

Italy in Etruscan Times

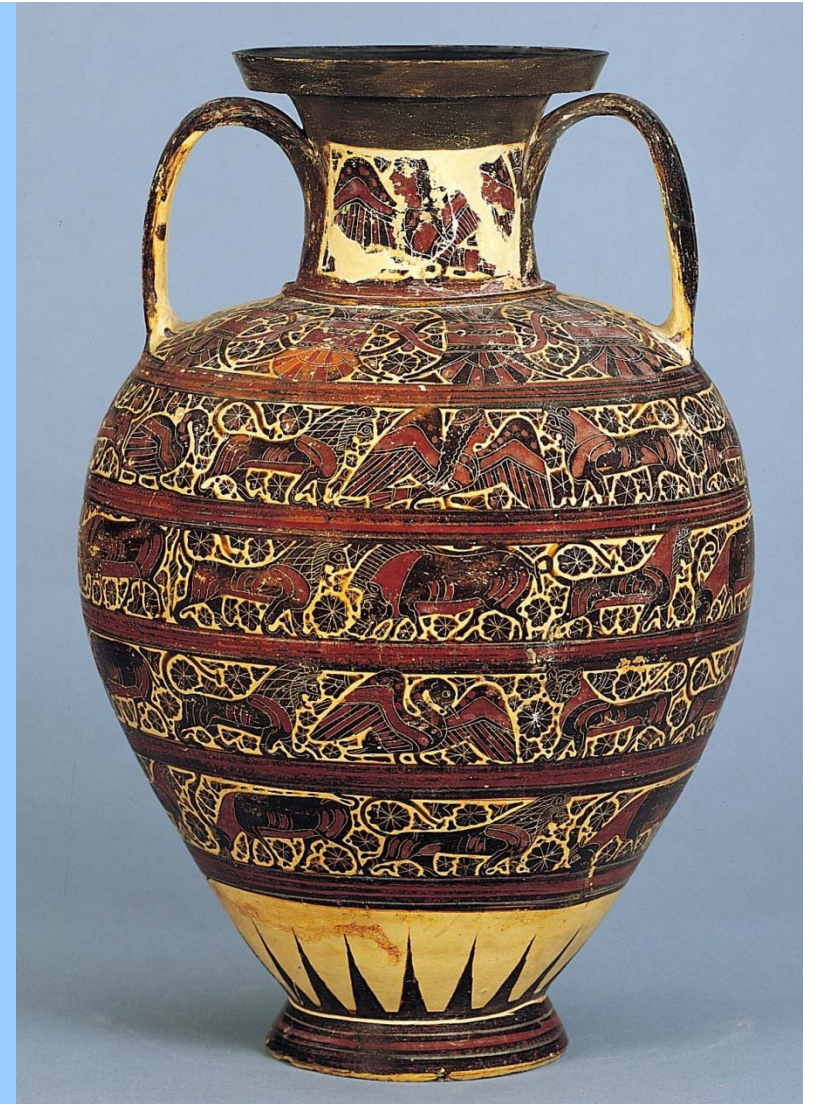


Fibula with Orientalizing lions
from the Regolini-Galassi Tomb,
Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 650–640 BCE.
Gold, approx. 1' 1/2" high.
Vatican Museums, Rome.





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**Comparison: Greek Orientalizing
Corinthian black-figure amphora**
with animal friezes (and Harpies or
Sirens,) from Rhodes, Greece, ca.
625–600 BCE. Approx. 1' 2" high..

Repoussé

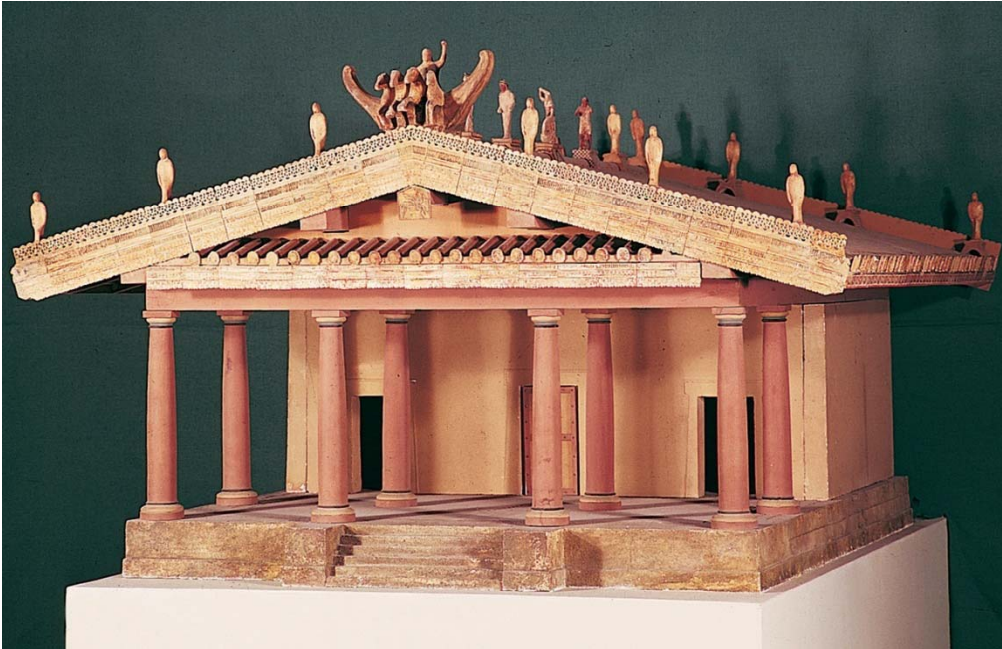
Type of decoration used on cold sheet bronze or gold produced by hammering from the back surface against a pattern mould to create a relief effect.

