, although the classification of the former is not straightforward. Both forms are already attested on lead tablets: *baidez-bi* in 358.8–9, and *baidez-iꝛ* in 407.3 and 451.2. Other sequences can also be identified as PNN: *baꝛdasko* (l. 4), *bigildirz-te* (l. 5), and *biuꝛtanes* (l. 6). It does not seem accidental that most of them are found in a similar structure of PN + X-ku: *neitegefu tarbelioꝛku* (l. 2), *baꝛdasko anbeiku*, *zalduko kuletabeꝛku* (l. 4), and *biuꝛtanes zaldugilerku* (l. 6). As the suffix *-ku* is placed after LNN, perhaps indicating the *locus ubi* or *unde*, *tarbelioꝛ*, *anbei*, *kuletabeꝛ*, and *zaldugiler* might be the mention of the *origo* of those four individuals. Following this reasoning, since *baidez* is most probably an appellative, *tiñoꝛkir* and *bati-bi* (with the same suffix as *baidez-bi*) could also be analysed as common nouns determining the function or role of the PNN that follow them. For *bati-bi* see 383 (Palamós).

The content and function of the text on side B are unknown, even though *tazberiun* could be a suffixed PN.

380. Incertum.

BDH GI.15.05

Found on 23 January 1964, during archaeological excavations, in the so-called ‘Triangular Field’. The tablet appeared in Layer III of Cut 5 E, below Layer II, which yielded a concealment of eight drachmas and a set of Emporitan coins dating back to the late third century. This date constitutes a *terminus ante quem* for our lead sheet.

Ullastret, Museu d’Arqueologia de Catalunya-Ullastret (inv. no. 2964; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on several points and especially on bottom. Found folded in three layers; now broken into three main fragments and several smaller pieces. (61) × 31 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 44); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: ca. 5 mm (Untermann 2014, 97).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

350–275 (letter forms).

arka+ibe[---]
biurau[---]
etezo
[...]+z[---]
5 [...]*tar*[---]
+biurzo[---]
++
ḃjurtibas
laurdo
10 *etesur*
ie+[,]o
[,]te+[,]++

1 *akataibe* Maluquer; *arka(+ibe)*[Untermann (MLH); *arkataibe* uel *-keibe* Untermann (2014) || 2 *aurbiu*[r Maluquer; *biurau*[Untermann || 4]+z[Untermann (MLH);]z[Untermann (2014); om. Maluquer || 5]*boꝛ* Maluquer;]*boꝛ*[Untermann (MLH);]*bor*[Untermann (2014) || 6 *aurzo* Maluquer; *+biurzo* uel *+lurzo* Untermann (MLH); *ibiurzo* Untermann (2014) || 7 *kobo* Maluquer; ++ Untermann (MLH); *aku* uel *biku* Untermann (2014) || 8 *-tibas* Untermann; *-tibes* Untermann (MLH) || 10 *etel*[---]r Maluquer (1965); *etelur* Maluquer (1968); *etesur* uel *etesker* Untermann || 11 *ieIIII*[.]o Untermann; *ieto*[Untermann (2014); om. Maluquer || 12 *a*[---] Maluquer (1965); *bee* : *a*[---]r Maluquer (1968); [,]te+[,]++ Untermann (MLH);]te[]++[Untermann (2014).

Maluquer 1965 (dr.; ph., pl. vii); 1968, 131 no. 225; *MLH* III C.2.4 (ph.; dr.); Untermann 2014, 96–100, ULL II (dr., fig. 11); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.12 (dr., fig. 11).

Cf. Pericay 1974, 232; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 180, 222.

The content and function of this inscription are unknown. Several words are PNN in all likelihood: **biurau**[---] (l. 2), **biurtibas** (l. 8), **laurdo** (l. 9), and **etesur** (l. 10). In any case, I do not think that we have a columnar list of PNN, as Untermann (1990b, 47) suggests.

381. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH GI.15.07

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are not given in the first edition.

Ullastret, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Ullastret (inv. no. 8330; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at the right. 48 × (30) × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 48); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 6–10 mm.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

275–200 (letter forms and abandonment date of the site).

argi[---]

bide+ [---]

okano[---]

sal[iʀ? -?-]

2 **biteu**[uel **bitetu**] Untermann; **biter**[Untermann (2014).

MLH III C.2.6 (ph.; dr.); Untermann 2014, 102–4, ULL IV (dr., fig. 13); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.14 (dr., fig. 13).

Cf. Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 222.

If the restoration in the last line were correct, the presence of **salir** would point to a text of an economic nature. **argi**[---] is probably the first element of an incomplete PN. In l. 2 there could begin a verbal form, perhaps **bideu**[kin] as in Monteró (387.B2–1) or **bider**|okan (Untermann 2014, 104), if the lost part is minimal and the third sign is also the last one in the line. This letter, however, cannot be identified straightforwardly, and **r** does not appear to be the best option. In any case, the structure of the text appears to be quite simple: PN + V + ? + **salir**.

382. Fragmentary.

BDH GI.15.08

Found in 1955, during archaeological excavations, in the so-called 'High Field of Vicente Sagrera'. The tablet appeared in the superficial layer of Cut H, carried out next to the southern city walls.

Ullastret, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Ullastret (inv. no. 8001; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at the right. 32 × 29 × ? mm (Oliva 1955, 356); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 5–6 mm.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script, probably dual. Left-to-right writing.

275–200 (letter forms and abandonment date of the site).

iz[---]

zi[---]

Oliva 1955, 356–7 (dr., fig. xv); *MLH* III C.2.7 (dr.).

EL CASTELL DE LA FOSCA (Palamós)

383. Incertum.

BDH GI.20.01

Found by chance on 3 April 1980, when cleaning the site. The primary location of the tablet seems to have been the fill of a silo. When the silo field was no longer in use, a part of it was lowered to build an agora, while the rest served as the base for some walls. One of them collapsed after the archaeological excavations carried out in 1951, together with the silo containing our lead sheet. The accompanying materials date back to the first half of the third century (Riuró 1982, 131).

Girona, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Girona (inv. no. GIR-041284; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right and partially on bottom. Found folded once, although it bears traces of having been folded in more layers. 78 × (175) × 0.8 mm (Riuró 1982, 123); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 3–5 (l. 1) to 5–7 (ll. 2–7) mm (Untermann 2014, 105). Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–250 (context and letter forms).

[---]**bir** : **biloztanesbatir** : **ibeitigebatir** : **bilozbaskate**Ⓢ

[---]**n** : **aurbiñbatir** : **zortigebatir** : Ⓢ**batibi** : **talzkokate**

[--- :] **bilozbiñbatir** : **lakuargizbatir** : Ⓢ**batibi** : **belestarkate**

[--- :] Ⓢ**batibi** : **aḫarkizbatir** : **adintanesbatir** <: > (i) **ztankokate**

5 [---]**s+baibatibi** : **agirṭiḫasḫaṭir** : **beleşbedibatir** : **kaYikate**

[---]**irika** : **golbir**[-c.4/5-] : **be**[-c.3-] : **bakonteger**

[--- :] Ⓢ**baṭi**[**bi** : -c.8/9- : **i**]**beitigebatir** <: > **ti**[---]

1 **bilozbones** J. de Hoz, Untermann; **bilostanes** Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46) | **-kate** [.] J. de Hoz; **-kate**Ⓢ Untermann || 2 **laurbiñ** J. de Hoz; **n . aurbiñ** Untermann | **bolzkokate** J. de Hoz, Untermann; **talzko-** Ferrer i Jané

(2005, 962) || 3 **bilozbiti** J. de Hoz; **bilozbiñ** Untermann | **belesborkate** J. de Hoz; **bele.sborkate** Untermann; **belestar-** Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46) || 4 [.]**rkiz** J. de Hoz; **abarkiz** Untermann | **atinbones** J. de Hoz, Untermann; **adintanes** Ferrer i Jané (2005, 966 fn. 46) | **bonkoka** J. de Hoz; **bonkokate** Untermann; **tanko-** (fort. (i)**ztanko-** ut in textu) Ferrer i Jané (2005, 962) || 5]z[.]**bai** J. de Hoz;]**skabai** Untermann | **bel[.]sbeti** J. de Hoz; **belesbe.ti** Untermann | **kaYika** J. de Hoz; **kabaikate** Untermann || 6 **bakonteker** J. de Hoz, Untermann; **bakonteker** Ferrer i Jané (2005, 958 fn. 5); **bakonteger** Ferrer i Jané (2010, 83 fn. 38) || 7]+**rhati**[J. de Hoz;]**rhati**[Untermann | **ti** J. de Hoz; **ti**[Untermann (*MLH*); **ti**[Untermann (2014).

Riuró 1982 (dr., fig. 1–2; ph., pl. III); J. de Hoz 1985; Maluquer 1987, 285; *MLH* III C.4.1 (ph.; dr.); Velaza 1991, 182; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 181, 219, 361; Untermann 2014, 104–10, PAL (dr., fig. 14; ph., pl. 4 b); Velaza 2015a, no. 1.15 (dr., fig. 14).

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2005.

The function of the inscription is unknown, but its content can be established with some certainty thanks to the repetition of a series of collocations. This is J. de Hoz’s proposal on the structure of the text (1985, 445), followed by Untermann (1990b, 83):

[---] bir	+	PN- batir	+	PN- batir		+	PN- kate Ⓢ	
[---] n	+	PN- batir	+	PN- batir	+	Ⓢ batibi	+	PN- kate
[---]	+	PN- batir	+	PN- batir	+	Ⓢ batibi	+	PN- kate
[---]Ⓢ batibi	+	PN- batir	+	PN- batir			+	PN- kate
[---] s+bai-batibi	+	PN- batir	+	PN- batir			+	kaYi-kate
[---] irika	+	golbir [---]	+	be [-c.3-]			+	PN
[---]Ⓢ batib [bi	+	?	+	PN- batir			+	ti [---]

The most repeated word on this tablet is **batir**, which follows PNN in the second and third columns. In spite of the problems posed by the sign Ⓢ, which appears only on this tablet and is not yet deciphered, the stem of **batir** can also be isolated in **Ⓢbatibi** (first and fourth columns). The doublet **batir** ~ **batibi** have been compared to **baidez-ir** ~ **baidez-bi** attested on the tablet from Ullastret (379), which also bears the form **batibi**. Although their exact meaning remains unknown, both **batir** and **baidez** are probably appellatives determining the role or task performed by the PNN they follow.

BARCELONA

PUIG CASTELLAR (Santa Coloma de Gramenet)

384. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH B.40.01

Found in a collapse in Street 4, in the final phase of the settlement, which was abandoned around 200.

Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Museu Torre Balldovina (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left and above, found folded once: 48 × 78 × 1 mm (Velaza); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 7 mm. Three-dot interpuncts. The tablet shows a hole on the upper right corner.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 200.

Side A

[---]ko+[-?-]

[-?-]tu[-?-]

Side B

[--- sal]i~~r~~ : e : IIIIII

[---] : +[---]ese : ++

---?---

Velaza 2003a (dr., fig. 80); 2004b, no. 2 (ph., fig. 2-3; dr., fig. 4).

Cf. Clavell *et al.* 2007, 42 (ph.); Moncunill 2007, 409; Clavell 2017, 1318.

The signs on the obverse belong much probably to a previous, erased text. The reverse bears an inscription concerning economic activities, given the possible presence of the word **salir** followed by a metrological expression. The latter consists of the initial of the measurement unit name (**e**, presumably for **eta**) plus a series of strokes (six).

LA PENYA DEL MORO (Sant Just Desvern)

385. Incertum.

BDH B.38.01

Found in a street of Sector D High, in front of the door to Sector D East, in a layer which has yielded several fragments of Attic pottery dating back to the third quarter of the fourth century.

Barcelona, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Barcelona (inv. no. 27979; 30/09/2020).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. Found folded once. 31 × (38) × 1.5 mm; 11,9 g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 3–9 (A); 3–6 (B) mm. Guidelines (A).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Boustrophedon (A) and right-to-left writing (B).

350–325 (context).

Side A

[--- a]dinbasteeroke ←
bardastoloriltuꝛzu+[---] →

Side B

toꝛtinbalarbideroꝓa++ ←

B **toꝛtonbalar** Untermann; **toꝛtinbalar** Velaza (2006, 250).

MLH III C.17.1; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 183, 219, 361.

Although the function of this inscription is unknown, the elements of the extant text can be precisely classified. The reverse is almost fully preserved, except for some signs at the end of the line whose reading is doubtful. It shows the PN **toꝛtinbalar** and the verbal form **bideroꝓa++**, which can be compared to **biderokan** (361.A2–8, 475). The first line on the obverse ended with the PN **adinbas**, followed by the suffix **-te** and the verbal form **eroke**, quite frequent on lead tablets as well (386, 388, 397, 433, 467). The second line began with two PNN, **bardastolor** and **iltuꝛzu+[---]**, whose last element has been lost.

LLEIDA

Provenance unknown

386. Private letter?

BDH L.00.01

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 55 × 80 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. The texts run along the edges of the sheet.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

It is not certain whether the dual system is used in this inscription. Ferrer i Jané (2005, 967 n. 49) classifies the text as non-dual. As a matter of fact, the presence of **ń** and the complex variant of **ka** could just be archaic features remaining in a phase of transition, similar to those found on other tablets from the region of the Ilergetes.

225–175 (letter forms).

Side A

bastu~~ř~~erokanutu~~ř~~

Side B

ikosarka : +[.]zi~~ř~~ : en : sal~~ř~~ : biteian : bastu~~ř~~er : ŋ[ei]t~~ř~~in : iu~~ń~~zt~~ř~~

A. **bastu~~ř~~er** Untermann; **bastu~~ř~~er** Ferrer i Jané (per litt.).

B. **ŋ[ei]t~~ř~~in : iu~~ń~~zt~~ř~~** Ferrer i Jané (per litt.).

Untermann 1989; Orduña 2006, 312–16; Moncunill 2007, 420, 445.

Cf. Velaza 1996, 316–17 § 1.6.

MONTERÓ (Camarasa)

387. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH L.01.03

Found in a house during archaeological excavations.

Barcelona, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Barcelona (inv. no. 46509; 30/09/2020).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded in five layers. 31 × 139 × 0.5 mm; 12 g. Inscribed on both sides. The text on side A is the oldest. Letters: 7–10 mm. Text B1 runs along the lower edge.

Letters: 4–9. Text B2 is written in transversa charta format. Letters: 4–7 mm. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script, certainly dual in A. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

Side A

[.]rzu+ : zakarḃas : lauru+[---]

Side B

Text 1

[---]aur : uñiaika : niztezetureru : +++

Text 2

abarar : **usekiṛe** : **azḃebai** : **bine** : **banaibeki** : **biteukin**

(vac) **basbanerai** (vac) **iunztirubezki** (vac)

(vac) **saniai** (vac) **o**

A. 1 **laurur**[uel -uḃe[uel -uḃe[Moncunill, Velaza (edd.).

B1. 1 **abar** Moncunill, Velaza (edd.); **ábar** Ferrer i Jané (2015, 331). Versum denuo legimus Ferrer i Jané et ego ut in textu.

B2. 1 **unekire** Moncunill, Velaza (edd.); **uségiré** Ferrer i Jané (2015, 326); **usekiṛe** Sabaté.

Camañes *et al.* 2010; Sabaté 2016, 45–6 § 3.1.

Cf. Ferrer i Jané and Garcés 2013, 108; Ferrer i Jané 2015.

388. Incertum.

BDH L.01.01

Illegally found by looters using metal detectors.

Lleida, Museu de Lleida (inv. no. L-5004; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 22 × 62 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in transversa charta format. Letters: 4–6 mm. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

[---]n : izkutuṛ : iterokeY+[---]

[---]tanerę : ine : +++n : la[---]

[---]+kane

Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2009, 115–22 (ph. and dr., fig. 3); Velaza 2011d, no. 1; Sabaté 2016, 46–7 § 3.2.

Cf. Moncunill 2007, 421, 445.

389. Incertum.

BDH L.01.02

Illegally found by looters using metal detectors.

Lleida, Museu de Lleida (inv. no. L-5005; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. 25 × (34) × 0.1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, twice on the obverse. Letters: 3–5 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

Side A

Text 1

[---]+ : **n̄l̄tun̄**[---]

[---]**ḃē** ḃ̄ : **ē** : **baṭiṭ̄**[---]

[---]+**n̄**+**otu**[---]

Text 2

[---]**eiḃē** : **uire** : **ka**+ [---]

[---] : **aieru** : **ter**+ [---]

[---]**beite** ḃ̄ : **n̄ikin**[---]

[---]**nikan** : **ḃoḃku**+ [---]

5 [--- **i**] | **tirtikar** : **i**+ [---]

Side B

[---]+**s**+**kiṇ** : **ur**+ [---]

[---]+**ko** ḃ̄ : **tunki** : **ne**[---]

[---]+**kizeḃuz** : **izai**[---]

[---]+**ku**+**ḃtu** ḃ̄ : **nite** : **e**[---]

5 [---]+**kaṇḃeike** : **ente**[---]

A2. 4 **ḃoḃku**+ [uel **ṭazku**+ [Ferrer i Jané, Garcés (edd.).

Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2009, 122–9 (ph., fig. 4–8; dr., fig. 7–8); Velaza 2011d, no. 2; Sabaté 2016, 47 § 3.3.

Cf. Velaza 1996, 321 § 1.10.

EL TOSSAL DEL MOR (Tàrrega)

390. List of names.

BDH L.17.01

Illegally found by looters using metal detectors.

Lleida, Museu de Lleida (inv. no. L-5008; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 17 × 87 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, with the text running along the edges of the sheet.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

[.]ṛtilako : iztikañiṛ : ibeṛṭañes : ortin+ker

Ferrer i Jané and Garcés 2013; Velaza 2014a, no. 7; Sabaté 2016, 47 § 4.

Cf. Morell 2009, 304–305.

HUESCA

OLRIOLS (Sant Esteve de Llitera)

391. Incertum.

BDH HU.03.01

Illegally found by looters using metal detectors.

Lleida, Museu de Lleida (inv. no. L-5007; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 60 × (25) × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 4–6 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

[---]sañibi : tiabeķę

[---]arš : ʎlbeikiḃaḅki : ʎḃar[---]iki : tiabe[---]

Ferrer i Jané and Garcés 2005; Velaza 2006b, no. 3 (dr., fig. 3); Moncunill 2007, 426, 446.

TARRAGONA

Provenance unknown

392–393. Inscriptions concerning economic activities.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery of the following two tablets are not known. They are said to have been found in the province of Tarragona, near to the River Ebro.

392. Inscriptions concerning economic activities.

BDH T.00.02

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet with rounded left corners. It bears traces of having been folded as a diptych. 75 × 100 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 15); ? g. Inscribed on one side. The remains of text A, inscribed before the sheet was cut in its current form, run along the right edge. Letters: 4 mm. The only visible interpunct is not entirely preserved. Text B is inscribed in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 4–7 mm. Two- or three-dot interpuncts. Text C starts above the third sign of l. 1 of B but turns right when approaching A. Letters: 5–10 mm. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms). Although the inscription is in the non-dual variant of the script, there is a complex **te** in B 3 and a complex **ki** in C, which points to the transitional phase between dual and non-dual texts.

Text A

---?---

[---]+e . a+[---]

bieinezir

Text B

baizeniozka : o IIIIII

baizenioz

baitezi ʒ uniltun

Text C

ertozka : abarkebiotar : iki : Π I

A. 1 **e** . **a**[Untermann (1985);]+**e** . **a**[Untermann (*MLH*);]**e** . **a**[Panosa (*IICT*).

Untermann 1985b, 37–41 (ph.; dr., fig. 2); *MLH* III C.0.2 (ph.; dr.); Velaza 1991, 185; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 220, 259; *IICT* 2 (ph., fig. 5; dr., fig. 6).

Cf. Orduña 2005, esp. 496–7; Ferrer i Jané 2009.

The content and function of text A are unknown, while texts B and C seem to concern economic activities.

The first two lines of B begin with the same PN **baizenioz**, in the former followed by the suffix **-ka** and the metrological expression **o IIIIII**. **o** could be short for the measurement unit **otar**, which comes later in text C, and thus the expression be translated as ‘six **otar**’. L. 3 begins with the common noun **bai[d]ez**, in this case suffixed by **-i**. **baitez-i**, attested also in **411** (Orlell), is probably a variant of **bai[d]ez-i~~r~~** on lead tablets from Ullastret (**379**), Orlell (**407**), and Alcoi (**451**). It could indicate the function or role of the PN **uniltun**.

