It is with great pleasure and pride that we announce the establishment of the United States Section of the Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici. The new Sezione joins the Sezioni of France, in Paris, of Germany, in Tübingen, and of Austria, in Vienna. The foreign members of the Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Mario Del Chiaro, Richard De Puma, William V. Harris, Erik Nielsen, and Larissa Bonfante, organised the new section according to the Istituto's bylaws, and the Council and the Assembly of the Istituto approved our application.

Unlike the European Sections, the United States Section is officially based in the country at large, rather than in a particular city, since the members are scattered in various cities of the United States. At present, however, the physical base is New York, both because of its central position and accessibility, and because we have been invited to be a part of the Program For Ancient Studies of New York University by Dean Matthew Santirocco, the Director of the program. This sponsorship provides us with an institutional mailing address, and eventually (as well as eventualmente) a place to hold meetings and conferences. We would also like to have a sede in Italy, and are looking into various possible locations.

Officers: Larissa Bonfante has been elected first President of the Sezione, William Harris, Vice President, and Richard De Puma, Secretary. The Consiglieri are Mario Del Chiaro, Richard De Puma, William Harris, and Erik Nielsen.

United States Members (Membri Associati) are Alexandra Carpino, Nancy de Grummond, John Dobbins, Ingrid Edlund-Berry, John Hall, Helen Nagy, Lisa Pieraccini, David Soren, Nicola Terrenato, Anthony Tuck, Jean Turfa, Rex Wallace, Gregory P. Warden, and Jane Whitehead. Please send additional nominations to the President of the Section. We deeply regret the death of John D’Arms, whose publications and activities in Italic studies have been so important to the field.

Fellows: A second category of United States members will include graduate students in the field who do not yet have Doctorates Of Philosophy: these we want to encourage and support. Please send in the names of your graduate students who qualify, and we will add them to the list.
A preliminary list includes: Margarita Gleba (Bryn Mawr); Karen Vellucci (University Of Pennsylvania); Mark Benford, Megan Hertzig, Maddalena Paggi (New York University, IFA); Elizabeth de Grummond (Michigan); Kristin Hostetler, Alexis Christensen, Harry Neilson, Wayne Rupp, Julia Borek (Florida State University); Michael Dumbra (FSU; Stanford); Nicole Diamente (Manhattanville).

Bylaws and Constitution: We will abide by those of the Istituto Nazionale di Studi Etruschi ed Italici.

The Newsletter of the Sezione is an occasional publication surveying the current situation in Etruscan studies in the United States. It will present announcements and brief descriptions of projects, dissertations, conferences, and excavations, as well as recent, in progress, or forthcoming publications. Its goal is to disseminate, publicise, and stimulate interest in, and understanding of, the Etruscan world. We hope colleagues, students, and interested friends will send us information, suggestions, and DESIDERATA.

The new section will be responsible for the ongoing project, the CORPVS SPECVLORVM ETRVSCORVM (see page 2).

Consiglio Direttivo: The current Consiglio Direttivo of the Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici in Florence consists of the following members (elected May 4, 2002): President, Giovannangelo Camporeale; Vice President, Giovanni Colonna; General Secretary, Luigi Donati. Consiglieri: Luciano Agostiniani, Maria Bonghi Iovino, Adriano Maggiani, Marina Martelli, Aldo Luigi Prosdocimi, Giuseppe Sassatelli.

Letter To Our Readers.

May 2002.
Dear Readers,

Welcome to the first issue of Etruscan News, the newsletter of the recently formed United States Section of the Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici. This occasional publication is intended to bring together, quickly and informally, current developments in the American arena of Etruscan studies to an international audience, and to inform American readers in a timely fashion about upcoming events of interest around the world. We hope to show the centrality of Etruscan studies, and to present the Etruscans as a classical civilisation in their own right, equal to that of the Greeks and Romans in its impact on the history of the world.

The editors invite our readers to offer suggestions as to features and categories of information from the world of classical scholarship that you would like to see included in future issues. We hope to hear from you and to share news of the latest projects, conferences, lectures, and publications on Etruscan matters.

To cover the expenses of producing and mailing Etruscan News, a suggested donation of $10.00 may be sent, along with your mailing address, to:

Professor Larissa Bonfante (for Etruscan News)
Classics Department
25 Waverly Place (#704)
New York, New York 10003

Looking forward to exciting seasons of Etruscan related activities,

Sincerely yours,

The Editors: Larissa Bonfante, Nancy de Grummond, Jane K. Whitehead.

Recent American Contributions To The Study Of Etruscan Mirrors.

By Richard De Puma,

University Of Iowa.