Granulation

A technique used in the manufacture of jewellery whereby grains of gold, electrum, or silver, are soldered onto metalwork.

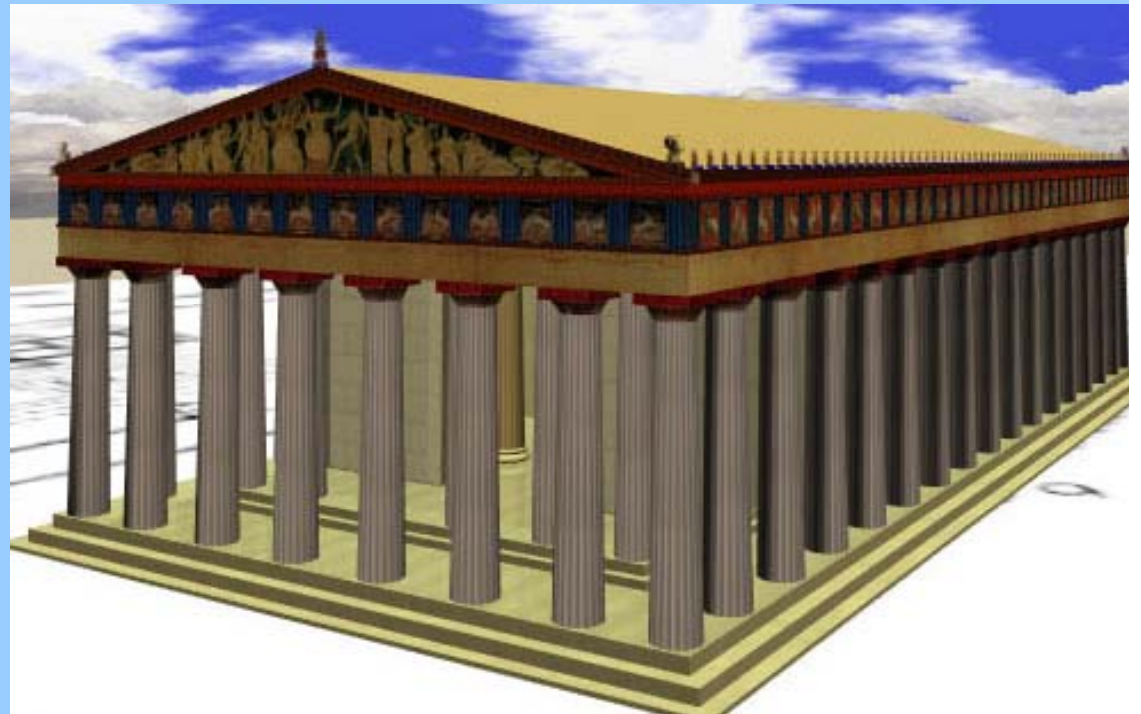


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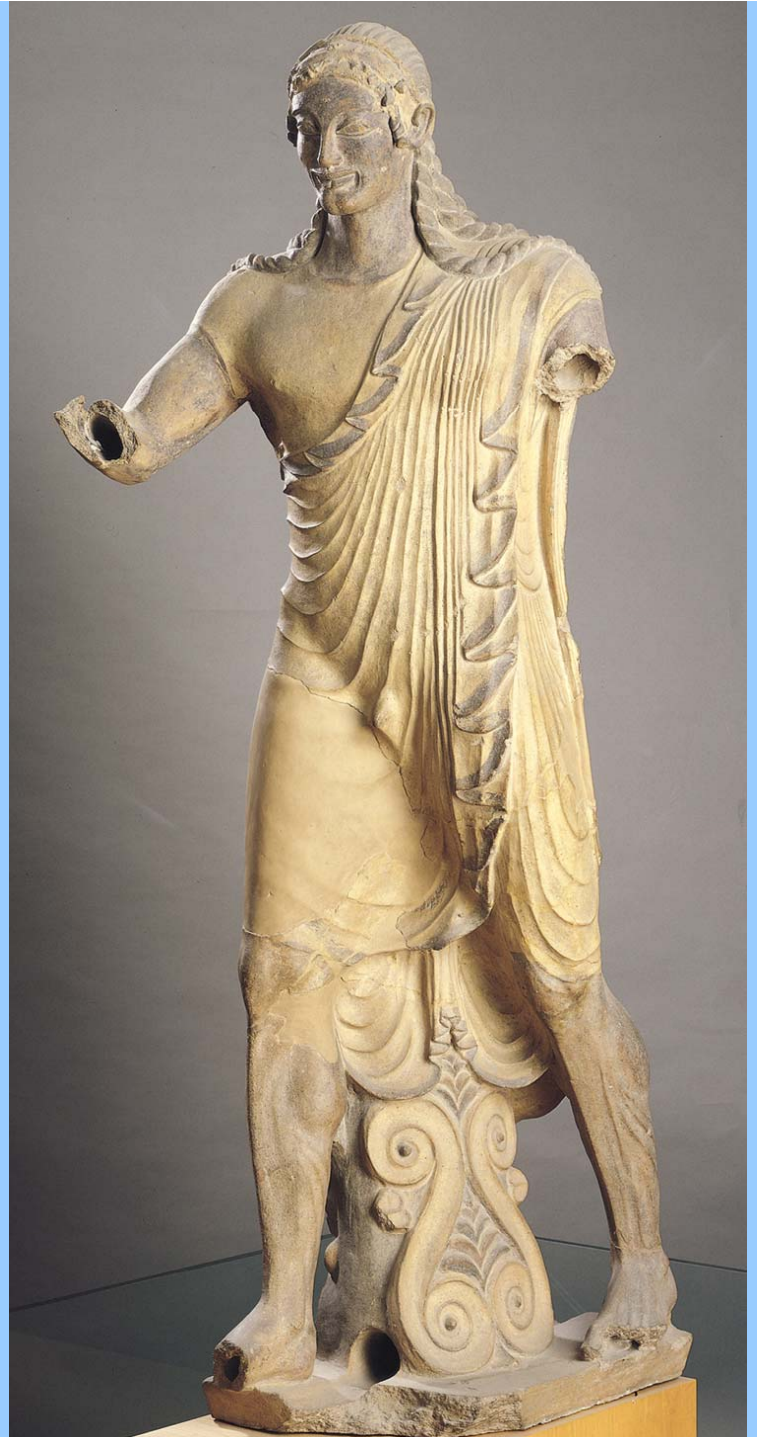


