



Copeland-Etruscan-Dictionary

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Introduction

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Behind the creation of the Etruscan Glossary, by Mel Copeland, was the creation of several documents. The first document is my website called “Etruscan Phrases.” The objective with this site was to place copies of texts relating to the Etruscan language, with the objective being to include the longest texts. Added to the site were also short texts from pottery, often offerings, and most importantly the texts on Etruscan mirrors. The mirrors clarified the shifts from Latin and Greek to Etruscan. A case in point is Latin Hercules, Greek Heracles and Etruscan HERKLE or HERCLE, or AKLE, for Achilles. The shift to Etruscan involved on a large scale the dropping of final consonants/ syllables.

Key to the decipherment was the verification that the Etruscan language declined and conjugated like Latin. To confirm this I created a table—originally intended to represent the Indo-European languages—that ended up being an Eurasian table. This took several years to compile. Other documents were created, involving the declension and conjugation patterns of the Etruscan language, and to complete the Indo-European Table, I compiled the Copeland Akkadian-English dictionary, the Copeland- Hittite Dictionary, and like documents. These documents and others provided an overview of the Etruscan language that enabled a revisit of all the texts recorded in Etruscan Phrases.com. In this process, the Etruscan Glossary A was used to refine the definitions of the Etruscan vocabulary.

During this process it became evident that the best and easiest way to refine (sometimes correct) the Etruscan texts was to use the Etruscan Glossary to encompass the word definitions as they developed and became reconciled. This process is still in work.

All of the texts seen on Etruscan Phrases represented an outline of what the meaning of various words could be. The Etruscan Glossary, in its present format, corrects that work. I am not sure whether all of the Etruscan Phrases text pages can be corrected easily, as it would take many years. **However, I ask that those referring to the Etruscan Phrases texts use the Etruscan Glossary for the translation of the various Etruscan phrases on the site.**

As one uses the Etruscan Glossary it will be quite apparent why I used it to provide a refined/corrected translation. It will also be apparent that scholars who have claimed that the Etruscan language is not an Indo-European language—even unlike any other language known to man—have duped the scholastic world for the past one hundred years, since the texts were originally discovered and an attempted decipherment.

Michael Ventris, who with John Chadwick, deciphered Linear A syllabic script, attempted to decipher

the Etruscan texts but gave up on them. I looked at the other Mycenaean texts, Linear B, and switched to the Etruscan texts.

All writing, whether alphabetic or syllabic, or a combination of the two, or hieroglyphic, have been intended to be understood by another party. It was incumbent on the receiving party to learn the writing system, and if necessary, the language in order to understand and reply to the writing. Scribes were hired in ancient times to perform this work, of writing, understanding, and replying with regard to a ruler's requirements. Marriage contracts between the Hittite kings and Egyptian pharaohs were handled in this way.

The Akkadian documents of Assyria were handled in this way as well. Many of them were written, to record the acts of the kings, many of which involved the raiding and rape of Armenia. Imagine huge wagon trains leaving the mountains of the land that is now Armenia, loaded with copper and brass pots and pans, utensils, jewelry, etc., clanging down the roads the kings carved to get into the land. Some "roads" over the mountains were only wide enough to carry him and his chair (palanquin). Some kings left behind them burned orchards and in a few cases skins of the conquered nailed to the gate of their raided city.

Too a certain degree the Etruscan texts reflect campaigns. There are others that are short, on offering plates that include prayers, and a few that label what they were used for, such as bacon fat.

The problem with the Etruscan "alphabet" was that it was, as was other early, ancient texts, or like Punic texts, a combination of alphabetic and syllabic. A consonant was written with an implied vowel, such as our entries, Le, there, or Ki, which, that, etc., L. qui.

Because many of the characters used in the Etruscan texts resemble Latin letters, one would expect that they could be read. However, the words and phrases were often crowded together and separating the individual words was the first effort. This was facilitated through writings on the abundant Etruscan mirrors (with engravings of heroes, etc., and through the fact that all language communication involves repetition. Knowing this, the next step was to isolate words that decline, generally in the suffix, and conjugate. Having done this, words began to resemble Latin declension and conjugation patterns. From this we attempted a general definition of the words as they relate to Latin cognates. Finally, we began applying Latin grammar, declension cases and conjugation to the texts we placed on the Etruscan Phrases website. (http://www.maravot.com/Etruscan_Phrases_a.html). This process is being accomplished through the Etruscan Glossary A, which includes translations of the texts that are pretty accurate. We can say this from the standpoint that Etruscan is consistently falling into line with Latin, with a few alterations, such as L. declension I, may shift to Etruscan declension II. The shifts are indicated in the Etruscan Glossary A. Conjugation patterns also seem to coincide, except many cases in the Etruscan texts involve the Subjunctive. I use the word "would" do, etc. to reflect the Subjunctive case. Also, there is a consistent pattern that the final consonant in the third Person single case is dropped.