A major research interest of several American Etruscan scholars is focused on what Sir John Beazley called the world of the Etruscan mirror. This first newsletter of the American Sezione seems an appropriate place to itemise some recent contributions to this vibrant field. At the forefront, of course, are the numerous fascicles of CORPVS SPECVLORVM ETRVSCORVM. The most recent American addition is CORPVS SPECVLORVM ETRVSCORVM USA 3: New York, Metropolitan Museum Of Art (Rome, 1997) by Larissa Bonfante. This has been reviewed by Ines Jucker, Museum Helveticum, (1998), page 88, Judith Swaddling, Minerva, (1999), page 63, Francesca Serra Ridgway, (Journal Of Roman Archaeology, volume 13, [2000], page 407), Ingela Wiman, (OPVSCVLA ROMANA, volumes 25-26, [2000-2001], page 125), Ursula Höckman, (Gnomon, volume 73, [2001], page 43), and Jean-René Jannot,
American scholars are presently completing other fascicles in the USA series: Nancy de Grummond is working on mirrors in southern collections; Helen Nagy, Evelyn Bell, and Barbara Forbes are preparing a fascicle for the west coast mirrors; Richard De Puma is treating mirrors in northeastern collections. These, along with the previously published USA 1: Midwestern Collections (Ames, 1987), and USA 2: Boston And Cambridge (Ames, 1993), both by De Puma, will complete the series.


In recent years our members have published a number of articles that deal with mirrors or engraved cistae. Richard De Puma treats the vexatious problem of forged engravings or outright fakes in Forgeries Of Etruscan Engraved Mirrors in C. Mattusch and others (editors), From The Parts To The Whole, Volume 2 = Journal Of Roman Archaeology, Supplement 39, (Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 2002), page 53, and in Francesco Martinetti And The Cista Pasinati: Some Observations On The Enhancement Of Ancient Bronzes, in Source. Notes In The History Of Art, volume 20, fascicle 1, (2000) [2001], page 54. This special issue of Source, devoted entirely to the question of ancient forgeries, was edited by Oscar Muscarella. Nancy de Grummond published a thoughtful and provocative article on Etruscan prophecy: Mirrors And Manteia: Themes Of Prophecy On Etruscan And Praenestine Mirrors in Antonio Rallo, M. D. Gentili, editors, Aspetti e problemi della produzione degli specchi etruschi figurati, (Rome, 2000), page 27. The volume also included Larissa Bonfante, Considerazioni su alcuni specchi etruschi dei Museo Metropolitan.

On January 5, 2002, at the annual conference of the Archaeological Institute Of America in Philadelphia, there was a workshop entitled Etruscans In The Museum. Organised by Jean Turfa and Ann Brownlee to highlight Etruscan objects in the University Museum in Philadelphia, it included a paper by Nancy de Grummond on ancient intentional damage to Etruscan mirrors. At this same Archaeological Institute Of America conference, Alexandra Carpino presented a paper on Gender And Patronage In Etruscan Art: The Evidence Of Onomastic Mirrors (see American Journal Of Archaeology, volume 106, [2002], page 257 for an abstract).

The year 2002 was the first in anyone's memory when there was a session devoted entirely to the Etruscans at the annual meetings of the College Art Association. This session, organised and cochaired by Richard De Puma and Helen Nagy, was called Prophecy, Time, And Space In The Etruscan Universe. In addition to introductions and papers by the cochairs, there were papers by Evelyn Bell (The Distaff Voice: Women And Prophecy In Etruscan Art And Culture) and Jean Turfa (The Faces Of The Gods: Etruscan Images And Thunder Divination). Richard De Puma's paper, An Etruscan Mirror With The Prophesying Head Of Orpheus, has now appeared in the Record Of The Princeton University Art Museum, volume 60, (2001) [2002], page 18. Most of the papers made extensive use of mirrors to amplify or elucidate various
points or theories. The well attended session took place in Philadelphia on February 22, 2002, clearly a propitious date with all of those twos!

The future of American mirror studies augurs well. The University Of Wisconsin Press will publish Alexandra Carpino's revised Doctorate Of Philosophy dissertation, *Discs Of Splendour* (University Of Iowa, 1993), in its *Studies In Classics* series. This book, which should appear in 2003, will treat the small but fascinating group of Etruscan relief mirrors. In addition, we hope to have some of the American CORPVS SPECVLRVM ETRVSCORVM's mentioned above in press by the end of 2002.

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**Etruscan News.**

**Editorial Board, Issue #1, May 2002.**

President Of The United States Section Of The Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, EX OFFICIO

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Submissions, news, pictures, or other material appropriate to this newsletter may be sent to any of the editors listed above. The email address is preferred. Nominations for membership in the Section may be sent to Larissa Bonfante at the above address.

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**Etruscans On The Web.**

The excavation reports printed in this issue may be supplemented by further information and fuller illustrations on each excavation's website.
For Cetamura:

http://www.fsu.edu/~classics;

Chianciano Terme:

http://www.coh.arizona.edu/terme/terme.html;

Crustumerium:

The material is no longer available at http://www.clas.uiowa.edu/events/2002/04/16.shtml; the material has been removed from the folder http://www.clas.uiowa.edu/events/2002/.

La Piano:

http://www.lapianaexc.org;

Murlo:

http://archaeology.evansville.edu/programs.htm.

Poggio Colla:

http://www.smu.edu/poggio/fieldschool.html.

and

http://www.zoomedia.it/Vicchio/poggiocollae.html.

