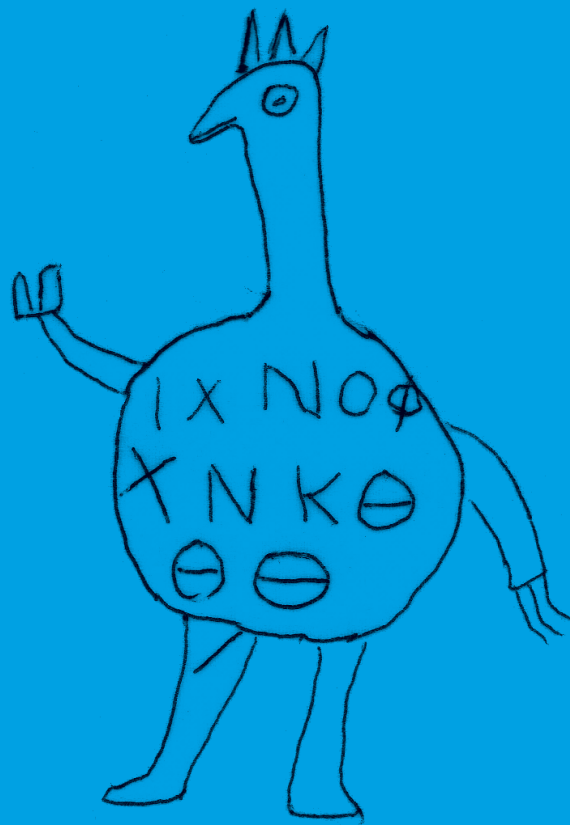


HUNGARIAN POLIS STUDIES Nr. 22

FROM POLITES TO MAGOS

Studia György Németh sexagenario dedicata



BUDAPEST - DEBRECEN

2016

HUNGARIAN POLIS STUDIES
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HPS 22
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Redaction
Ádám Szabó

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Cover photo:

An image of the daimon Abraxas in bird-form inscribed on one of the six small lead containers found in the cistern of the Fountain of Anna Perenna, Rome in 1999-2000 (IV inscription on the body, IXΝΟΦ/ΙΝΚΘ/ΘΘ has been resolved by Gy. Németh (2016) as a slightly inaccurate acronym for an invocation of Christ:

Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Ναζωραῖος ὁ [π]αῖς
Ἰησοῦς Ναζωραῖος καὶ Θεός.
Θεὸς, Θεός.

The container is in the Museo Nazionale Romano delle Terme, Dipartimento Epigrafico, inv. no. SAR 475555. Drawing based on Blänsdorf 2012, 624 no. IX.49.6.

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Prof. György Németh
(25. June 1956)



INVITATION



Dear Colleague,

we would like to invite you to the celebration of Professor György Németh's 60th birthday anniversary, where a volume of studies with the title "*From Polites to Magos*" is going to be introduced. This private event will take place at 1 p.m. on 24th June 2016 at the Hahn István seminar room of ELTE BTK (address: 1st floor/138., Múzeum körút 6-8., Budapest, H-1088).

The event and the volume are going to be surprise for celebrated, therefore, we kindly ask you to send a message to Edina Gradvohl to the following e-mail address: soranosster@gmail.com mentioning whether you will or will not take part in the celebration.



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Andrea Barta

NEW REMARKS ON THE LATIN CURSE TABLET FROM SAVARIA¹

In the territory of the Iseum of Savaria, Pannonia a Latin language curse tablet was found in 2009 which I published in a preliminary report.² In the present paper, I offer a new reading (still not complete) after a recently done new autopsy based on B. Fehér's suggestions concerning some disputable points of my previous interpretations.³

1. Dating and place of finding

On the evaluation of the excavation's documentation⁴ it was possible to date more exactly the stratum where the tablet was discovered. The function of the territory is still not solved completely, there are a lot of questions to be answered. Beyond reasonable doubt, the exact place of finding must have belonged to the sacred site, but whether it had a religious or an industrial function is under debate. The tablet was found below the closed stratum of materials from the first phase Iseum that was demolished in 120-130 AD at latest. No traces of later pits or holes were observed in this stratigraphical layer. Nevertheless, the tablet came to light together with an *as* of Vespasian.⁵ On this basis, the curse tablet was hidden in the ground sometime between 80-130 AD.

