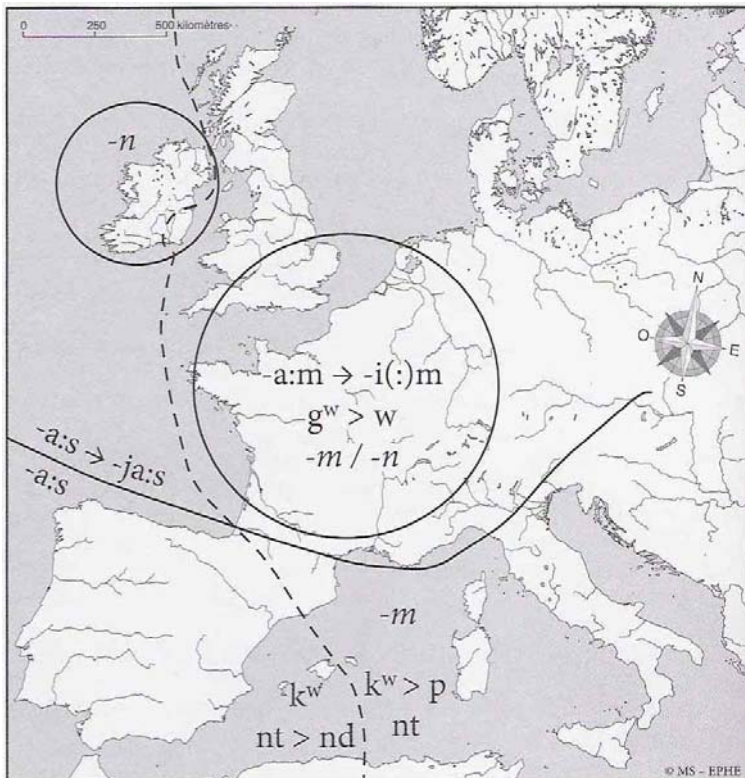
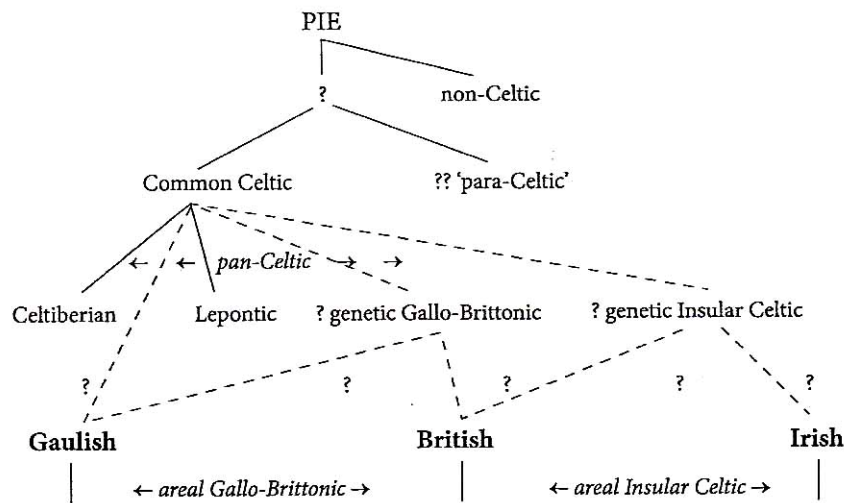


ADDENDA

to: 2.2. Further important literature, not especially devoted to Old Celtic:

- HAYWOOD 2001 John Haywood, *The Historical Atlas of the Celtic World*. Foreword by Barry Cunliffe. With 214 illustrations, 180 in colour, including 54 maps, London: Thames & Hudson 2001.
- KOCH 2007 John T. Koch, *An Atlas for Celtic Studies. Archaeology and Names in Ancient Europe and Early Medieval Ireland, Britain, and Brittany*. In collaboration with Raimund Karl (Continental archaeology), Antone Minard (names and inscriptions), Simon Ó Faoláin (British and Irish archaeology) [= Celtic Studies Publications 12], Oxford: Oxbow Books 2007.

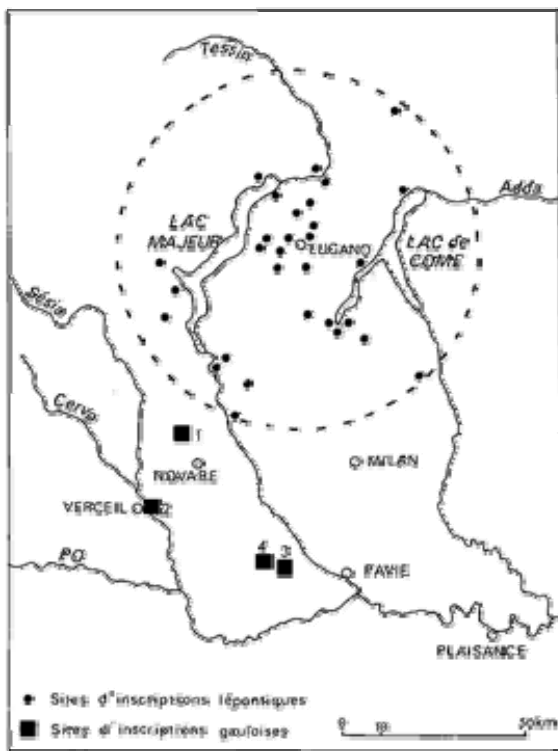
to: 3.4. CRITERIA FOR THE INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CELTIC LANGUAGES