Model of a typical Etruscan temple of the sixth century BCE

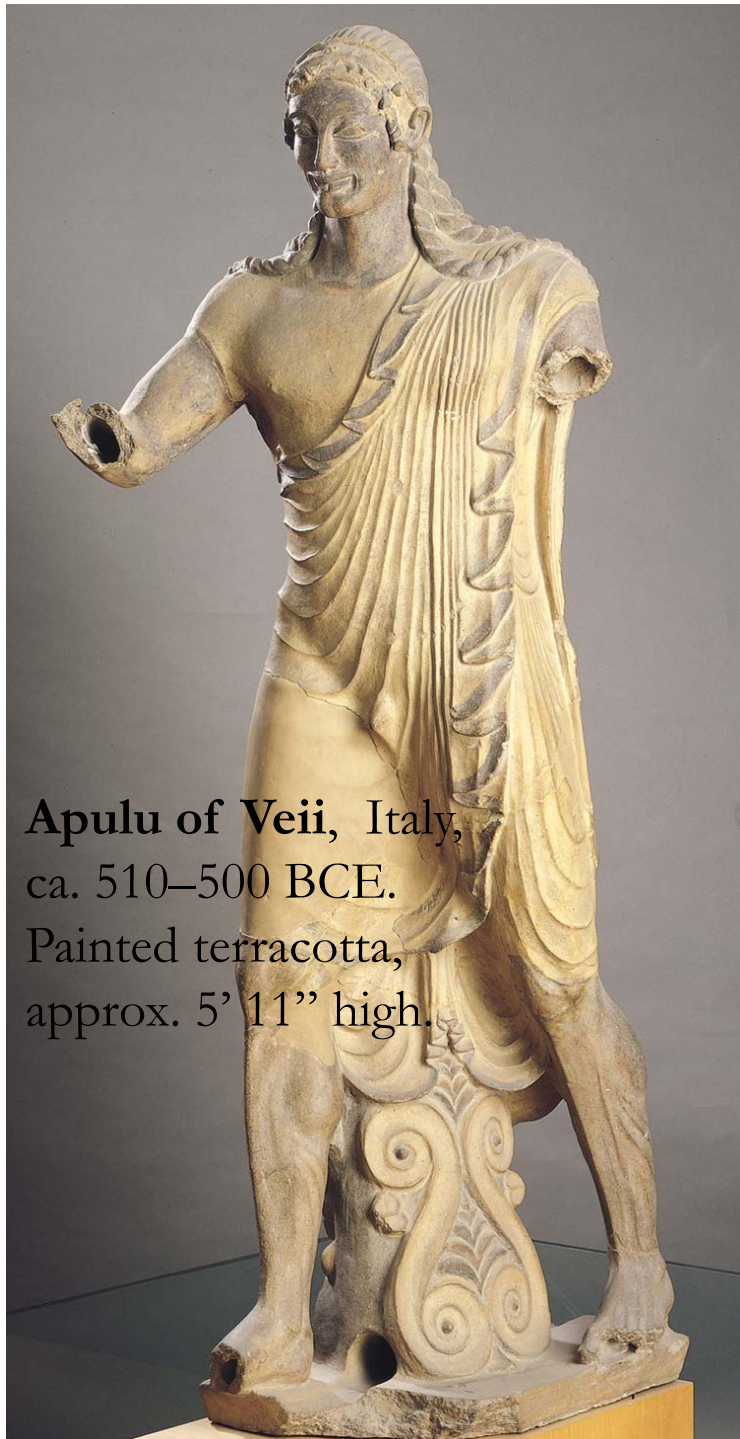
IKTINOS and KALLIKRATES,
Parthenon, the Temple of Athena
Parthenos Acropolis, Athens,
Greece, 447–438 BCE



Apulu of Veii, from the roof of the Portonaccio Temple, Veii, Italy, ca. 510–500 BCE. Painted terracotta, approx. 5' 11" high. Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.