An interesting site for those drawn to linguistic issues is at http://www.omniglot.com. You will find crossreferences to various languages and fonts, including the Bonfanti font announced in this newsletter, and a Gimbutas font of Neolithic graphemes.

The research site for the CORPVS SPECVLORVM ETRVSCORVM is: the website at http://potpourri.fltr.ecl.ac.be/miroir/recherche.html does not work; it evidently moved, at least in part, to http://bcs.fltr.ucl.ac.be/fe/03/miroirs2.html.

Professor Roger Lambrechts, who first stressed the importance of organising a CORPVS of Etruscan mirrors (the CORPVS SPECVLORVM ETRVSCORVM), founded and maintains the site, an invaluable research tool for the study of these Etruscan objects. It makes available the scanned images, drawings, and basic information of all the mirrors contained in the volumes of the CORPVS SPECVLORVM ETRVSCORVM that have been published so far.

A teaching tool directed toward undergraduates studying ancient art history at the introductory level through the text Art Across Time, by Laurie Schneider Adams, is: http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0072450061/student_view0/part2/chapter6/chapter_summary.html. It
includes images of Etruscan art and major archaeological sites, some with basic information.

The email address for the École Française de Rome, which occasionally hosts events of Etruscan or Italic interest:

corses@ecole_francaise.it

A good review of Etruscan grammar can be found at http://www.geocities.com/jackiesixx/caere/languagepage.htm. The material is set out in very clear tables with brief explanatory introductions. It is a translation from the Dutch of Chapter 7 of the book De Etrusken Spreken, by R. S. P. Beekes and L. Bouke van der Meer (Muidersberg, 1991).

From Rome, Norman Roberson sends us these websites, which allow one to visit the virtual communities of 12 Etruscan cities and to join in a dialogue with other lovers of Etruscan places. Norm is the ZILATh of the Cortona site.

http://www.communityzero.com/velathri/index.cfm?key=422-EVH.

http://www.communityzero.com/cortona/index.cfm?key=592-OTR.


An ongoing feature of this newsletter will be the listing and review of websites. And most important, Roger Lambrechts' site on the mirrors in the CORPVS SPECVLRVM ETRVSCORVM volumes: http://pot-pourri.fltr.ucl.ac.be/miroir/. Readers are invited to suggest sites for discussion and review.

Acknowledgements.

The Editors would like to thank the people who helped launch this Newsletter and realise our endeavour. The Istituto di Studi Etruschi and, in particular, its President Giovannangelo Camporeale, encouraged this enterprise from the beginning. Bruce Hitchner, Editor in chief of the American Journal Of Archaeology, made that publication's subscriber list available to us. Elizabeth Gilgan provided information about Archaeological Institute Of America lecturers on Etruscan and Italic subjects. Matthew Santirocco, Director of the Program In Ancient Studies At New York University, offered us sponsorship and assistance. We thank the colleagues and friends who sent news of their events and publications promptly and efficiently.

Scholars In Action.

By Larissa Bonfante.

Lectures.
This will be a banner year for Etruscan lectures on the Archaeological Institute Of America circuit. Hot on the heels of the 2001-2002 Kress lecturer, Claudio Bizzarri, Università di Macerata, who spoke on Attic Red And Black Figure Pottery In Inner Etruria, Favourite Subjects And Shapes; and Evidence Of The Past In The Underground Structures Of Orvieto, comes Francesco Roncalli, Professor Of Etruscology And Italic Studies, University Of Naples Federico II, as the Kress Lecturer for 2002-2003. He will speak on Revelation, Writing, Holy Writing, And Magic In Etruscan Religion: Reading Etruscan Art; and The Stone, The Altar, And The Threshold. Between Life And Afterlife In Etruria.

The other Kress Lecturer will be Michael Vickers, Reader In Archaeology, Oxford, and Curator Of Greek And Roman Antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum. His topics, of related interest to our readers, are the role of fine ceramics in Greek antiquity, images on Greek textiles, and ancient stones in Venice.

Richard De Puma is Norton Lecturer for 2002-2003. The Joukowsky Lecturers are Elizabeth Bartman and John Dobbins. Nancy de Grummond, as Hanfmann Lecturer, will speak on Etruscans and European Culture: Survivals And Revivals; Themes Of Prophecy In Etruscan, Greek, And Roman Art; and Etruscan Myths And Mirrors. Helen Nagy will deliver Archaeological Institute Of America lectures on Eloquent Gifts: Etruscan Votive Terracotta Offerings; Reflections On Mirrors Of The Etruscans; and Etruscan Demons Of The Underworld.

Larissa Bonfante gave the Richard Howland lecture at the Archaeological Institute Of America Society of Washington, District Of Columbia, on The Etruscans As A Classical Civilisation. On September 23, she will speak on the same subject at the Italian Cultural Institute in Washington.

Publications.