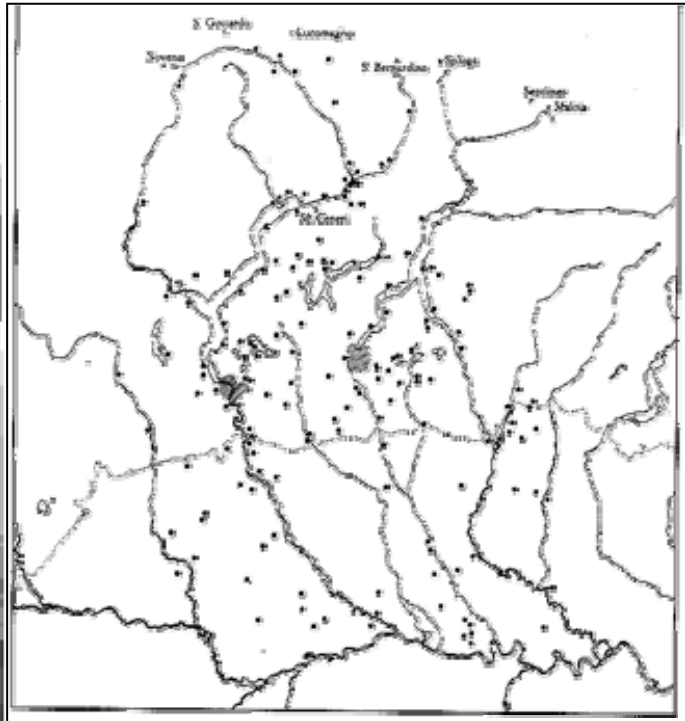
Ill. 3.4. and 3.5.: A possible complex stemma of the Celtic languages (above), and Celtic isoglosses (left), from: Patrick Sims-Williams, 'Common Celtic, Gallo-Brittonic and Insular Celtic', in: *Gaulois et celtique continental*. Études réunies par Pierre-Yves Lambert et Georges-Jean Pinault [= École pratique des hautes études. Sciences historiques et philologiques. III. Hautes études du monde gréco-romain 39], Genève: Librairie Droz S.A. 2007, 309–354.

II. LEPONTIC AND CISALPINE GAULISH

1. GENERAL INFORMATION



III. 1.1.: Distribution of Lepontic (•) and Cisalpine Gaulish (■) inscriptions (from: RIG II.1, 5)



III. 1.2.: Places with finds from the Golasecca culture (from: DE MARINIS 1991: 93).

The Lepontians are one of the many people who in the first millennium B.C. lived in the region of the Southern Alps. The *Valle Leventina* in Kn. Ticino/Tessin (Switzerland) still bears their name. Lepontic inscriptions date from the period of ca. the beginning of the 6th c. B.C. until the time of Christ's birth, making Lepontic the oldest attested Celtic language. The Early Lepontic phase coincides with the final two periods of the archaeological Golasecca culture. With the Gaulish invasion in Northern Italy in the 5th c. B.C. arrived the La-Tène style in the Lepontic area. It is difficult to say whether this invasions meant only a cultural or also a linguistic gallicisation of the area. Nevertheless, as a consequence of the Gaulish invasion, there appear also a number of Gaulish inscriptions in the area. As a rule of thumb, those inscriptions found within a radius of 50 km around the Swiss town of Lugano are considered Lepontic. Celtic inscriptions from (Northern) Italy outside this area are considered Cisalpine Gaulish. Because of the great similarity between the two languages such a mechanical way of distinguishing is quite problematic. Lepontic is considered by some scholars only as a dialect or chronologically early variant of Gaulish.

The language is known almost exclusively from the ca. 150 inscriptions found to this day. Onomastic material in foreign transmission has, to my knowledge, been only insufficiently studied. The inscriptions are written in a special alphabet called Lepontic or Lugano alphabet, one of the numerous variants of the North Etruscan script. Texts are found on worked and unworked stones and on pottery (vases, urns, often pot-sherds). The script is usually sinistroversive. In most cases the dating depends on the archaeological context. As regards the contents of the texts, we find tombstones, possessor and producer notes and dedicatory inscriptions. The texts are extremely short. Only few contain more than two words, the longest has seven words. Almost only names are attested, many of these fragmentarily.

Golasecca II A	beg. 6 th c.–525	Golasecca culture since 9 th c., without break since 12 th c. [cont. ← G I A-C (9 th –7 th c.) ← Proto-Golasecca (12 th –10 th c.) ← Canegrate (13 th –12 th c.)	Early Lepontic
Golasecca II B	525–480/75		
Golasecca III A 1	480/75–450/40		
Golasecca III A 2	450/40–400		
Golasecca III A 3	400–375		
La Tène A = G III A 2–3	450–375	Gaul. invasion of Po Valley, ca. 400	Middle Lepontic, few texts, all from Kn. Ticino/Tessin
La Tène B 1	375–end 4 th c.		
La Tène B 2	1 st half of 3 rd c.		
La Tène C 1	2 nd half of 3 rd c.		
La Tène C 2	2 nd c.	Roman conquest of Cisalpine Gauls, 225/191	Late Lepontic
La Tène D 1	end 2 nd c.–beg. 1 st c.		
La Tène D 2	remainder of 1 st c.		