¹ The present paper has been prepared within the framework of the project OTKA (Hungarian Scientific Research Fund) No. K 108399 entitled "Computerized Historical Linguistic Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age" (see: <http://lldb.elte.hu/>) and of the project entitled "Lendület ('Momentum') Research Group for Computational Latin Dialectology" (Research Institute for Linguistics of the HAS).

² Barta 2012. References: Németh 2012, 228; Barta 2013, 36.

³ In my PhD thesis (Római kori pannoniai átoktáblák és nyelvezetük. Szöveg, nyelv, funkció [Roman curse tablets in Pannonia and their language usage. Text, language, function - in Hungarian], Budapest, 2015) I offered a reading divergent in some details from Barta 2012. B. Fehér in his report on my thesis suggested some new readings which in the light of an autopsy, I am going to consider in the followings.

⁴ Balázs – Csapláros – Sosztarits 2013, 24–30.

⁵ Barta 2012, 167: beside the coin, a fragmentary bronze panther statuette, with fragments of a bronze tweezer and of a bronze needle were discovered.

2. *External features*

As regards the external features, only a slight contribution can be made to the production of this tablet itself. We can see that (1) only one of the seven items of the tablet was pierced, actually the outermost until it was unfolded, and (2) the text goes round, evades this hole accurately, and (3) line-ending letters are cut by the edge of the tablet. Relying upon these observations, the Savaria curse tablet was presumably produced as follows: a piece of lead sheet was pierced first, then the curse was inscribed and cut out of the plate. Afterwards the magician folded it up beginning with the left side and when getting to the hole, he|she went on folding the other way maybe in order to set the hole on a conspicuous spot.

3. *Paleography*

One year after my first interpretation Fehér B.'s exhaustive study on handwriting of inscriptions from Aquincum was published.⁶ With the help of his results we can take a closer look at the letters of this tablet.

I adhere to my statement: Most of the letters are consequently carved in the same way.⁷ However, the same must hold for letter *L* and *R* on side B: letter *R* does not differ from the rest according to the new autopsy. As for *L* it is considered rather a *D* than a cursive, lambda-like *L*. The general impression of the tablet indicates a careless, overhasty scribe whose script, mainly in the lower part of both sides gets disjointed.

The letter *A* is written by two articuli where the left one is usually shorter and crossed by the longer right one. In Aquincum it appears in the 2nd century and was used as a more elegant form of a simple, symmetric *A*.⁸ In Bartoletti's collection the simple version is dated to the 2nd century also, but he doesn't make a distinction between these two forms.⁹ Mallon observed this kind of *A* in papyri from the 1st century AD.¹⁰

The letter *E* with converging hastae is considered to be written by the unskilled, in Aquincum however bending can refer to an elegant writing.¹¹

The very similar *V* differs from *E* in how and exactly where hastae meet each other. In *V* they are never bent. In the cursive scripts of Aquincum *V*

⁶ Fehér 2013.

⁷ Barta 2012, 169.

⁸ Fehér 2013, 96 (type d of letter *A*)

⁹ Bartoletti 1990, 18.

¹⁰ Mallon 1952, 32.

¹¹ Fehér 2013, 101.

was written similarly to the ones of Savaria: the left articulus is tending to the more vertical right one.¹²