Finally, as a brief introduction, we have to mention the special characters used in Etruscan texts, which include: , Θ, Φ, ⊗, P, ρ, γ, Π, Ψ, Υ, ω, ⊗↓, ↓, ψ, I, μ, M=s, ^, ↑, I=S, M=B, b=B, 8=V and B, V=O and U, F=V and U, Y can = V or T, but t, T is generally the way it is written. C = k and also qu, K = K and sometimes g. There is no "b," "d," both of which are represented by "8" and "t." ie, as in Latin is "j", as in Juno. The goddess Uni is spelled Vni, Vnia. Heracles is spelled Herkle, Achilles is spelled, Akle, Helen

(of Troy) is spelled Elenei, and Elenai. Fortunately, the Etruscan mirrors had the names of the characters in the engraving written near the characters, and most of them were recognizable Greek heroes.

While many of the o had no separation between words or phrases, texts did use a single dot • or a double dot, : sometimes a triple dot ⋮ to separate words and phrases. The single dot is represented in the Etruscan Phrases documents, but here represented as the colon, i.e., double dot. The punctuation marks are quite helpful in translating the texts, since they prevent one from combining a letter with the wrong word. The direction the texts are read, whether right to left (usual in the Etruscan texts) or left to right, as in our text (BCDEFGKLPRS), is determined by the direction the letters face. Note that there is an exception in our alphabet: the “Z,” which is facing right to left. This is probably due to the fact that it could otherwise be confused with the “S.”


There are a few instances where letters do not face the direction the other letters face. Normally the letters face right to left, which is the direction the words are to be read. Where a letter turns around facing the preceding letter, the scribe intended that character to be read with the group of letters or word, it is facing.




There are a few instances, such as in the Capua Tile—which unfortunately is severely damaged—where the letters read boustrophedon, as the ox plows, adjective: boustrophedon, written from right to left and from left to right in alternate lines. Frequently, as in the Tavola Cortonensis, Script, TC, the beginning of a word may be at the end of a line and finished in the beginning of the next line.

The character “F” is both a consonant and a vowel. The rule in using it appears to be, following a consonant it is the vowel “u,” preceding a vowel it is a consonant, generally “V,” but also “F.” Another character, the Greek PH, Φ, tends to be used with words derived from Greek or related to Greek. The Greek character, TH, Θ, is used both as the “T” and “D” and in the name of the consort of the god Tini, THETIS, or THETHIS (ΘETIS). The Θ in Greek is something like “dh.”

There are two “r’s”: One “R” is written like a “P” and the other appears to have shrunk the “P” down to an “O,” having versions with a shorter staff, down to a hint of a staff and usually with no staff, like the “O.” The vowel “O” is used in the Phrygian texts and rarely used—in the later texts—in the Etruscan scripts and usually the vowel “o” is represented by the “V.” This character can vary, appearing sometimes as a “y” which can be confusing, since in some texts the “T” is distorted into a “y” shape.

There are three “S” characters. One “S” is rare and looks like a capital I, “I,” another, descended from a wave form used in Egyptian texts is the “M,” and the third is an “S.” There are clues to the use of the “S” in the Phoenician alphabet: The Phoenician texts read right to left, as in the Etruscan texts. The

Phoenician S with an underdot, ṣ is pronounced “ts” as in “bits,” the “S” with a caron, š ,  is pronounced “sh” and the “S” ṣ is pronounced as “s” as in “set.” The I is pronounced as a “Z.”

The Etruscan “sh” ṣ , or ṣ , ṣ , is differentiated from the “M” with the Etruscan “M” being written with a tang  as in Phoenician. The Etruscan “N” is also written as in Phoenician, . The Etruscan “E” is written as E and the Phoenician letter “H” ḥ . The Etruscan “H” is similar to the Phoenician but may be written as a box with one  or two bars in the middle. The Etruscan “ch” is represented by K, K and

particularly, as in the seer Chalkas' name, a ↓: (↓AL↓AS).

Dictionary

A

Achaia, L. Achaia or Achaia-ae, **Etruscan**, ACHIE (A↓IE)

Usage: CP-35: FALIA, siege tower, SV, upon, ACHIE (A↓IE), Achae, VACA (8ACA), the cow, IK (I↓), here

Achaia, of Achaea, **Etruscan**, ACIE

Usage: N80: RIE, matters, L. rei, ATIERIE, Atigerie, ACIE, of Achaea, L. 1st decl. Gen., Dat. Sngl. -ae. See also N149, R219, R238, P-1

Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, Grk. Nom. -e, **Etruscan**, ACHLE (A↓LE) and Mirror CQ-2: ACHVLE (A↓VLE)

Usage: Mirror MM-5, and four others.