III. 1.3.: Lepontic language periods and archaeological periods (after UHLICH 1999) .

2. LITERATURE ABOUT LEPONTIC

2.1. Linguistic surveys, editions, studies:

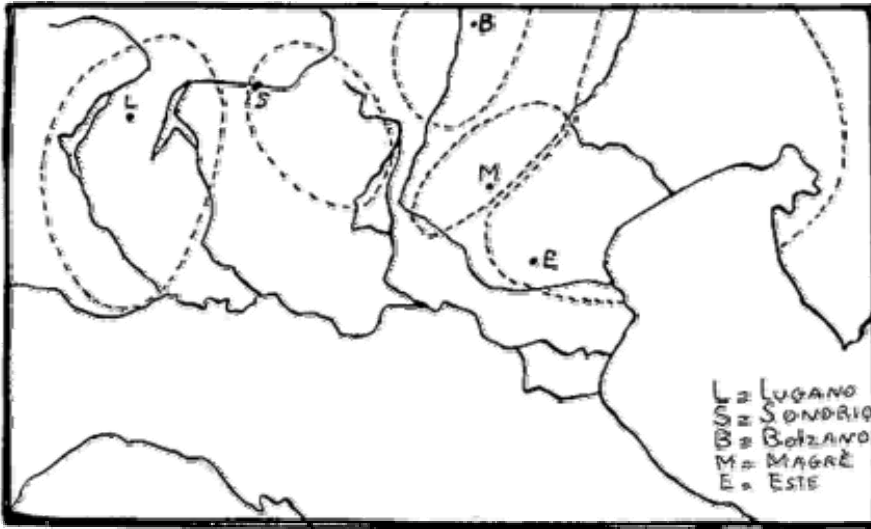
- UHLICH 2007 Jürgen Uhlich, 'More on the linguistic classification of Lepontic', in: *Gaulois et celtique continental. Études réunies par Pierre-Yves Lambert et Georges-Jean Pinault* [= École pratique des hautes études. Sciences historiques et philologiques. III. Hautes études du monde gréco-romain 39], Genève: Librairie Droz S.A. 2007, 373–411.
- AGOSTINETTI 2004 Paola Piana Agostinetti, *Celti d'Italia. Tomo I. Archeologia, lingua e scrittura dei Celti d'Italia* di Paolo Piana Agostinetti [= Popoli e Civiltà dell'Italia Antica 12.I], Roma: Spazio Tre 2004.
- MORANDI 2004 Alessandro Morandi, *Celti d'Italia. Tomo II. Epigrafia e lingua dei Celti d'Italia* di Alessandro Morandi [= Popoli e Civiltà dell'Italia Antica 12.II], Roma: Spazio Tre 2004.
- MOTTA 2000 Filippo Motta, 'La documentazione epigrafica e linguistica,' in: *I Leponti tra mito e realtà, raccolta di saggi in occasione della mostra* a cura di Raffaele C. de Marinis e Simonetta Biaggio Simona. Vol. II, Locarno: Gruppo Archeologia Ticino 2000, 181–222.
- MEID 1999 Wolfgang Meid, 'Altkeltische Sprachen II,' *Kratylos* 44 (1999), 11–19.
- UHLICH 1999 Jürgen Uhlich, 'Zur sprachlichen Einordnung des Lepontischen,' in: *Akten des zweiten deutschen Keltologensymposiums (Bonn, 2.–4. April 1997)*. Herausgegeben von Stefan Zimmer, Rolf Ködderitzsch und Arndt Wigger, Tübingen: Niemeyer 1999, 277–304 [repr. as: '62. On the linguistic classification of Lepontic', in: *The Celtic World. Critical Concepts in Historical Studies*. Edited by Raimund Karl and David Stifter. Volume IV. Celtic Linguistics, London – New York: Routledge 2007, 45–73].
- ESKA 1998 Joseph F. Eska, 'The linguistic position of Lepontic', in: *Proceedings of the 24th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistic Society*. Vol. 2. *Special session on Indo-European subgrouping and internal relations (February 14, 1998)*. Ed. B. K. Bergin, M. C. Plauché, and A. C. Bailey, Berkeley: Berkeley Linguistics Society 1998, 2–11.
- TIBILETTI BRUNO 1997 Maria Grazia Tibiletti Bruno, 'A proposito di una nuova iscrizione in grafia »leponzia« (et repetita iuvant),' in: *Scribthair a ainm n-ogaim. Scritti in Memoria de Enrico Campanile* a cura di Riccardo Ambrosini, Maria Patrizia Bologna, Filippo Motta, Chatia Orlandi. 2 voll., Pisa: Pacini Editore 1997, 1003–1022.
- SOLINAS 1995 Patrizia Solinas, 'Il celtico in Italia,' *Studi Etruschi* 60 (1995), 311–408.

- ESKA & EVANS 1993 Joseph F. Eska and D. Ellis Evans, 'Continental Celtic,' in: *The Celtic Languages*, edited by Martin J. Ball with James Fife, London – New York: Routledge 1993, 43–46.
- SOLINAS 1992/3 Patrizia Solinas, 'Il leponzio. Da Biondello e Mommsen ai nostri giorni,' in: *Atti dell'Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti* 151 (1992/3), 1237–1335.
- TIBILETTI BRUNO 1981 Maria Grazia Tibiletti Bruno, 'Le iscrizioni celtiche d'Italia,' in: *I Celti d'Italia*. A cura di Enrico Campanile, Pisa: Giardini 1981, 157–207.
- LEJEUNE 1971 Michel Lejeune, *Lepontica*, Paris: Les belles lettres 1971 [= *ÉC* 12 (1968–71), 337–500].
- KRAHE 1936 Hans Krahe, 'Ligurisch und Indogermanisch,' in: *Germanen und Indogermanen. Festschrift für Hermann Hirt*, bd. II, hrsg. H. Arntz, Heidelberg: Winter 1936, 241–255.
- RHÛS 1913 Sir John RhÛs, 'The Celtic inscriptions of Cisalpine Gaul,' *Proceedings of the British Academy* 6 (1913) [repr. in: *Celtic Inscriptions*, Osnabrück: Biblio Verlag 1977].
- CIL V *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Pars V: *Gallia Cisalpina*, Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- UNTERMANN 1959 Jürgen Untermann, 'Namenlandschaften im alten Oberitalien,' *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 10 (1959), 74–108, 121–159.
- UNTERMANN 1960 Jürgen Untermann, 'Namenlandschaften im alten Oberitalien (Fortsetzung),' *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 11 (1960), 273–318.
- UNTERMANN 1961 Jürgen Untermann, 'Namenlandschaften im alten Oberitalien (Fortsetzung),' *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 12 (1961), 1–30.