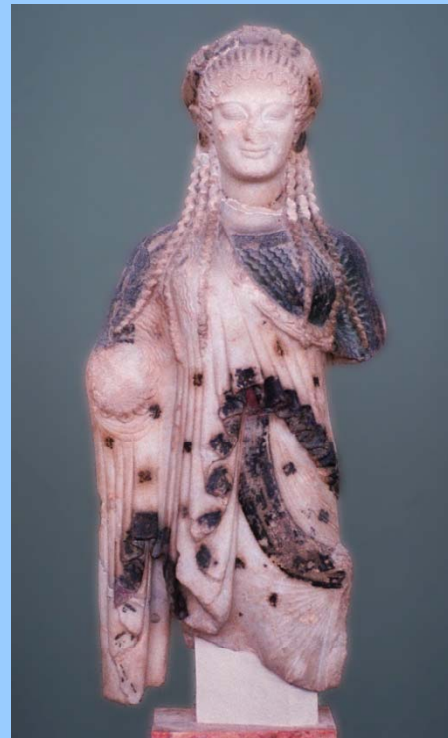




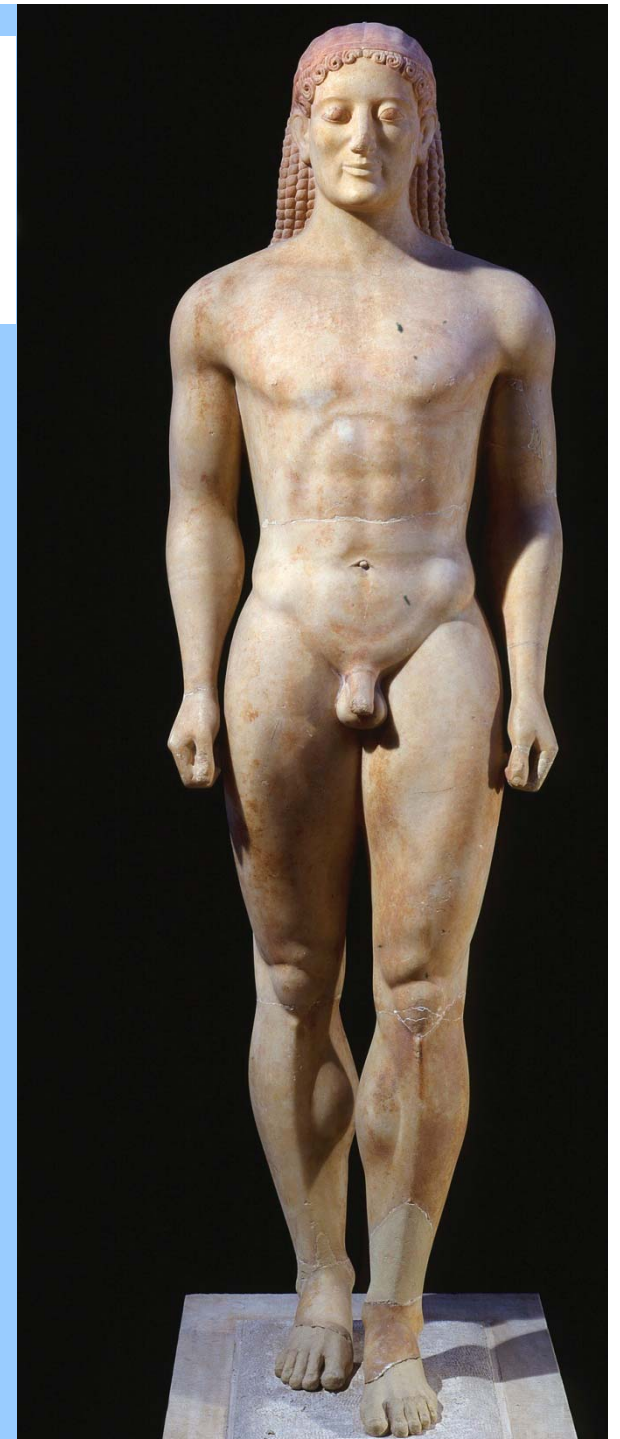


Apulu of Veii, Italy,
ca. 510–500 BCE.
Painted terracotta,
approx. 5' 11" high.

Comparison: Kroisos
from Anavysos, Greece ca.
530 BCE. Marble
Approx. 6' 4" high.



Comparison: Kore,,
Athens, Greece, ca.
520–510 BCE. Marble,
approx. 1' 9 1/2" high.