Achilles, with Achilles, Grk. Ἀχιλλεύς, **Etruscan**, ACHLA (A↓LA), 3rd Decl. Acc. Sngl.-a,

Usage: Mirror, CH-2, ACHLE (A↓LE),

aegis, shield, L. aegis-idis, **Etruscan**, AEKIS

	'		T		P
	B		Y		S
	G		K		Q
	D		L		R
	H		M		S
	W		N		T
	Z		S		
	H		O		

Usage: Z-46

Aequi, people of central Italy, L. Aequi-orum, Etruscan: AECIH

Usage: J34-1

Aesacus, son of King Priam by Arisbe who prophesied the destruction of Troy, Etruscan, AECAI

Usage: DM, image and name on mirror

Aetia, mother of the Hyades, L. Nom. Sngl., Note -ei suffix is same as in the name of Helen, ELENEI. Helen is also spelled ELINAI

Usage: L-34

age, a lifetime, time of life, age, persons of a particular age, L. aetas-atis, as in "aetas puerilis," puerilis, boys,

Etruscan, AETOS (AETVS)

Usage: Mirror CCH-4

Agememnon, King of Mycenae who launched the 1,000 ships against Troy in the Trojan War, **Etruscan**, ACHMEMNVN (A↓MEMNVN)

Usage: Mirrors,¹ DM-6, CG-3

¹ Mirrors manufactured by Etruscans and distributed around the Mediterranean and Black Seas were engraved generally with mythological scenes that had captions and names above the characters in a scene. They thus serve a valuable part in establishing the Etruscan spelling conventions. For instance, Greek "Achilles" shifts in spelling to

Agrius, one of the giants in the war with the gods; the fates destroyed him. This mirror has Artemis killing him. **Etruscan**, AKRARE

Usage: CAB-2

ai!, oh!, L. ai!, **Etruscan**, AI

Usage: Z536, TC71, TC135, TC145, TC236, TC260, Au55, Au71, BS21, XE-9

Airon, name, lofty,? L. aerijs [aereus]-a-um, **Etruscan**, AIRVN (AIRVN)

Ajax, hero of Trojan War, L. Aiax-acis, Gr. aietos, Ajax named after eagle, **Etruscan**, AIFAS

Usage: Mirrors, VA-1, DC-1, DC-3, also, **Etruscan** AFAS, CCG-2

Akenano, name on Midas Monument, **Etruscan**, AKENANO (AKNANV)

Usage: XA-4, XA-18, XB-24, XB-34

Usage: L-12

Alban, L. Albanus-a-um, lake and mountain near Alba, **Etruscan**, ALPAN

Usage: BE-14

Alcesti, daughter of Pelion, wife of Admetus, who offered to die on behalf of him, image with name in a mirror, **Etruscan**, ALCESTI

Usage: V8

Alien, L. alienus, Gen. Sngl. alieni, **Etruscan**, ALENI

Usage: M45

aloes, bitterness, L. aloe-es, Gen. Sngl. aloes, **Etruscan**, ALOSE (ALVSE)

Usage: J22-3

Alp, Alb name of a god?, **Etruscan**, ALP

Usage: BE-25

also, even, too, as well, so, still, It. anche, **Etruscan**, ANC,

Usage: Z516, Z598

Amphiaraüs, Greek seer, image with name on mirrors, Etruscan,

Ana, name, **Etruscan**, ANA

Usage: AJ-19, AO-3, AO-3, tomb inscription, AMAR LE ANA TE, "to love there Anna yours"

Anchas, name referring to Zeus (swan) chasing Nemesis, on mirrors, **Etruscan**, ANCHAS (AN↓AS)

Usage: CX-1, CBF-1

Ancus, L. Ancus-i, Ancus, **Etruscan**, ANK

Usage: J39-1, ANK PETETO PARME NON TVS, J39-1: ANK, Ancus, L. Ancus-i, PETETV, an inclining

Etruscan AKLA (A↓LA). Etruscan often drops the final consonants/syllables. It reminds us of the shifts seen in French: Achilles in Greek shifts to Achille and Hercules, becomes Hercule, in French (Etruscan, HERCLE, HERKLE). The scenes in mirrors often reflect Greek myths but with an Etruscan slant.

An example of the Etruscan memory of a myth is in Mirror DM which sketches the story of the Trojan War. There are several variations of the Etruscan version. There is a goddess MAEN that is shown crowning Alexander (Paris), Agamemnon offering a purse (dowry) to Helen, instead of her father Tyndareus, Hercules is in the story, raising a child up to the supreme god TINI (like Zeus, Jupiter), the consort sitting next to TINI is a goddess THETIS who has beside her leg the image of a goose. She is the mother of Achilles. As Agamemnon is offering the purse to Helen, who is seated on the throne of Sparta, there is a scene below that which shows a goddess, Lasa, that is fleeing the scene holding an unguent jar. This image tells us that the deal being made is going to have a bad outcome. Also in the scene, next to MAEN is the son of King Priam, Aesecus, who foretold the destruction of Troy. He has his arm raised above his head as if he is averting the disaster to come.

towards, petitus, Dat. Sngl. petito, the shield, L. parma-ae, Acc. Single – e, NON, not, TVS, thine, thy, L. tuus-a-um,