2.2. Historical, archaeological:

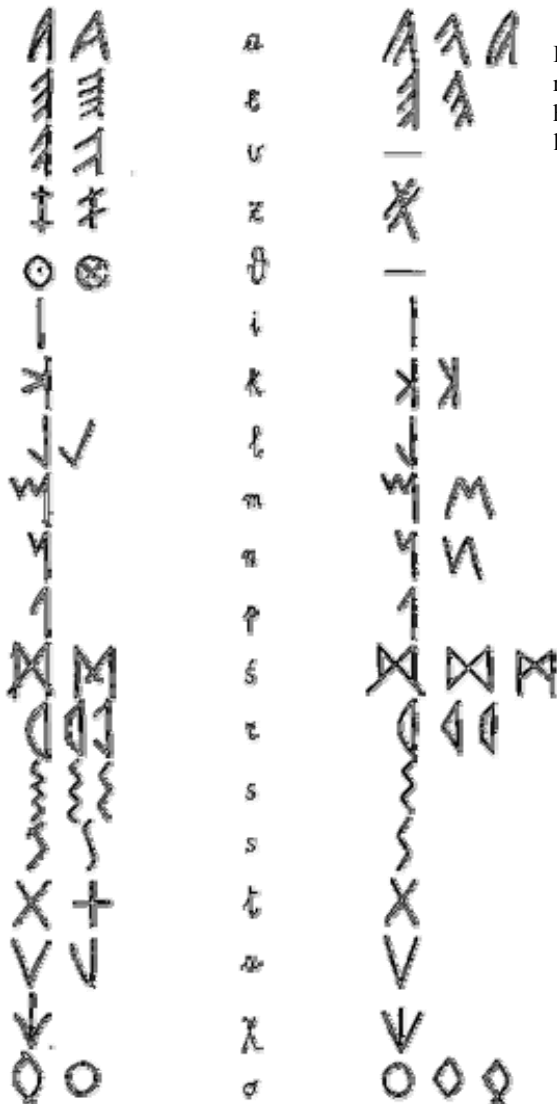
- ARSLAN 2001 Ermanno Arslan, *Leponti tra mito e realtà. Atti del convegno Locarno-Verbania 9/11 Novembre 2000*, CD-ROM, Comune di Verbania 2001.
- CANEVASCINI 2001 Simona Canecascini et al., *Die Lepontier. Grabschätze eines mythischen Alpenvolkes zwischen Kelten und Etruskern*, Zürich: Schweizerisches Landesmuseum 2001.
- DE MARINIS & BIAGGIO SIMONA 2000 Raffaele de Marinis e Simonetta Biaggio Simona, *I Leponti tra mito e realtà*. 2 Vols., Locarno: Gruppo Archeologia Ticino 2000.
- FREY 1995 Otto Hermann Frey, 'The Celts in Italy,' in: *The Celtic World*. Ed. Miranda Jane Green, London – New York: Routledge (1995), 515–532.
- DE MARINIS 1991 Raffaele de Marinis, 'I Celti golasecchiani,' in: *I Celti*. Direzione scientifica Sabatino Moscati et al., Milano: Bompiani, 93–102 [also English].
- DE MARINIS 1988 Raffaele de Marinis, 'Liguri e Celto-Liguri. I. La cultura di Golasecca: Insubri, Orobì e Leponzi,' in: *Italia omnium terrarum alumna*. Ed. A. M. Chieco Bianchi et al., Milano: Libri Scheiwiller 1988, 159–247.

3. THE LUGANO ALPHABET

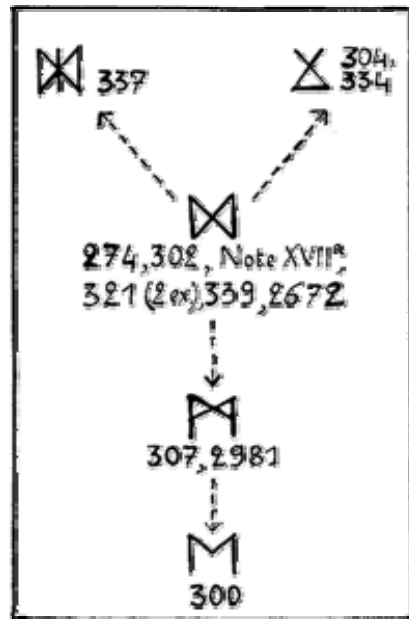


III. 3.1.: The distribution of variants of the North Etruscan (North Italian) alphabets (from LEJEUNE 1971: 365).

Note: The language of Sondrio is now called Camunian.



III. 3.2.: The Lepontic or Lugano alphabet (left column: 6th-5th c.; right: column 3rd-2nd c. B.C.; from DE MARINIS 1991: 94). See also: http://www.obib.de/Schriften/AlteSchriften/alte_schriften.php?italisch/lepontisch.html~Text



III. 3.3.: The development of the shapes of the letter *san* (from LEJEUNE 1971: 374).

4. THE LINGUISTIC POSITION OF LEPONTIC

4.1. LEPONTIC = AN INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE

sg.	\bar{a} -decl.	o -decl.	n -decl.
nom.	$-a < *eh_2$	$-os < *-os$	$-u < *-\bar{o}(n)$
gen.		$-i [-oiso < *-osjo]$	
dat.	$-ai < *-eh_2ei$	$-ui < *-\bar{o}i$	$-onei [-oni] < *-\bar{o}ei$
acc.	$-am < *-eh_2m$	$-om < *-om$	

III. 4.1.: IE morphological traits in Lepontic (after KRAHE 1936: 243)

4.2. LEPONTIC = A CELTIC LANGUAGE

Lepontic shares isoglosses (i.e. sound changes) with other Celtic languages (after KRAHE 1936: 244–247; LEJEUNE 1971: 472–477).