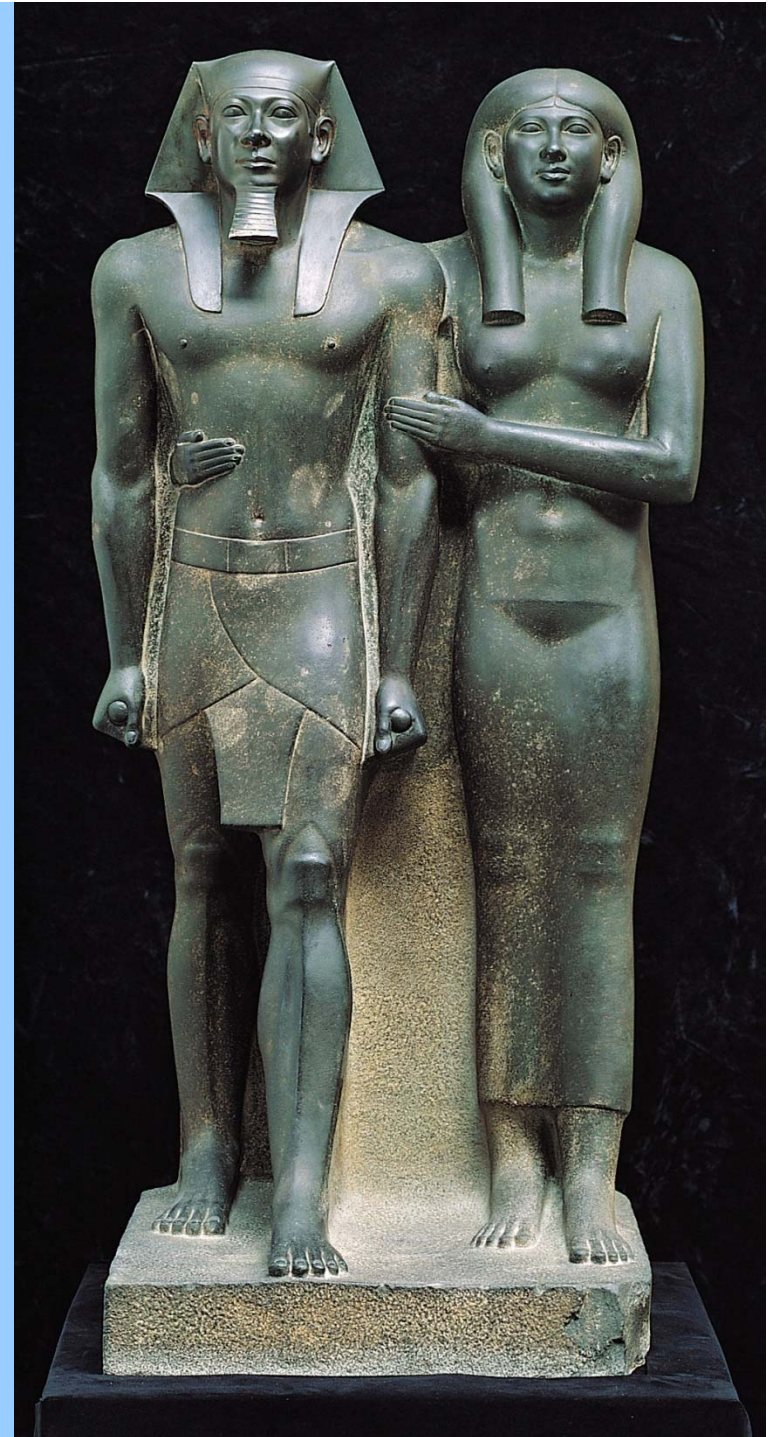


Sarcophagus with reclining couple, from Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 520 BCE
Painted terracotta, approx. 6' 7" X 3' 9 1/2". Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.



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Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.

**Comparison: Menkaure and Queen
Khamerernebtj (?)**
from Gizeh, Egypt, Dynasty IV, ca. 2490–2472
BCE. Graywacke, approx. 4' 6 1/2" high.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.





Necropolis (city of the dead)
Cerveteri, Italy, 7th-2nd c. BCE

Tumulus (pl. *Tumuli*): Burial mound



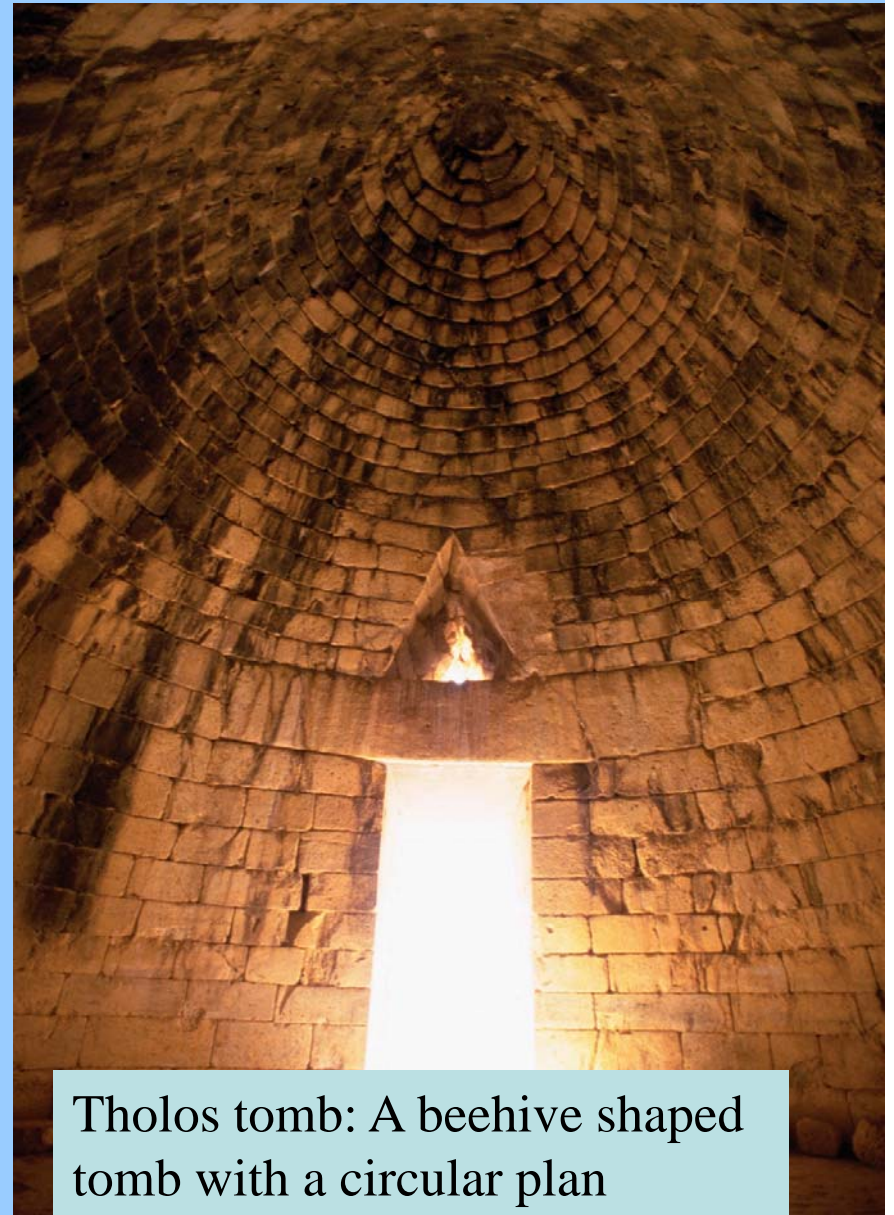
Comparison: Passage Grave.
Loughcrew, Ireland. c. 3300 BCE



Necropolis (city of the dead)
Cerveteri, Italy, 7th-2nd c. BCE



Comparison: Treasury of Atreus,
Mycenae, Greece, ca. 1300–1250 BCE.
Approx. 43' high.