Ancus, a king from Sinia, **Etruscan**, ANCA

Usage: RA-3: A SINA: ANCA ROI: RA-3: A, from, L. a, SINA, Siena?, Anca, L. Ancus-, Voc. Ance, (Etr. 3rd decl. Sngl. –e), RVI, the king, L. rex, Fr. roi, king **another**, of other, different, L. alis, alid, old form of alius -a- aliud, **Etruscan**, ALIS

Usage: VP-6

Aph, goddess of Ephesus? **Etruscan**, AF

Usage: XS-5: REKIN LEIA TIPE E AF, XS-5: REKIN, they would master, L. Ind. Subj. Pres. 3rd Pers. Pl., regnent, LEIA, lions, Nom. Pl. leae, TIPE, figure on a wall, type, L. typus-i, 2nd decl. Abl. Sngl. typo, (Etr. 3rd decl. Abl. –e), E, from, out of, L. ex, ex, AF, goddess Aph?

Aquilar, name relating to "eagle" re: L. aquila-ae, **Etruscan**: ACILAR

Usage: Z812, Z826

and, and also, and indeed, L. ac, atque, **Etruscan**, AC, & AK

and, and in fact, **Etruscan**, ACHT (A⊗T)

Axe, bronze, metal, L. aes, aeris,? **Etruscan**, AIS

Usage: Z525, Z263, Z432, Z614, Z681, Z887, Z1080, Z1274, Z1410, Z1591, Z1864, XQ-4, J41-12

B

blessed, by, with the blessed, **Etruscan**, BEITO (8EITV)

Usage: N64: by, with the blessed, N64: PVE MERS EST 8EITV: N64: PVE, by Pollux, truly!, L. poi, MERS, the goods, L. merx, mercis, EST, it is, L. sum, 3rd Pers. Sngl. est, 8EITV, from, by the blessed, (Note: MERS is not Mars, since the name Marties is used later in Script N306,

N332. **boat**, **Etruscan**, BERCA

Usage: R546: SPINA MAR ETV: TVCE: REK AN RVS: PVNE 8ERTV: BERCA: R546: Spina, the ancient ruins, north of Venice, MAR, of the sea, L. mar-, ETV, I discharge, L. edo-, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. Sngl. edo, TVCE, he will strike, touch, L. tango, tangere, Ind. Fut. tanget, It. toccare, REK, the king?, L. rex-, AN, or, whether, L. an, RVS, of the L. country, L. Nom. Acc. rūs, PVNE, he will put, reckon, L. ponno-, Ind. Fut. pōnet, to turn around, L. verto-, BERCA, the boat, It. barca, Fr. barque,

bronze, metal, L. aes, aeris, **Etruscan**, AES

Usage: XA-36, XB-35²

Blemish, blemish, from blemish, disgrace, **Etruscan**, LAPE

Usage: BE-22: L. labes-is, 3rd decl. Abl. –e, BE-22: CAC: PENEri: FEL LAPE: SILCI: ALB NVLA RES: BE-22: CAC, I hide, L. caeco-, Ind. 1st Pers. Sngl. caeco, the provisions, L. Penarius-, 2nd decl. Nom Pl. -i, FEL, great, LAPE, labes-is, 3rd decl. Abl. –e, SILCI, flints, hard stones, craigs, L. silex-icis, Dat. Sngl. silici, ALB, I am dawn, L. albeo, Ind. Pres. albeo, NVLA, Nom. f. Sngl. nulla, none, not any, RES, thing, L. res, rei (text is on a bulla, amulet, stone charm)

² Locations with the prefix “X” are in the Phrygian scripts associated with the M:idas Monument in western Turkey.

C

call, he called, L. accio-, Imperf. 3rd Pers. Sngl. Acciēbat, **Etruscan**, ACIB (ACI8)

Usage: N85: CAbETVM (GETVM) IS E ACIB (ACI8)

cold, in, with the cold, freezing, L. alsus, Dat. Abl. also, **Etruscan**, ALSO (ALSV)

Chimera, a fire-breathing monster formed of a lion, goat and serpent, **Etruscan**, KIMeR (↓IMeR)

Usage: Z1570: ESI TEI KIMeR STRETA SATeRS, Z1570: ESI, it goes away, L. exeo-, Ind. Pres. 3rd Pers. Sngl. exit, of the gods, L. di [dii], divi, Nom. Pl. dei, the Chimera, L. Chimera-ae, hold, STRETA, would hiss, gnash, L. strido-, Ind. Subj. 3rd Pers. Sngl. strīdat, SATeRS, the Satyr, L. Satyrus

come, he will come, arrive, **Etruscan**, FENE

Usage: AK-5: CE FENE LATE, CE, wherewith, FENE, he will come, arrive, L. veni-, Fut. Pres. 3rd Pers. Sngl. veniet, LATE, L. adv. laute, splendidly,