1. PIE $*-\bar{o}(C)\# > -\bar{u}(C)\#$: nom. sg. $-u$, dat. sg. $-ui$
2. PIE $*g^u > b$: $*g^u i(h_3)uo- > Piuo-$ ‘living’
3. PIE $*p > (\varphi >) 0$: $*upm̥mo- > uvamo-$ ‘highest’
4. PIE $*\bar{e} > \bar{i}$: $*s\bar{e}d- > siT-$ ‘to sit’
5. PIE $*st > ts$: $*g^h ostis > -Kozis$ ‘guest’, $*istos > isos$
6. lexicon: $*\mu indo-$ ‘white’ in *alKouinos* (cp. Gaul. *Alcouindo*)
7. PIE $*i > *e$: $*-onib^h os > -onePos$ (not generally in Celtic!)

4.3. LEPONTIC: A SEPARATE CELTIC LANGUAGE OR AN ARCHAIC GAULISH DIALECT?

4.3.1. Lepontic \neq Transalpine Gaulish (after LEJEUNE 1971)

1. $*nd > nn$: $*\mu indos > -uinos$ (Gaul. *uindo-*, *ambi-*, *cingo-*)
2. $*NT > ^NT$: $*g^u i(h_3)uo-nt- > PiuoT$, *PiuoTialui* (but also *PiuonTa!*) (Gaul. *canto-*, *tanco-*)
3. $*\eta > en$ (?): $*s\bar{e}d\eta s > siTe\acute{s}?$, $*d\eta g^h ueh_2 > -teguaios$ (Gaul. $> an$: *ande-*, *brigant-*)
4. $*\chi s > s(s)$: *sasamos*, *esoPnio* (Gaul. *Sax(s)amus*, *Ex(s)obno-*)
5. $*ad-s-$ (?): *a\acute{s}KoneTi*, *a\acute{s}mina* (Gaul. *Adgonna*, *Adgonetius*, *Adminio*)
6. word formation: patronymics in $-al(o/a)-$ (Gaul. patronymics in $-ikno/a-$)

4.3.2. Lepontic compared to Cisalpine Gaulish

a. common features (\neq Transalpine Gaulish) (after UHLICH 1999 and 2007):

1. $*nd > nn$: $*ande- > -ane-$, $*and(e)-are- > an-are-$, $?*and-o-kom- > ano-Ko-$
2. $*NT > ^NT$: $*kom-bog(i)ios > -Ko-PoKios$, *Quintus* \rightarrow *KuiTos*, $*arganto- > arKaTo-$, $*longam > loKan$
3. $*\chi s > s(s)$: $*e\acute{g}s- > *e\chi s > es$ in *es-aneKoti*, *es-oPnos*

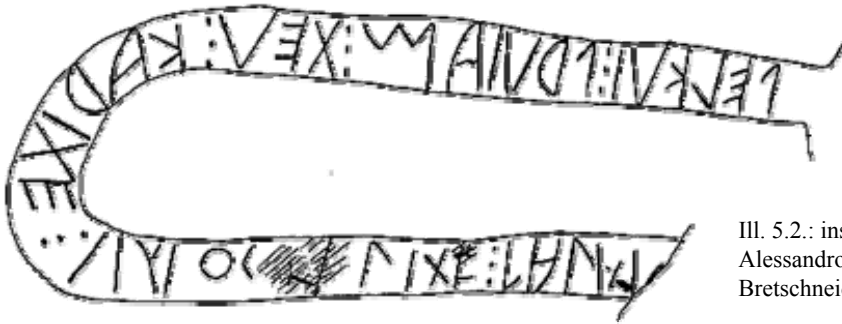
b. differences between Cisalpine Gaulish and Lepontic:

1. $*-m\# > -n\#$: *Teuo\chi Tonion*, *loKan* vs. Lep. *Pruiam*, *Palam*, *uinom na\acute{s}om* (but also Cis-Gaul. *PoiKam*, *aTom* [or: *ato\acute{s}?*])
2. word formation: ending of 3. sg./pl. preterite in $-u$, cp. *karnitu(s)* (Gaul. $\kappa\alpha\rho\nu\iota\tau\upsilon$), vs. Lep. *KariTe*, *KaliTe*
3. patronymics in $-ikno/a-$ vs. Lep. $-alo-$, $-ala-$, $-al$ (but also mixed in Late (?) Lepontic)

5. LEPONTIC INSCRIPTIONS



Ill. 5.1.: the oldest Lepontic inscription (ca. 575 BC) from Castelletto Ticino (S 113), containing the name *χosioiso* (from: F. M. Gambari, G. Colonna, 'Il bicchiere con iscrizione arcaica da Castelletto Ticino e l'adozione della scrittura nell'Italia nord-occidentale,' *Studi Etruschi* 54 (1986), 130).



