(from http://www.maravot.com/Translation_ShortScripts_b.html)

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By Mel Copeland

These texts appear to be of a military nature, with the "soldier's bulla," Script BE, being of particular significance, since it contains the name of a king Merlum whose name also appears in the Zagreb
 Mummy (Script Z). They are a continuation of our Work Notes on the Etruscan Language at academia.edu.

Script BT:

BT-1 - SILiCI © CEISINI ESI * Fe The stone (L. silex-icis any hard stone, such as flint, crag, rock, cliff); Ceisini, a gens; I left (L. exeo-ire-li- [ivi]-itum, Ind. Perf. 1st Pers. Single exiī) I sail? (L. veho-vehere, Ind. Pres. veho) BT-5 - ESIC * $\mathrm{F}^{*} \mathrm{~F}^{*}$ CLEFSINUS I follow to the end, follow to the grave, keep up (L. exsequor-sequi-sectus, Ind. Pres. $1^{\text {st }}$ Pers.
Single exsequō) F. F. of Clusium (Clusium-i, adj. Clusinus-a-um, $2^{\text {nd }}$ Decl. Gen. Single -us )
Note: Here a character is written resembling the " $A$ " without the crossbar. Since "as" is not a $2^{\text {nd }}$ Declension ending, and since the crossbar is missing it may represent "ă."

BT-9 - TEIS * RYLS ${ }^{\text { }}$ RVTaS SS* of the gods (L. deus, divus, 2nd Decl. Dat. PI. -is di, divi, dea, diva; lt. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese) RYLS or RYIS of the kings (L. Fr. roi, m. L. rex, regis) you rotate (L. rotaae, Ind. Pres. 2nd Pers. single rotās; It. ruota; Fr. roue, wheel;) SS ; O...
BT-14 - VMIS (end of text, blank space) IPA •ILRCF you moisten, bedew (L. umeo-[hu]-ere, Ind. Pres. $2^{\text {nd }}$ Pers. Single umēs); Ipa (name, used also at Z1153, Z1183, Z1227, daughter-m-law of Tinia) of Ilircu (L. Ilyrii-orum?)

BT-17 - TI ${ }^{\text {© RVNIS }}$ RENS * TENAR your, to you (L. tu, te, vos, tibi; lt. te, ti, to you; Fr. te, to you) by, with the darts (L. runa-ae, Abl. PI. -is; It. ronda, rounds, watch; Fr. rond) you deny L. renuo-nuere-nui, Ind. Pres. $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ Pers. Single renuis); to hold, possess (L. teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum)
 innet); from (L. e, ex) to be willing, to want (L. si vis, sis = si vis) he would join together (L. suo, suere, sui, sutum, Conj. Pres. $3^{\text {rd }}$ Pers. Single suat) the go-betweens, procurer (L. leno-onis, Gen. or Dat. Single -i) to you (L. tu, te, vos; 2nd pers. Reflex. Sing. Acc., Abl.; It. te, to you; Fr. te, to you) BT-27 AR * ILRCF AF * TENARA the altar, place (L. ara, f.) Ilircu (Ilyrii-orum?) I carry off (L. aveho-vehere-vexi-vectum) he would have held (L. teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum, Conj. Imperf. $3^{\text {rd }}$ Pers. Single tenếret)
BT-31 SE * 8ATE Le TRE* LVA * El himself (L. se, sese) by, from the prophet, bard (L. vates-is, Abl. -e) there there (L. ibi, ilic, istic; It. La, cola, vi, ci, ecco; Fr. La, y, voila) three (L. tres, tria; It. tre; Fr. trois; Toch., tri, traiy; Gr. tria; Welsh, tri, tair) he would atone for (L. luo, luere, lui, luiturus, Conj. Pres. 2nd Pers. Single luat) of himself, herself, itself (L. Dat. ei) or woe! ai! (L. ai!, ei!)
BT-37 IC AM SANaR VNI * AM here, now (Fr. ici) I love, like (L. amo-are, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. singl. amō) to heal, restore (L. sano-are) the goddess Uni (Juno); ) I love, like (L. amo-are, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. singl. amō)

The following two images are from an upload to academia.edu by Alessandro Morandi, "The Etruscan Language: New Acquisitons" in Siatowit, Annual of the Institute of Archeaelogy of the University of Warsaw, Vol. VII (2006-2008), Mediterranean and Non=European Archaeology. His translation of these documents - which this work (i.e. , Etruscan Phrases) contests - can be found on academia.edu.