Text C contains another metrological expression, which comes after the first word. **ertoz** does not appear to be a PN, in spite of being followed by the morph **-ka**, but a common noun. The next sequence can be segmented as **abarkebi**, perhaps ‘twelve’, and the measurement unit **otar**, hence ‘twelve **otar**’ (?). Finally, the numeral **II I** is preceded by **iki**, probably the abbreviation for another measurement unit. Ferrer i Jané (2009, 464 fn. 41) has suggested to expand it as **i(---) ki(tar)**, which is consistent with the frequency of the so-called **a o ki** system on Iberian lead tablets.

393. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH T.00.01

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Complete, except for a tear on the left edge that affects the first signs in l. 3. It does not bear traces of having been folded. 50 × 100 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 14); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 7–10 mm. Three-dot interpuncts. The sheet has two small holes on the upper edge.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–100 (letter forms).

koraziren : e II I

nerzeortinika : e II

kaizuranarika : II

Untermann 1985b, 33–7 (ph.; dr., fig. 1); *MLH* III C.0.1 (ph.; dr.); Velaza 1991, 185; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 220, 259; *IICT* 1 (ph., fig. 3; dr., fig. 4).

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2009, 466.

The text consists of three suffixed PN, **korazir-en**, **nerzeortin-ika**, and **kaizuranar-ika**, each one followed by a metrological or numerical expression: **e II I**, **e II**, and **II**. Note that the morph accompanying the first PN is **-en**, while the other two bear the suffix **-ika**. The sign **e** could have been used as an abbreviation for the measurement unit **eta**. Inscriptions with similar structures (PN + numerals) can be found on lead sheets from La Bastida (**444**) and La Serreta (**455** and **457**).

LES MASIES DE SANT MIQUEL (Banyeres del Penedès)

394. Incertum.

Fragmentary tablet, broken into a myriad of fragments. Six-line text inscribed on one side.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané, *per litteras*).

EL CASTELLET DE BANYOLES (Tivissa)

395. Incertum.

BDH T.07.01

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown. Untermann suggested, on the basis of letter forms, that it could come from the Catalan coast (1993, 94) or, more precisely, from the region of Tivissa (1993, 93 fn. 2). The latter provenance is consistent with the PN **salaiarkiz**, which is mentioned three times on this tablet, reappearing on a lead sheet found at El Castellet de Banyoles and dated to the same period.

Barcelona, private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet with rounded corners, slightly broken away on bottom. It bears traces of having been folded in six layers. 41 × 194 × ? mm (Velaza 1994, 10); ? g. Inscribed twice on one side. The disposition of the two texts is somewhat particular: text A was incised on the lower part of the surface, clearly leaving some space for text B, written by another hand on the upper part and in an inverted position. Letters: 4–8 mm. Two- to four-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Text A

salaiarkizteṇaṭ
arikaletezui : lakuiltuñ : ke ḡ tazinbai[-c.1/2-]tibani+[.]ṛ[.]+
salaiarkizte : iker ḡ arikalereian[ir -c.1-]++ ḡ salaiṛ[r]tin

Text B

salaiarkizte ḡ berkebesa ḡ ari-
kalereianir ḡ arikale ḡ etezur ḡ tikiṛzur ḡ akiarko :
toṛzinkere

A. 1 **salaiarkiztenai** Untermann, Velaza (uel **-iai**), Panosa; **salaiarkizteiar** Fletcher apud Velaza; fort. **-teiañ** || 2 **ari+etezui** Untermann; **arikaletezui** Velaza, Fletcher apud Velaza, Panosa | **ka** Untermann, Velaza, Fletcher apud Velaza, Panosa; **ke** legi | **+sain** . [---]**ItaItaie+** Untermann; **tazinbai**[-c.1/2-]**tibani**[.][.][.]**+** Velaza, Panosa; **tazinbai**[---]**tabanie**[---] Fletcher apud Velaza || 3 **ikar** Untermann, Velaza, Fletcher apud Velaza, Panosa; **iker** legi | **arikal**++**aia**[---]**+** . **salai**+++ Untermann **arikale**reiañ[---][.][.][.]**tin** Velaza in textu; **arikale**reiañ[---]**+tę** : **salai**[.][.]**tin** Velaza in comm (fort. **-añ[ir]**); **arikale**reia[---]**tesalaia**[---] Fletcher apud Velaza; **arikal**++**eiañ**[---]**+tesalai**[.][.]**añ** Panosa; **arikale**reiañ[ir -c.1-]**++** : **salai**o[**r**]**tin** legi.

B. 1 **berkebez** Untermann; **berkebesa** Velaza, Fletcher apud Velaza, Panosa | **ari** Untermann, Panosa; **ari**ka Velaza; **arin** Fletcher apud Velaza || 2 **kale** . **eianir** Untermann; **kale**reianir Velaza, Fletcher apud Velaza, Panosa | **arikale** . **tezu** Untermann, Fletcher apud Velaza, Panosa; **arikale** : **etezu** Velaza | **tiki**zu~~r~~ Untermann, Velaza, Panosa; **tiki**zu~~r~~ Fletcher apud Velaza.

Untermann 1993 (dr., fig. 1–4); Velaza 1994, 10–23 (ph., fig. 1–5; dr., fig. 6–7); Untermann 1996, 84–6; Velaza 1996, 318–21 § 1.9; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 152–3, 170, 220, 373; Orduña 2006, 303–8; Moncunill 2007, 411–12, 444; *IIC* 3 (ph., fig. 7; dr., fig. 8–11); de Tord 2019, 983–4 no. i31.

Cf. Pachón *et al.* 2004, 169.

The stem **arikal**, on which see 409–410, is repeated several times. Besides this linguistic feature, the strange layout of the two texts on this sheet could already make us suspect it was a special inscription. According to Untermann, the inscription is most likely to be a letter and its response, whereas Velaza believes it to be a legal document. None of these proposals should be ruled out considering the singularities of this plaque, but the religious approach seems very probable.

396. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH T.07.02

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 55 × 160 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. The obverse is written in *transversa charta* format, while the reverse consists of one line running along the upper edge. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 200.

Text A

[---][.]**utezka** : **erkaikisoka** : **barbinkite**
 [---]**kianaiuno**rtinite : **salir**otanai
 [---]**ultibeikate** : **salir** : **ziatikaniz**
 [---]**tike**

Text B

aiunortinikabitarantesir

A. 2 **oṛtin** Faria; **oatin** Benages | **-ite** Faria; **-ibu** Benages | **salir** Faria; **salia** Benages || 3 **salir** Faria; **salia** Benages || 4 **ti+** Benages.

B. 1 **oṛtin** Faria; **oatin** Benages | **bitarantesir** Faria; **+tarantesia** Benages.

Benages 1990, 41–6; Faria 1992–3, 277 nos. 1–2; Orduña 2006, 298–302; Moncunill 2007, 411, 443; *IICT* 29 (ph., fig. 119–20; dr., fig. 121–2).

Cf. Velaza 1996, 317–18 § 1.7.

397. Private letter or inscription concerning economic activities? BDH T.07.03

Found during archaeological excavations.

Barcelona, Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Barcelona (inv. no. 47201; 30/09/2020).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded in six layers. 40 × 143 × 1 mm; 58.8 g. Inscribed on one side in transversa charta format. Letters: 3–6.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 200.

ustalar̃ : oṛtinberetereikiñ :

salaiarkizterokan : salir̃ [:] o III :

neitiniunztiṛ : aiunikurzkatē :

1 **-eikiar** omnes; **-eikiñ** : legi || 2 [:] scripsi; om. cett.

Asensio *et al.* 2003; Orduña 2006, 309–11; Moncunill 2007, 412, 444; *IICT* 32 (ph., fig. 129; dr., fig. 130).

398. Incertum. BDH T.07.04

The exact find-spot and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, though apparently complete at both left and right. 40 × 45 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 200.

---?---

[i]unzti-

ṛ : banbite-

ṛoka :

[-c.1/2-]+e

1 [i]unzti Faria; unsti+ Benages || 2 r Faria; a Benages || 3 roka Faria; aoka Benages || 4 [---]e Faria; +e Benages.

Benages 1990, 46–7; *IICT* 30 (ph., fig. 123; dr., fig. 124).

Cf. Faria 1992–3, 277 no. 3; Velaza 1996, 314; Moncunill 2007, 411.

399. Incertum.

Fragmentary tablet.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané, pers. comm.).

NOVA CLASSIS (La Palma, L’Aldea)

400. Incertum.

BDH T.15.01

Found with metal detectors during archaeological prospections.

Amposta, Museu de les Terres de l’Ebre (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 30 × (50) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

[---]+biṭiukin : beta++[---]

Ferrer i Jané 2014a; Velaza 2015a, no. 8; Sabaté 2016, 47 § 5.

CASTELLÓ

LA BALAGUERA (La Pobla Tornesa)

401. Incertum.

BDH CS.13.08

Castelló, Museu de Belles Arts (inv. no. 177; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both left and right and on bottom. 55 × (54) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Four-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

250–200.

[---]ga : Ybare : zeti[---]
[---]dunki : agirtigi : [---]
[---]ebar[.]ekū[---]
---?---

1]ka Allepuz, Velaza (2001);]ga Ferrer i Jané | Ybarzeti : Allepuz; Ybarzeti : [Velaza (2001); Ybare : zeti[Ferrer i Jané || 2]tunkiakiatiki : Allepuz;]tunkirkiatiki[Velaza (2001);]tunkiakirtiki : [Faria (2002, 234);]dunki : agirtigi : [Ferrer i Jané || 3]baase[Allepuz;]barse[Velaza (2001);]ebar[.]eku[Ferrer i Jané.

Allepuz 1996, 6–8, Balaguera VIII (dr., fig. 1.6); 2001, 179 (dr., fig. 85.6); Velaza 2001, 642 § 1.3; Ferrer i Jané 2013c, 150–2 (dr. and ph., fig. 1); Velaza 2014, no. 8 (ph., fig. 20; dr., fig. 21); Sabaté 2016, 48 § 7.1.
Cf. Moncunill 2007, 429.

402. Label?

BDH CS.13.07

Castelló, Museu de Belles Arts (inv. no. 176; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 40 × 33 × 25 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

Side A

iltubair
bartalban

Side B

iltubaj+

A. 1]tu[Allepuz, Velaza (2001); **iltubair** Ferrer i Jané || 2]~~rtal~~ba[Allepuz; **baltar** Velaza (2001); **balkar** Moncunill (2007, 102); **bartalban** Ferrer i Jané.

B.]il[Allepuz;]il Velaza (2001); **iltubai**+ Ferrer i Jané.

Allepuz 1996, 6, Balaguera VII (dr., fig. 1.5); 2001, 179 (dr., fig. 85.5); Velaza 2001, 642 § 1.2; Ferrer i Jané 2013c, 152–5 (dr. and ph., fig. 3); Velaza 2014, no. 9 (ph., fig. 22; dr., fig. 23); Sabaté 2016, 48 § 7.2.

Cf. Moncunill 2007, 429.

EL PUJOL DE GASSET (Castelló)

403. Incertum.

BDH CS.14.01

Found by chance on 30 August 1851, when removing land from the hill for the preparation of a nearby garden. The tablet was discovered among several potsherds and burnt land (Maier 1999, 62). From this detail we cannot infer, however, that the site was a cremation necropolis (cf. Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 269 fn. 24), as no actual ashes or remains of bones seem to have been recovered.

Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional (inv. no. 16743; 23/06/2017, through glass).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded in several layers. 45 × 445 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 368); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 6–10 mm. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Ybardiaikiz : **abarieikide** : **zinebetin** : **urkekerere** : **aurunibeikeai**
aztebeikeaie : **ekariu** : **atuniu** : **boduei** : **baitezki** : **ekuzu** : **zozinbiuru** :
tarberoni : **gosoiu** : **baidezki** : **berigarzenze** : **ultitegeraigaze** :
argitiger : **aigaz** : **balkebiuraiez** : **baitezbaniekarze** :

1 **abartiaikiz** Gómez-Moreno; **Ybardiaigiz** Maluquer (1968, 54); **Ybartiaikiz** Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **Ybardiaikiz** Mariner (1972, 285 fn. 12) | **abarieikite** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **abarieikide** Maluquer (1968, 54), Mariner (1972, 285 fn. 12) | **urkekerere** Gómez-Moreno, Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12), Untermann; **urkekerere** Maluquer || 2 **ekariu** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **egariu** Maluquer (1968, 54) | **botuei** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **poduei** Maluquer (1968, 54) || 3 **borberoni** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer, Untermann | **kosoiu** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **gosoiu** Maluquer (1968, 54) | **baitezki** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **baidezgi** Maluquer (1968, 54); **baidezki** Mariner (1972, 285 fn. 12) | **ultitegeraikaze** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer, Untermann; **ultitegeraikaze** Mariner (1972, 284 fn. 12) || 4 **arkitiker** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **argitiker** Maluquer (1968, 54); **argitiger** Mariner (1972, 284–5 fn. 12) | **aikaz** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **aigaz** Maluquer (1968, 54) | **baniekarze** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer (1968, 129), Untermann; **baniegarze** Maluquer (1968, 54).

Lorichs 1852, 202–5 (dr., pl. LXXX.1); Phillips 1871 (dr.); Sayce 1877 (dr.); Rodríguez de Berlanga 1881, 242 no. III; Hübner 1893, 155–6 no. XXII (dr.); Vinson 1894, 251–2; Stempf 1897 (dr.); Vinson 1897; Giacomino 1898; *DT* 121; Vinson 1907a, 7–13; Bähr 1948 = 2016, 98–101; Gómez-Moreno 1949b, no. 43 (dr.); Caro Baroja 1954, 753–4 (ph. and dr., fig. 55); Vallejo 1954, 225–7; Maluquer 1968, 53–4, 129 no. 221 (dr.); Albertos 1973, 92–3 no. 4.1; Oliver 1978, 277–8 no. 17 (dr.); Maluquer 1987, 284; *MLH* III F.6.1 (ph.; dr.); Maier 1999 (ph., fig. 20–2); Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 151, 269 fn. 24, 363; *Silgo 2004a; Orduña 2006, 317–26; de Tord 2019, 984–5 no. i32.
 Cf. Wünsch 1900, 270; Schuchardt 1907, 77–8; Vinson 1907b, 230–1, 233; Holmes 1911, 294, fn. 6; Schulten 1933, 522; Vallejo 1943, 469; Schulten 1955, 129 = 1959, 189; Mesado and Fletcher 1966–8, 139; Mariner 1972, 284–5; J. de Hoz 1985, 447–8, 450–3; Ferrer i Jané 2005.

EL SOLAIG (Betxí)

404. Private letter?

BDH CS.18.01

Found by chance.

Borriana, Museu Municipal (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. 35 × 310 × ? (Untermann 1990b, 371); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. The text on side A occupies all the surface. Text B 1 also begins at the upper left corner, but after 18 signs leaves a blank space and continues the inscription towards the end of the line; l. 2 starts right below this continuation, as if it was right aligned. Letters: 6–10 mm. Text B 2 is written on the blank space with smaller letters (4–6 mm). Three-dot interpuncts. Guidelines.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

iunztiṛ : belesair : karkoskaṛ : baztaibaitieba : balkelakoska : bitetui : baṛ+---
iunztiṛ : ekiaṛtone : bele/s\taṛ : zenYrun : etezilir : iunztiṛ : etetuṛ---

Side B

Text 1

sanerṛ : buṛanalirṛ : bitan : a+ (vac) : tauti+---
biten---

Text 2

balkelaku

A. 1 **kaekoskar** Maluquer | **baṛ** Maluquer || 2 **etetuṛ** Maluquer.

B1. 1 **aku** Maluquer | **tautiba** Maluquer; **tautin** Beltrán || 2 **biten** Maluquer.

Fletcher 1967a (dr., fig. 1); Fletcher and Mesado 1967, 42–54 (dr., fig. 22; ph., pl. VII); 1968, 139–47 (ph., pl. I; dr., pl. II); Mesado and Fletcher 1966–8, 136–40 (dr., fig. 8; ph., pl. XXV); Maluquer 1968, 131 no. 228; *Galera Isern 1972

(dr.); Albertos 1973, 93 no. 4.2; M. Beltrán 1974b, 39–40; Oliver 1978, 270–2 no. 8 (dr.); Uroz 1983, 86–7 no. 2.I; *MLH* III F.7.1 (dr.); *Silgo 2004b; Orduña 2006, 327–30.

LA PUNTA D'ORLELL (La Vall d'Uixó)

405. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH CS.21.01

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13419; 30/10/2020).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 49 × (60) × 0.5 mm; 8 g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 3–4 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Side A

[---]rkeṛtalṛbi[---]
[---]rerzabari[---]
[---]iran+[.]a[---]
[---]nsaliṛbiter-
5 [---]nanabekatebiter-
[---]ketanbaleus
[---]roketan
[---]n

Side B

[---]bar
[.]++[.]tar
[.]i++banz
+bi+roketan

Fletcher 1972, 108–12 no. 5, Orleyl I (dr.; ph., pl. III–IV); 1974, 121–8 (ph., pl. I; dr., fig. 1); Oliver 1978, 281–2 no. 24 (dr.); Uroz 1983, 84–5 no. 2.A; Fletcher 1985a, 25 (dr., fig. 37; ph., pl. XXXII); *MLH* III F.9.1 (ph.; dr.). Cf. Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134.

406. Incertum.

BDH CS.21.02

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13420; 30/10/2020).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both left and right and on bottom. Found rolled up. 35 × 60 × 1 mm; 9 g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis. The texts run Let-
ters: 7–8 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

Side A

bi↯**rgibas**↯ : **salbi**+**[.]a**
[---]ra**[.]kin**

Side B

biulago : **iusṭiṛ** : **ia**[---]
[---]adin : **z+aḳarna**+**[---]**

A. 1 **bikirtibaski** Untermann; bikirtins Faria (1990–1, 77); bikurtibas Rodríguez Ramos (2002, 258); **bi**↯**rgibas**↯ uel **bi**↯**rdibas**↯ uel **bi**↯**rtibas**↯ Ferrer i Jané (2010a, 88 fn. 63) || 2]+**tin** Untermann.

B. 1 **birlako** Untermann; **biulabo** Faria (2002, 238); **biulago** Ferrer i Jané (2010a, 93) ||]+**tin** Untermann;]adin Ferrer i Jané (2010a, 91) | **z**⚡**akarna**+**[** uel **z**⚡**aturna**+**[** Untermann.

Fletcher 1972, 112–15 no. 6, Orleyl II (dr.; ph., pl. v); 1974, 128–30 (ph., pl. II; dr., fig. 2); Oliver 1978, 282–3 no. 25 (dr.); Uroz 1983, 85 no. 2.B; Fletcher 1985a, 25 (dr., fig. 38; ph., pl. xxxIII); *MLH* III F.9.2 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134; Ferrer i Jané 2010a.

407. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH CS.21.03

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13421; *non uidi*).

Irregular tablet, almost complete. 35 × 40 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 383); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 5–8 mm. Three- to four-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

biurtiki : **tuzkitaṛ** :
a I o IIII : **belesbireto-**
rozaiṛ : **baiteziṛ**
kaesakiñ**[.]?**
---?---

Fletcher 1967b, Orleyl III (ph., fig. 2; dr., fig. 3); Fletcher and Mesado 1968, 147–53 (ph. and dr., pl. III); Fletcher 1969; 1970, 156–60; Oliver 1978, 283–4 no. 26 (dr.); Uroz 1983, 85 no. 2.D; Fletcher 1985a, 26 (dr., fig. 39.1; ph., pl. xxxIV); *MLH* III F.9.3 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134; Ferrer i Jané 2011 (dr., fig. 2).

408–410.

An interesting set of lead plaques was found in a grave in the necropolis of the settlement. The sheets appeared folded and in association with a luxury red-figure crater, dated to 380–360 and containing the ashes of the deceased. The script of the tablets clearly tells that they

were written long after those years, at least in the third century. This could make us think that the tomb was reopened in order to deposit the tablets, as tends to happen with curses, but they were all carefully placed in the grave: two of them inside the crater and the third one under its foot. Therefore, the chronological gap has to be due to the reuse of an old vessel as a funerary urn, something for which we have a possible parallel in Sicily (63).

408. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH CS.21.06

Borriana, Museu Arqueològic Municipal (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, perhaps originally rectangular, broken away at both left and right and on bottom. 42 × 140 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 388); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 6–10 mm. Two- to three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

[--- iu]ztir̄ : atune [:] nizorbarai : ortitaḥ
[---]+ike ḡ uzkeike : iuztir̄ : aner ḡ iuztir̄ :
[--- iuz]tir̄ : bototaseike ḡ uzkeike : iuztiḥareli
[---]++ne : salir̄ : orkeiabara[.i][-c.4/5-]
5 [---]++[---]++[---]

Fletcher 1981a, 90–7, Orleyl vi (dr., fig. 23; ph., pl. xvi and xx); Uroz 1983, 85–6 no. 2.F; *MLH* III F.9.6 (dr.).
Cf. Oliver 1978, 285.

409. Religious inscription?

BDH CS.21.05

Borriana, Museu Arqueològic Municipal (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 44 × 260 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 385); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 4–8 mm. Three-dot interpuncts. Three guidelines on the upper half.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

ire : bototas : bitebakirsbane : barenYliki : antinYlituturane : arikar : ze-
ken-
iuzu : atilebeiu : laurizkerkate : banYlirbaiturane : kaizanYlirbaitura :
nei-

tailinire : kutur : biteroketetine : eratiare : kokor : tauebartiate : ari-
karbinYlikize :

iunztiraku : bototaseai : zelkeibartuneai : unibeikeai : anera : unibeik-
eai : iu-

5 nztiraku : uzkeike : bototiki : keietiziatenze : ustalarilune : banYiresu[.]
lu : bitirokebetenze : uskeanerlati

Fletcher 1981a, 63–90, Orleyl v (dr., fig. 22; ph., pl. xvi–xix); Uroz 1983, 85 no. 2.E; *MLH* III F.9.5 (ph.; dr.); *Zamanillo 1991, 12–15 (dr.); Orduña 2006, 331–44.

Cf. Oliver 1978, 285.

410. Religious inscription?

BDH CS.21.07

Borriana, Museu Arqueològic Municipal (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left (side A) and slightly on bottom. 67 × 233 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 390); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. The beginning of the lines has gone lost on side A. Letters: 4–8 mm. The text on side B is complete. Letters: 5–10 mm. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Side A

[-c.4-]+ : iunztir : atune : barbinkeai : uzkeike : iunzti[r.] + ar[-c.1/2-]
[-c.1/2-]+ : bototaseai : zelkeibartoneai : sanikeai : uzkeike : aurunij-
[be]ikeai : anera : sanibeirai : leitaseai : bototaste : bantakikia-
[-c.2/3-]ratite : izai : ilturzairzai : arikarbinizai : borarnYl-
5 [-c.2/3-]++[.]arebinize : kalaizebakaraturane : itarartetara : asti-
[-c.7/8-]ebakaraturane : iunzirYi : belesakineai : kareztareaiti-
[-c.9/10-]tpon : bataratite : uzkeikeai : ziai : keitiatelu : akinirte :
[-c.14/15-]ze : iakikinure : baziaukeku : kurziaukeku

Side B

arine : itikereuteti : belaike : bazernYlbe+
arere : kututaike : bazbiteroketine : irika :
iunztirika : zelkiniuztai : iunztir : barbin
uzkeikeai : iunztir : lakunYiltirte :
5 atabera : anYberai : uzkeike : iunztir

Fletcher 1981a, 97–116, Orlell VII (dr., fig. 24–5; ph., pl. XVI and XXI–XXII); Uroz 1983, 86 no. 2.G; *MLH* III F.9.7 (ph.; dr.); Orduña 2006, 345–65.

Cf. Oliver 1978, 285; Peiró 2010, 31 no. 19 (partial ph. of side A, fig. 1); Peiró *et al.* 2013, 31 (partial ph. of side A, fig. 3).

The content of the three lead plaques is closely related, as several words are repeated in all of them but are not found in other Iberian inscriptions: **aner**, **bototas**, and **uzkeike**. **bototas** could be a PN and the editors actually think that it is the name of the deceased; Untermann, however, reckons that its frequency is too high for a PN, and he does not dismiss the possibility of it being a noun, a category to which **aner** and **uzkeike** may also belong. Despite this close relation between the tablets, the script of **408** is somewhat older than the one used in the other two inscriptions, which might have been written by the same hand, as Untermann wondered. Besides, **408** contains two words, **salix** and the numeral **orkeiabar**, that compel us to think it is a commercial document. Given this problematic presence of **salix**, already pointed out by the editors, several scholars have chosen to analyse the three plaques as everyday objects belonging to the deceased that would have been deposited as part of the grave goods (Untermann 1990b, 130 fn. 119; J. de Hoz 2011, 421), among which there was also a set of five weights and a balance dish.

As for the other two tablets, however, it is surprising that they do not display ‘commercial’ lexicon, should this be their function. On the contrary, there is a recurrent segment that would allow us to link them to possible religious inscriptions: **arikar**, repeated twice in **409** and once in **410**. Considering that the alternation between **r** and **l** is common in Iberian (Quintanilla 1998, 254), the word can be related to **arikal**, which appears four times on a lead plaque from Tivissa (**395**, twice in each of its texts) and once on the Betxí bronze (*BDH* CS.18.02). As **arikal** combines with **-er** in both texts and also with **-e** in the first of them, Ferrer i Jané (2018, 115–16) suggests that it is a DN, a proposal that would be supported by the repetition of the word in four inscriptions with high signs of religiosity. This would solve the mystery of the lead sheets from Orlell, among which there would be an earlier tablet of commercial kind, probably reflecting the deceased’s professional activity, and two religious inscriptions that were written later, perhaps in connection with the funerary ritual. The different function of the latter lead plaques could also explain why they were wrapped up in strips of fabric before being deposited, maybe as part of the same ritual. Some authors have actually noticed certain aspects in common with the Orphic ritual, although it would be difficult to prove the celebration of such practices at Orlell (J. de Hoz 2011, 421).

411. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH CS.21.08

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 87 × 73 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 396); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Two texts. A is inscribed in *pagina* format and occupies almost all the surface. Letters: 5–12 mm. Three-dot interpuncts. B is written on the left lower corner and could be the remains of an erased inscription, as Untermann wonders. Letters: 4 mm.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern (A) and dual south-eastern (B) Iberian script. Text A goes from left to right, whereas text B could either be in left-to-right or right-to-left writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Text A

izkeniuzka a II
kebelzilun[.]eiku
baitezi : abar̄z+r̄iu
barztintike+iu
5 **zozinbelzka : o III**
kebelzilunin

Text B

digo

B. **boti** uel **koti** Untermann; fort. **godi**.

Fletcher 1988, Orley x (ph., pl. i); *MLH* III F.9.8 (dr.).

412. Incertum.

BDH CS.21.09

Vall d'Uixó, Museu Arqueològic Municipal (*non uidi*).

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

[---]inti+ : iušt̄ī : arebin++[---]
[---]kar++anar̄zabarn+ḃ̄iteroketo+[---]
[---]lekutaanauki+++r̄
[---]usekieztiro+tin

Oliver *et al.* 1982–3, 244–7 (dr., fig. 1; ph.).

VALENCIA

Provenance unknown

413. Incertum.

BDH SP.01.01

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Barcelona, private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Inscribed on both sides. Vertical separators.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

Side A

ḡḡbatir | itirḡkanker^[-c.3-]+++++

ń | baika [| ?] **bilozebań | boioi | baide**⁺

Side B

z^[-c.5-]**r | baidezgi | bilozebań | boioi** [| ?] **balazaika** |

B. 1 **balezaika** Velaza.

Velaza 2004a, 252–7 (ph., fig. 1–2; dr., fig. 3); 2004c, 93–9 (ph.; dr.); Moncunill 2007, 436–7, 452.

Cf. Rodríguez Ramos 2014, 98–9.

414. Incertum.

BDH SP.01.02

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Barcelona, private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Inscribed on both sides. Vertical separators.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

Side A

^[-c.4/5-]**deibalezaika | urdieiur | ur**⁺ⁱ

Side B

^[-?-]**aiugi | zetibioz | baidezgi | zal**^[-c.2/3-]**tire | de**

^[-?-]**il**^[-c.2/3-]**e+ | barkabiozbaide**^[-c.2/3-]**ilorze**

Velaza 2004a, 257–9 (ph., fig. 4–5; dr., fig. 6); 2004c, 99–102 (ph.; dr.); Moncunill 2007, 436–7, 452.
Cf. Rodríguez Ramos 2014, 98–9.

415. Incertum.

BDH T.00.03

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection, Barcelona (*non uidi*).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

[---]rzkait̄o[---]

[---]+zilunini! [---]

[---]b̄egerđinirika[---]

Velaza 1994, 23–8 (ph., fig. 9–10; dr., fig. 11); Moncunill 2007, 404, 445.
Cf. Velaza 1996, 318 § 1.8.

416. Incertum.

BDH SP.01.03

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It shows traces of having been folded twice as a quarto. 80 × 67 × ? mm (Silgo and Fletcher 1993, 90); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *pagina* format. Letters: dimensions unknown. No punctuation.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

belortin

besostur

inkisu

ker+torte

5 +++r

Fletcher and Silgo 1993 (dr.; ph.); Moncunill 2007, 427, 447.

417. Incertum.

BDH SP.01.06

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. (20) × (25) × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 358); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 8 mm. Three-dot interpunct.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

[---]tazb̄jn : [---]

[---]tial̄t̄u[---]

1]tazb̄jn : [Untermann;]tazan[Fletcher || 2]tial̄t̄u[Untermann, Fletcher;]tiāstu[Fletcher.

Fletcher 1982, 254–5 (dr., fig. 2; ph., pl. 1.2); *MLH* III F.0.2 (dr.).

EL RABOSERO (Torres Torres)

418. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH V.04.29

The exact find-spot of this tablet is unknown, but it comes probably from the necropolis at El Rabosero (Ferrer i Jané 2019c, 5–6).

Sagunt, Vela collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 25 × 112 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. One- or three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–250.

βαναρ̄ : γ'ι[-c.2-]διλαι : σικιδακοισιηυ

ιγ : ιλυρ̄αργιρην V· γ[.]σηρ̄ : κη : ραρ̄ · ιγ ·

υρ̄ιρ̄ : υρκαβολοι ·V· ηρυτ : βηταλδι

αυτιγι

1 βαναρ̄γ'ι[edd.; βαναρ̄γ̄ti Pérez Vilatela; βαναρ̄γι[Untermann; βαναρ̄γ+[Correa |]διλαι edd., Untermann, Correa;]λαι Pérez Vilatela || 2 -ην υ.γ σηρ̄κη edd. (-κη om. Untermann); -ην υγ σηρ̄κη Pérez Vilatela (1991); -ηνυγ σηρ̄κη Pérez Vilatela (1995); -ηνυγ+σηρ̄κη Correa | ραρ̄ ιλ edd.; ραριγ Pérez Vilatela (1991); ραριγ Pérez Vilatela (1995); ραρ̄ : ιγ : Untermann; ραριγ : Correa || 3 υρκαβολοισηρυτ edd., Pérez Vilatela, Correa; υρκαβολοι : υ : ηρυτ Untermann.

Fletcher and Silgo 1991 (dr.; ph.); *Zamanillo 1991, 10–11 (dr.); Pérez Vilatela 1991; 1995 (dr., fig. 1); Untermann 1996, 101, F.11.34; Moncunill 2007, 427, 447; Correa 2008, no. 2.

Cf. Pérez Vilatela 1993; Velaza 1996, 313 (dr., fig. 1); Rodríguez Ramos 2014, 98; Ferrer i Jané 2019c, 5–6.

SAGVNTVM (Sagunt)

419. Incertum.

BDH V.04.61

Found during archaeological excavations in the ancient harbour of Saguntum (Grau Vell), in a level with materials dating from between the late fifth and the early fourth centuries.

Sagunt, Museu Arqueològic de Sagunt (inv. no. GV 02/2065-265; *non uidi*).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

425–375 (context).

Text A

iunz[~~ti~~---]-

goḳe : **kutur**[---]

zikuzi[---]

kan+dide[---]

5 ++**uni**[---]

Text B

undigor[---]

+**golki**+ [---]

telune[---]

A. 1 **iutiki**[Aranegui; **iunti**[Ballester; **iunz**[Velaza; **iunz**[~~ti~~ scripsi || 2 **koba**(n?) Aranegui; **koke** Ballester; **goke** Velaza | **kuuke**[Aranegui; **kutur**[Ballester, Velaza || 3 **zikukiike**[Aranegui; **ziku+ike**[Ballester; **zikuzi**[Velaza || 4 **kanunbake**[Aranegui; **kan+ti**+ [Ballester; **kan+dide**[Velaza || 5 **erunba**[Aranegui; **+uni**+ [Ballester; **++uni**[Velaza.

B. 1 **untokote**[Aranegui; **untikote**[Ballester; **undigor**[Velaza || 2 **kukonnn**[Aranegui; **+kolki**[Ballester; **+golki**+ [Velaza || 3 **tenunnn**[Aranegui; **tenun**+ [Ballester; **telune**[Velaza.

Aranegui 2004, 76–8 (ph., fig. 2.6; dr.); Ballester 2006; Velaza 2008, no. 3 (ph., fig. 3); J. de Hoz 2011a, 211, 214.

Cf. Aranegui and Vives-Ferrándiz 2006, 99 (ph., fig. 10); Álvarez and Vives-Ferrándiz 2011, 187–8; Bonet 2013, 388, 396; Albelda 2015, 93–4 (ph., fig. 9); Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2014–16, 135.

420. Incertum.

BDH V.04.28

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, the only preserved part of which is a corner. 24 × 36 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 424); ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis. Two texts. Letters: 4–5 (A); 5–6 (B) mm. Three- (A) and two-dot (B) interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200-50.

Side A

[---]+as[---]+++[---]
[---]aize : taṇban[---]
[---]rzie : botu[---]
[---]i : aiunin[---]
5 [---]aner

Side B

[---]+[---]++[---]
[---]n : borta
[---]r : banete[---]

Silgo and Fletcher 1987, 57-9, Sagunto 35 (dr.; ph.); *MLH* III F.11.31 (dr.; ph.).

Cf. Fletcher and Silgo 1987, 53.

421. Incertum.

BDH V.04.30

Found by chance among materials from the acropolis of the site.

Sagunt, Museu Arqueològic de Sagunt (inv. no. 2805; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. 29.4 × 31.3 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200-50.

Side A

[---]nikan[---]
[---]+na : tiza+[---]
[---]natuan : uri[---]
[---]irzikiki : baike[---]
5 [---]ri :

Side B

---?---
[---]ke : irtu+
[---]eikezez · biur
[--- i]unztiika

Gozalbes 1993–4 (dr.; ph.); Silgo and Gozalbes 1996–7; Velaza 2001, 642–4 § 1.4 (dr., fig. 2); Moncunill 2007, 427, 447.

For **iunztirika**, see **374** and **410**.

Lliria

422. Incertum.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Lliria, Museu Arqueològic de Lliria (inv. no. MALL-783; *non uidi*).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–175.

Side A

[---]++**lâkun**[---]

[---]+ : +[---]

Side B

[---]**lorizke**[r?] : ++**kuen**[---]

Ferrer i Jané and Escrivà 2015, 143–8 (ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 2).

CASTELLET DE BERNABÉ (Lliria)

423. Incertum.

BDH V.06.01

Found during archaeological excavations in a house.

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 4998; 24/06/2020, through glass).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Ca. 200.

bazer : **arzkotar** : **eugilu**

zukurba : **bidedean**

egarbabidiboan

Guérin and Silgo 1996; Velaza 2001, 644–5 § 1.5; Moncunill 2007, 428, 448.

Cf. Guérin 2003, 124–5 (ph., fig. 184; dr., fig. 185); Simón Cornago 2012, 269; Bonet 2013, 392 (dr., fig. 5.A); Bonet and Mata 2016, 42.

EL TOSSAL DE SANT MIQUEL (Llíria)

424–425.

These two tablets were found together, during archaeological excavations, in a house, more precisely in space no. 48.

424. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.06.07,C–D

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13408; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. Found folded once. 56 × 78 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

Side A

Text 1

[---]++*eba*

Text 2

[---]+*r* : IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII : IIIIIII

Side B

[---]+*rka* : *a* : IIIIIIIII

A1. 1]++*eba* Untermann; *om. cett.*

A2. 1]*kur* Fletcher;]*r* Untermann;]+*r* Ferrer i Jané | IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII Fletcher (1953); IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII : IIIIIIIII Fletcher (1985), Untermann.

B. 1]*rs* Fletcher (1953);]*as* Fletcher (1985);]+*aka* Untermann | : IIIIIIIIIII Fletcher; IIIIIIIII Untermann.

Ballester Tormo 1941, 434–6; 1949, 138–43 (dr., fig. 1; ph., pl. xxxix–xl); Fletcher 1953, 42 no. 1 (dr.; ph.); 1985, 16–17, Liria xciv (dr., fig. 24; ph., pl. xx.1–2); *MLH* III F.13.2,C–D (dr.; ph.); Bonet 1995, 41, 194–5, 456, 462 (dr., fig. 221.A); Ferrer i Jané 2009, 467 (dr., fig. 3); Peiró 2010, 10–16, 27–8, 30, 35, 40, 46–8, no. A (ph., fig. 4, 12 and 29; dr., fig. 13); Peiró *et al.* 2013, 32, 35–8, no. A (ph., fig. 4, 7).

Cf. Gómez-Moreno 1953, 229; Maluquer 1968, 131 fn. 239; Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134; Bonet 2013, 389.

425. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.06.07,A–B

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13409; 30/10/2020).

Rectangular tablet, slightly broken away on bottom. The sheet has suffered considerably from the action of corrosion and many signs are no longer visible. 35 × 142 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides, each one with several texts. Side A contains the rests of four inscriptions. A1 is an erased line that ran along the lower edge; A2 is written over A1; A3 is a single word in-

scribed on the upper left corner; A4 occupies the rest of the available surface. There are also two horizontal lines separating some of the texts from one another. Side B shows five inscriptions. Turning the tablet over along the horizontal axis, B1 appears on the second half of the upper edge. B3 begins at the upper left corner, but the line vanishes after nine signs. B4 starts a bit further and ends below B1. Turning the sheet upside down, B2 runs along the other edge. B5 is inscribed over it, separated from the rest of the texts by an horizontal line. Three-dot interpuncts. The tablet has a hole on the lower right corner (side A).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

Side A

Text 1

+++++++

Text 2

aite~~r~~baebazer+e~~r~~ke+te+iba++til+

Text 3

kaurubaztigi

Text 4

*kaikei~~r~~kaizu~~r~~tautinenobadil
otana~~r~~ : erebausidirtezierbanezida~~r~~
kaizu~~r~~a~~r~~bidan : zakarizkertaibadaradi*

Side B

Text 1

aba+tu+a+aku+

Text 2

*iunztirabategaitiukaitebaizYildirbitukarina~~r~~
usdalaibi : etaiz : ekati~~r~~ (vac) e*

Text 3

abardarike : iu[---]

Text 4

[---]irbarbegoâkuadebagis

Text 5

abarsej : zo~~r~~ze : e~~r~~diketo~~r~~ : lâuker~~d~~itor

A2. 1 *anai~~r~~ebazarkai~~r~~i* [Gómez-Moreno (1949)]; *a~~r~~baebazerba* [Fletcher]; *eite~~r~~baebazeriere* [Gómez-Moreno (1953)]; *baebazerban*[---] Maluquer; *aite~~r~~baebazer+e~~r~~ke+te+iba++til+* Untermann.

A3. 1 *iturubaztin* Gómez-Moreno (1949); *ta*[---]*u*[---]*uztin* Fletcher (1953); *taurubaztiki* Gómez-Moreno (1953); *takeuuztin* Maluquer; *tauuztin* Fletcher (1985); *kaurubaztiki* Untermann.

A4. 1 **kairi:be** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **keirbair** Fletcher, Maluquer; **nikeir** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **kaikeir** Untermann; post A3 praeb. Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer | **kaiz:kaɾbolkun** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **kaizkaɾbobatin** Fletcher, Maluquer; **kaizkaɾboutin** Gómez-Moreno (1953), Untermann; **kaizuɾtautin** Ferrer i Jané (2005) | **en** Gómez-Moreno (1949), Fletcher, Untermann; **e** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **eban** Maluquer | **obatil** Untermann; om. Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer || 2 **obonaɾ** Gómez-Moreno, Untermann; **obonYɾ** Fletcher; **obnYɾ** Maluquer; **otanaɾ** Moncunill (2007) | **erebaus** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer, Untermann | **itir** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer; **itir** Untermann | **tez:ier** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **tas[---]er** Fletcher (1953); **teier** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **tazier** Maluquer; **ta[---]ier** Fletcher (1985); **teɟier** Untermann | **ane:iYa** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **ene[---]iYati** Fletcher (1953); **enenal** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **eneiYɾti** Maluquer; **enenYati** Fletcher (1985); **banezitaɾ** Untermann || 3 **kaokiur** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **kaikiur** Fletcher (1953); **kanzur** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **kaizur** Maluquer, Fletcher (1985), Untermann | **arkatan** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **arketan** Fletcher, Maluquer; **kekatan** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **arbitan** Untermann; **arbidan** Ferrer i Jané (2005) | **zakaɾizker** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer, Untermann | **beikarati** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **boiYtarati** Fletcher, Maluquer; **boibatarati** Gómez-Moreno (1953), Untermann; **taibatarati** Moncunill (2007).