transcription:
PelKui : Pruiam : Teu :
KariTe :
iśos (: Ka)liTe : Palam

Ill. 5.2.: inscription from Vergiate (S 119); from: Alessandro Morandi, *Epigrafia Italica*, Roma: Bretschneider 1982, 190



left: Ill. 5.3-4.: inscription from Davesco A (S 3) (photo from: MOTTA 2000: 201)



right: slaniai : uerKalai : Pala
left: Tisiui : Piuotialui : Pala

right: Ill. 5.4.: drawing of the inscription from Davesco A (S 3); source unknown (EICHNER SS 1999)



left: Ill. 5.5.: inscription from Prestino (from: Alessandro Morandi, *Epigrafia Italica*, Roma: Bretschneider 1982, 188)

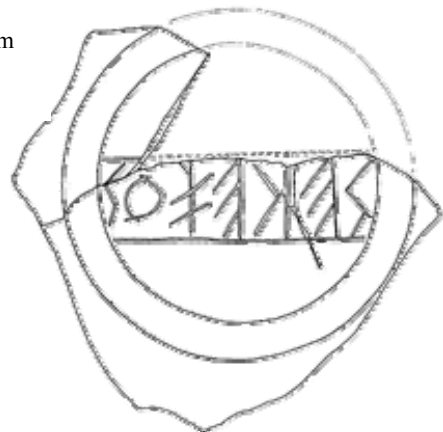
transcription: uvamoKozis : Plialeθu : uvITiauiopos : ariuonePos : siTeś : TeTu



above: Ill. 5.6.: inscription from Ornavasso (S 128) (from: Michel Lejeune, 'Le vase de Latumaros,' *Latomus* 46 (1987), 498)

transcription: laTumarui : saPsuTai : Pe ÷ uinom : našom

right: Ill. 5.7.: *seKezos*, inscription from Como (from: MOTTA 2000: 207)



Ill. 5.8.: *]Tiś[* ? (Casate, S 68)



Ill. 5.10.: *z v ośoris* (Casate, S 58)



Ill. 5.9.: *]Tioiso a[* (Rondineto, S 83)

6. DATED LEPONTIC TEXTS

From UHLICH 1999; dating based on information in SOLINAS 1995. Key: S = Solinas 1995; inscriptions are basically sinistroverse, unless marked → = dextroverse; G = Golasecca, LT = La Tène; letters with underdots are uncertain.

6.1. Early Lepontic (6th–beg. 4th c., Golasecca II–III A, ‘pre-Gaulish period’)

1. *χosioiso*, Castelletto Ticino (Varese), G II A, 2nd quarter 6th c., S 113bis
2. *uvamoKozis : Plialeθu : uvlTiauiopos : ariuonepos : sites : TeTu*, Prestino (Como), 6th or beg. 5th c., S 65
3. *PelKui : Pruiam : Teu : KariTe : isos : KaliTe : Palam*, Vergiate (Varese), G II, beg. 5th c., S 119
4. *Kuašoni : Pala : Tel/rialui*, Mezzovico (Ticino), G III A, S 20
5. *TaKos*, Brescia, 5th c. (?), MOTTA 1992, 314 f.
6. *PiuoT*, Parre (Bergamo), 5th c., S p. 384
7. *alios*, Caviglio (Como), G III A 1, S 60
8. *Plioiso*, Rondineto (Como), G III A 1–2, S 80
9. *Plioiso*, S. Fermo della Battaglia (Como), G III A 1–2, S 96
10. *Jnialui : Pala*, Banco (Ticino), G III A, S 2
11. [*Jni* (?) : *meTalui Pal[a]*, Davesco B (Ticino), G III A, S 3
12. *aa/ui : Pala*, Tesserete Aa (Ticino), G III A, S 27
13. *Teromui : Kualui*, Vira Gambarogna (Ticino), G III A, S 29
14. *KiraKi / ?Kar?* [→], Casate (Como), G III A?, S 56

furthermore (summarily):

15. (G II, 6th c.) *χα; Tex; Pa? Ua?* [→], *χυθ/T; ihex?* [→]; *pχ*
16. (G III A, ca. 5th c.) *]Tume[?; [---]ois[o]; -]iso; aev;*
[---?]nerioš; Pe; saPsT[?] [→]; *Po K ru; Prn*
17. (5th–4th c.?) *]Tioiso—[;] – eK* [→]; *]ias[; ev—[; as[?; Pei[;*
vev oder *aea* [→]; *] - : suloKei[?;]aKur[;]ouKi[; ?]aKle[; Tr-[;*
s]a[;]nar[; a-[[→]; *naP[/ oT-[;]rKimu[; me[; aq;]ais[;]rPia[?];*
?]lu[?; Peša oder *veša; sTu[; ?]—Paiei- / ša[; ?]ou* oder *?]ru; al*

6.2. Middle Lepontic (beg. 4th–3rd c., La Tène B 1/2–C 1, ‘Gaulish period’)

18. *slaniai : uerKalai : Pala / Tisiui : PiuoTialui : Pala*, Davesco A (Ticino), LT B/C, S 3
19. *seTuPoKios*, Solduno (Ticino), 3rd c., S 24
20. *anTešilu*, Solduno (Ticino), 3rd c., S 25
21. A: *iaKir*; B: *Koi*, Giubasco (Ticino), LT B 1, DE MARINIS/MOTTA 1990–91, 216 f.
22. *Plai[-]P*, Giubasco (Ticino), LT C 1, DE MARINIS/MOTTA 1990–91, 216
- ? 23. *anareKarTos*, coin A 2, at latest 3rd c., *Lep.* 480, 482
- ? 24. *sexeθu*, coin A 6, at latest 3rd c., *Lep.* 480, 482

6.3. Middle until/or Late Lepontic (La Tène B/C)

25. A: *Janiui : P[/]Kionei : P[/ e.ionu—[; B:]maTiona[?; C:]—soni : ila[; D:]ala[*, Aranno (Ticino), S 1
26. *minuku : Komoneos*, San Pietro di Stabio (Ticino), S 22
27. *JrKomui : Pala*, Tesserete B (Ticino), S 27
28. *sunalei : maKo[*, Viganello (Ticino), S 28

