

orders. I informed this lord of the Ricinates that we are set to care for the Iguvines, to march towards the enemy wherever he reached, that the helpful lord, the capable lord, might force the army deserting Iguvium to leave Alba. I sent to give them word where he reached.¹⁰⁶

He who sent help to the relieving army, asking it to undertake to withdraw from the Iguvines, I deprived of command. We pursued him, until I sent them a report of where he reaches. He extended a command to the aid which he sent to promise me the relieving army which the Iguvines ask, but he gives it to the united cities of Concordia. Secretly I inform the lord of the Ricinates and the Iguvines.¹⁰⁷

The lord of Ceneta promises to consider the call of the Iguvines. He receives protection. I sent to give them word that the lord of Quercum considers our call. I extend the appeal.¹⁰⁸

Annovi-Gabe, coveting the lord of Pedona, without true accord, gives a chief to the league of the lord of the dominion of Umbria. To the lord of the dominion of Umbria and to us, Arfau leaves a great declared enemy. The lord desiring to help, the lord of Alba, because he has attained his great desire, joins the army opposing Umbria, until, being engaged in helping rebellious Pedona, he conceived aversion to the Umbrian dominion.

¹⁰⁶ The Umbrian tables indicate that the Albans were in Venetia helping the Adrians, Fiscaglians, and Populonians.

¹⁰⁷ He who promises help to the lord of Arretium and gives it to the revolted allies of Concordia, namely, Motta and Faveria, is Annovi-Gabe of Alba.

¹⁰⁸ Quercum; in Etruscan Etcherkane. Pliny (III., 23) calls its people Quarqueni. It was on the Flavis at the Rhaetian border of Venetia.