Etruscan Studies, volume 7, (2000) contains three articles: Families, Feasting, And Funerals: Funerary Ritual At Ancient Caere, by Lisa Pieraccini; HERCLE In Washington: A Faliscan Vase At The Catholic University Of America; by Linda Safran, and The Etruscans And The Underworld, by Jean-Réné Jannot. There are also short pieces on the Cortona tablet by Angela Bottini and Rex Wallace, obituaries of Emeline Hill Richardson and Enzo Mazzeschi, News And Reviews, Reports From The Field, and summaries of the papers in the Colloquium On Etruscan Technologies held at the 1999 Annual Meeting in Dallas. Volumes 1-6 were reviewed by David Ridgway in The Times Higher Education Supplement (October 16, 2000) 30. Volume 7 is the last of the issues edited by Jane K. Whitehead, Editor in chief, and Larissa Bonfante and Nancy de Grummond, Associate Editors. For information about subscriptions and back issues, contact Professor P. Gregory Warden, Southern Methodist University, gwarden@post.cis.smu.edu.

Shirley J. Schwarz, Professor Emerita, University Of Evansville, is now living in Washington, District Of Columbia. She is currently completing a monograph on The Etruscan Herakles, forthcoming 2004, as well as, with coauthor Dr. Wolf Ruediger-Teegen, University Of Leipzig, Italic FIBVLAE In The Smithsonian Institution, National Museum Of Natural History, forthcoming 2003. She also has been preparing for publication Ancient Glass In The Smithsonian Institution, and

It is encouraging to see scholars outside the Etruscan field referring to Etruscan monuments. Marilyn Aronberg Lavin and Irving Lavin, in The Liturgy Of Love: Images From The Song Of Songs In The Art Of Cimabue, Michelangelo, And Rembrandt, The Franklin D. Murphy Lectures XIV (Spencer Museum Of Art, University Of Kansas, 2001), compare the conjugal embrace pictured in the mirror in Paris showing TURAN and ATUNIS (see illustration below), to amorously embracing pairs illustrated in mediaeval religious texts.

Bronze Mirror From Tarquinia Showing The Embrace Of TURAN (Aphrodite, Venus) And ATUNIS (Adonis), Standing In Front Of The Conjugal Bed And Attended By ThALNA And AChVIZR. TURAN Pulls Up Her Skirt In The Anakalypsis Gesture Used For Goddesses In The Near East And Adopted In Greek Iconography For The Baubo Figure. In Etruscan Art It Connotes Sexual Union For Couples Such As TURAN And ATUNIS And TINIA (Zeus) And SEMLA (Semele), Or Apotropaic Power, For The Female Demon VANTh. From E. Gerhard, Etruskische Spiegel 4 (1867) 30-31, Plate 25.

Etruscan And Republican Roman Mouldings, by Lucy T. Shoe Meritt and Ingrid E. M. Edlund-Berry, is a reissue of the Memoirs Of The American Academy In Rome, volume XXVIII, 1965. It is being published as University Museum Monograph, number 107, by The University Museum, University Of Pennsylvania, in cooperation with The American Academy in Rome, and is forthcoming in December, 2002.

Ingrid Rowland reviewed (New York Review Of Books) two major books on the Etruscans which appeared in 2000: Maria Torelli, editor, The Etruscans, the catalogue of an exhibition in Palazzo Grassi, in Venice, November 2000-July 2002; and Sybille Haynes, Etruscan Civilisation: A Cultural History, (Los Angeles, 2000). Also appearing in this period were Giovannangelo Camporeale, Gli Etruschi (Turin, 2000), and Principi Etruschi tra il Mediterraneo e Europa, the catalogue of an exhibit
organised by Cristina Morigi Govi at the Museo Civico in Bologna (see Etruscan Studies, volume 7, page 14).

Nicola Terrenato has written an important brief review, in American Journal Of Archaeology, volume 104, (2000), page 404, of Maria Bonghi Iovino and Cristina Chiaramonte Trere, editors, Tarquinia: Testimonianze Archeologiche e Ricostruzione Storica. Scavi sistematici nell’abitato, (Campagne, 1982-1988) (Rome, 1997). His clearly written, knowledgeable account makes available the extraordinary findings of this substantial excavation report: the site of the Civita, the plateau, on which the city of Tarquinia was built, has revealed habitation levels from the 10th to the 3rd centuries. As he points out, the interpretation of many of the finds, including the structures brought to light, continues to be controversial. This is true of early 7th century regal insignia -- ax, shield, and LITVVS shaped trumpet -- from one of the many votive deposits, which may have been ritually broken to prepare them for another level of reality. Also controversial are the 9th century burial of an epileptic boy which gave rise to a cult; and the newborn baby found beside the wall of edificio beta, in a context unclear as to whether it was a ritual burial or a human sacrifice.

Il parco archeologico dell' Accesa a Massa Marittima, published by the Comune of Massa Marittima (2000) is a slim, userfriendly guide to another settlement site currently being excavated by Giovannangelo Camporeale. The area was inhabited as early as the 9th century B.C., if one judges from the tombs uncovered, and its specialty was metalworking, as shown by its many mineral remnants and its location in this mineral rich area of Etruria. Recently the excavation has received attention in the international press, including an article in the German publication, Die Zeit, 16 May, 2002, page 36.