D

E

eagle, L. aquila-ae, **Etruscan**, ACIL

Usage: Z591, Z701 Z1164, Z1170, Z1665, K164

F

fate, right, **Etruscan**, FAS

Usage: TC191: LIS FLA: PETRVS Ce: SCE FAS: TC191: LIS, strife, L. lis, FLA, he would lament, L. fleo-, Ind. Subj. 3rd Pers. Sngl. fleat, PETRVS, the rocks, It. pietra, Gk. Πέτρα, petra, (Etr. 2nd decl. Acc Pl. -os), Ce, to us, SCE, he will know, L. Fut. sciet, FAS, fate, right, L. fas:

friendly, L. amice, amice and amiciter, adv. In a friendly manner, **Etruscan**, AMiCE

Usage: AJ-4

friends, L. amicus, amica, 2nd Decl. Nom. pl. m, -i, It. amico, amica; Fr. amie-e, **Etruscan**, AMI,

Usage: Z1359, PA-4

friends, L. amicus, amica, 2nd Decl. Nom. pl. m, -i; It. amico, amica; Fr. amie-e, **Etruscan**, AMIE

Usage: AR-3

grown, great, with the great, L. altus-, 2nd decl. Sngl..Abl. alto, **Etruscan**, ALTO (ALTV)

Usage: R305, Q871, XS-5, Q871: KVM ALTV: ARKANI KANE TV:

G

god, household god, **Etruscan**, LAR

Usage: TC74: VNI: APNI: PINI: LAR Te: PILVS CE LARIS: TC74: VNI, goddess Uni, APNI, he denied, L. Ind. Pers. abnāvit, PINI, the wings, L. 1st decl. pinnā-, Pl.-ae, (Etruscan 2nd decl. Nom. Pl. m.-i)

LAR, the god, L. lar, laris, lares, Gen. Sngl. lar, Te, to you, your, L. tu, te, PILVS, division of the triarii, L. pilus-i, Nom. Sngl. pilus, CE, continued, wherewith, wherefrom, L. qui, old abl. of qui, quae, LARIS, with, the household gods, hearth, L. lar, laris, m, 2nd Decl. Abl. Pl. -is, SALINI, place on coast near Rome of Etr. & Roman salt mining, "Campus Salinus Maior"

gods, household gods, **Etruscan**, LARES (LAREI)

Usage: K-5: E VRA TANNA: LARES (LAREI) LVI AMA, K-5: E, from, out of, L. e, ex, he speaks, L. oro-Ind. Pres. 3rd Pers. Sngl. orat, TANNA, name, LARES (LAREI), the household gods, expiate, he expiates, looses, L. luo-, Ind. Pres. (and Perf.), 1st Pers. Sngl. lui, AMA, he wishes, loves, L. amo-, Ind. Pres. 3rd Pers. Sngl. amat

goes, it goes away, Etruscan, ESI

Usage: Z918: FINVM ESI 8ASEI, Z918: FINVM, the wine, vinyard, L. vinum-i, ESI, it goes away, L. exeo-, Ind. Pres. 3rd Pers. Sngl. exit, 8ASEI, in the vase, L. vas, vasis, 3rd Decl. Abl. Sngl. -ei, Ce, to us, It. ce

grown, great, L. altus-a-um, Gen. Sngl. alti, Etruscan, ALTI

Usage: Z1654

H

Hades, mural showing Hades and Persephone, **Etruscan**, AITA

Usage: PH-2

Hades, in Hades, L. 2nd decl. Abl. Sngl.-o, **Etruscan**, AITO (AITV)

Usage: N311, N378, AITV: CESK LV CETV ATRV, "in Hades everyone there to cede to the dark"

him, to him, it, It. al, **Etruscan**, AL

Usage: Z180, TC22, TC145, TC272, TC279, TC327, MG-1, Au43, Au51, Au57, M32, AF-4, AE-4, AT-7, AJ-10, AL-1, AN20, HT-5, VP18, J40-13

I

J

Jason, leader of the Argonauts, **Etruscan**, AEITHEON (AEIΘVN)

Usage: DF-4

joyful, fertile, glad, Etruscan, LAETI

Usage: Z516: ETvNAM LAETI ANCe RAK SIN, Z516: ETvNAM, I would stupify, L. attono-, Ind. Subj. 1st Pers. Sngl. attonem, LAETI, the joyful, Gen. Sngl. laeti, Sngl. laedit, ANCe, also, even, too, as well, so, still, It. anche, I recount/retell, Fr. raconter, SIN, but if, L. sin,

joyful, fertile, glad,

Usage: ZA-4, LAETIM, L. laetus-a-um, Acc. Sngl. laetum (damaged text)

K

L

Laes, name? L. Laius-i, father of Oedipus, **Etruscan**, LAES

Usage: XE-13: AY ARA PATYR E LAES, XE-13: AY, oh!, L. au!, ARA, the altar, L. ara-ae, PATYR, of the father, L. Nom. Sngl. pățēr, E, from, L. e, ex, LAES, Laes, name? L. Laius-i,