6.4. Selection from Late Lepontic (2.–1. jh. La Tène C 2 – D 1/2, ‘Roman period’)

29. *şasamos*, Ornavasso (Novara), beg. 2nd c.–1st quarter 1st c., S 129
30. *oleTu amaşilu*, Ornavasso (Novara), beg. 2nd c.–1st quarter 1st c., S 131
31. *laTumarui : saPsuTai : Pe ÷ uinom : naşom*, Ornavasso, LT D, S 128
32. *ualaunal / raneni* [→], Mesocco (Ticino), LT D 1, S 19
33. *alKouinos / aşKoneTi* [→], San Pietro di Stabio (Ticino), LT D 1, S 21
34. *Tunal / Koimila*, Levo (Novara), 1st c., S 127
35. *namu / esoPnio* [→], Levo (Novara), 1st c., S 127
36. *PiuonTa*, Coccaglio (Brescia), LT D 2 (?), S 39

7.5. undated, e.g.:

37. *meTelui : maesilalui : uenia : metelikna : aşmina : KrasaniKna* [→], Carcegna (Novara), S 122
38. *Jones : m[/]ena / []*, San Ferma della Battaglia (Como), S 95

7. CISALPINE GAULISH

The Cisalpine Gaulish inscriptions are frequently combined with the Lepontic inscriptions under the term ‘Celtic language remains in Italy’ (see above point 2. for some of the literature). While it is possible that the Lepontians were autochthonous to northern Italy since the end of the 2nd mill. B.C., it is well-known that the Gauls invaded the regions north of the river Po in several waves since the 5th c. B.C. They apparently took over the art of writing from the Lepontians, including some of the orthographic peculiarities. There is only about half a dozen Cisalpine Gaulish inscriptions, three of which are ‘longer’ than just one or two words. The inscriptions basically stem from the area south of the Lepontians. The bilingual inscription from Todi/Umbria is an exception and must be due to an exilant.

8. LITERATURE ABOUT CISALPINE GAULISH

- LAMBERT 2003 Pierre-Yves Lambert, ‘Chapitre VI. Épigraphie gallo-étrusque,’ in: *La langue gauloise*, Paris: Errance 2003, 73–81.
- MEID 1992 Wolfgang Meid, *Gaulish Inscriptions. Their interpretation in the light of archaeological evidence and their value as a source of linguistic and sociological information* [= Archaeolingua. Series Minor 1], Budapest: Archaeolingua 1992.
- RIG II.1 Michel Lejeune, *Recueil des inscriptions gauloises (R.I.G.)* sous la direction de Paul-Marie Duval. *Volume II – fascicule 1. Textes gallo-étrusques. Textes gallo-latins sur pierre*, Paris: Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique 1988, 1–54.

9. CISALPINE GAULISH INSCRIPTIONS



III. 9.1.: The bilingual text from Todi (Umbria), face A (from: MEID 1992: 14).

II VICINIVV
 JI SISRVTI·F
 RATER·EIVS
 INIMVS·LOCAV·E
 ATVITQVI
 EKMFXIXDVXI·I
 NIXV·LOKFN·KO·S·S
 VXIKNOS

- 1 [ATEGNATI]
- 2 [DRVTEI·F· ... vestiges ...]
- 3 [C]OISIS·[·]DRVTEI·F
- 4 [F]RATER·EIVS
- 5 [M]INIMVS·LOCAV·[I] < T >
- 6 [ST]ATVITQV < E >
- 7 [AT]EKNATI TRUTI·[K]NI
- 8 [KAR]NITU·LOKAN·KO·[I]SIS
- 9 [TR]UTIKNOS

III. 9.2.: Drawing and transcription of the bilingual text from Todi, face A (from: RIG II.1, 45-51).

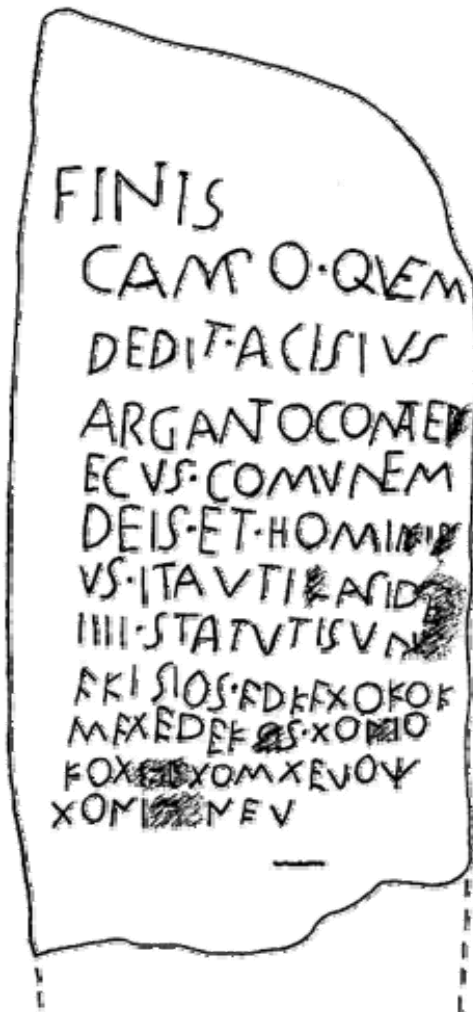


III. 9.3.: The bilingual text from Todi (Umbria), face B (from: MEID 1992: 15).

-is
 DRVTEI·F·FRATER
 EIVS
 ANINIMVS·LOCAV
 IT·ET·STATVIT
 EKMFXIXDVXI
 IKNI·IKADNIXV
 FDXVADK OISIS·X
 DVXIKNOS.