B1. 1 **irairtu++ikun** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **ir[---]arkua** Fletcher; **tukoarkun** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **ir[---]arbakue** Maluquer; **aba+tu+a+aku+** Untermann; post B3 praeb. Gómez-Moreno (1949), Fletcher, Maluquer.

B2. 1 **iulzaturazoutizukaite** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **iulzaturazoutizakaite** Fletcher; **iulzaturaYteutitokaite** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **iulztuɾetekatizkanitez** Maluquer; **iunztirabatekaitiukaite** Untermann | **izYiltir** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **iziltir** Fletcher; **baizYiltir** Gómez-Moreno (1953), Untermann (uel **baize-**); **baniltir** Maluquer | **bitekarine** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **bitukarine** Fletcher; **bitukarin** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **bitukariu** Maluquer; **bitukarinaɾ** Untermann || 2 **ustalaibi** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer, Untermann | **eboiz** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer, Untermann | **kekatiɾ** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Maluquer; **: ekatiɾ** Untermann | **e** Gómez-Moreno (1953), Fletcher, ad fin. B4 praeb. Untermann; om. Maluquer.

B3. 1 **abartarike** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher, Untermann; **abartaɾike** Maluquer; **abardar-** Ferrer i Jané (2005) | **iu** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher (1953), Untermann; **in** Maluquer; **iu[nztiɾ]** Fletcher (1985).

B4. 1 **irabar** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **irbar** Untermann | **bokokakubirbakis** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **-bitebakis** Fletcher; **bokoékubirakis** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **bokoekubitebakiz** Maluquer; **bekoekuatebakiz** Untermann.

B5. 1 **abarien** Gómez-Moreno, Fletcher (1985), Ferrer i Jané (Ferrer i Jané and Giral 2007, 88); **abarnen** Fletcher (1953); **abarzaena** Maluquer; **abarsen** Untermann; **abarsei** Ferrer i Jané (2009) | **ateaze** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **eteazeto** Fletcher; **zoaze** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **zoɾze** Maluquer, Untermann, Ferrer i Jané (2009) | **etetiketoa** Gómez-Moreno (1949); **ertiketoa** Tovar; **ekatiketoa** Fletcher; **eatiketoa** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **tokeatiɾto** Maluquer; **ertiketor** Untermann; **erdiketor** Ferrer i Jané (2009) | **bekaukeatitoka** Gómez-Moreno (1949), Tovar (uel **-titol**); **lkaukeatitoka** Fletcher (1953); **léukeatitoka** Gómez-Moreno (1953); **léukertitoka** Beltrán; **ilkeuteɾtitoka** Maluquer; **leukaiekeatitoka** Fletcher (1985); **bitauketitor/e** Untermann; **láukerditoɾ** Ferrer i Jané (2009).

Ballester Tormo 1941, 434–6; 1949, 138–43 (dr., fig. 2; ph., pl. xxxix and xli); Gómez-Moreno 1949b, no. 74 (partial dr.); Fletcher 1953, 42–4 no. 2 (dr.; ph.); Gómez-Moreno 1953 (dr., fig. 1–4) [= HAE 4–5, 478]; Maluquer 1968, 131 no. 227 (dr.; ph., pl. ii); Fletcher 1985a, 17, Liria xcv (dr., fig. 25; ph., pl. xx.3–4); MLH III F.13.2,A–B (dr.; ph.); Bonet 1995, 41, 194–5, 456, 462 (dr., fig. 221.B; ph., pl. xxvii); Ferrer i Jané 2009, 466–9 (partial dr. of side B, fig. 2); Peiró 2010, 10–15, 17, 28–30, 32–3, 35–6, 43, 45–8, no. B (dr., fig. 2 and 6; ph., fig. 4–5, 14, 30–2 and 35–6); Peiró *et al.* 2013, 32, 35–8, no. B (dr., fig. 1; ph., fig. 1, 4–5, 8 and 10–11).

Cf. Schulten 1955, 129 = 1959, 189; Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134; Ferrer i Jané 2005; Bonet 2013, 389; Sabaté 2016, 49 § 9.

Casinos

426. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.02.02

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Llíria, Museu Arqueològic de Llíria (inv. no. MALL.780; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 27 × 53 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in transversa charta format.

Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

Side A

aituzinḡa : a IIIIII : [-?-]

abarḡerez : ereil

seiar : bi

Side B

iter : takan : [-?-]

ḡiḡbibeibin

a I : o I : ki I

Ferrer i Jané and Escrivà 2014.

Cf. Sabaté 2016, 48–9 § 8.

LA MAZORRA (Utiel)

427. Label?

BDH V.08.01

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. 30 × 40 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on one side.

It bears a hole on the left edge.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

Text A

kaili[---]

Text B

baize+**[---]**

onoz**[---]**

A. 1 **kaili**[Moncunill; **kai**[Fletcher.

B. 1 **baize**+**[Moncunill; **kaizen**[uel **baizen**[Fletcher.**

Fletcher 1982b, 252-4 (dr., fig. 1; ph., pl. 1.1); Moncunill 2007, 430, 448, F.27.1.

LOS VILLARES (Caudete de las Fuentes)

428. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.07.01

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13411; *non uidi*).

Almost square tablet, complete except for one corner. 78 × 104 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 515); ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 4-6 (A, except for the last signs in l. 2: 8-10); 5-8 (B) mm. Two- or three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225-175.

Side A

bilozlundesali⊗**[---]**

eka ∶ **ka** IIIIIIIIII **e** Λ **e**⊗**de**⊗**[⊗ ---]**

ba ∶ **salit**⊗**tazida** ∶ **salitaz****[---]**-

nkantobante ∶ **inbeletene****[---]**

5 **itaekandede** ∶ **salit**⊗**ka** IIIIIIIIII ∶ **[---]**-

dibandeba ∶ **salitaz** ∶ **etenbiloz****[---]**-

sdentizde ∶ **arabaki** ∶ **bobaidinba**

kanekasali⊗ ∶ **ka** IIIIIIIIII

ba ∶ **iuntibiloze**

Side B

[--- bobai]**dinba** ∶ **bare**⊗ ∶ **salit**⊗

[---]ida ∶ **salitaz** ∶ **ederai**

[---]+arakare⊗ ∶ **bobaidinba**

[---]it⊗ ∶ **tundibarde** ∶ **bobaidinba**

5 **[---]** ∶ **salit**⊗ **ka** IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII ∶

Fletcher 1978, 201–8, Villares v (dr.; ph., pl. III–IV); Fletcher 1985a, 19 (dr., fig. 27; ph., pl. XXII–XXIII); *MLH* III F.17.1 (ph.; dr.); Orduña 2006, 366–73.
Cf. Guadán 1979, 19 (dr., pl. II); 1980, 36, 56–7, 78.

429. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.07.02

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de Valencia (inv. no. 13412; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. 32 × 107 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 518); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 4–5 (A); 5–7 (B) mm. Three- to four-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

Side A

*zakaradinde : iusdir̄ : barbinke : bandagon : adu+[---]-
daradi : uldidar̄ : zedalikean : tesibideruka++[---]
basuikan : bakaraYi : zekebiterozan : susu+[---]-
z : adun : bitirebabosin : ineYugi : kidibabirbede*

Side B

betuginede : iusdir̄ : kuturde

B. **aturte** Untermann; **kuturde** Ferrer i Jané (per litt.). Untermann alterum textum legit, sed litterae incertae sunt: **bou**.

Fletcher 1985, 19 (dr., fig. 28; ph., pl. XXIV); *MLH* III F.17.2 (ph.; dr.); Orduña 2006, 374–9.
Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2005.

430. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH V.07.03

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13413; 30/10/2020).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at left, right, and bottom. 25 × (21) × 0.5 mm; 2 g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 5–8 (A); 3–8 (B) mm. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

Side A

[---] *iustir̄* [---]
[---] *ike* : *uzke* [---]

Side B

[---] *ba?* *rbinke* : *u* [---]
[---] *nke* : *uzkei* [---]

[---]tor : Π[---]

[---]ebidu+[---]

Fletcher 1981b, Villares VII (dr., fig. 1-2; ph., pl. I-II); 1985, 19 (dr., fig. 29.1; ph., pl. xxv); *MLH* III F.17.3 (ph.; dr.).

TOS PELAT (Moncada)

431-432. Abecedaria.

The following two tablets were found on 1 September 2003, during archaeological excavations, in space 3 of House 1.

Cf. Velaza 2014b, 162.

431. Abecedarium.

BDH V.21.01

Moncada, Museu Municipal (without inv. no.; 30/10/2020).

Tablet in the form of a bull skin. 49–82 × 86 × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides along the upper and lower edges. Letters: 6–9 (A 1); 4–9 (A 2) mm.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

400–350.

Side A

Text 1

[---]tu[.]++áakí+[.]++ítidió[---]

Text 2

[---]++bol

Side B

Text a1

[---]kigiúutodo[-c.3- ---]

Text a2

[---]rřkigiúutodo+[-c.2- ---]

Text b1

[---]++ga++tiditadedeékugu[---]

Text b2

[---]++datatedeétudukugu[---]

Burriel *et al.* 2011 (ph., fig. 7–11, 13–15 and 17; dr., fig. 12); Ferrer i Jané 2013d, 449–51 (dr., fig. 5–6; ph., fig. 6); 2014c, 241–3, 245 (dr., fig. 9); Sabaté 2016, 49 § 10; Ferrer i Jané 2018d, 183–4, 189–90 (dr., fig. 2).

Cf. Peiró 2010, 31 no. 20; Velaza 2012, 161 (dr., fig. 18); Bonet 2013, 388, 396–7 (dr., fig. 1); Ferrer i Jané 2013e, 11; 2014b, 12–13.

432. Abecedarium.

BDH V.21.02

Moncada, Museu Municipal (without inv. no.; 30/10/2020).

Fragment of a tablet in the form of a bull skin. 61–77 × (63) × 0.5 mm; 7.5 g. Letters: 11–13 (A); 6–10 (B) mm.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

400–350.

Side A

[---]nóokogo+[---]

Side B

[---]tadakogóoke++[---]

See no. 431.

LA CARÈNCIA (Torís)

433–435.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery of the following three tablets are unknown.

433. Private letter.

BDH V.14.02

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 23831; 30/10/2020).

Rectangular tablet. It bears traces of having been folded in seven layers; now broken into seven joining fragments. 41 × 134 × 1 mm; 23 g. Inscribed on both sides, with two texts on the reverse (side A) and one on the obverse (side B). A1 is what remains of a previous, erased inscription. Letters: 5–7 mm. A2 consists of just one name, on which see below. Letters: 3–5 mm. B was the main text when the tablet was last used; the first line runs along three of the edges, while the other two are regularly inscribed. Letters: 3–7 mm.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

Side A

Text 1

[---]u[---]i[---]
[---]++[-c.3-]kilzte+++[,]satira[---]
[---]de[-c.2-]sileko+l+golaterta[---]
[---]ti : ikorizker : ko[---]

Text 2

balkešira

Side B

**balkešire : anabedi : iustiꝛ : bele[z] : kebelezekezai : azkererdiꝛ : [a]reka : gotua-
derokegon**
ikorbis : al+rei : ordi+ra+
kalaneia : azugin

B. 1 **iusdiꝛ** Ferrer i Jané (2016, 21).

Velaza 2013a, 540–3, La Carència 1 (ph., fig. 1–2; dr., fig. 3–4); 2013b, 231–4 (ph., fig. 11.1–2; dr., fig. 11.3–4); Sabaté 2016, 49–50 § 11.1 (dr., fig. 6–7); Correa 2018, no. 17.

Cf. Simkin 2017, 223–4.

434. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.14.03

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 23829; 30/10/2020).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right, top and bottom, possibly complete at the left. Found folded once along the horizontal axis. 38 × (46) × 1.5 mm; 30 g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 5–10 mm. Two-dot interpuncts. On the left half of the fragment there are four thin vertical lines whose function remains unknown.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–150.

[---]+[---]-
ir ∶ **a** IIIIIIII[---]
takebe ∶ **kan**[--- s]-
alir ∶ **ikaku**[---]
5 **bantala** ∶ ++[---]

Velaza 2013a, 543–4, La Carència 2 (ph., fig. 5; dr., fig. 6); 2013b, 234 (ph., fig. 11.5; dr., fig. 11.6).

Cf. Sabaté 2016, 50 § 11.2.

Although the inscription is incomplete, the metrological expression in l. 2, **a** IIIIIIII[---], and the possible restoration of the word **salix** between ll. 3–4 clearly point to a text of an economic nature. The number of strokes after the measurement unit **a**, nine, is one of the highest attested on Iberian lead tablets.

435. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.14.04

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 23830; 30/10/2020).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both sides, top, and bottom. It bears traces of having been folded; now broken into six main joining fragments and several minuscule pieces. 44 × 26 + 32 + 34 + 35 + 25 + 15 (= 167) × 1 mm; 57 g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 5–6 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

150–50 (letter forms).

 [---]+leurate[---]ire[---]+i[.].i[---]
 [---]+ : tieibir : kibatazal[-c.2-]ortinberi[---]
 [---]tizbazirarebe : tieibir : salix : z[---]
 [---]za : tilauti[.]e : Yke[-c.2-]anbe[.]+[.].n[---]

Velaza 2013a, 544–5, La Carència 3 (ph., fig. 7; dr., fig. 8); 2013b, 235 (ph., fig. 11.7; dr., fig. 11.8).
 Cf. Sabaté 2016, 50 § 11.3.

PICO DE LOS AJOS (Yátova)

436–438. Inscriptions concerning economic activities.

The three next tablets were found together, by chance, in 1979.

436. Inscriptions concerning economic activities.

BDH V.13.01

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13416; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet with rounded corners. 105 × 188 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 528); ? g. Inscribed on both sides, each of them reused to write several texts. Side A contains three inscriptions. Text 1 is the oldest one, slightly erased but still visible, written on the upper half of the tablet. One-dot interpuncts. Separated by a horizontal line comes text 2, inscribed on bottom. Letters of 1–2: dimensions not given. Text 3 is written over text 1. Letters: 7–10 mm.

Two-dot interpuncts. Side B was inscribed twice, although there are only a few signs left of the older text. Letters of the more recent one: 5–9 mm. One-dot interpunct.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

150–50 (letter forms).

Side A

Text 1

kalie ◦ unibarkaike ◦ karezsalir
neitika ◦ soꝛosalir ◦ e I ◦ kitasal-
ir ◦ e I ◦ soꝛoꝛberir ◦ e III ◦ eberar ◦ kaiti
naizetini ◦ II ◦ keꝛteꝛYi ◦ setinkiteꝛteꝛ
5 bieikate ◦ neieka ◦ karezen ◦ ISI ◦ VI ◦ kaureka ◦ kar-
ezenanen ◦ salir ◦ V III ◦ ortinarzka
santoloi ◦ uarezeka ◦ nekitinen ◦ sal-
ir ◦ V- ◦ zanizar ◦ eure

Text 2

salir ◦ labeizir ◦ kebelkaira ◦ kiteiboꝛz ◦ kul-
esbelaurte ◦ boꝛariku ◦ ezazira ◦ etare
ertiketorkalisali ◦ bale ◦ V- ◦ ortine
[---]i+ibelaur
5 [---]+[---]
---?---

Text 3

labeiziltunir ◦ abirkakie-
nir ◦ koꝛoiekeꝛz ◦ terkekinertin-
iku ◦ kaunizte ◦ anbosiltunu
baizeltunu ◦ te ◦ ukalkebarz ◦ belaikeberta-
5 ze ◦ kaliskaze ◦ ebereike ◦ erkunin+-
rezkinake ◦ uri ◦ erkubete ◦ Yirkinu-
re

Side B

Text 1

Text 2

kekulesbelaurte ◦ zatira
laurbertontebitarzte ◦ ezatiran ◦
koꝛtiasalir ◦ tiaiteku ◦ zelkizozinkaz-

teezan ° VI ° bekonkine ° areza ° basir ° areka
 5 iran ° lakeisei ° bieikate ° uztarike ° la-
 zur ° atulakeibor̄z ° lazira ° lau-
 rber̄tonar̄

A2. 2 ezazikua Untermann.

Fletcher 1980, 47–66, PA II (dr., fig. 6–7; ph., pl. IV–V); 1985, 21 (dr., fig. 32–3; ph., pl. XXVIII–XXIX); *MLH* III F.20.1 (ph.; dr.); Orduña 2006, 380–96; Ferrer i Jané forth. b (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Guadán 1980, 33, 43, 50, 54, 62, 70, 72–3, 76; Peiró 2010, 31 no. 1, 44, 47 (partial ph., fig. 55); Peiró *et al.* 2013, 30 (partial ph., fig. 2).

437. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.13.02

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13416; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet with rounded corners, broken away at the right (side A), the lost part being probably as large as the extant one. 138 × (111) × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 537); ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. The older texts have been almost completely erased and are illegible. Letters: 6–10 (A); 4–8 (B) mm. One-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

150–50 (letter forms).

Side A

Text 1

Text 2

bertekerar̄iku[---]
 kalir̄bitar̄zteti+[---]
 laurber̄tonar̄ ° LI[---]
 keltibeleskakutituku[---]
 5 lu ° n ° basir̄ ° kuru+[---]
 r̄ ° bale ° L Π IIIII
 laurber̄tonar̄ikutitu[---]
 sor̄lakuYiuner̄i[---]
 ber̄ter̄ ° keltibeleskaz[---]
 10 anater̄ter̄ ° balelau+[---]
 ir̄ ° kalsozer̄er̄ ° i[---]
 ++r̄kalira

Side B

Text 1

Text 2

[---]ilurka ° ki ° II ° e IIIII
[---]ka ° V ° IIIV- ° bekonteke
[---]le ° iluntoꝛka °
[---]ka ° V- ° bale ° eteitor
[---]inka ° e IIIII ° arkizozinka
[---]kizinka ° balkeniuzka °
[---]kakutiaitetu ° V-e IIII
[---]rtibanben ° saltirzte
[---·]lakeisei ° tautinko ° +s ° +
[---]rtiku ° sar ° tabaiben ° V-e
[---]nkoka ° akar̄isaliꝛ ° VLI
[--- kel]tibeleska ° akar̄isaliꝛ VII
balketas

Fletcher 1980, 67–85, PA III (dr., fig. 8–9; ph., pl. VI–VII); J. de Hoz 1981, 483–6; Fletcher 1985a, 21–2 (dr., fig. 34–5; ph., pl. xxx); *MLH* III F.20.2 (ph.; dr.); Orduña 2006, 397–405.

Cf. Guadán 1980, 34–5, 43, 50, 54–5, 58, 60–1, 63–5, 70–3, 76–7.

438. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.13.03

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13414; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 100 × 198 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 543); ? g. Inscribed twice on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. The reading of the older text on each side is very doubtful and would require a restoration process that took away the patina on the tablet; I offer here Untermann's transcription of these inscriptions, with slight changes regarding not the reading of the signs but the distribution of the lines, which is problematic. Text 1 on side A consists of at least twelve extant lines. Letters: 3–5 mm. Two-dot interpuncts. Text 2 is written over it. Letters: 6–14 mm. One-dot interpunct. Guidelines. Text 3 runs along the upper edge but in another direction, so it can only be read if the tablet is turned upside down. Letters: 7–10 mm. Three-dot interpunct. Text 1 on side B appears to be compounded of eleven lines. Letters: 4–6 mm. One- or two-dot interpuncts. Text 2 is inscribed over it. Letters: 5–7 mm. One-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

150–50 (letter forms).