Lais, king's name, L. Laius? **Etruscan**, LAIS

Usage: Z1334: NAPTI RVI LAIS CLAB (CLA8) EKS NERI, Z1334: NAPTI, for the grand-daughter, L. f. neptis- is, Dat.. nepti, RVI, the king, roi, L rex, Fr. roi, LAIS, name, Laius, CLAB (CLA8), the staff/club, L. clava-ae, Nom. Sngl. clavă, EKS, from, out of, L. e, ex, NERI, Nēreus, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids, the sea, L. Nom. Nēreus, Gen. Sngl. Nerei,

Lake, **Etruscan**, LACEI

Usage: TC284: SALINIS AVLE LACEI TIN E ITIS, TC284: SALINIS, from the salt mines, L. salinae, Dat. Pl. salinis, AVLE, the lord, prince, L. aule, of the lake, L. lacūs, Gen. Sngl. laci, TIN, the god Tini, (like Zeus, Jupiter) E, from, out of, L. e, ex, movement, departure, ITIS, L. itus-us

lamb, of a lamb, sheep, L. agninus-a-um, **Etruscan**, ACNINA

Usage: K-85

Lamb, through the lamb, L. m. agnus-i, 2nd Decl. Acc. agnam, **Etruscan**, AKNEM

Usage: R306

lambs, L. agna-ae, Acc. Pl. –as, **Etruscan**, ACNAS (ACNAS)

Usage: Au-60

lambs, of the lambs, agninus-a-um, Nom. f. agnīna, **Etruscan**, AKNINA

Usage: K85

Lances, of the lances, short spears, **Etruscan**, LANSO (LANSV)

Usage: TC113: LARVS LANSV LAR Te, TC113: LARVS, the triumph, LANSV, of the lances, L. lanceă, Acc. Pl. lanceas, LAR, god, household god, lars, penates, L. lar, laris, lares, Gen. Sngl. lar, Te, to you, L. tu, te,

land, territory, L. ager, agri, **Etruscan**, AKER

Usage: N173, N435, S-18

land, territory, to, for the land, L. ager, agri, 2nd Decl. Dat. -o; It. m. agro, **Etruscan**, AKRO (AKRV)

Usage:, R69

Lands, of the public lands, general distribution of public land, L. agrarius-ium, Nom. Pl. N. – ia, **Etruscan**. AKARAI

Usage: J41-8

Laran, **Etruscan**, LARAN

Usage: CBW: one of four males on a mirror CBW: MARIS, CANV Le, OVO LVNA, LARAN, CBW: MARIS, Mars CANV, to sing, L. cano-, to sing, celebrate, prophesy, Le, there, OVO, to celebrate a minor triumph. On the right-hand side of the engraving is a male pointing to himself, while a

helmeted god, MARIS, is holding an axe and his arm around another male. Bpth of these are wearing open toed sandals, whereas the two other males are wearing high-topped boots. LARAN, according to wikipedia.org, is the god of war (another Mars?). Why he is pointing to himself in this engraving suggests his responsibility in the scene. MARIS appears in several mirrors.

Larisa, Etruscan, LARISA

Usage: OU-2: MI LARISA AKS, OU-2: MI, me, to me, L. meus-, Dat. mihi, It. mi, myself, LARISA, person's name, AKS, vinegar, L. acetum-i, It. aceto, Gr. vinegar, sour, Gr. ὄξος, óxos,

love, like, I love, L. amo-, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. Sngl. amō, **Etruscan, AM**

Usage: Z161, Z1628, Au27, N230, Au98, XA-35, PC-13

love, like, I would love, would like, L. amo-are, Subj. Pres. 1st Pers. Sngl. amem, Etruscan, AMEM

Usage: N173

love, like, he would love, like, L. amo-, Subj. Pres. 3rd pers. Sngl. amet, **Etruscan, AME**,

Usage: TC127, TC168, K6, Au46,

loved, liked, they loved, L. amo-, Ind. Imperf. 3rd Pers. Pl. amábant, **Etruscan, AMaPEN**

Usage: R394, AMAPEN TV KATeLV, Catelus

love, to love, like, L. amo-are, **Etruscan, AIMeR**

Usage: S-22

love to like, L. amo-are, L. 3rd Pers. Perf. Sngl., **Etruscan, AMAR**

Usage: M87, Q692, AO-1, M78: NIVL FENI ETH (EΘ) TVCI AMAR, M78: M78: NIVL, nothing, L. niul, FENI, I came, L. Ind. Perf. 1st Pers. Sngl. venī, ETH (EΘ), and, et, TVCI, I led, L. duco-, Ind. Perf. 3rd Pers. Sngl. duxī, AMAR, L. amo-are, to love

love, to like, amo-are, Infin. to love, like, **Etruscan, AMO (AMV)**,

Usage: N173, Au95, J15-2

loves, she/it loves, L. amo-are, Ind. Pres. 3rd Pers. Single amat, Etruscan, AMA

Usage: Z1227, K26, Q521, Q551, Q775, R584, R607, TC320, K164, CP-20

M

move, I would move, set in motion, L. ago-, Subj. Pres. 1st Pers. Sngl. agam, **Etruscan, AKIM**