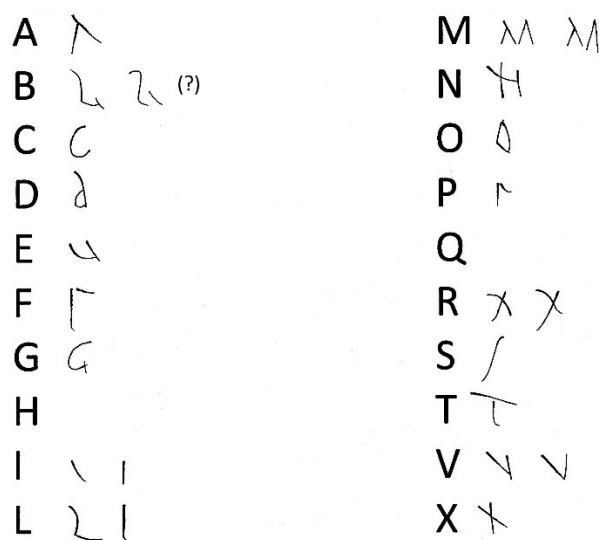


Fig. 1.: Letter-forms in the Latin curse tablet of Savaria

As regards the consonants, obviously, reconsideration was required to get a more appropriate reading than suggested previously. Fehér seems to have been right when proposed a new reading for the beginning of the first line. Therefore, letters *F* and *X* could be recently identified. The form of letter *F* with only one horizontal articulus at the top of the vertical hasta is not known from Aquincum¹³, but is quite a common version among the curses from Mogontiacum from the same time as of the one from Savaria¹⁴. Due to its similarity to letter *P* and sometimes to letter *T*, a doubtless reading can be achieved by overcoming many difficulties. Letter *X* was hard to identify right next to an *I*, because these two letters together are almost the same as letter *N* in this plate. *X* is not symmetrical as usually expected, but it has an

¹² Fehér 2013, 95 (fig.) and 113–114.

¹³ Fehér 2013, 103, moreover, the lower part of the vertical hasta usually tends to the left, and not to the right, as we can see on the Savaria curse tablet.

¹⁴ Blänsdorf 2012, 44–45. Usually the vertical hasta tends to the left at the bottom, but sometimes it is straight or slightly goes to the right (DTM 2, DTM 6).

almost vertical hasta which is crossed by another one starting from the left, tending downwards diagonally.

There are still two letters, signs which cannot be identified without doubt. The first one is marked as *B* in fig. 1, as at first sight it seems to be the 'à panse à droite' version of *B*.¹⁵ However, I am not convinced that all the similar instances could be *B*, due to the letters standing before and after it (side A, item 5, line 3; item 2, line 4), but at this moment when it is still difficult to decipher the rest of the text, I cannot propose any plausible solution. The other problematic letter can be found on side B, item 7, first line. The trident-like sign must be a letter or a kind of ligature, because there aren't any characteres, magical signs in this tablet, only Latin letters were used. Until the adjacent letters turn into a clear text it must remain uncertain. The rest of the letters are general in all periods. Thus, paleography does not disprove the age of the curse tablet determined by archaeological evidence.

4. Reading

Side A, line 1: Fehér's suggestions to my uncertain reading ITAVIVS-MANA[---] is more convincing.¹⁶ in his interpretation the curse begins with the name *Flavius Maxim[us]*. On the one hand, the letter *F* can be paleographically proved both by parallels and autopsy¹⁷, on the other hand this name is much more conceivable than my proposals in a curse from the first or second century Savaria. The two most important reasons are: to start with a name is a common feature in this kind of texts, and at the same time the nomen *Flavius* is well attested in Savaria, too.¹⁸ As one of the most

¹⁵ Mallon 1952, 42. Previously, I interpreted them as *H* (Barta 2012, 169), then according to the letters around them I read them as *L* together with and *I* or this kind of cursive *E* (Barta 2015, 50)

¹⁶ I offered two possible interpretations in Barta 2012, 170 (and Barta 2015, 49) at the risk of being refuted later since they were not yet attested in any written evidence: *Ita vi<v>us* or *Itavus* as a name. The latter was postulated by analogies of proper names beginning with *It-* or *Itt-* (like *Itto*, *Ittus*, *Itta*, *Ittacus* etc. mainly from Noricum – where the *Septueii* mentioned in line 4 had personal interests).

¹⁷ For parallels see n. 14. The horizontal articulus of *F* is crossed by the following letter *L*, therefore it is rather an *F* than an *IT* group – here the horizontal part of letter *T* could have been the last element to write down.

¹⁸ The Epigraphik-Datenbank Clauss / Slaby list 17 instances for *Flavius*, only from the city of Savaria itself (as of 05-05-2016) and some of these inscriptions can be dated more or less exactly to the production time of the curse tablet (RIU 93, 66 e.g.). Under the Flavians

common cognomina in every period of Roman times *Maximus* can be accepted on the same arguments as *Flavius*. Misled by a similar form of letter *N* in the next line I did not recognize the small differences of letter tracing of *XI*.¹⁹

Line 2: Fehér proposed for the last letters RES[--]CTE: *Res[pe]ct(a)e* or *Res[pe]ctu(s)* which also seem to be a good suggestion it was a common name in every period.