Side A

Text 1

---?---

[---]korkoanetabebertizutanbi~~r~~tebi~~r~~
[---]nebetu[---]bizatialateabateki~~r~~
[---]unterkazu~~r~~izkebekotue[.]nkeru
esozi[---]zterzituotez~~n~~arar ∶ keltibeles

5 [---]belzozin ∶ Λ

[---]nitekazu~~r~~ti~~r~~ ∶ keltibelesite
[---]atuabe[---]na ∶ i+be+zker~~e~~keirbasabe[...]~~n~~ti[---]
[---]irbal[---]abarti~~r~~ ∶ tezkebaitez ∶ naura ∶ leizkarza
[---]ailti[---]ibar ∶ barkatar~~r~~ ∶ ortin ∶ unikater

10 [---]za[---]kel]tibeles ∶ arkizozin ∶ tautinta~~r~~ban

[---]izker[---]
eteiltur[---]
[---]kazbi[.]+tonetiaitebensali~~r~~ ∶ n
[---]kabazo[.]is

---?---

Text 2

[---]sanikokaku ∘ +latuneitin ∘ tatuten
[---]ΠI- ∘ kaurban ∘ VL ∘ to~~r~~etin ∘ VL ∘ bale ∘ lelaure
[---]ti ∘ n ∘ VLΠI saliu~~n~~iba~~r~~z ∘ erkirz ∘ iata
[---]iriterka ∘ V ∘ kueaile ∘ ke ∘ ILΠ

Text 3

laurbertonte ∶ arz[.]+[.]retie

Side B

Text 1

[---]kel]tibelesteloki~~r~~ ∶ basur ∶ ereko
tuse~~r~~tietakatorsei[...]~~k~~ite[---]raresaliner~~r~~
r ∘ basirer~~r~~ter[.]i~~r~~la[.....]iket~~r~~[.]kairzba
V Π Y atete[.]ur ∘ keltibelesite[.]ribaz[...]~~t~~e ∶ basta
5 ter[.]bal[...]~~t~~e[.....]alate ∘ [.]ki[.]etiselekar ∘ taban
[.]~~r~~okila[.]ala ∘ keltibelesla alatei[---]
aurtulokin[.....]alatezutankebiur[.....]nu
tuensusunzui~~r~~

beiki~~r~~[...]~~r~~alate ∘ keltibelesite ∘ basur

10 barikortarikortaztenabaitikoreba ∘ orto~~r~~ ∘ V ∘ C ∘ n[...]~~k~~e

ke ° keltibeleste

Text 2

baizeltunkaku+kuaitekun[---]

azarunki ° e IIII

ultitarebasir ° enbetirabekuniuerku[---]

Λ ° IIII ° baizeltunebasiren nΛ ° IIII

5 basur̄bisiza ° II

Fletcher 1980, 9–45, PA I (dr., fig. 2–5; ph., pl. II–III); 1985, 20–1 (dr., fig. 30–1; ph., pl. XXVI–XXVII); *MLH* III F.20.3 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Guadán 1980, 32, 43, 50, 53–5, 59, 61–4, 70–3, 75.

439. Incertum.

BDH V.13.04

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Irregular tablet, somehow hexagonal. 96 × 100 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 550); ? g. Inscribed twice on one side, although the older text is barely visible and not even a single letter can be read with certainty. Letters (B): 6–10 mm.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Text A

[-----]

Text B

bankustin tetin-

aŕYi

Fletcher 1982b, 256–7, Pico de los Ajos v (dr., fig. 4; ph., pl. II); *MLH* III F.20.4.

CERRO LUCENA (Enguera)

440. List of names.

BDH V.16.01

The exact find-spot is unknown.

Enguera, Museo Arqueológico Municipal de Enguera (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. 170 × 45 × 10 mm (Untermann 1990b, 552); ? g. Inscribed on both sides, turned over along the horizontal axis. The text on side A runs along the upper edge. Letters: 4 mm. The inscription on side B is delimited by an incised rectangle (70 × 35 mm), located at

the upper left corner. Letters: 4–6 mm. Two-dot interpuncts. The tablet has a hole (ø 2 mm) on the centre of one of the short edges.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (letter forms).

Side A

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
baizetatie

Side B

bekoniltun ∶
zoribeiz ∶
urkarailur ∶
tueitikeiltun ∶
5 **ikorizker** ∶
otoiltir ∶
zelkizker ∶
otokeiltir ∶
izkeiltun ∶
10 **zelkiYiltun** ∶

Fletcher 1984 (dr., fig. 1; ph., pl. 1–II); *MLH* III F.20.1 (ph.; dr.); Untermann 2001, 622 § 8.2.

Gandia

441. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH V.20.01

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Gandia, Museu Arqueològic de Gandia (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. 30 × 115 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

sanoz ∶ **zeltarz** ∶ **anbaiar** ∶ **elitarz** ∶ **atu**[---]
iza[.?]l**ti a** III

Fletcher and Silgo 1992–3 (dr.; ph.); Untermann 1996, 101, G.20.1; Moncunill 2007, 432, 449.
Cf. Velaza 1996, 315.

EL CASTELLAR DE MECA (Ayora)

442. Incertum.

BDH V.15.02

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Utiel, Museo Municipal ‘Casa Alamanzón’ (*non uidi*).

Fragment of a rectangular script. 21 × 25 × 0.1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

Iberian. South-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

[---]bekon[---]

Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2015, 166–9 (dr. and ph., fig. 4).

LA COVALTA (Albaida)

443. Incertum.

BDH V.19.01

Found in 1914–18, during archaeological excavations.

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13418; 30/10/2020).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 34 × (43) × 1 mm; 13 g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 6–8 mm. Vertical separators. Guidelines.

Iberian. South-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left (A) and left-to-right (B) writing.

400–200.

Side A

[---]az | arbeilus[---]

[---]z+ | ikonbelaraz[---]

[---]ki+ | kas+ber |

Side B

[---]s | ar | ta[---]

[---]kobin++z+

[---]+tiz++

A. ante u. 1 signa leg. aliq. edd.: [---]nozata[.] Gómez-Moreno; [---]ezata Maluquer || 1 **bakeaeilona** Fletcher (1953); **azbaareilona** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer; **abalaeilona** Fletcher (1985);]az | **arbeilus**[uel -luna[Unter-
 mann || 2 **eebaikonelbaale** Fletcher (1953); **azebaikonelaraz** Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer; **baebaikonel-
 baale** Fletcher (1985); z+ | **ikonbe** | **araz**[uel **ikonbelaraz**[Unter- || 3 **barbakanieaba** Fletcher; **telkan-
 ies** Gómez-Moreno;]**batelkanies**[Maluquer; **barbakanYerba** Fletcher (1985);]++ | **kas++r** | uel **tus++r** Unter-
 mann.

B. 1 **tabaru**[---]s Fletcher (1953);]**tanetina**[Gómez-Moreno;]**tabaYeos** Maluquer;]**tabaros**[Fletcher (1985);]s
 | ar | ta[Unter- || 2]**ke**[---]**talbo**[Fletcher; **etuikuzonubo** Gómez-Moreno; **enizaltubo**[Maluquer;
]**kobin++z**+ Unter- || 3]+**tiz++** Unter-; om. Fletcher, Gómez-Moreno, Maluquer.

Fletcher 1953, 49–50 (dr.; ph.) [= HAE 4–5, 644]; Gómez-Moreno 1962, 59–60 no. XLIX (dr.); Maluquer 1968, 132 no.
 230; Llobregat 1972, 119–20 no. 5 (dr., fig. 40–1); Fletcher 1985a, 23 no. 10 (dr., fig. 29.2; ph., pl. xxxvii.1); *MLH* III G.6.1
 (ph.; dr.); Torija 2016, 351–6, 371–6 (ph.).

Cf. Schmoll 1966, 196; Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134; Elayi and Rosser 2003, 165, 173; Ferrer i Jané 2010a.

LA BASTIDA DE LES ALCUSSES (Moixent)

444. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH V.17.02

Found on 28 July 1928, during archaeological excavations, in a house (space 48).

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13417; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found rolled up. 40 × 180 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 589); ? g. Inscribed on
 both sides between guidelines. The external one shows the end of two lines of a previous text
 (A1), written before the tablet was cut into its current size. Letters: 4–5 mm. Three-dot inter-
 puncts. Text A2 can only be read turning the tablet upside down and is inscribed in *transversa
 charta* format. Letters: 5–7 mm. Vertical separators, to which three or four dots have been
 added. The internal side contains a single text, written in *transversa charta* format as well. Let-
 ters: 5–10 mm. The dots following some sequences, the number of which is indicated in paren-
 theses, does not appear to be interpuncts but numerals. Except for **bersirka a o** (3) **ki** (1)
 (l. 2), the rest of this text has been crossed out, something which is also found on the tablet
 from Coimbra del Barranco Ancho (461).

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

400–300.

Side A

Text 1

[---]skili~~r~~ : uduta : basir~~t~~arakar :

[---]n~~↯~~

Side B

ebaꞥkoꞥaꞥ

s+tarlabitan | kosbidertuan | koikaꞥzkitur

Fletcher and Bonet 1991–2, Bastida vi (ph., pl. i; dr., fig. 2–3); Faria 1992–3, 278 no. 9–10; Untermann 1996, 101, G.7.5; Moncunill 2007, 431, 449; J. de Hoz 2011b, 223–4, 234–5 (ph. and dr., fig. 5); Torija 2016, 409–11.

Cf. Velaza 1996, 314 § 1.2 (dr., fig. 2); Ferrer i Jané 2010a (dr., fig. 13 and 16); J. de Hoz 2010, 412; Ferrer i Jané 2012a (partial dr., fig. 7).

The reading of this tablet follows Ferrer i Jané’s proposals.

446. Incertum.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script.

400–300.

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané, pers. comm.).

The inscription bears the word ***kutur***, for which see **429**.

447. Incertum.

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13546; *non uidi*).

Unpublished.

Cf. Fletcher 1985b, 293, Bastida iii; Fletcher and Bonet 1991–2, 144–5; J. de Hoz 2011b, 223–4 (dr., fig. 7).

ALACANT

Xàbia

448. Incertum.

The exact provenance and circumstances of the find are unknown. The script points to the regions of Contestania or Edetania, so it could effectively come from the vicinity of Xàbia.

Xàbia, Museo Arqueológico y Etnográfico Soler Blasco (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. It shows traces of having been folded twice along the vertical axis; when unfolded it broke into two joining fragments. Dimensions still unknown. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. The sheet bears six lines of writing. Text A consists of one line running on the centre of the surface. Text B occupies the two lines below A. Text C appears on the top but is written the other way round, so it can only be read by turning the tablet upside down; its last line is right-aligned. This layout resembles that of a lead sheet from Tivissa (395 and see also below) and, in some ways, that of a tablet from Sicily (298). Three- or four-dot interpuncts. Guidelines (B and C).

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

300–200 (letter forms).

Text A

zakařařgi : zadugelur : urkebeřse : baidezbaiduř

Text B

*iztabanzgeturun : bilozYilun : niozildir : biloznYildirde : kontar
[-c.4-]kebeřs : iztaban : zařziřsintaliger : baiberkegeturuřtararęer*

Text C

*inkariztanur : biurbolor : beřiař : nioziltun : tořtin : bilozYil-
un : baibege : besgaldai : leigeuborareukun : leigenikanzar : urge-
{dage}dager :*

The inscriptions on this tablet are under study, so even the order of the texts has to be considered provisional.

CABEÇÓ DE MARIOLA (Alfajara [A] and Bocairent [V])

449. Inscription concerning economic activities?

BDH A.02.01

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic d'Alcoi (inv. no. 445; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken away at both left and right, maybe complete on top and bottom. 50 × 41 × ? mm (Untermann 1990b, 581); ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 6–10 mm.

Iberian. South-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

Untermann hesitates about the Iberian script used in this inscription, either the north-eastern or the south-eastern. Taking into account that none of them provides readings which allow us to identify known words, I think that the direction of the writing points rather to the south-eastern script.

[---]+**ki banbi**+ [---]

III

[---]**eir II**[---]

1]+**r binu**+ [Untermann;]+**ki banbi**+ [legi || 2 om. Untermann in textu || 3]**teia**++ [Untermann;]**eir II** [legi.

Fletcher 1972, 124–5 no. 14 (dr.; ph., pl. viii.2); Llobregat 1972, 124 no. 13 (dr., fig. 53); *MLH III* G.5.1 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Vicedo Sanfelipe 1920–2, 218, 233–4; Gómez-Moreno 1922, 359 = 1949c, 227; Schmoll 1966, 196.

If the identification of the strokes as numerals is correct, the inscription could be of an economic nature. However, the preceding sequences are too fragmentary to propose any classification of the text with certainty.

LA SERRETA (Alcoi)

450. Private letter.

BDH A.04.01

Found on 23 January 1921 during archaeological excavations. The exact find-spot remains however uncertain.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Vicedo Moltó (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded. 62 × 171 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in transversa charta format. Letters: 5–6 mm. Text A2 runs along vertically along the left edge. Letters: 5–9 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

225–175.

Side A

Text 1

ιρικη : ορτι : γαροκαν : δαδυλα : βασκ :
βυιστινηρ : βαγαροκ : ΣΣΣΧ< : τυρλβαι-
λυρα : ληγυσηγικ : βαξηροκηυνβαιδα :
υρκη : βαξηβιδιρβάρτιν : ιρικη : βαξηρ-
5 οκαρ : τηβινδ : βηλαγασικαυρ : ιξηβιν-
αι : αξηγανδιξη : ταγιξηγαροκ : βινικη-
βιν : σαλιρ : κιδηι : γαιβιγαιτ :

Text 2

2 ξακαριξηκηρ-
1 αρναι :

Side B

ιυνξητιρ : σαλιργ : βαξηιρτιρ : ξαβαρι-
δαι : βιριναρ : γυρς : βοιστινγισδιδ :
ξησηηρσδυραν : ξηξηδιργαδηδιν :
ξηραικαλα : ναλτινγη : βιδυδηδιν : ιλδυ-
5 νιραηναι : βηκορ : ξηβαγηδιδιραν :

Vicedo Sanfelipe 1920–2, 161, 217–33; Gómez-Moreno 1922, 347–66 (ph.; dr.) = 1949c, 221–31 (dr.); Visedo Moltó 1922, 10, 12 (dr., pl. xi); Bähr 1948 = 2016, 84–97 (dr.); Caro Baroja 1954, 749–50; Visedo Moltó 1959, 66–7 (ph.); Gómez-Moreno 1962, 69–71 no. LXII (dr.); Maluquer 1968, 89–94, 135–6 no. 235; Llobregat 1972, 120–1 no. 6 (dr., fig. 42–5); Albertos 1973, 92 no. 3.1 (dr.); M. Beltrán 1974b, 27–66 (dr., fig. 1–2); *MLH* III G.1.1 (ph.; dr.); *Zamanillo 1990, 81–5 (dr.); Fletcher and Silgo 1992; Orduña 2006, 406–23.
Cf. Schulten 1933, 520–22 (dr., fig. 2); Vallejo 1943, 470–1; Schulten 1955, 128 = 1959, 187–8; J. de Hoz 1987; Pérez Vilatela 2007, 121–2; Ferrer i Jané 2019c, 5.

451. Incertum.

BDH A.04.03

Found on 28 March 1950, during archaeological excavations, in a house.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 1644; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on top. Found folded. 36 × 85 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 5–8 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

225–175.

ξηι+++(+): ++[...]+[---]

βαιδηξηιρ : βιλοξηγ+

ρη : βιοξηιλδυν :

Gómez-Moreno 1962, 71; *MLH* III G.1.3 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Untermann 1990a, 104.

452. *Incertum*.

BDH A.04.07

Found on 13 September 1951, during archaeological excavations, in a house.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 1785; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away on the lower left corner. Found folded in four layers. 27 × 97 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 7–9 mm.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

225–175.

α[.]βιλκηρ

1 α[.]βιλκηρ Untermann.

Gómez-Moreno 1962, 71; *MLH* III G.1.7 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Untermann 1990a, 104.

453. *Incertum*.

BDH A.04.08

Found in 1968, during archaeological excavations, in a house.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 1785; *non uidi*).

Oval tablet. 121 × 52 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 4–6 mm.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

400–300.

ιρ

κ[---]

ηρε++

δηλορ+

5 τοιλδι++

+λα++ρνα+

οικιδιυ

+αληγα

MLH III G.1.8 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. M. Beltrán 1974b, 33 fn. 48; Elayi and Rosser 2003, 165.

454. Incertum.

BDH A.04.09

Found by chance on the southern slope.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 726/93; *non uidi*).

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

400–250.

αυλα

λαυ[---]+λη

ιγ

Silgo 1997, Serreta IX (dr., fig. 1; ph., pl. I–III); Moncunill 2007, 431, 449, G.1.9.

455. Inscriptions concerning economic activities.

BDH A.04.06

Found by chance in 1957.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 2115; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet with rounded edges, found folded in three: 50 × 125 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. Letters: 7–10 (A); 4–7 (B) mm. Two-dot interpuncts. The tablet has a hole on one of the shorter edges.

Iberian. Dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

250–200.

Side A

zakalakuka ∶ a I ∶ o I ki I

ziketaneska ∶ o IIIIIII

Side B

zakalakuka ∶ e+++kida∫ ∶ o IIIIII ∶ ki II

o IIIIIII

ki I ki II

a IIIIIII

Untermann 1985b, 42–3 (dr., fig. 4); *MLH* III G.1.6 (ph.; dr.); *Zamanillo 1990, 87–9 (dr.); Torija 2016, 357–8 (ph.; dr.).
Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2011 (dr., fig. 3).

The text on each side, though written by different hands, seems to be somehow connected, as the PN **zakalaku** appears in both.

456. Incertum.

BDH A.04.04

Found on 22 September 1951, during archaeological excavations, in a house.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 1817; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, broken at both left and right. 50 × (37) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 5–7 mm. Two-dot interpuncts. Guidelines.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

[---]urkezker : o[---]

[---]iltunbar+[---]

[---]le~~r~~ : terki[---]

[---]n : iltir[---]

MLH III G.1.4 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. Untermann 1990a, 104.

457. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH A.04.05

Found in 1956, during archaeological excavations, in space F1.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 2094; *non uidi*).

Square plaque. 50 × 59 × ca. 10 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Letters: 4–6 mm. Two-dot interpunct.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175 (context).

bazibes ∶ **ka I**

Untermann 1985b, 41–2 (dr., fig. 3); MLH III G.1.5 (ph.; dr.).

The text consists of a PN **bazibes** followed by the suffix **-ka** and a quantity.

458. Incertum.

Found on surface in 1996, at sector H.

Alcoi, Museu Arqueològic Municipal Camil Visedo Moltó (inv. no. 17/96; *non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet. It appears to be one of the segments of an originally folded sheet: (30) × (15) × 1 mm (Silgo); ? g. Remains of four lines of a text inscribed on one side. The height of the letters varies remarkably from line to line. Subtle guidelines.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

[---]+[---]
[---]+**lu**[---]
[---]**tasle**+ [---]
[---]+[---]

Silgo 2002–3, Serreta x (ph., fig. 1); Velaza 2008, no. 4 (ph., fig. 4).

LA ILLETA DELS BANYETS (El Campello)

459. Inscription concerning economic activities.

Found in early 2018 in the excavations at the south-eastern quarter, though in a superficial layer. La Illeta has two occupational phases. The first one, dating back to between the second half of the fifth century and the last third of the fourth century, has provided us with several graffiti on Attic pottery bearing Iberian PNN, in spite of the strong Greek influence that can be detected in the site. On the other hand, the archaeological register of the second phase, lasting until the end of the third century, shows that the settlement was then dominated by the Punic.

Alacant, Museo Arqueológico de Alicante (14/09/2019).

Rectangular tablet, found folded once. 52 × 82 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the vertical axis. The external side contains two texts: the first one at the right lower corner and the other centered along the upper edge of the tablet, as is the only text on side B. No punctuation.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300 (context).

Side A

Text 1

++(+)(+)H

Text 2

ιλδυρ̄κον

ΟΣ<<

Side B

κα+(+)βελαυρ

ναι

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané 2019c [ph., fig. 1; dr., fig. 4]).

The reading of text A1 is not straightforward and could even correspond to a Greek inscription. Text A2 bears the PN ιλδυρκον (*ildur~~r~~kon* in Iberian script) under which comes a metrological expression, either ΟΣ<< or ΟΣ<, as the existence of the last sign is doubtful. Similar sequences are found on tablets from La Serreta (450) and Coimbra del Barranco Ancho (461). The reverse contains another PN whose second element is **belaur**, followed by the morph ναι (**Yi** in north-eastern Iberian script).