Tholos tomb: A beehive shaped
tomb with a circular plan



The Tomb of the Reliefs, Cerveteri, Italy, third century BCE.



The Tomb of the Reliefs
Cerveteri, Italy, third century
BCE.

Details: Charun and Cerberus





View Looking Out





Tomb of the Leopards. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



Tomb of the Leopards. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



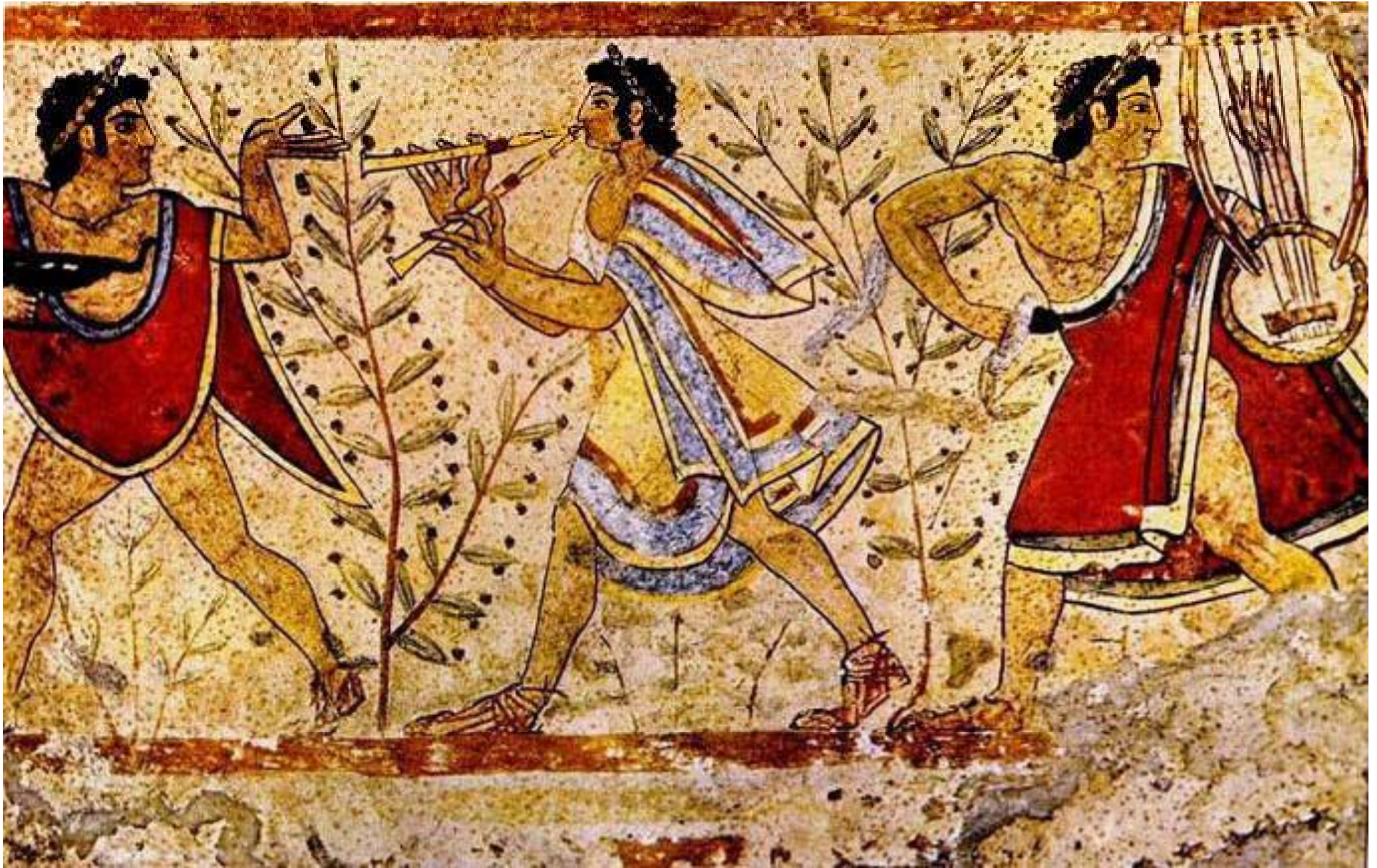
Comparison: An ancient Greek symposium scene, 390 BC. The J. Paul Getty Museum.