From Vienna comes a new book on Etruscan women: Petra Amann, Die Etruskerin. Geschlechtsverhältnis und Stellung der Frau im frühen Etruria (9-5 Jh. v Chr.). Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Vienna, 2000). The volume is very serious, and concentrates on the archaeological record of the early period.
Announcements.

The annual summer course of the Università per Stranieri di Perugia, {04} 2002, offers a particularly rich roster of courses and lecturers in Etruscan studies and Italic antiquities. The subject this year is Gli Etruschi fuori d’ Etruria, The Etruscans Outside Of Italy. The announcement below lists the full roster of speakers. For more information and application forms contact the Università per Stranieri di Perugia, Ufficio Relazioni con lo Studente, Palazzo Gallenga, Piazza Fortebraccio, 4, 06122 Perugia (Italia). Telephone +39-075-5746-211 / 266. Facsimile +39-075-5746-213. Email: relstu@unistrapg.it. Web: http://www.unistrapg.it.

The Associazione Storico-Artistico-Culturale Ingegnere Carlo Cecchini has announced that the panel of judges, Giovanni Colonna, Giovannangelo Camporeale and Aldo Prosdocimi, has awarded the biennial prize to Dottoressa Benassai for her book, La pittura dei Campani e dei Sanniti. The award ceremony will take place in Proceno, Palazzo Sforza, 9 June 2002. The address of the Associazione is Corso Regina Margherita 155, 01020 Proceno (VT) Italia. Telephone / facsimile 39 0763 710072. Web: castello.proceno@orvienet.it.

A new Etruscan computer font, entitled Bonfante, has been created by Sorin Paliga of Bucharest University. The font includes the usual alphabet as well as variants of the archaic alphabet (7th-5th century B.C.) and neo Etruscan (5th-1st century B.C.). It is dedicated to Giuliano Bonfante, AMICVS DACOROMANORVM, and his daughter...
Larissa Bonfante, for their outstanding contribution to the study of Etruscan and Latin civilisations. It may be found at http://www.omniglot.com/writing/etruscan.htm

The Conservation Of A Roman Bed At The Field Museum, Chicago.

![Roman Bed With Ivory Veneer, From Orvieto, Now In The Field Museum, Chicago. (Courtesy The Field Museum, Object Number 24927, Negative Number A114174_24927c. Photograph By Diane Alexander White).](image)

By Teresa Moreno.

The Field Museum, Chicago.

Research is currently being conducted at The Field Museum on a Roman bed, in preparation for conservation treatment. Prior to its acquisition by The Field Museum in 1896, the bed was restored in Italy by Capannini, a famous restorer of bronzes. Constructed from numerous carved and flat fragments of bone that were reportedly found in a tomb in the necropolis at Orvieto, the bed was originally believed to be Etruscan. Recently, scholars have indicated that the bed is more likely of Roman craftsmanship. Records at The Field Museum suggest that the 19th century restoration may include fragments from more than one original piece of furniture. The accuracy of the restoration is being investigated.

The bed consists of a frame and four turned legs. Currently, the legs are detached from the frame to facilitate the storage of the object. All four sides of the frame and the surface of the legs are covered with pieces of bone veneer. Carved reliefs on each corner of the bed frame depict a processional group consisting of a boy (Bacchus?) and four men bearing torches and a cornucopia. The sides are adorned with carved lions’ heads, and busts of Maenads and winged female figures. Cast copper feet are attached to the bottom of the legs.

At this time the bed is in fragile condition. Materials used in previous restoration are deteriorating, and conservation treatment is necessary to ensure the stability of the artifact. In order to devise a suitable conservation treatment plan, curators, conservators, and archaeologists from different museums and universities in the United States, England, and Italy are currently being consulted.

The goal of this project is not only to clean and stabilise the bed, but also to propose models of possible construction for the bed or beds. This will be supported by
research visits, funded under a Getty Trust Postgraduate Internship Grant, to view similar pieces of bone furniture at other institutions, and to form comparisons with existing Roman furniture. Lacking specific information regarding the excavation, provenience, and initial restoration, we believe that this is the best approach that can be attempted at the present time. Nonetheless, it is hoped that this research will help to shed new light on an important museum artifact.

Excavation Reports.

La Piana (Siena).

By Jane K. Whitehead,

Valdosta State University.

The site of La Piana (Siena) is an Etruscan hilltop settlement, probably established by Volterra on its eastern frontier in the mid 4th century B.C. It was situated near the crossing of two major routes: from Populonia to Arezzo, and from Chiuse to Volterra. The hill of La Piana rises at the eastern edge of the Pian di Rosia, an alluvial plain that was probably drained by the Etruscans for agricultural use. Soil samples taken from the bases of jars stored within the settlement of La Piana have revealed evidence of what the Etruscans were growing and eating there: millet, barley, and grape pips. Great numbers of fragmentary animal bones found at various places around the settlement give evidence for the animals that the Etruscans raised and probably ate: cow, sheep, pig, deer, dog, and turtle.