MURCIA

EL CIGARRALEJO (Mula)

460. Religious inscription?

BDH MU.04.01

Found in tomb 21. The sepulchre contained two urn burials, both probably female, as among the grave goods there were spindle whorls and engraved bone pieces, yet no weapons at all. It can be dated to 375–350. The sheet would have been a disc of about 12 cm in diameter, but

Mula, Museo de Arte Ibérico El Cigarralejo (*non uidi*).

Round tablet, though broken away at the right: \varnothing 120 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. At least the last three lines turn back on themselves in order to create concentric ribbons, while the fourth one probably ran along the right margin of the sheet and traces a serpentiform figure after reaching the lower edge. One- or two-dot interpuncts. A third of the surface of the sheet might have been lost during the corpse's cremation, as signs of fusion and a careful cutting of part of the fracture can be observed (for which see 288–296 from Morgantina).

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

375–350.

ιυντηγην : η+[---]
λακαρβης : λαολ[---]
λαγυτας : κηβηλ+[---]
ιληγηνυλ : ανδινυη+[---]βιανδινγορλανληνηβαρηρβηιγυλναρηργανικβολ °
5 ταρικηδηλαββινηδιταρκη+λ+[---]+ρικνηλα : ηβαναλαλσλβηλιγινηλα
λαβαρβαλδηρικ ° βιδηδηνηδηλβηλανηλαλ °
ικβαιδηλσλβηβαρτασαρτιδυραγυναν

Cuadrado 1950; *MLH* III G.13.1; *Zamanillo 1990, 85–7 (dr.); J. de Hoz 2011a, 419–20.

Cf. Elayi and Rosser 2003, 165; Page del Pozo 2003, 39 (ph.); Pachón *et al.* 2004, 160, 166; Ferrer i Jané 2019c, 5.

The text shows seven possible PNN: ιυντηγην (l. 1), λακαρβης (l. 2), λαγυτας (l. 3), ιληγηνυλ, γανικβολ (l. 4), λαβαρβαλ (l. 6), and λσλβηλιγινηλα (l. 7). The analysis of the remaining sequences is much more puzzling; however, with the exception of βιδηλ at the beginning of l. 7, it should be emphasised that the inscription lacks the characteristic features of commercial documents. The fact that the plaque belonged to the grave goods and was possibly subjected to the cremation fire, on the one hand, and its circular shape and the particular layout of the lines of the inscription, between concentric and serpentiform, on the other hand, are

all facts that point to this document being out of the ordinary and probably within the religious sphere. Cuadrado supposes that the sheet is a defixio solely on the basis of the necropolis context, but curses tend to be deposited secretly after the burial, whereas in this instance the inscription entered the grave, by all accounts, at the same time as the funerary urn.

According to J. de Hoz (2011, 420), the sheet could bear a text of ritual use connected to the deceased and, although he reasonably indicates that the content is of little help in this case, there are some elements that would support this interpretation up to a point. Towards the end of l. 4, just before the PN γανικβολ, we can identify two **-er** endings, even if determining the beginning of the segments is more complicated due to the length of the sequence and the lack of parallels and word separators. Both segments, apparently in grammatical connection, could correspond to the gods to whom some kind of action would be addressed—maybe performed by the aforementioned γανικβολ—, as the type of plaque predisposes the inscription to contain DNN. We could even suggest that the PN λσιληβαρτας in the last line is a ‘witness’ to the ritual activity, if we accept this meaning for the preceding βαιδηλ; this would explain the presence of this word in a text with no other elements connecting it to the economic field.

COIMBRA DEL BARRANCO ANCHO (Jumilla)

461. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH MU.01.02

Found in a street, next to the wall of the site and near one of the towers that protected the main entrance. The sheet appeared in Layer IIIb of grid 0/3/4/7.

Jumilla, Museo Arqueológico Jerónimo Molina (*non uidi*).

Fragmentary tablet, found folded four times. 76 × 109 × 5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Two-dot interpuncts. All lines have been crossed out.

Iberian. Adaptation of the Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

400–300.

[---]β[---]
 [---]οιβ[---]
 [---]κη ∶ -?-]XX< ∶ ιβη[.] + φ + η[---]
 [---]φρβιλολκη ∶ [Σ]ΣΣX<X<[---]
 5 [---]ρικη ∶ X<X< ∶ κικηβυρκη ∶ X[---]
 [---]ηισανηκη ∶ X<X< ∶ ληρλγη[---]
 [---]βιλολδαρκη ∶ ><X<+[---]
 [---]+++τιγισ++[---]
 [---]φ[---]

Moncunill 2007, 433, 450, G.23.1; López Fernández 2016, 158–75 (ph., fig. 4; dr., fig. 5).
Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2019c, 5, 11.

CUENCA

La Manchuela (Castillejo de Iniesta?)

462. Private letter.

BDH CU.00.02

The exact provenance and circumstances of the discovery are unknown.

Cuenca, Museo de Cuenca (*non uidi*).

Trapezoidal tablet. Found folded twice. 70 × 88 × 1 mm; 60.9 g. Inscribed on both sides. Letters: 4–6 mm (A). It is possible that the text on the reverse was written when the sheet was already folded. Letters: 5–7 mm. Two-dot interpuncts.

Celtiberian. Non-dual eastern Celtiberian script. Left-to-right writing.

200–50.

Side A

useizunei : toutin-
okum : tirtotulu : baston-
iam : esokez : rouzun-
ei : auzimei : uta : iskuez : e-
5 saikos : zizeti : istarei :
sekuatuz : melmaz : nekoz : tu-
liese : maromizom :
arei : silabur : tako : esoki-
aiz :

Side B

abulei : kai-
kokum : tatuz

A. 5 **sekubituz** edd.; **sekuatuz** Jordán.

B. 1 **akulei** uel **bikulei** edd.; **abulei** Ballester, Stifter, Jordán.

Lorrio and Velaza 2005; Prósper 2007; Jordán 2019, 651–65.

Cf. Jordán 2006, no. 1; Ballester 2008; Stifter 2008; Ballester and Turiel 2011, 122, 124.

B: «To be given to Abulon of the Caicoci».

ALBACETE

EL AMAREJO (Bonete)

463–466. Votive inscriptions?

The following lead strips were found in a pit excavated in the rock, 4 m deep, together with a large number of artefacts of a sumptuary nature: besides Iberian fine wares, fabrics, and many pieces of personal adornment, some of them made of precious metals, the objects that stand out are spindle whorls, needles, and others belonging to the female sphere. On the basis of these artefacts, Broncano (1989, esp. 32–3) surmises that the pit was a votive deposit that received offerings in honour of an unknown goddess.

Cf. Pachón *et al.* 2004, 170; Moncunill 2007, 433; J. de Hoz 2011a, 386–8.

Note that the reading of these strips follows Ferrer i Jané's last proposals.

463. Votive inscription?

BDH AB.06.01

Albacete, Museo de Albacete (inv. no. CE09171/1; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 17 × (80) × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, with a sole line of text that occupies almost all the surface.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

[---]ke⁴teñ : urketege+ : [---]

Broncano 1989; Velaza 2007; J. de Hoz 2011a, 387.

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a (dr., fig. 11).

Although the reading of the last sign is doubtful, *urketege+* can be classified as a PN.

464. Votive inscription?

BDH AB.06.02

Albacete, Museo de Albacete (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 17 × (30) × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, with a sole line of text that occupies almost all the surface.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

[---]keilu[---]

Broncano 1989; Velaza 2007; J. de Hoz 2011a, 387.
Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a.

465. Votive inscription?

BDH AB.06.03

Albacete, Museo de Albacete (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 16 × (34) × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, with a sole line of text that occupies almost all the surface.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

[---] : **tautan** : [---]

Broncano 1989; Velaza 2007; J. de Hoz 2011a, 387.
Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a.

466. Votive inscription?

BDH AB.06.04

Albacete, Museo de Albacete (inv. no. CE09171/2; *non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 13 × (141) × 0.5 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, with a sole line of text that occupies almost all the surface.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

[---]u : **bigalu** : **alau(i)ldun** : **salbibaiaɾ**

Broncano 1989; Velaza 2007; J. de Hoz 2011a, 387–8.
Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a.

The religious nature of these documents is suggested by their provenance and seems to be confirmed by the unusual shape of the media. Despite the fact that the extant sequences are very brief, in this instance it is particularly important to analyse both the lexicon employed and its parallels in other inscriptions. Leaving aside the PNN **urketege**⁺ and **alau(i)ldun**, which could correspond to the offerants, we have to emphasise the word **salbibaiaɾ**, whose stem **salbi-** reappears on two other lead plaques: that from El Llano de la Consolación (467), which could be religious, and one from Orlell, unfortunately lacking archaeological context and too fragmentary to determine its original shape or to confirm the absence of commercial vocabulary.

EL LLANO DE LA CONSOLACIÓN (Montealegre del Castillo)

467. Religious inscription or private letter?

BDH AB.07.05

Found by chance in 1975. El Llano de la Consolación consists of two Iberian necropolises and there is no housing, so it is most probable that the inscription comes from one of these two burial areas.

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (*non uidi*).

L-shaped strip. Found folded; when unfolded broken into two joining fragments: 20–27,5 × 183 (longer edge) + 80 (shorter edge) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides: the main text (A) takes up the upper part of the strip and runs along the whole obverse; on the reverse there is only one transversely written word (B). Letters: 6–8 (A); 4–6 (B) mm. Two-, three-, and four-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

Side A

aitigeldun↯ : ***iunsti*** : ***bekor*** : ***salbitaz*** : ***oderoketa*** : ***banotagian***

Side B

izkeria

MLH III G.15.1 (ph.; dr.); Velaza 2007, 276; J. de Hoz 2011, 422.

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a (dr., fig. 8); Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2015, 166–7 (ph., fig. 5); Luján and López Fernández 2017, 129 fn. 6.

The reading of the texts follows Ferrer i Jané's proposals. The location of the PN ***izkeria***, in a place that was probably visible when the lead was folded, has led most scholars to interpret the document as a possible letter (Untermann 1990b, 130 fn. 120; Velaza 2007, 276; J. de Hoz 2011, 422). It is true that the layout is the one typical of letters, and the content would fit in with a private message: the text contains the word ***iunsti*** in second place and a possible verbal form, ***oderoketa***, that seems to be derived from the stem **-(e)rok(e)-**, very common in commercial lead sheets. However, from my point of view, those scholars have hastily left out of consideration both the more than probable funerary context of the piece and its particular L-shape, and they have overvalued the linguistic approach, which is not conclusive: ***iunsti*** also appears in media in which we expect religious inscriptions; the high frequency of the stem **-(e)rok(e)-** in the Iberian corpus suggests that its meaning has to be somewhat vague, and, as for the PN on the reverse, it could be the author of the text—as proposed by Ferrer i Jané—if the inscription was, for instance, votive.

ALMERÍA

BARRANCO DEL REY, Llano de los Pozos (Berja), Sierra de Gádor

468. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH AL.01.02

Found in 1862 in a mine of argentiferous galena.

Madrid, Real Academia de la Historia (*non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. 110 × 175 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side. Text A appears between guidelines on the upper half of the tablet. Letters: 5–8 mm. Text B runs along the lower edge in an inverted position. Letters: 6–11 mm. *Scriptio continua*.

Turdetanian? Southern Palaeohispanic script, not clearly dual, in spite of the presence of several complex signs (ñ, f, and ś). Right-to-left writing.

150–50 (letter forms).

Text A

+X e r u X i n e X s t a r i o n X b i I I I I I I I I

b a s t i b i l o z a X s t a r i o n X b i I I I I I

o k o b i l o z a X s t a r i o n X b i I I I I

Text B

o n b i l o z a X s t a r i o n X b i I I I

*Caruz 1982 (dr.); *MLH* III H.1.1 (ph.; dr.).

Cf. García-Bellido 2001, 338; López Medina 2004, 187, 191, 201; Pachón *et al.* 2004 (dr., fig. 4); Arboledas 2010, 88, 97; Ferrer i Jané 2010a; J. de Hoz 2010, 410; Luján and López Fernández 2017, 129–31; Ferrer i Jané 2018c (ph., fig. 5–6 and 8.5); forth. a.

The reading of the text follows Ferrer i Jané's last proposals.

GRANADA

CERRO DE LOS ALLOZOS (Montejícar)

469. Religious inscription or identification label?

BDH GR.01.01

Found during agricultural work in the early eighties, at the upper part of the acropolis of the site. Materials recovered from surface comprise Campanian A ware but not B and C, whose absence probably excludes a date later than *ca.* 100.

Alcalá la Real, Museo Arqueológico del Palacio Abacial (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left and bottom, whose right edge is provided with an equally rectangular band bearing a hole (ø 2 mm). The extant fragment is probably one of the layers of a tablet folded in four with one horizontal and one vertical fold. (42,5) × (82) × 1 mm (Pachón *et al.* 2004, 173); ? g. Inscribed on one side, with one line running spirally along the four edges of the tablet and ending under the first signs of the text. Letters: dimensions not given. Five-dot interpunct. Guidelines. The sheet has a second hole (ø 3 mm) near the upper left corner, probably made once the surface had been inscribed.

Turdetanian? Southern Palaeohispanic script, with one explicit duality (*pa ~ ba*). Right-to-left writing.

200–100 (letter forms and abandonment date of the settlement).

Other suggested datings: Pachón *et al.* (2004, 166), to the third and second centuries (date of the site and epigraphic parallels).

aʔiduenen : ta[---]pastaebaiarʔ

Pachón *et al.* 2004 (dr., fig. 3; ph., pl. viii–xi); Moncunill 2007, 434–5, 451; Correa 2008.

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a; Luján *et al.* 2012, 199; Luján and López Fernández 2017, 129–31; Ferrer i Jané 2018c; forth. a.

The reading of the text follows Ferrer i Jané's last proposals.

SEVILLE

LA MESA (Alcolea del Río)

470. Incertum.

BDH SE.05.01

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find are unknown. It is said to have been recovered at the site of La Mesa, in the Alcolea del Río municipal area.

Seville, Museo Arqueológico de Sevilla, Marsal Collection (inv. no. D04-018/1; *non uidi*).

Fragment of a rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. It shows traces of having been folded once along the vertical axis. 64 × 56 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side, with the text running along the edges. Three-dot interpunct. Guidelines.

Turdetanian? Southern Palaeohispanic script, probably dual, given the presence of a complex syllabogram (**ba**) and several other complex signs (**í**, **ñ**, and **ř**). Left-to-right writing.

200–50 (letter forms).

[---]+**ípi** : **arıaba**že+[---]+**ñi**ř**uí**+---

Luján and López Fernández 2017, 128–36 § 3 (ph., fig. 2–3; dr., fig. 4).

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2018c; forth. a.

The reading of the text follows Ferrer i Jané's last proposals.

CADIZ

CORTIJO DE FRÍAS (El Portal)

471. Curse.

EDCS-69000001

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find are unknown. It is said to have been found more than thirty years ago at Cortijo de Frías, in the El Portal municipal area.

Present location unknown (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away above. The sheet bears no traces of having been folded and, as a matter of fact, it has fixing holes on the three extant corners. 100 × 145 × 3 mm (González Fernández 2015, 105); ? g. Inscribed on one side in three columns. Letters: dimensions not given. There are slight signs of burning on the lower half of column B.

Latin. Latin alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

With the exception of *Philema*, Greek aspirates are expressed by tenues; double consonants are not written.

100–50 (letter forms).

Col. C	Col. B	Col. A

[---]tana	[---]+++	Antronice
Anus	Pol(l)io	Frontaca
Rustica	N[i]colaue	Pusellio
Optate	Stabilio	Cimisek
5 Aucta	Diocare	Felix
Fabulla	[T]alame	Rustica
Iulia	+(+)m+++ne	Storge
Celido	[---]asia	Karis
10 Prime	[---]aris	Philema
Trat(t)e	So[---]ce	Mena
Dio	G[---]	Helene
	Princeps	

A. 10 *Philonia* ed.; *Philema* ex im. phot. legi.

C. 11 *Traxe* ed.; *Trat(t)e* ex im. phot. legi.

González Fernández 2015 (ph.) [= AE 2015, 587].

A: «Antronice, Frontaca, Pusellio, Cymisex, Felix, Rustica, Storge, Charis, Philema, Mena, Helene».

B: «[...], Pollio, Nicolaue, Stabilio, Diochare, Thalame, [...]ne, [...]asia, [...]aris, So[...]ce, G[...], Princeps».

C: «[...]tana, Anus, Rustica, Optate, Aucta, Fabulla, Iulia, Chelido, Prime, Thratte, Dio».

Curse consisting of a list in three columns of at least thirty-four names, of which twenty-three belong to women and eight to men (*Cimisek*, *Dio*, *Felix*, *Mena*, *Princeps*, *Pollio*, *Pusellio*, *Stabilio*), while the remaining three are too fragmentary to determine their gender. Several names are of Greek origin: *Antronice* (maybe a misspelling for Ἄντρονίκη or a demonym derived from Ἄντρών in Thessaly), *Celido* (Χελιδών), *Cimisek* (probably from Κύμη 'Cumae'), *Dio* (Δίων), *Dio-care* (feminine of Διοχάρης), *Helene* (Ἑλένη), *Karis* (Χάρις), *Mena* (Μηνᾶς), *Nicolaue* (feminine of Νικόλαος through Lat. *Nicolaius*), *Philema* (Φίλημα), *Storge* (Στόργη), *Talame* (Θαλάμη), and *Tratte* (Θρᾶττα).

PROVENANCE UNKNOWN (IBERIAN PENINSULA)

472–474. *Incerta*.

The exact provenance and the circumstances of the find of the following tablets are unknown, but they seem to come from Catalonia.

Madrid, private collection (*non uidi*).

472. *Incertum*.

Fragmentary tablet.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané, pers. comm.).

The inscription bears the word **iunztir**, which could either point to a commercial text or to a private letter.

473. *Incertum*.

Fragmentary tablet.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané, pers. comm.).

474. *Incertum*.

Fragmentary tablet.

Iberian. North-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

Unpublished (Ferrer i Jané, pers. comm.).

475. *Private letter?*

BDH GR.00.01

The tablet is said to have been found in Pinos Puente (Granada), but letter forms point rather to the region of Valencia (Untermann 1998, 7).

Formerly in Madrid, Ricardo Marsal collection; present location unknown.

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the right. Found folded twice along the vertical axis; when unfolded broken into three joining fragments. 40 × (78) × 0,5 mm (Untermann 1998, 7); ? g. Opisthographic sheet inscribed in *transversa charta* format, with both sides being also palimpsests. The two texts on the external side (A) run in the same direction; turning the tablet over

along the horizontal axis, the older text on the internal side (B) runs from the upper left corner, whereas the newer can only be read by turning the tablet upside down. Letters: dimensions not given. Two- or three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Non-dual north-eastern Iberian script. Left-to-right writing.

225–175.

Side A

Text 1

**neitiniunztiꞑ : sebela+o[---]
ikorbelese : ikite : iunziꞑte[---]
ataresarku : ataresarte : kibo[---]
karko : lekubarearekarko : neia+[---]
5 kaziko : bio[---]ranin : tiare+[---]**

Text 2

**neitin : iunztiꞑ : zezkokokar[---]
azai : tirati : bazbitero[kan : ---]
ulare : lesbaketante[---]
turzbiterokan : ilkala[---]
5 ka+ske : ebaikior : az+[---]**

Side B

Text 1

**baziko+ter[---]nzba : +[---]rte : o+[---]
bekorbanare[---]bankurz : abarketoꞑ[---]
kaultebiterokan : iunzkikauꞑ[---]**

Text 2

**[---]zbaiaatilun : nYlβetanbarake
[---]uketin : biterokan
[---] : iltukebelese : nYltun
[---]ike : santeun : biteian
5 [---] : banturas : ikunbiteutin**

Untermann 1998 (dr., fig. 1–6; ph., 7–8); Velaza 2001, 645–8 § 1.6 (dr., fig. 4–5); Orduña 2006, 426–37; Moncunill 2007, 433–4, 451, H.0.1.

Cf. Pachón *et al.* 2004, 169.

476. Private letter?

BDH SP.01.07

The editor of the tablet provided no information on its provenance, as he believed it to be a forgery. The use of the south-eastern Iberian script points to a large region between Orlell and the province of Albacete.

Present location unknown.