Usage: Z681

move, he moved, set in motion, L. ago-, Ind. Imperf. 3rd Pers. Sngl. agébat, **Etruscan, AKaPa**

Usage: M-24

N

northern, L. aquilonius-a-um, 2nd Decl. Gen. singl. f. -ae, **Etruscan, ACILVNE**,

Usage: K152

nourish, he will nourish, support, feed, L. alo, alere, Ind. Fut. 3rd Pers. Sngl. alet, **Etruscan, ALE**

Usage: Z622, Au49, DN-1

nourish, you will nourish, support, L. alo-, Ind. Fut. 2nd Pers. Single ales, **Etruscan, ALES**

Usage: DD-4

nourishing, kind, of someone/something being nourishing, kind, L. almus-a-um, 2nd decl. Sngl, almo,

(Etr. 3rd decl. Sngl. -e), **Etruscan**, ALME

Usage: J36-3

O

or, whether, L. an, **Etruscan**, AN,

Usage: Z15, Z19, Z224, Z439, Z681, Z648, Z1662, Z1809, Z1835, AN42, N100, N547, N462, Q251, Q373

Q360, Q369, Q396, Q416, Q813, Q863, R359, R394, R542, K19; MS24, AN47, TC121?, J35-3

P

plate or piece of metal, marble, knife blade, coin, **Etruscan**, LAMAN

Usage: J41-11: AKARAI SINIAM ERIN LAMAN: AIS, J41-11: AKARAI, Lands, of the public lands, general distribution of public land, L. agrarius-ium, Nom. Pl. N. -ia, SINIAM, Sinia, Italy, Acc. Single -am, em, ERIN, they would have dug up, L. eruo-, Subj. Perf. erúerint, LAMAN, a plate or piece of metal, marble, knife blade, coin, L. lamna-, Nom. Sngl. lamná: AIS, an axe, bronze, metal, L. aes, aeris,

Q

R

related, of, related by males, L. agnatio-onis; Nom. Sngl. agnatio, It. agnazio, **Etruscan**, AKNAS

Usage: Au60

river water, L. amnis, a stream, torrent, river, poet. a current, river water, **Etruscan**, AMNIS,

Usage: J20-1

rivers, **Etruscan**, RIVS

Usage: PM-6: MI LAR THIA (ΘΙΑ) PHARNI (ΦΑΡΝΙ) IS VCHVLEM VIRI RIVS TIE? PM-6: MI, to me, L. meus, Dat. mihi, It. mi, myself, LAR, the household god, Lar-, THIA (ΘΙΑ), thia, the aunt, PHARNI, Pharni, IS, by themselves, L. eis, OCHULEM (V↓VLEM), to the eye, L. oculus-, Dat. Sngl. oculum, of men, L. vir, Gen. Sngl. viri, RIVS, to, for the rivers, L. rivus, Dat. Pl. rivos, TIE, in the day, L. dies-ei, 5th Decl. Abl. single, -ie,

Rocks, promontories, Etruscan, PETRVS

Usage: TC191: LIS FLA: PETRVS Ce: SCE FAS: TC191: LIS, strife, L. lis, FLA, he would lament, L. fleo-, Ind. Subj. 3rd Pers. Sngl. fleat, PETRVS, the rocks, It. pietra, Gk. Πέτρα, petra, (Etr. 2nd decl. Acc Pl. -os), Ce, to us, SCE, he will know, L. Fut. sciet, FAS, fate, right, L. fas:

S

sheep, L. agnae-ae, f., agnus-i, m., Gen. Sngl. agni, **Etruscan**, AKNI

Usage: Z990, Z1153, Z1792

sheep, of the sheep, L. agnus-i, 2nd decl. Acc. Sngl. -um, **Etruscan**, AKNESEM
 Usage: Z1153, AROS (ARVS), the land, AME, Subj. he would love, ACNESEM, of the sheep, IPA, himself

sheep, for, to the sheep, L. agnae-ae, f., agnus-i, m., 2nd Decl. Dat. -o, **Etruscan**, AKNEO (AKNEV)
 Usage: R48

sheep, with the sheep, L. agnae-ae, 3rd. Decl. Abl. singl. -e, f., **Etruscan**, AKNE
 Usage: R258, R334, Q89

snake, L. anguis-is, constellation Hydra?, **Etruscan**, ANCUIS (ANCFIS)
 Usage: Z16

someone, something, L. aliquis, aliquo, aliqua, aliqui, It. alcune-i, **Etruscan**, ALC
 Usage: TC281, TC323, PN-1, J40-15