The dating of the settlement of La Piana is based on the ceramic evidence. Lacking distinctive 2nd century B.C. wares such as terra presigillata, it must have been destroyed before the end of the 3rd century B.C. Some of its wares were locally produced; evidence from neutron activation analysis done at Cornell's TRIGA reactor has shown that several glossed, untempered wares correspond in composition to raw clays from beds to the west of the Montagnola Senese. Efforts of the 2002 study season will be directed in part toward establishing a typology of these local wares.

The ancient settlement appears to have been orthogonally gridded. It consists of two parallel spines of rooms, which run parallel to the ridges of limestone bedrock that shape the promontory. The site also appears to have undergone two building phases, very close to each other in depth, probably due to the shallowness of the bedrock on which most of the walls are laid.

A cistern, a defensible water supply in turbulent times, was built into one of the rooms of the main spine. The structure of the cistern appears so far to be unusual, but it makes use of principles of water catchment utilised variously at other Etruscan sites. A metrewide band of densely packed red clay is held in by two concentric cylindrical stones walls, the outer of which measures almost 9 metres, and the inner about 4.5 metres in diameter. The outer curved wall extends about 60 centimetres beyond the straight walls of the room that contains it. The basin may have been corbeled upward to create a partial dome, kept in place by the clay. It appears that the southeast side of the inner cylindrical wall was deliberately pried away from the clay and pushed into
the centre of the basin. The destroyers of La Piana wanted to ensure that the site would not be reinhabited.

It is clear that La Piana met a violent end. Extensive burning has preserved much evidence for the activities in which the inhabitants were engaged during their last tragic hours, as well as fragments of the inhabitants themselves. Bones of a man, a woman, and a child were all found within the walls of the structure; the child had been hacked to death. We have other clues of a violent demise: some of the weapons that killed them. The attackers may have been the Gauls. It is probable that some of them passed near La Piana in the last quarter of the 3rd century, shortly before their forces were defeated by a joint effort of the Etruscans and Romans at Talamone.

Figure 1. La Piana, 1982-1999. Plan Of Excavations.
Since 1995, under the auspices of Southern Methodist University and the University Of Pennsylvania Museum Of Archaeology, excavation has proceeded at the Etruscan settlement of Poggio Colla, near Vicchio (FI). The excavations have revealed a widespread settlement of long duration (7th-2nd centuries B.C.) and have documented the growth of the site from a religious centre in the archaic period to a fortified stronghold in its latest phase.

In the Hellenistic period the arx of Poggio Colla was dominated by a large (11 x 23 metres) structure that faced east. The structure was destroyed in the second quarter of the 2nd century B.C., if one judges by the numismatic evidence, but there are at least two earlier phases. The first phase of the structure, possibly archaic, has different proportions and a radically different alignment. Given its alignment, proportion, and the evidence of elaborately moulded podium blocks, three Tuscan column bases, and a female antefix, one must conclude that the structure was most likely a temple. The wealth of this rural sanctuary is attested not only by the monumentality of the architecture; finds include exceptional late orientalising and archaic bucchero, Attic red figure pottery, figural bronzes, and, from the latest period, numerous coins, including a hoard of 100 Roman silver coins (VICTORIATI) found in 2001 behind the temple.

While excavation continued on the arx, surveys were conducted in surrounding areas, and excavation proceeded in two areas: on the northwest slopes, where an early (7th century B.C.) sandstone quarry was partially cleared, and in the Poderere Funghi, about a kilometre northeast of the arx. Here a large midden was excavated in 1998 and 1999 that included large quantities of local fine wares of the Hellenistic period. Subsequent excavation in 2000 resulted in the discovery of a large structure that included a well preserved hearth. Continued excavation in 2001 established that the structure is an artisan's quarter with at least three pottery kilns that will be studied and more fully excavated in the 2002 season.
Poggio Civitate di Murlo.

By Anthony Tuck,

University Of Evansville.

Recent seasons of excavation at Poggio Civitate (Murlo) have brought to light further evidence of ancient activity both on and away from the plateau of Piano del Tesoro. Exploration, 15-20 metres to the west of the 7th and 6th century architectural complexes of Piano del Tesoro, revealed the presence of a well. Although the material recovered from it has not yet been comprehensively studied, the well appears to have been intentionally sealed with roofing tiles, perhaps as part of the final destruction of the site in the 6th century. Further study of this area is needed to clarify the chronological relationship between this well, a nearby ore roasting kiln identified in 1990-1991, and the existing structures of Piano del Tesoro, which have been previously discussed.

In addition, continued work on Piano del Tesoro, over the past several seasons, has helped to clarify the observations made by Phillips during the earlier years of the excavation. Soundings carried out beneath the floor of the southern wing of the archaic period building have confirmed the presence of a tripartite building dating to the seventh century. Preliminary publication of this early monumental structure is expected shortly.