Rectangular tablet. It has traces of having been folded in four layers; now broken into three joining fragments. 38 × 221 × 2 mm (Gil Farrés); ? g. Inscribed on one side, with one line running spirally along the four edges of the tablet and ending under the first signs of the text. Letters: dimensions not given. Three-dot interpuncts.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

**++zinbeles [:] bañkor : iuzti~~r~~ : tarbanbeles : koo~~o~~ : a~~f~~akotar : +a+ : uianetin++ : +ta~~f~~abañ :
ir~~D~~ : gazka : zinbatai : kazurbatai : uia[n]eia : goga : bi~~D~~gin : zelgi[be]les-
esanbarbadeka~~r~~ez~~r~~en**

Gil Farrés 1984 (ph.; dr.); Untermann 1990a, 102 no. *10.

Cf. Ferrer i Jané 2010a (dr., fig. 23); J. de Hoz 2011a, 318 fn. 192.

The reading of the text follows Ferrer i Jané's proposals.

477. Inscription concerning economic activities.

BDH SP.01.04

Antonio Vives bought this inscription in Valencia and later gave it to Manuel Gómez-Moreno.

Granada, Fundación Rodríguez-Acosta, Gómez-Moreno Collection (*non uidi*).

Fragment of a rectangular tablet, broken away at both left and right. 57 × (27) × 1 mm (Gómez Moreno); ? g. Inscribed on both sides in *transversa charta* format, turned over along the horizontal axis. Letters: 10–14 mm. Guidelines.

Iberian. Dual south-eastern Iberian script. Right-to-left writing.

Side A

[---] a III o II (3) [---]

[---]ibes (3) o [---]

[--- o -?]IIII ki IIII (7) a[---]

[---]IIIIII (5) ana[---]

5 [---]asota[---]

Side B

[---] a IIIIIIIII (4) [---]

[---]ir (3) bi+[---]

[---] (5) idail[---]

[---] **a I o III** [---]

Gómez-Moreno 1962, 58–9 no. XLVIII (dr.); *MLH III* G.0.1 (dr.).

Cf. J. de Hoz 2010, 408.

TUNIS GOVERNORATE

CARTHAGO (Carthage)

478. Curse.

Found during archaeological excavations in the necropolis of Douimès, near an inhumation grave.

Carthage, The Carthage Museum (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, found rolled up. 70 × 120 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: dimensions not given. *Scriptio continua*.

Punic. Punic alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

300–200 (letter forms).

rbt ḥwt ʾlt mlkt š ysk hʾ
ʾtk ʾnky mšlh ʾyt ʾm[š]trt
wʾyt ʾmrt wʾyt kl ʾš lʾ kʾ
ʾlš ʾlty bksp \ʾš/ ʾbrḥ t[š]lm
5 *[...]ʾm ʾyt kl ʾdm ʾš ʾlš ʾlty*
[b]brḥt hksp z km[.] tysk ʾprt

Berger 1899 (ph.; dr.); *DT* 213; *KAI* 89; Amadasi Guzzo 2003; Faraone *et al.* 2005, esp. 165–70 (dr., fig. 1).
Cf. Sánchez Natalías 2013, 111.

«Lady of life, Elat, this work of fusion is next to thee. I act upon ʾEmʾaštart and upon MRT (?) and upon everything that belongs to her because she is happy against me for the money I have completely lost or upon whoever might be happy against me for the loss of this money, as lead melts down».

479. Curse.

Found in the cemetery of Bir ez-Zitoun.

Unpublished.

Cf. *DT* 214; Amadasi Guzzo 2003, 25 fn. 1; Faraone *et al.* 2005, 162 fn. 3; Sánchez Natalías 2013, 111.

FALSAE

*1 [Cortona]

Formerly in the possession of the baron Philipp von Stosch (1691–1757); now in Cortona, Museo dell'Accademia Etrusca e della Città di Cortona (inv. no. 1289; *non uidi*), which acquired the sheet in some moment between 1755 and 1783.

Rectangular tablet, broken away at the left. 62 × 99 × ca. 5 mm (Agostiniani and Massarelli 2009, 107); ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 8–14 mm. Two-dot interpunct.

Etruscan. Northern Etruscan alphabet. Right-to-left writing.

San for /s/ and sigma for /ʃ/. Later script (dating back, in the original, to the second century): regularised nu, rho with small curve.

1746–1755 (Agostiniani and Massarelli 2009, 117).

culsans

v ḡ *preθnša*

1 *culsans* Fabretti, Agostiniani et Massarelli; *culsans+* Pauli; [-? -] *culsans*[-? -] Rix, Meiser; || 2 v : *preθnša* Fabretti, Agostiniani et Massarelli; v : *preθnša*[..] Pauli; [-? -]++*preθnša*[-? -] Rix, Meiser.

Dorow 1829, 6 (dr., pl. iv fig. 12); Migliarini in Conestabile 1858, 261 no. 9 = 185; *CII* 1053 (dr., pl. xxxv); *CIE* 473 (dr.); *TLE* 647; *ET Co* 4.11; Morandi 1995–6, 99–100 (dr., fig. 4; ph., pl. xi); Agostiniani and Massarelli 2009 (ph., pl. xv a; dr., pl. xvi b and d).

Cf. Cristofani 1978, 584 fn. 25; 1985, 285; Rix 1986, 19; Massarelli 2014, 15–16.

The forgery copies a bronze or copper alloy plaque bearing the inscription *culsans ḡ* [---]e ḡ *preθnša*[---], which was first published by Buonarroti (1724: 37 and pl. LXXXIII.9) and is now conserved in London, British Museum, inv. no. 2007,8045.225. Since Fabretti (1867) until the rediscovery of the original plaque in recent years (Agostiniani and Massarelli 2009), it was believed that the inscription edited by Buonarroti and the tablet kept in Cortona were one and the same piece, thus bringing all scholars to regard the latter as a genuine Etruscan text. It has to be pointed out, however, that the several irregularities on the lead plaque should have sufficed to raise the alarm much before.

*2 [Majorca]

Allegedly found between Can Picafort and Cape Ferrutx.

Present location unknown.

Rectangular tablet. Dimensions unknown. Guidelines.

Unpublished.

Cf. Miralles 1989, 349 (ph.); Velaza 2015b, 383–4; Sabaté 2017a, 278–9; 2017c, 201–2 § 3 (ph., fig. 5).

The tablet has been lost. We must follow Velaza (2015b, 383–4) in considering it to be a modern forgery. The picture allows us to see that the inscription mixes Iberian, Italic, and Punic signs, and the incised rectangle that frames the text is also quite unique.

***3-*6.** A set of similar lead plaques imitating tablet no. **410** from La Punta d'Orlell were produced by an antiquarian from Castelló, Enrique Vázquez Martí, in the early eighties.

***3 [Mas de las Matas]**

Allegedly found when terracing the slope of Santa Flora hill, in the Mas de las Matas municipal area, inside a pottery vessel.

Mas de las Matas, Museum (*non uidi*).

1981–1992.

Martín Costea 1997 (ph., fig. 1).

Cf. Peiró 2010, 22; Luján and López Fernández 2017, 127–8.

The text on this tablet copies different sections from **410**.

***4 [Castelló]**

Borriana, Museu Arqueològic Municipal (*non uidi*).

1981–1992.

Unpublished.

Cf. Peiró 2010, 22–23 (ph., fig. 25); Luján and López Fernández 2017, 127–8.

***5 [Castelló]**

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (*non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet.

Unpublished.

Cf. Peiró 2010, 22–23, 31 no. 12, 38–39 (ph., fig. 26).

***6 [Castelló]**

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (*non uidi*).

Square tablet.

Unpublished.

Cf. Peiró 2010, 31 no. 13, 40 (ph.).

***7 [Tossal de Sant Miquel de Llúria]**

Found on 3 October 1997 among the debris from space 40 b.

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (without inv. no.; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet. Found folded in three layers; now unrolled. 52,5 × 124,5 × 1 mm; 64,1 g.

Peiró 2010, 15–21, 27, 29–30, 33, 37–9, 41, 43, 46–8, no. C (ph., fig. 15, 17, 33–4 and 37; dr., fig. 16); Peiró *et al.* 2013, 32–9, no. C (ph., fig. 6, 9, 12).

8-10. The following three tablets were allegedly found in July 1944, during the dig of a deposit at Bancal de la Corona, a small plateau in the so-called ‘partida dels Dubots’, within the Penàguila municipal area (Alacant). The author of the discovery was Miguel Barrachina Gómez, a fourteen-year-old student living at the nearby farmhouse of Mas d’Is.

***8 [Bancal de la Corona]**

Rectangular tablet. 185 × 80 × 3 mm; ? g.

1935–1944.

Ballester Tormo 1945, 320, 324; 1949, 117–18; Taracena *et al.* 1951, 46, 49–50 no. 1, 55–6 (dr., pl. III fig. 5).
Cf. Gómez-Moreno 1962, 71–2.

***9 [Bancal de la Corona]**

Rectangular tablet. 60 × 145 × 3 mm; ? g.

1935–1944.

Ballester Tormo 1945, 320, 324; 1949, 117–18 (ph., pl. XXXIII); Taracena *et al.* 1951, 46, 49–50 no. 2, 55–6, 58.
Cf. Gómez-Moreno 1962, 71–2.

***10 [Bancal de la Corona]**

Discoidal tablet. ø 75 × 1,5 mm; ? g.

1935–1944.

Ballester Tormo 1945, 320, 324; 1949, 117–18; Taracena *et al.* 1951, 46, 49–50 no. 4, 55–6 (dr., pl. IV fig. 6).
Cf. Gómez-Moreno 1962, 71–2.

11-12. Two more tablets were also allegedly found at Bancal de la Corona.

***11 [Bancal de la Corona]**

BDH A.04.02

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (*non uidi*).

Irregular tablet. 92 × 75 × 1 mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

1935–1944.

ιριληρητ
ιλαηρι : ιλαι
γυδυ : ληιλι :
+ : ληικτα
5 βηρι : ληια
λαλιρ : ιριδη :
σηταβηρη :
+ : αρναι

Ballester Tormo 1945, 324–5; 1949, 118–19 (ph., pl. xxxii A); Taracena *et al.* 1951, 47–50 no. 3, 56, 58; Llobregat 1972, 124–5 (dr., fig. 54); *MLH* III G.1.2 (ph.; dr.); Pérez Vilatela 2007 (dr.; ph.).

Cf. Gómez-Moreno 1962, 71–2; J. de Hoz 1987, 286; Untermann 1990a, 103; Velaza 1992b, 322; Ballester 2005, 375–6; Luján 2005, 473–4; Ferrer i Jané *et al.* 2009, 119; Peiró 2010, 31 no. 17, 42; J. de Hoz 2011a, 421 fn. 130; Doménech-Carbó *et al.* 2013, 65–7.

***12 [Bancal de la Corona]**

Almost square tablet. 49 × 54 × 1,5 mm; ? g.

1935–1944.

Taracena *et al.* 1951, 50 no. 5, 56 (dr., pl. iv fig. 7).

***13 [Cerro de las Balsas]**

BDH A.09.05SUSPECTA

Allegedly found at Cerro de las Balsas (L'Albufereta, Alacant).

Elliptic tablet. 55 × 61 × 2 mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Before 1994.

Side A

sebirin : taubastetas
tintileis : bantubailkunYi
arbaiz : neban : kunir
bantaskalir : belstaukui : aurelen

5 IIII << erirtiban : kuternanisil
 berenultites : kitei : autirisa-
 nbali : toros : balaukiakire
 abarbastanie : zonai
 iuñabeles : talkuneu

Side B

bazkiteierinuie

A. 5 **keke** edd.

Elayi and Rosser 2003 (dr., fig. 72–73; ph., pl. xiv–xv); Velaza 2008, no. 5 (ph., fig. 5a–b; dr., fig. 6a–b).
 Cf. Moncunill 2007, 12; J. de Hoz 2011a, 421 fn. 130; Moncunill and Velaza 2019, 14.

***14 [Las Torrecillas]**

Allegedly found at Las Torrecillas, in the Iberian necropolis at El Mármol, within the Marmolejo municipal area (Jaén), together with other three lead tablets. They come most probably from the same antiquarian based in Castelló who produced *3–*6.

Seville, Museo Arqueológico de Sevilla, Marsal Collection (inv. no. C07-003; *non uidi*).

Rectangular tablet, broken away at all sides. It does not appear to have been folded. (49) × (164) × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side in *transversa charta* format. Letters: 7–9 mm. One-, three-, and four-dot interpuncts. Guidelines.

1981–1999.

[---]ke ° baYrzuba[.]tirekuearkikueati [---]
 [---]ioYibare : itireute : belaike : ei [---]
 [---]berYlbeiarere : kutuboike : eY [---]
 [---]iunztirika : zelziuztaiatauto[---]
 5 [---]rnYbeteai : iunztiaeukiriY+[---]
 [---]auekutis++[-c.7-]a+z [---]

Luján and López Fernández 2017, 125–8 § 2 (ph., fig. 1).

The text on this tablet copies different sections from 410.

***15 [provenance unknown]**

BDH SP.02.29SUSPECTA

Private collection (*non uidi*).

Rectangular strip. 30 × 77 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on both sides.

Before 1994.

Side A

bekuenbetilire

Side B

sekobirikea

A. 1 **bekuenbetilire** edd.; **bekuenbetilire** Untermann; **bekuenbetilir** Simón (Beltrán *et al.* 2009).

Fletcher and Pérez Vilatela 1994, 361–4 (dr., fig. 1 B–C; ph., pl. II); Untermann 1997, 355 (dr.); Jordán 2004a, 294, SP.L.1 (dr.); Beltrán *et al.* 2009, 637; Ballester and Turiel 2011, 122–4; Jordán 2012, 261; 2019, 651 no. L1.
Cf. Jordán and Díaz 2006, 135; Ballester 2009, 34.

***16 [unknown]**

The inscription is known only from a photo, now in Madrid, Real Academia de la Historia (inv. no. 2000/3/02).

Irregular tablet. Approx. 40 × 70 × ? mm; ? g. Inscribed on one side.

ikezankom

konbouto

urbiiz

1 **ikesankom** Almagro-Gorbea; **ikezankom** Jordán || 2 **kombouto** Almagro-Gorbea; **konbouto** Jordán || 3 **urbis** Almagro-Gorbea; **urbiiz** Jordán.

Almagro-Gorbea 2003, 355–6 no. F-155A (ph.), 371 no. CT-11; Jordán 2004b, 300 no. CT-11 = F-155A; Beltrán *et al.* 2009, 633–4, CT-11; Simón 2013a, 501, 505, 534, no. T5* (ph.); Jordán 2019, 644–5 no. TF13.
Cf. Ballester 2004, 270 no. CT-11.

EXCLUDED

Λοκροὶ Ἐπιζεφύριοι (Locri Epizefiri, Locri)

E1. Curse.

Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (*non uidi*).

Koine Greek. Ionic alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

300–200.

DT 212; Arangio-Ruiz and Olivieri 1925, 165–70 no. 25 (ph.); *SEG* IV 70.

Cf. Gager 1992, 192 no. 92; Cordano and Rocca 2018, 186.

The tablet is not made out of lead, as Wachsmuth said, but bronze.

BAETVLO (Badalona)

E2.

Badalona, Museu de Badalona (inv. no. 1954; 28/10/2020).

Latin. Latin alphabet. Left-to-right writing.

70–100 CE (context).

Unpublished.

Cf. Velaza 1996, 314–315; Moncunill 2007, 408; Estarán 2016, 375 no. i17.

Untermann thought that the tablet contained a previous, erased Iberian inscription on which a Latin text had been inscribed. The autopsy confirms that all the texts on the sheet are in Latin.

LA PUNTA D'ORLELL (La Vall d'Uixó)

E3.

BDH CS.21.04

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 13422; 30/10/2020).

Fletcher 1972, 115–16 no. 7, Orley I (dr.; ph., pl. vi); Oliver 1978, 284–5 no. 27 (dr.); Uroz 1983, 85 no. 2.C; Fletcher 1985a, 26 (dr., fig. 39.2; ph., pl. xxxv); *MLH* III F.9.4 (dr.).

Cf. Fletcher and Pla 1977, 134.

It has been published as an Iberian inscription, but the tablet bears no actual signs.

LA BASTIDA DE LES ALCUSSES (Moixent)

E4.

BDH V.17.03

Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de València (inv. no. 30697; 30/10/2020).

MLH III G.7.3 (dr.).

Cf. Fletcher 1985b, 293, Bastida II (*sic*); Fletcher and Bonet 1991–2, 144, Bastida IV; J. de Hoz 2011b, 223–4 (dr., fig. 6).

It has been published as an Iberian inscription, but the tablet bears no actual signs.

THEVESTE (Tébessa)

E5. Curse.

Algiers, Archaeological Museum (*non uidi*).

1–200 CE. It could go back to the first century BCE according to the editor, but letter forms suggest the first or second centuries CE.

Roesch 1966–7 (dr., fig. 1; ph., fig. 2) [= BE 1968, 592].

Cf. SGD 136.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Evidence

The earliest inscribed lead tablets from the Western Mediterranean date back to between the late sixth and the beginning of the fifth centuries. Two places witness the birth of this epigraphic phenomenon almost at the same time: on one side, the sanctuary of Punta della Vipera in Santa Marinella, in which an Etruscan religious inscription was found in 1966 (339); on the other side, the Selinuntian necropolis at Buffa, which has yielded six curse tablets (6–10). In both cases the date of the inscriptions is not provided by the archaeological context, which is too vague in the first one and inexistent in the second one, but based on letter forms. However, the palaeographic elements are clear enough and there is not much debate around the reliability of those chronological attributions.

During the fifth century Selinous became one of the main centres of the production of inscribed lead tablets (11–42), alongside other Sicilian poleis, namely Kamarina (65–221) and Himera (232–287). In southern Italy we find the first inscribed lead tablets, an incantation from Locri Epizefiri (303) and a curse from Cumae (319). Another Etruscan sheet, the famous *piombo di Magliano*, also dates back to the fifth century (340). Finally, writing on lead reaches the far western Mediterranean, with the Etruscan-Greek inscription from Puèg Maó (356).

In the fourth century lead tablets became more numerous everywhere. In southern Italy the earliest curses in Oscan appear, those from Castiglione di Paludi (310), Laos (312), Roc-cagloriosa (317), and perhaps even the so-called curse of Vibia (325), dating back to between the mid-fourth and the mid-third centuries. At the same time the different Iberian peoples start producing tablets, such as those from Montlaurès (354), Mas Castellar (368), Ullastret (378–80), La Peña del Moro (385), Grau Vell (419), Tos Pelat (431–2), La Bastida de les Alcusses (444–6), and most lead tablets in the local adaptation of the Greek alphabet.

The only legible Punic inscription of the collection dates back to the third century (478), in which Greeks, Oscans, Etruscans, and Iberians continue to write on lead. However, except for a *defixio* from Olbia (348) dating from 200–1, inscriptions in Greek will disappear everywhere but in Sicily from ca. 200 on. The first Latin curse appears at Lilybaeum between 225–200 (1), and Latin *defixiones* from Pompeii (318) and Caere (338) will follow in the next century, at the same time as the Gaulish texts in Greek script (349–50, 365) and the only known Celtiberian letter (462). The last Oscan, Etruscan, and Iberian lead tablets can be placed in the first century, but it is also then that the three possible Turdetanian sheets are attested (468–70). The only languages that will get through the change of Era will be Greek, Latin, and Gaulish, but this is another story.

Provenance

One of the main obstacles that we encounter when studying lead tablets, of any date and any language, is the large number of unprovenanced materials. Many of them are declared to have been found on surface, though in places that then turn out to be almost impossible to identify, perhaps for concealment reasons. However, the reality is that private collection are full of lead tablets from the antiquarian market and originally found by organised groups of looters who earn their living selling the pieces, sometimes introducing forgeries among the good inscriptions.

From the known provenances we can infer that, in the ancient Western Mediterranean, inscribed lead tablets come mainly from three contexts: necropolises, sanctuaries, and the habitation area of sites. Among the most important cemeteries in terms of lead tablets we have to mention Buffa at Selinous (6–10), Passo Marinaro at Kamarina (215–225), and Buonfornello at Himera (233–86). Given the scarcity of Iberian inscriptions coming from necropolises, it will be worth citing those of Les Corts at Empúries (376), Orlell (408–10), El Rabosero (418), El Cigarralejo (460), and probably also El Llano de la Consolación (467). Certain sanctuaries have also provided us with a remarkable number of texts, such as that of Demeter Malophoros at Selinous (11–23), not to mention the temple of Athena at Kamarina (65–212) or the votive deposit at El Amarejo (463–6). Finally, there are also documents coming from inside the sites, for instance again at Kamarina (226–7), Himera (287), Agde (352), and, in general, in the Iberian world. It has to be highlighted that, whereas in the Doric colonies and their regions of influence almost all the tablets come from necropolises and sanctuaries, in the gulf of Mas-salia and their regions of influence, including the Levantine coast of the Iberian peninsula, lead sheets are mostly found within urban spaces.