someone, something, L. aliquo, aliqua, aliqui, Acc. Pl. m., aliquos, Etruscan, ALKOS (ALKVS)
Usage: Z1088, Z1097, Z1410, Z1654

someone, with someone, something, L. aliquis, aliquo, aliqua, aliqui, Abl. f. aliquā, It. alcune-i, **Etruscan**, ALCE
 Usage: FT-1, AN27

someone, with someone, something, L. aliquo, aliqua, aliqui, Abl. Sngl. aliquo, Etruscan, ALQV (ALQO)
 Usage: J42-14

someone, something, L. aliquis, aliquo, aliqua, aliqui, Nom. Pl., aliqui, It. alcune-i, **Etruscan**, ALCI
 Usage: AN27

summer, L. aestas-atis, It. estate, Fr. été? **Etruscan**, AIT
 Usage: XB-10, J23-6

swarthy, L. aquila, Adj. f., mirror, image of four people, one of whom, who holds a mirror, , is seated in the lap of another, **Etruscan**: ACILA
 Usage: CJ-1

T

U

V

vinegar, **Etruscan**, AKS
 Usage: OU-3: MI LARISA AKS, OU-2: MI, me, to me, L. meus-, Dat. mihi, It. mi, myself, LARISA, person's name, AKS, vinegar, L. acetum-i, It. aceto, Gr. vinegar, sour, Gr. ὄξος, óxos,

victory, **Etruscan**, LARO
 Usage: PL-1: LARO TANINIES, PI-1: LARO, by, from the victory, L. larius-, Abl. Sngl. Laurus, TANINIES, Tayana? (in Cappadocia, Turkey) Text is on a stele of a long-haired warrior holding an axe and spear.

victory, triumph, bay tree, bay crown, **Etruscan**, LARVS

Usage: TC113: LARVS LANSV LAR Te, TC113: LARVS, the triumph, L. laurus-i, LANSV, by, with the lance, L. lanceă, 1st decl. Abl. Sngl. lanceă, (Etr. 2nd decl. Abl. Singl. –o), LAR, god, L. lar

W

wings, poet., of the oars of a ship, squadron, L. ala, ae, **Etruscan**, ALAE

Usage: TC142

writing tablet, L. album-, Dat. Sngl. albo, **Etruscan**, ALBO (AL8V)

Usage: N318

wool, also the down on leaves, fruit, etc., **Etruscan**, LAN

Usage: J40-17: RVF8I ALC S LAN AFILS ↑ X, J40-17: to the deity against mildew, L. Robigo, Rub; Dat. Single –i, ALC, someone, with someone, something, L. aliquis-, Abl. Sngl. f. aliquā, It. alcune-i, Se, itself, L. se, LAN, the wool, also the down on leaves, fruit, etc., L. lana-, AFILS, suitable, L. habilis-, ↑ X, unknown number

wool, from wool, **Etruscan**, LANE

Usage: K154: AM PE LANE RI VOLOM 8VLVM CHe (↓e) FAS PELTHI (PELOI): K154: AM, I Wish, L. amo-, 1st Pers. Sngl. amo, PE, for, by means of, L. per, LANE, from the wool, down, fruit, L. 1st decl. lana-, Abl. Sngl. -a (Etruscan 3rd decl. Abl. Sngl. -e), RI, the matters, L. res, rei, VOLOM (8VLVM), of the volume, scroll, L. vōlūmēn, Gen. Sngl. It. volume, CHe (↓e) that, which, It. che, , FAS, the fate, right, L. fas-, PELTHI (PELOI), armed with the pelta, a crescent-shaped shield, L. pelatus-, Gen. Sngl. peltati

wool bearing, **Etruscan**, LANTeS

Usage: Z1564: CISVM: TEI: LANTeS IS IN Ce: ESI TEI KIMeR, Z1564: CISVM, chariot, two-wheeled cart, L. cisium-i, TEI, of the gods, L. di [dii], divi, Nom. Pl. dei, LANTeS, the wool bearing, L. lanatus-a-um, IS, to them, L. eis, iis, IN, in, L. in, among, in the case of, Ce, to us, It. ce, ESI, go away, it goes away, goes forth, L. exeo-, Ind. Pres. 3rd Pers. Sngl. exit, TEI, of the gods, KIMeR, Chimera, L. Chimera-ae,

X

Y

years, L. annus, anni, Acc. Pl. annos, It. anno; Fr. an, année,

Usage: L51, L51, ANAS ETV TV, L. edo-ere, to produce, TV, L. tu, you

yesterday, **Etruscan**, HETRn

Usage: Z432: HETR N AC Le KA AIS CEM NAC, Z432: HETR N, yesterday, adj. hesternus, AC, and, and also, and indeed, L. ac, atque, Le, there, KA, by which way, whereby, as far as, L. ca, AIS, Axe, bronze, metal, L. aes, aeris,? CEM, lament, sigh, groan, I lament, L. gemo-, to be born, L. nascor-, Ind Pres. Sngl. nascor,

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