- 1 [ATEGNATEI·DRV]
- 2 [TEI·F·]
- 3 [COI]SIS
- 4 DRVTEI·F·FRATER
- 5 EIVS
- 6 MINIMVS·LOCAV
- 7 IT·ET·STATVIT
- 8 ATEKNATI·TRUT
- 9 IKNI·KARNITU
- 10 ARTUAŠKOISIS·T
- 11 RUTIKNOS·

III. 9.4.: Drawing and transcription of the bilingual text from Todi, face B (from: RIG II.1, 45-51).



1 FINIS
 2 CAMPO·QVEM
 3 DEDIT·ACISIVS
 4 ARGANTOCOMATER
 5 ECVS·COMVNEM
 6 DEIS·ET·HOMINIB
 7 VS·ITAVTILAPIDES
 8 IIII·STATVTISVNT
 9 AKISIOS · ARKATOKO{K}
 10 MATEKOS · TO[-]O
 11 KOT[- A]TOM TEUOY | (om A]TO <Š>
 12 TONI[O]N EU

III. 9.5.: drawing and transcription of the bilingual text from Vercelli (from: RIG II.1, 29-37).



transcription:

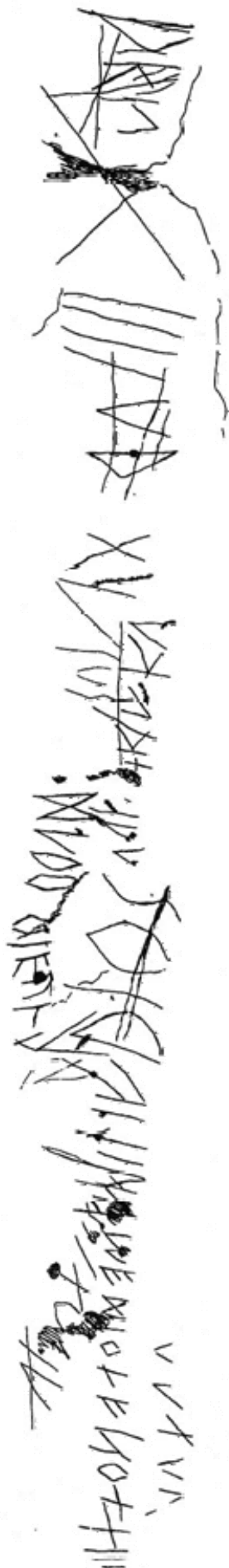
left: TaKos · TouTas[...]

right top:] n[...]K[...]TesasoPoKaņi

main text:

TanoTaliknoi
 KuiTos
 leKaTos
 anoKoPoKios
 seTuPoKios
 esaneKoTi
 anareuišeos
 TanoTalos
 KarniTus

III. 9.6.: The inscription from Briona (from: RIG II.1, 15).



transcription:

a) *mešiolano*

b) *miliarios*

c) *ultll* or *lutuu*

d) *[p?]ossito [?]iu*

e) *oieiplu* or *oiesplu*

f) *šuro*

g) *u[r?]ii[?]rkiu ku* or *u[r?]I.[?]rkiu ku*

h) *[]rkiu*

Ill. 10.7.: the mural graffiti from Milan (from: Maria Grazia Tibiletti Bruno, 'Nuove iscrizioni epicoriche a Milano,' in: *Scritti in ricordo di Graziella Massari Gaballo e di Umberto Tocchetti Pollini*, Milano 1986, 100)

10. LEPONTIC ONOMASTIC FORMULAS

Simple individual names reveal nothing about onomastic formulas, since we may be looking at informal short names. The typical basic structure of the Lepontic onomastic formula (as in Gaulish) is *individual name + patronymic*. The name of the father can be expressed in various ways. A development in the expression of the patronymics can be observed, probably under influence from Gaulish. The patronymic suffix in *-al* is probably a loan from Raetic.

individual name:

Early Lep.: e.g. *χosioiso, Plioiso, TaKos, PelKui*

Middle Lep.: e.g. *seTuPoKios, anTešilu, seχeθu, anareKarTos*

Late Lep.: e.g. *sasamos, laTumarui, saPsuTai, PiuonTa*

individual name + patronymic in *-al-*:

Early Lep.: *Kuašoni Telʹrialui, Teromui Kualui*

Middle Lep.: *slaniai uerKalai, Tisiui PiuoTialui*

Late Lep.: *meTelui maešilalui, KiKeTu r...Talos*

unclear dating: *Piuonei TeKialui*

individual name + further element (?):

Early Lep.: *uvamoKozis Plialeθu*

Late Lep.: *ašKoneTio Pianu*

individual name + patronymic in *-ijo-?*:

Middle Lep.: *minuku Komoneos*

Late Lep.: *namu esoPnio, Komoneos uarsileos*

individual name + name of father in genitiv:

Late Lep.: *ualaunal raneni, alKouinos ašKoneTi, aTeKua ašouni*

individual name + patronymic in *-il-?*:

Late Lep.: *oleTu amašilu, Tunal Koimila*

individual name + patronymic in *-ikno-*:

Late Lep.: *uenia metelikna, ašmina KrasaniKna*

Cisalpine Gaulish:

individual name + name of father in genitiv:

esoPnos KePi, seTuPoKios esaneKoTi

individual name + patronymic in *-ikno-*:

sola nimoniKna, TanoTaliKnoi, aTeKnaTi TruTiKni, Koisīs TruTiKnos

individual name + further element:

aKisios arKaToKomaTereKos