Tomb of the Leopards.
Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



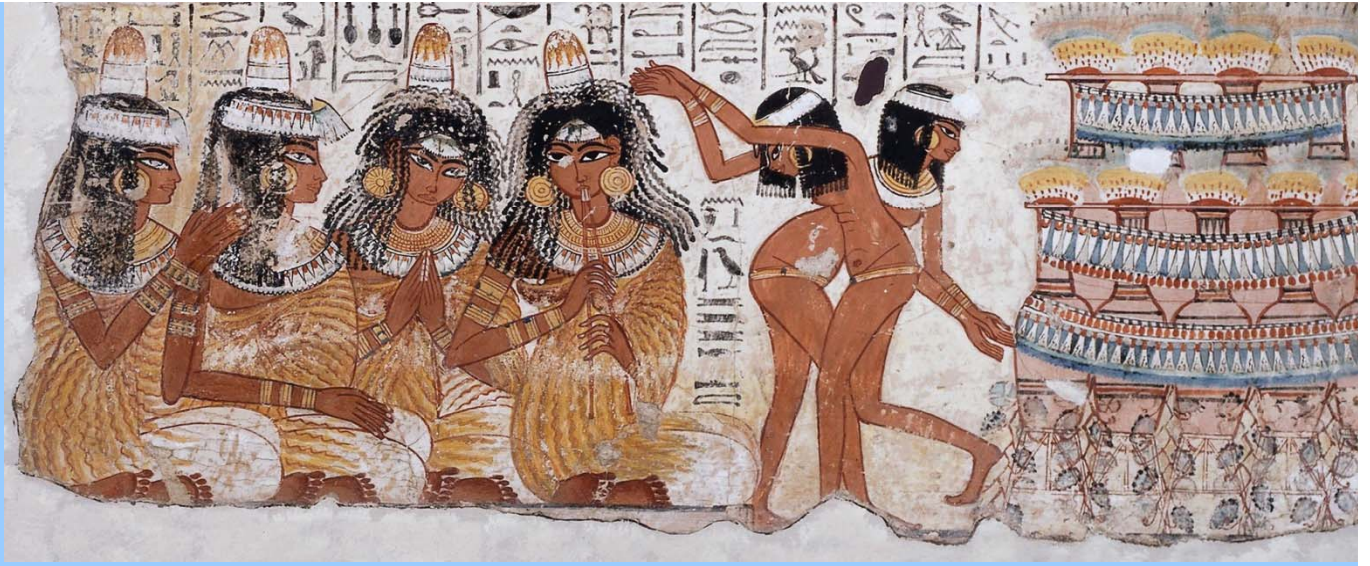


Tomb of the Leopards
Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.

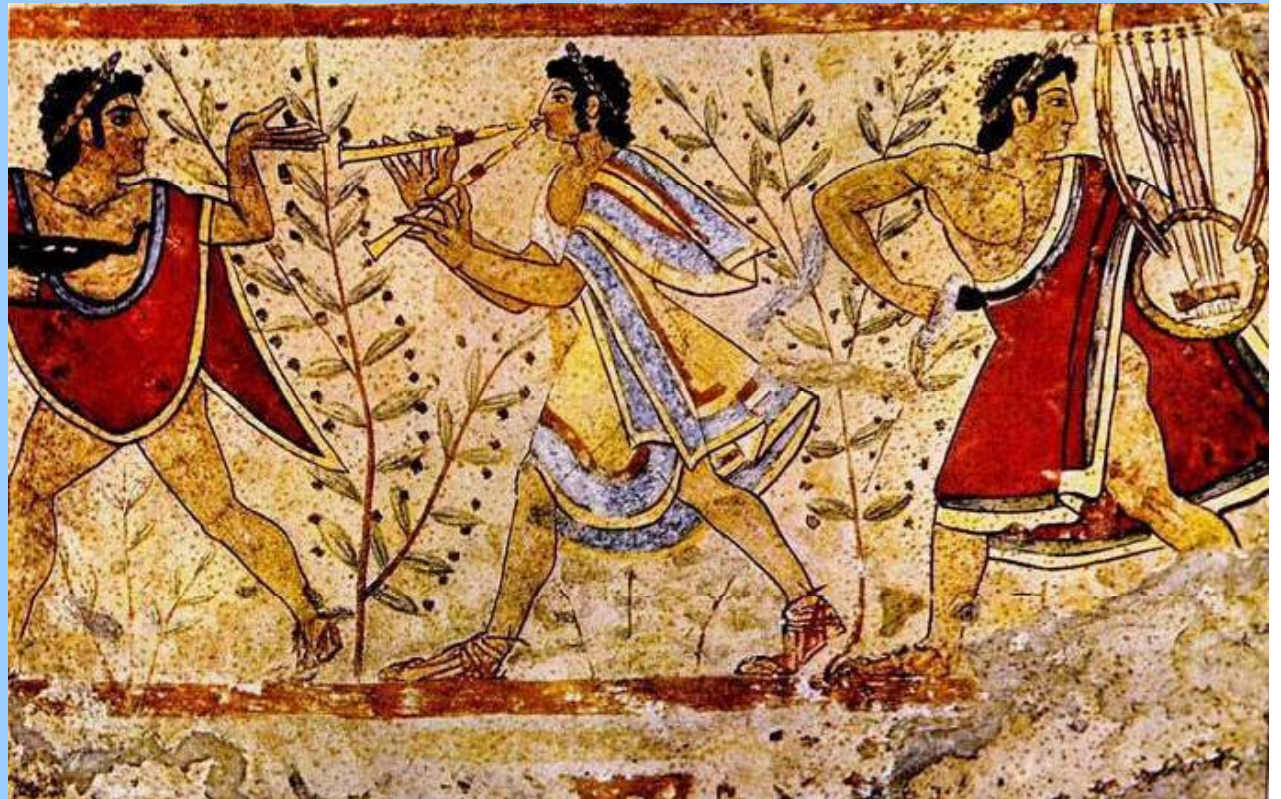


Tomb of the Leopards, Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.