The rest of the letters of side A still remain unclear, except *Secundus* (l. 2) and *Sept<u>eius Cresce<n>s* as presented previously²⁰.

As regards side B, only minor modifications could be made. First of all the text arrangement was not correctly established mainly because of the scribe's hasty work. MILITESMAGISTRATVS is still standing in line 4 practically, but AT of the preceding line should be taken as an insertion between *milites* and *magistratus*²¹, as the recent autopsy did not reveal any more traces of letters around this conjunction.²² The position of the beginning of line 2 (VLEA) is ambiguous – Fehér suggested it could be in line 3. While the letters are unreadable here this problem remains unsolved.

Savaria was growing and getting more and more developed which can be attested in the imperial name-giving tendencies too.

¹⁹ In Barta 2015, 50 I tried to find acceptable interpretations of MANA [---] both for *Ita vi<v>us* and *Itavius*. As for the first one, I conveyed a suggestion that it could be a mistakenly written form of *maneant* = *man<e>a[t]* (having the *e* dropped out either because of the phenomenon of simplification of consonant and semi-vowel group – Herman 2000, 48, or because of a simple omission). Though finally Fehér seems to have been right, saying this phenomenon appeared in Pannonia only in the 3rd century he should have taken care in wording his main argument to reject my reading. Dating should be taken with reserve. Though the phenomenon flourished from the 3rd century on, according to the Computerized Historical Linguistic Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age (lldb.elte.hu) there are earlier evidences from Pannonia for loss of both *i* and *e* before another vowel (ANTONVS pro *Antonius* CarnMil 183 and AIJ 557 *adversario* twice with missing *-i-*, both from the 1st c.; DABVS pro *deabus* CIL 3 11107, dated to the 2nd c.). As for *Itavius*, according to parallels I thought it could have been followed maybe by another name, a cognomen. I admit Fehér rejected all my examples for names beginning with *Mana-* (*Manapho*, *Manaia*) with reason as they were of Arabic or Armenian origin. Such names were less expected than *Maximus* in that time in Savaria. Having adopted Fehér's proposal of *Maxim[us]* which is based on the similarity of *N* and *XI* I could find confirmation for it among the Mogontiacum tablets (DTM 1,35) again.

²⁰ Barta 2012, 170–171, Barta 2015, 51.

²¹ AT might be interpreted as *atque*, *at* and *ad*, too.

²² The particle *-q[ue]* at the end of *magistratus* was not perceivable in the course of the recent autopsy.

Likewise, the disjointed letters below *milites at magistratus* according to Fehér can be *sunt primu[m]*, which would be a plausible solution. To sum up, here I offer the revised and still preliminary reading of the Latin curse tablet of Savaria.



Fig. 2.: Side A (obverse) of the Latin curse tablet of Savaria

Side A

- 1 FLAVIVSMAXIM[---]A[---]AXI[---]
- 2 SECVNDVSPEBSSEV[--]RES[--]CTE[-]
- 3 VTABIVITAN[---]BICV[-]
- 4 BICSEPTEIVSCRESCES
- 5 VAB[---]
- 6 [---]

*Flavius Maxim[us] [---]A[---]AXI[---] | Secundus PEBSSEV[---]
Res[pe]ct<a>e | VTABIVITAN[---]BICV[-] | BI C(aius) Sept<u>ei
Cresce<n>s | VAB[---] | [---].*



Fig. 3.: Side B (reverse) of the Latin curse tablet of Savaria

Side B

1 [--]VER[-]CIVSIV[---]A
2 [-]VDES[--]RTOMESESERVAMII
3 AT
4 MILITESMAGISTRATVS
5 [---]
6 V[-]S[---]SVNTPRIMV[---]
7 [---]

[--]VER[-]CIVS IV[- - -]A | [-]VDES [qua]rto mense serva MII | milites
'AT' magistratus | [- - -] | V[-]S[---] sunt primu[m--] | [- - -].

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