Further excavations along the southern slope of Piano del Tesoro, to the south of the workshop, during the 2001 season revealed what appears to be a retaining or defense wall. The massive structure was identified only at the conclusion of the 2001 season but will be the focus of our study during the coming summer campaign. For more information on the ore roasting kiln, see E. Nielsen, Further Evidence Of Metal
Crustumerium.

By Richard De Puma,

University Of Iowa.

Crustumerium is the northernmost city of the ancient Latins. Approximately eleven miles from central Rome, it occupies the top of a large plateau on the east bank of the Tiber. The city was well known in antiquity, and is mentioned by Virgil, Livy, Strabo, Varro, and others as a rich and powerful community until its conquest by Rome in 499 B.C. and its abandonment shortly after 387 B.C. Today it is perhaps best known as the scene of one of Rome's most ignominious battles. It was on the plain just below the city that the Romans met the invading Gauls on 18 July 387 B.C. The Battle Of The Allia, named for the tributary of the Tiber where the forces engaged, was arguably the worst defeat the Romans suffered during the Republic. This disaster made it possible for the Gauls to occupy and sack Rome itself, except for the Capitoline Hill, for seven months.

The location of Crustumerium has been known since 1624 when Philippe Cluverius identified it, but it has never been systematically excavated. In the late 1970s two Italian archaeologists, Lorenzo Quilici and Stefania Quilici Gigli, conducted a field survey of the 2500 acre site. Their pioneering efforts helped to establish the precise location of the city proper and its four major necropoleis in the areas today called Monte Del Bufalo, Sasso Bianco, Mucigliano, and Cisterna Grande. (See their CRVSTVMERIVM = LATIVM VETVS 3 [Rome, 1980]). They were also able to demonstrate that the area was first settled in the 10th century B.C., grew to prominence in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., and then declined in wealth and power after the Roman conquest in 499 B.C. After the catastrophes of 387 B.C. the area was given over to farming. Ancient Latin writers mention Crustumerium as the location of orchards that produced an especially delicious variety of pear, the CRVSTAMINA, for the markets of imperial Rome.

Crustumerium has enormous potential as an archaeological site. It lies on the boundary between four major ethnic groups. To the west, across the Tiber, was Etruscan territory. The ruins of one of their most powerful southern cities, Veii, are visible from the plateau of Crustumerium. To the northeast were the Faliscans, centred in their major city of Falerii (modern Civita Castellana). To the east were the Sabines in their rustic Apennine settlements. The Latins of Crustumerium traded with all of these peoples, and the 115 tombs so far discovered contain a rich assortment of pottery types associated with them as well as products made in local workshops. The recovery and interpretation of more of this legacy will shed a great deal of light on the development of central Italy in the critical centuries before Rome became the CAPVT MVNDI. The more than 500 year span represented by the city's cemeteries offers an excellent opportunity to study changes in population growth, burial customs, religious rituals, and artistic styles for pottery, jewelry, bronze implements, and other artifacts.
Because these people appear to have always preferred inhumation to cremation, there is enormous potential for the recovery of a large corpus of skeletal material that will provide information on physical conditions, nutrition, diseases, dentition, life expectancy, and other aspects of the lives of these ancient people.

Because Crustumerium is so close to Rome and easily accessible from the Autostrada del Sole, the major north-south highway in Italy, it has attracted the attentions of clandestine excavators who can smuggle their looted antiquities to the art markets of Switzerland. For more on this problem, see P. Togninelli, The Trade In Stolen Artifacts: Crustumerium, Near Rome, in Art Newspaper number 98 (December, 1999) 44-45 and his Crustumerium in Il Tesoro Ritrovato: Il senso del bello nella produzione artigianale del Lazio antico [exhibition catalogue] (Rome, 2000) 67-78.

The site became the property of the Italian state in 1987. It is a designated archaeological zone administered by the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, but it is so vast that it has been difficult to protect. Dott. Francesco di Gennaro and his associates at the Soprintendenza want to intensify legitimate archaeological activity at the site in order to recover as much scientific data as possible and to establish a strong presence that will discourage further tomb robberies. See his Primi risultati degli scavi nella necropoli di Crustumerium: Tre complessi funerari della fase IV A, in Archeologia Laziale 9 (1988) 113-123; Crustumerium. Il centro protostorico e arcaico e la sua necropoli, in Archeologia a Roma: la materia e la tecnica nell’arte antica (Rome, 1990) 68-72; Crustumerium in Studi Etruschi 58 (1992) 512-514. In 2001 I joined in this effort by codirecting, with Dott. Paolo Togninelli, excavations in the Monte Del Bufalo necropolis. We will return for a second season in May, 2002.

In 2001 we located seven archaic tombs. Four of these appear to have been already looted by tombaroli, but the remaining three were completely undisturbed. Of these three intact tombs, a shaft grave (tomb 113) was approximately 3 metres deep and contained a number of vases, including two fine impasto amphorae with the distinctive dentated handles associated with the site, and a small bronze vessel. There were also several items used in weaving. Tomb 114, a fossa grave with the skeletal remains of a young woman, yielded some delicate bronze FIBVLAE and several fine pieces of impasto pottery. Chemical analyses of the contents of several vases from these tombs are being carried out in a separate project at the University Of Iowa. Tomb 115, a second fossa grave with the poorly preserved skeleton of a young girl, had almost no pottery but did contain several bronzes (a ring shaped disc, three FIBVLAE), a carved bone disc, and a series of perforated amber beads and pendants. All three burials probably belong to about 700 B.C.