Comparison: Musicians and dancers, detail of a fresco from the tomb of Nebamun, Thebes, Egypt, Dynasty XVIII, ca. 1400–1350 BCE. Fragment approx. 1' x 2' 3".



Tomb of the Leopards, Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.





Comparison

**Greek, Red Figure:
Polygnotos. Athletes
practicing to flute
music. Ca. 440-430 BCE**

**Tomb of the Leopards,
Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470
BCE.**



**Tomb of the
Lioness. 520 BCE**



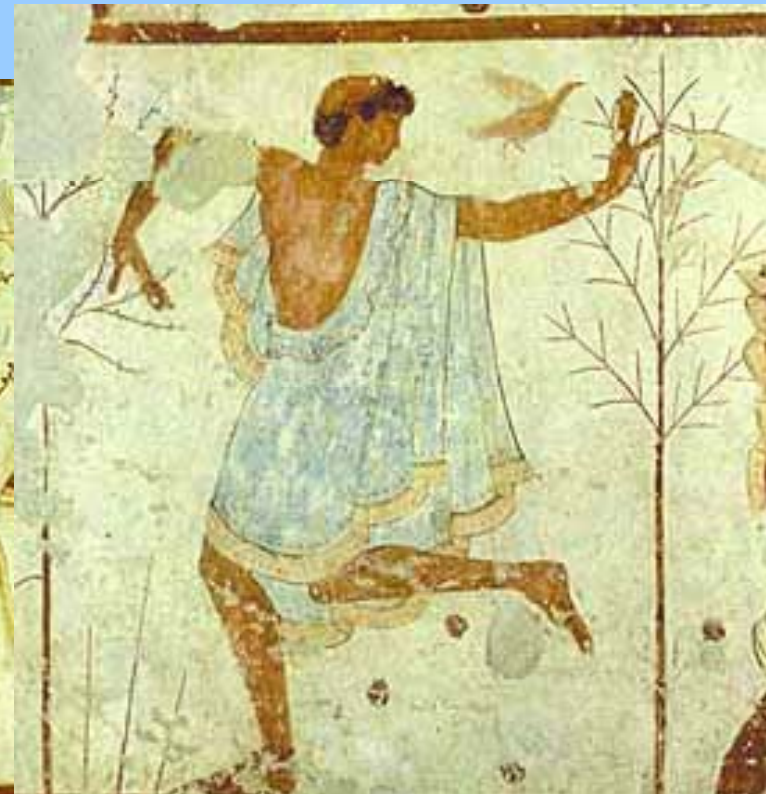
**Tomb of
Triclinium 470 BCE**





Tomb of the Lioness. 520 BCE

**Comparison
Greek Black Figure
Recovery of Helen with
Dancers. Ca. 550 BCE**



**Tomb of Triclinium
470 BCE**



Tomb of Hunting and Fishing. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 530–520 BCE.



Comparison

Minoan: Landscape with swallows from, Akrotiri, Thera, Greece ca. 1650 BCE. Fresco, approx. 7' 6" high. National Archaeological Museum, Athens.



Comparison

Greek: Fresco from the Tomb of the Diver. Ca. 470 BCE. Paestum. Italy

Tomb of Hunting and Fishing. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 530–520 BCE.



Bronze hand mirrors were a characteristic product of the Etruscans. Around 3,000 hand-mirrors have survived. They provide much information about Etruscan bronze technology and the development of Etruscan art.

They were very often decorated on the backs with scenes from daily life, religion and mythology. Some show stories from Greek mythology, some purely Etruscan, some a mixture of both.

Bronze mirror showing Herekele
(Herakles) and Mlacuch
Ca. 500-475 BC
Said to be from Atri, Abruzzi, Italy





Capitoline Wolf, from Rome, Italy, ca. 500–480 BCE. Bronze, approx. 2' 7 1/2" high. Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome.



Capitoline Wolf

(The infant twins Romulus and Remus were added by Antonio del Pollaiuolo in the 15th c.)

The mythical Chimera was defeated by Bellerophon with the help of Pegasus, the winged horse.

Chimera from Arezzo, Italy, 4th c. BCE. Bronze. Approx. 2' 7 1/2" high. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Florence.





Chimera from Arezzo, Italy, 4th c. BCE. Bronze. Approx. 2' 7 1/2" high.
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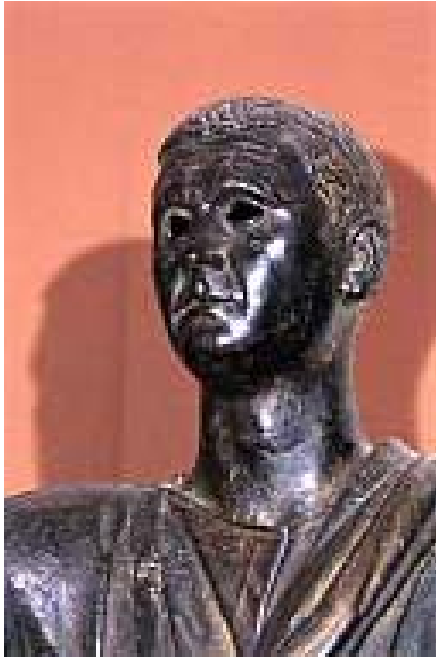


Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena, from Tarquinia, Italy, 2nd c. BCE.
Tufa, approx. 6' 6" long. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Tarquinia.

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**Aule Metele (Arringatore) from
Cortona, near Lake Trasimeno,
Italy, early first century BCE.
Bronze, approx. 5'7" high**