Types of inscriptions

The main part of the catalogue is composed of curse tablets, which, according to a famous definition given by David Jordan (1985b, 151), ‘are inscribed pieces of lead, usually in the form of small, thin sheets, intended to influence, by supernatural means, the actions or welfare of persons or animals against their will’. The first Greek examples either show well defined formularies, especially designed for curses against judicial opponents (6–7 and 9), or consist of lists of names in the nominative with the targeted victims (8). These lists can be natural—that is, they can be ‘a continuous sequence of names from left to right’ (Gordon 1999, 252)—or columnar. Most Oscan (307–10, 312–13, 317, 320, 322, 326), Etruscan (341, 344–5) and early Latin curses (1, 323, 338, 346, 377, 471) also appear to be composed almost exclusively of names, even if binding formulae can be added at the end, such as in the Petelia tablet (308) or in the main curse from Volterra (341), with its mysterious *cure malave*. In the centuries con-

sidered here *defixiones* are almost always deposited in tombs or in sanctuaries of chthonian deities. It would seem, therefore, that binding practices were more extended among Dorians, at least in the west, which would explain the abundance of lead tablets coming from necropolises in Sicily and southern Italy, on one hand, and the scarcity of *defixiones* in Ionic colonies, on the other hand.

Apart from curses, the catalogue contains several other inscriptions belonging to the sacred sphere: a set of incantations with the Orphic spell *aski kataski aasia endasia en amolgoi* (32–33, 43, 232, 303), a *lex sacra* (24), two possible Etruscan religious inscriptions (339–40), the two Iberian abecedaria from Tos Pelat (431–2), and the problematic examples from the Iberian corpus, namely the lead tablets from the necropolises at Orlell (409–10) and El Cigarralejo (460) and the strips from the votive deposit at El Amarejo (463–6). In these cases we have almost no internal elements to assert that the texts are of a religious nature, but just the find-spot and uncommon tablet shapes or layouts.

The other main block includes those inscriptions concerning economic activities. A group of contracts (226–7, 229–30), especially real estate contracts, come from Kamarina, and it has been proposed that the Etruscan text on the tablet from Puèg Maó could be a commercial contract as well (356 A1). Other sheets seem to contain documents written for future reference, such as a debt acknowledgement from Sicily (301) or the Greek text on the same tablet as the aforementioned Etruscan inscription (356 B). Ancient private correspondence is also normally related to business and economic transactions. This is the case with the letters from Agde (352), Puèg Maó (361, with the Iberian word **salir** ‘money’ or similar), Ruscino (362), Empúries (369 and 374, again possibly with **salir**, if the lines on both sides belong to the same message), La Serreta (450, σαλιργ) La Manchuela (462, with the Celtiberian word **silabur** ‘silver’), and probably also nos. 386 (**salir**) and 397 (**salir** and the metrological expression **o III**).

However, the most important set of lead tablets with reference to transactions are a series of Iberian sheets which bear metrological expressions, especially those following the so-called **a-o-ki** system or the Graeco-Iberian system. Examples of the former would be nos. 397 (**o III**), 407 (**a I o IIII**), 411 (**a II** and **o III**), 424 (**a IIIIIII**), 426 (**a IIIIIII** and **a I o I ki I**), 441 (**a III**), 444, 455, and 477 (*passim*), while the latter is represented by nos. 450 (ΣΣΣΧ<), 459 (ΟΣ<<), and 461 (*passim*). Even if we are still unable to determine with certainty the equivalence of the represented quantities, these documents are of vital importance for the study of the economy of the Iberian world.

ABBREVIATIONS

- I CLCP = Jordá Cerdá, F., de Hoz Bravo, J., and Mitxelena Elissalt, K. (eds.) (1976). *Actas del I Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Prerromanas de la Península Ibérica (Salamanca, 27-31 mayo 1974)*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca.
- II CLCP = Tovar Llorente, A., Faust, M., Fischer, F., and Koch, M. (eds.) (1979). *Actas del II Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Prerromanas de la Península Ibérica (Tübingen, 17-19 junio 1976)*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca.
- IV CLCP = Gorrochategui Churruga, J., Melena Jiménez, J. L., and Santos Yanguas, J. (eds.) (1987). *Studia Palaeohispanica: Actas del IV Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Paleohispánicas (Vitoria-Gasteiz, 6-10 mayo 1985) [= Veleia 2-3]*. Vitoria-Gasteiz: UPV/EHU.
- VI CLCP = Villar Liébana, F. and d'Encarnaçãõ, J. (eds.) (1996). *La Hispania prerromana: Actas del VI Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Prerromanas de la Península Ibérica (Coimbra, 13-15 de octubre de 1994)*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca.
- VII CLCP = Villar Liébana, F. and Beltrán Lloris, F. (eds.) (1999). *Pueblos, lenguas y escrituras en la Hispania prerromana: Actas del VII Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Paleohispánicas (Zaragoza, 12 a 15 de marzo de 1997)*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca.
- VIII CLCP = Villar Liébana, F. and Fernández Álvarez, M. P. (eds.) (2001). *Religión, lengua y cultura prerromanas de Hispania: Actas del VIII Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Prerromanas de la Península Ibérica (Salamanca, 11-15 de mayo de 1999)*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca.
- IX CLCP = Beltrán Lloris, F., Jordán Cólera, C., and Velaza Frías, J. (eds.) (2005). *Acta Palaeohispanica IX: Actas del IX Coloquio sobre Lenguas y Culturas Paleohispánicas (Barcelona, 20-24 de octubre de 2004) [= PalHis 5]*. Saragossa: Institución 'Fernando el Católico'.
- X CLCP = Beltrán Lloris, F., d'Encarnaçãõ, J., Guerra, A., and Jordán Cólera, C. (eds.) (2009). *Acta Palaeohispanica X: Actas do X Colóquio internacional sobre Línguas e Culturas Paleo-hispânicas (Lisboa, 26-28 de Fevereiro de 2009) [= PalHis 9]*. Saragossa: Institución 'Fernando el Católico'.
- XI CLCP = Ballester, X., Beltrán Lloris, F., Fernández Nieto, F. J., Jordán Cólera, C., and Siles, J. (eds.) (2013). *Acta Palaeohispanica XI: Actas del XI Coloquio internacional de Lenguas y Culturas Prerromanas de la Península Ibérica (Valencia, 24-27 de octubre de 2012) [= PalHis 13]*. Saragossa: Institución 'Fernando el Católico'.
- XI ICGLE = (1999). *XI Congresso Internazionale di Epigrafia Greca e Latina (Roma, 18-24 settembre 1997): Atti, 2 vols.* Rome: Quasar.
- XI ICGLE(P) = (1997). *XI Congresso Internazionale di Epigrafia Greca e Latina / XI International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (Roma, 18-24 settembre 1997 / Rome, 18-24 September 1997): Preatti / Preliminary Publication.* Rome: Quasar.

- XII CLCP = Beltrán Lloris, F., Díaz Ariño, B., Estarán Tolosa, M. J., Jordán Cólera, C., Klöckner, A., and Schattner, T. (eds.) (2017). *Acta Palaeohispanica XII: Actas del XII Coloquio Internacional de Lenguas y Culturas Paleohispánicas (Giessen, 9-12 de abril de 2016) [= PalHisp 17]*. Saragossa: Institución 'Fernando el Católico'.
- ABSA = *The Annual of the British School at Athens*. Athens and London.
- AC = *L'Antiquité Classique*. Brussels.
- Acme = *Acme: Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia dell'Università degli Studi di Milano*. Milan.
- AE = *L'Année épigraphique*. Paris.
- AEA = *Archivo Español de Arqueología*. Madrid.
- AGI = *Archivio Glottologico Italiano*. Florence.
- AIEC = *Anuari de l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans*. Barcelona.
- AIEG = *Annals de l'Institut d'Estudis Gironins*. Girona.
- AION(F) = *Annali dell'Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli. Dipartimento di Studi del Mondo classico e del Mediterraneo antico: Sezione filologico-letteraria*. Pisa and Rome.
- AION(L) = *Annali del Dipartimento di Studi del Mondo classico e del Mediterraneo antico / Annali del Dipartimento di Studi Letterari, Linguistici e Comparati (Università degli studi di Napoli 'L'Orientale'): Sezione linguistica*. Naples.
- AISA = *Anzeiger für indogermanische Sprach- und Altertumskunde: Beiblatt zu den Indogermanischen Forschungen*. Strasbourg.
- AJA = *American Journal of Archaeology*. Boston.
- AJPh = *The American Journal of Philology*. Baltimore.
- AFLM = *Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università di Macerata*. Padua.
- AM = *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts: Athenische Abteilung*. Berlin.
- AN = *Acta numismática*. Barcelona.
- AnMurcia = *Anales de Prehistoria y Arqueología*. Murcia.
- ANRW = (1972–). *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*. Berlin and New York: De Gruyter.
- Area elima II = (1997). *Seconde giornate internazionali di studi sull'area elima (Gibellina, 22-26 ottobre 1994): Atti*. Pisa and Gibellina: Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa and Comune di Gibellina.
- Area elima III = (2000). *Terze giornate internazionali di studi sull'area elima (Gibellina - Erice - Contessa Entellina, 23-26 ottobre 1997): Atti*. Pisa and Gibellina: Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa and Comune di Gibellina.
- Area elima IV = (2003). *Quarte giornate internazionali di studi sull'area elima (Erice, 1-4 dicembre 2000): Atti*, edited by A. Corretti. Pisa: Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa.
- Area elima V = (2006). *Guerra e pace in Sicilia e nel Mediterraneo antico (VIII-III sec. a.C.). Arte, prassi e teoria della pace e della guerra. Atti delle quinte giornate internazionali di studi sull'area elima e la*

- Sicilia occidentale nel contesto mediterraneo (Erice, 12-15 ottobre 2003)*, 2 vols. Pisa: Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa.
- ASNP = *Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Classe di Lettere e Filosofia*. Pisa.
- APF = *Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete*. Leipzig and Berlin.
- APL = *Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina*. Valencia.
- ArchClass = *Archeologia Classica*. Rome.
- ARG = *Archiv für Religionsgeschichte*. Leipzig, Berlin, and Boston.
- ARW = *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*. Leipzig and Berlin.
- ASAA = *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente*. Rome.
- ASSO = *Archivio Storico per la Sicilia Orientale*. Catania.
- BA = *Bollettino d'arte*. Rome.
- BAA = *Bulletin d'Archéologie Algérienne*. Paris.
- BAN = *Bollettino Archeologico Napolitano*. Naples.
- BAT = *Butlletí Arqueològic: Reial Societat Arqueològica Tarraconense / Boletín Arqueológico: Real Sociedad Arqueológica Tarraconense*. Tarragona.
- BB = *Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen*. Göttingen.
- BBAW = *Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften: Berichte und Abhandlungen*. Berlin.
- BC = *Bollettino dei classici*. Rome.
- BCH = *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*. Athens and Paris.
- BCTH = *Bulletin archéologique du Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques*. Paris.
- BDH = *Banco de datos de lenguas paleohispánicas Hesperia* (<http://hesperia.ucm.es>).
- BE = 'Bulletin épigraphique', REG.
- BFC = *Bollettino di Filologia Classica*. Turin.
- BICA = *Bollettino dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica / Bulletin de l'Institut de Correspondance Archéologique*. Rome.
- BJ = *Bonner Jahrbücher: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande*. Bonn.
- BMCR = *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* (<https://bmcr.brynmawr.edu>).
- BMNN = *Bollettino del Museo Nazionale di Napoli*. Naples.
- BSGW = *Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig: Philologisch-Historische Klasse*. Leipzig.
- BSL = *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*. Paris.
- CDS = Bettarini 2005b.
- CFC(G) = *Cuadernos de Filología Clásica (Estudios griegos e indoeuropeos)*. Madrid.
- CGRN = *Collection of Greek Ritual Norms* (<http://cgrn.ulg.ac.be>).
- CHA = *Cahiers d'histoire et d'archéologie*. Nîmes.
- CIE = *Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum*. Leipzig, Florence, and Rome.
- CII = Fabretti 1867.

CIL = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berlin.
 CPh = *Classical Philology*. Chicago.
 CR = *The Classical Review*. Oxford.
 CW = *Classical World*. Baltimore.
 CRAI = *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*. Paris.
 DGE = Schwyzer 1923.
 DT = Audollent 1904.
 EBGR 1992 = 'Epigraphic Bulletin for Greek Religion 1992', *Kernos* 9 (1996): 347–400.
 EBGR 1993–4 = 'Epigraphic Bulletin for Greek Religion 1993–1994', *Kernos* 10 (1997): 249–314.
 EBGR 1994–5 = 'Epigraphic Bulletin for Greek Religion 1994–1995', *Kernos* 11 (1998): 265–369.
 EBGR 1996 = 'Epigraphic Bulletin for Greek Religion 1996', *Kernos* 12 (1999): 207–92.
 EDCS = *Epigraphik-Datenbank Clauss / Slaby* (<http://db.edcs.eu>).
 EDR = *Epigraphic Database Roma* (<http://www.edr-edr.it>).
 EE = *Ephemeris Epigraphica: Corporis inscriptionum Latinarum supplementum*. Rome and Berlin.
 EGH = M. P. de Hoz 1997.
 ELEA = *Estudios de Lenguas y Epigrafía Antiguas*. Valencia.
 ELRH = Díaz Ariño 2008.
 ET = Rix 1991.
 ET² = Meiser 2014.
 GERV = Mas Ivars, M. (dir.) (1973). *Gran Enciclopedia de la Región Valenciana*, 12 vols. Valencia:
 Mas Ivars.
 GRBS = *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*. Durham.
 HAE = *Hispania Antiqua Epigraphica*. Madrid.
 HD = *Epigraphic Database Heidelberg* (<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de>).
 HEp = *Hispania Epigraphica*. Madrid.
 ICS = *Illinois Classical Studies*. Champaign (Ill.).
 IEUL = *Indoeuropean Linguistics*. Los Angeles.
 IF = *Indogermanische Forschungen: Zeitschrift für indogermanische Sprach- und Altertumskunde*.
 Strasbourg.
 IG XIV = Kaibel 1890.
 IGASM I = Arena 1989a.
 IGASM I² = Arena 1996.
 IGASM II = Arena 1992.
 IGASM II² = Arena 2002.
 IGASM III = Arena 1994a.
 IGDGG I = Dubois 1995a.
 IGDGG II = Dubois 2002.

IGDS I = Dubois 1989.
 IGDS II = Dubois 2008.
 IGEP = M. P. de Hoz 2014.
 IGF = Decourt 2004.
 IGI(L) = Del Monaco 2013.
 IGI(P) = Ferrandini Troisi 2015.
 IGI(RC) = D'Amore 2007.
 IICT = Panosa 2015.
 IIID = Tsvetaev 1886.
 ILLRP = Degrassi 1963.
 ILS = Dessau 1892–1916.
 ImIt = Crawford 2011.
 ISicDef = see Sommerschild 2019.
 JAW = *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*. Berlin.
 JCPH = *Jahrbücher für classische Philologie*. Leipzig.
 JDAI = *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*. Berlin.
 JIES = *The Journal of Indo-European Studies*. Washington.
 JJK = Jameson, M. H., Jordan, D. R., and Kotansky, R. D. (1993). *A Lex Sacra from Selinous*. Durham (NC): Duke University.
 JÖAI = *Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien*. Vienna.
 Kernos = *Kernos: Revue internationale et pluridisciplinaire de religion grecque antique*. Liège.
 KZ = *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung auf dem Gebiete der Indogermanischen Sprachen*. Göttingen.
 Kokalos = *Κώκαλος: Studi pubblicati dall'Istituto di Storia Antica dell'Università di Palermo*. Rome.
 LEW = Walde, A. (†) and Hofmann, J. B. (1938–56). *Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, 3 vols., 3rd edn. Heidelberg: Winter.
 MAL = 'Monumenti antichi', pubblicati per cura della Reale Accademia dei Lincei. Milan.
 MedAnt = *Mediterraneo antico: Economie, società, culture*. Pisa.
 MEFRA = *Mélanges de l'École française de Rome : Antiquité*. Rome.
 MEP = *Minima Epigraphica et Papyrologica*. Rome.
 Mètis = *Mètis: Anthropologie des mondes grecs anciens*. Paris and Athens.
 MJSEA = *Memorias de la Junta Superior de Excavaciones y Antigüedades*. Madrid.
 MLH III = Untermann 1990b.
 MSL = *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*. Paris.
 NGCT = Jordan 2000d.
 NICFA = Rodríguez Ramos 2014.
 NSA = *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei: Notizie degli scavi di antichità*. Rome.

PalHisp = *Palaeohispanica*. Saragossa.
PHI = *PHI Greek Inscriptions - Packard Humanities Institute* (<https://epigraphy.packhum.org/>).
PhW = *Philologische Wochenschrift*. Berlin.
PNV = Untermann 1990a, 207–38 § 7 (Personennamenverzeichnis).
PP = *La Parola del Passato: Rivista di Studi Antichi*. Naples.
QLF = *Quaderni del Dipartimento di Linguistica. Università degli Studi di Firenze*. Florence.
QPAC = *Cuadernos de prehistoria y arqueología castellonenses / Quaderns de prehistòria i arqueologia de Castelló*. Castelló.
QUCC = *Quaderni Urbinati di Cultura Classica*. Pisa.
RA = *Revue Archéologique*. Paris.
RAL = *Rendiconti della Reale Accademia dei Lincei: Classe di scienze morali, storiche e filologiche*. Rome.
RAN = *Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise*. Montpellier.
RAP = *Revista d'Arqueologia de Ponent*. Lleida.
RBPh = *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire / Belgisch Tijdschrift voor Filologie en Geschiedenis*. Brussels.
RC = *Revue critique d'histoire et de littérature*. Paris.
RD = *Revue historique de droit français et étranger*. Paris.
REA = *Revue des Études Anciennes*. Bordeaux.
REG = *Revue des Études Grecques*. Paris.
REL = *Revue des Études Latines*. Paris.
RFIC = *Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica*. Turin.
RhM = *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*. Frankfurt am Main.
RIG 1 = Lejeune 1985.
RIGI = *Rivista indo-greco-italica di filologia, lingua, antichità*. Naples.
RLPC = *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée*. Paris.
RPA = *Revista Portuguesa de Arqueologia*. Lisbon.
RPh = *Revue de philologie, de littérature et d'histoire anciennes*. Paris.
RSEL = *Revista Española de Lingüística*. Madrid.
SAWW = *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien: Philosophisch-Historische Klasse*. Vienna.
SE = *Studi Etruschi*. Florence.
SEBarc = *Sylloge Epigraphica Barcinonensis*. Barcelona.
SEG = *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*. Amsterdam and Leiden.
SEL = *Studi Epigrafici e Linguistici sul Vicino Oriente antico*. Rome.
SGD = Jordan 1985b.
SGDI = Collitz, H., Bechtel, F., and Hoffmann, O. (eds.) (1884–1915). *Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften*, 4 vols. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

SIFC = *Studi italiani di Filologia Classica*. Florence.

Sileno = *Sileno: Rivista di Studi Classici e Cristiani*. Modica, Rome and La Spezia.

SIO = Tsvetaev 1878.

Sources = *Sources : Les Cahiers de l'Âne Rouge. Revue d'Archéologie, Histoire, Ethnologie et Sciences Naturelles de Cerdagne - Capcir - Pyrénées catalanes*. Santa Llocaia.

SPAGI = *Supplementi periodici all'Archivio glottologico italiano*. Turin.

SSL = *Studi e saggi linguistici: Supplemento alla rivista 'L'Italia dialettale'*. Pisa.

ST = Rix 2002.

TDM = *TheDeMa - Thesaurus Defixionum Magdeburgensis* (<http://www.thedema.ovgu.de/>).

TDSG = López Jimeno 1991.

ThLL = (1900–). *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*. Leipzig: Teubner.

TM = *Trismegistos* (<https://www.trismegistos.org/text>).

TPhS = *Transactions of the Philological Society*. London.

TLE = Pallottino, M. (1968). *Testimonia linguae Etruscae*, 2nd edn. Florence: La Nuova Italia.

WKPh = *Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie*. Berlin.

WS = *Wiener Studien*. Vienna.

ZPE = *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*. Bonn.

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