1]nTE 18



Script BD, Inscribed lead tablet, Pech Maho (France).
BD-1 FE FVLS ${ }^{\bullet}$ IS You, to you (It. ve, L. Enclit. or perhaps) you ordain (L. volo, velle, volui, Ind. Pres. 2nd Pers. single vis, volas) he, that person or thing (L. is, ea, id)
BD-4 SEKE * KIS NEF * 8EKI he cuts, parts (L. seco, secare, Conj. Pres. 3rd Pers. Pres. secet ; It. seccare; Fr. sécher) who, those, that (L. quis, quid) or not, and not (L. neve or neu) he excited, stirred up (L. vegeo-ere, 3rd Pers. Single Perf. veguit) BD-8 FENE LVI "KA VTAFV he will come, arrive (L. venio, venire, Ind. Fut. veniet; It. venire; Fr. venir) I expiated, loosed (L. luo, luere, 1st Pers. Perf. lui) by which way, whereby, as far as (L. ca) he was at leisure, rest (L. otior-ari, 3rd Pers. Single Imperf. otiebat)
BD-11 8EI TFA * KI FEN * MIS Veii he would watch over (L. tueo-are, Conj. Pres. 3rd Pers. Single tueat) that which, who, whereby (L. qui, quae, quod) I arrive, come (L. venio, venire, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. Single venio; It. venire; Fr. venir); I deplore (L. miseror-ari, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. Single, misero)

## BD-16 MATALIA * MEL

SIK * 8INV * TVS Matalia (person's name) the honey, sweetness, pleasantness (L. mel, mellis) thus, in this way (L. sic) by the vinyard, wine (L. vinum-i, Abl. Single -o) thine (L. tuus-a-um) incense (L. tus [thus] turis)

Script BE, Etruscan soldier's bulla
"Bullae were pendants worn by boys to ward off evil spirits and simultaneously proclaim their status as freeborn children. The Romans adopted the practice of wearing bullae from the Etruscans. Both cultures saw children as especially vulnerable and in need of protection. The gold bulla in the JHUAM may be either Etruscan or Roman in origin.

Ancient literary and visual sources attest to the Roman custom of decking young boys with bullae. Whether Roman girls wore bullae is still unclear. Bullae were also worn by Roman magistrates and victorious Roman generals (triumphatores). In Etruscan art, several deities are shown wearing a bulla. Freeborn Roman male children wore bullae until they reached adulthood. In ancient Rome, a boy would receive a bulla eight days after his birth on the same day that he was given his name. This important festival marked the child's acceptance into the family. It is possible that Roman boys wore


Fig. 4. a - Cerveteri, the aequipondium. b-Cerveteri, the inscriotion of the acauinondium their bullae only when they were outside their homes, at occasions when they would have been in contact with people beyond their kin group. In addition to their bullae, Roman boys also wore the toga praetexta - a garment decorated with a broad purple stripe that was also worn by Roman magistrates. Together, the bulla and the toga praetexta visually declared a child's status as a free Roman citizen." (from http://archaeologicalmuseum. jhu.edu and Wikipedia.org)

BE-1 RARS* TVRM SAL Rare (L rarus-a-um) the troop, company (L. turma-ae) I am in good health (L. salveo-ere, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. Single salveo)
BE-4 FELVS P CH M SAL you, to the infantry, skirmishers (L. veles-itis, velites 2nd Decl. Acc. PI. -os) a peace (L. pax pacis, pacum) healthy (L. salus-utis, health, soundness, safety, welfare, well-being, salvation)

BE-8 RVS Te Le RVI " MERLvM R (to next line) The countryside to you, your (L. tu, te, vos; 2nd pers. sing. acc., abl.; It. te, to you; Fr. te, to you) the king, regent (L. rex, regis; It. re; Fr. roi) Merlom

Note: Merlum appears at: Z142, Z245, Z470, Z969, Z1016, Z1065, Z1602, Z1832, in which case the Zagreb Mummy may be referring to a king and that king may be the recipient of this bulla.

BE-12 RvMVAS .......IMS * EL of the Romans (L. Roma-ae, Acc. PI. -as) her (L. illus, eius)
BE-14 ALPAN TELEII Alban (L. Albanus-a-um) land, earth (L. tellus-oris, 2nd Decl. Gen. Single-i)
BE-16 EAT TAREIC ( $C$ to next line) likewise (L. eadem) Tarraco-onis, town in Spain
BE-19 CAC ${ }^{\star}$ PENeRI * FEL I hide (L. caeco-are, Ind. Pres. 1st Pers. Single caceo); the provisions (L.
Penarius-a-um, 2nd Decl. Nom Pl. -i) the great (fel)
BE-22 LAPE * SILCI ${ }^{\text {* }}$ LAR from blemis, disgrace (L. labes-is, 3rd Decl. Abl. -e) flints, hard stones, craigs (L. silex-icis, Nom. PI. -i ; It. silice; Fr. silex); the god (L. lars, penates, household gods, goddesses)

BE-25 ALP NVLA RES * Alp, Alb name of a god? he was unwilling, wished not to refuse (L. nolo, nolle, nolui, Conj. Imperf. 3rd Pers. Single nollet) the matter, thing

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