Chianciano Terme

By David Soren,

University Of Arizona.

The University Of Arizona excavations at Mezzomiglio locality in the town of Chianciano Terme continued this past

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summer of 2001. The rains have been identified as the site of a large Roman spa complex, but the recent excavations show that pre Roman occupation was important to the area as well. Excavations from 1995 to 2000 showed that the site contained a large colonnaded structure which held water from a sacred spring and which was used for wading and probably for therapeutic purposes. A small, more typical Roman bath building was also found, along with several apparent administrative buildings. The excavator believes this may be the site of the famed FONTES CLVSINI, or springs of Chiusi, credited with having healthful waters that saved the life of the ailing emperor Augustus.

While most of the remains may be dated to the Trajanic period, recent excavations show that the site was important in at least the later Etruscan period. A large collapsed retaining wall of polygonal masonry of a type not found in Etruria or Umbria after the second century B.C. was found to the northeast of the colonnaded pool. It suggested that there was an acropolis northeast of the present site which must lie buried under the main streets of the modern town. Traces of a Roman roadway at the eastern limit of the site were found to have pre Roman walls beneath road level, and numerous examples of slag from an as yet unpinpointed iron foundry were also recovered in this area.

This coming summer the upper floor of the archaeological museum of Chianciano Terme will see the installation of the new Arizona exhibit, which will feature a bilingual video walkthrough reconstruction of the ancient spa complex and the exhibition of principal finds, along with plans of the new excavations. The permanent exhibit is expected to be ready by the middle of June, 2002, courtesy of the University Of Arizona Foundation.
Two seasons of excavations at Poggio delle Civitelle, San Venanzo, have yielded evidence of Etruscan and Roman habitation. The site is located in Umbria, in an area not previously investigated between Orvieto and Perugia; the hill (720 metres above sea level) is characterised by several artificial terraces, and the extension of the settlement seems to cover an area of more than two hectares. This new project of Florida State University will continue in 2002, and will be conducted in the field by Claudio Bizzarri, with assistance from Ceil Bare and Wayne Rupp. Nancy de Grummond is overall Project Director. Of particular interest so far is a large Etruscan cistern (about 2.5 metres in diameter), hypothesised to date to the fifth century B.C., in the centre of the hill. It has been excavated to a depth of some 8 feet, and has yielded a large quantity of ceramics, brick, and tile (including wedge shaped segments of Roman columns), worked iron, and Roman coins of the later Empire, for example, a fine silver denarius with obverse head of Faustina Minor. Some of the buildings identified on the south slope and pertaining to the last habitation period had mosaic floors, since a large quantity of black and white tesserae were recovered.

Large quantities of iron slag in at least two areas of the site suggest industrial activities of the Roman period. In addition, a lamp mould and other clues indicate the making of ceramics, though no specific kiln or work area has as yet been identified.
Excavations by Florida State University will continue in 2002 at the hilltop settlement of Cetamura (690 metres above sea level), under the direction of Nancy T. de Grummond and her associates, Patrick Rowe, David Funk, and Daniel McClarnon. Recent campaigns have unearthed an Etruscan Hellenistic ceramic kiln (third century B.C.), and ongoing excavations are concentrated on the work area around the kiln to try to ascertain more about the various aspects of making and firing brick, tile, and loomweights at the site. The workshop is located on the lower slope (Zone II) of the hill at Cetamura, in an area where weaving implements, cisterns, and metal slag provide further evidence for a zona artigianale.

Higher up, on the scarp between Zones I and II, investigation of the stratigraphy under a medieval fortification and Roman baths has yielded evidence of the fourth century B.C., in an Etruscan refuse pit filled with bones, cook wares, and datable table wares. Among the finds were the antlers and bones of deer (cervus elaphus). Work continues in a well in the centre of Zone I, hypothesised to be Etruscan, excavated to a depth of over 60 feet, and still yielding mainly dumping episodes of the Roman period at Cetamura.

Conferences.

Past Conferences.

The Religion Of The Etruscans, the Sixth Annual Langford Conference at Florida State University, took place in Tallahassee, Florida, February 1999, under the direction of Erika Simon. The forthcoming volume on this subject, edited by Nancy de Grummond, contains chapters by Erika Simon, Ingrid Krauskopf, Nancy de Grummond, Larissa Bonfante, Jean Macintosh Turfs, Ingrid Edlund-Berry, and Giovanni Colonna.

Italy And Cyprus In Antiquity: 1500 to 450 B.C. was organised by Larissa Bonfante and Vassos Karageorghis and held in New York City on November 16-18, 2000, under the auspices of the Italian Academy at Columbia University. The conference included a tour of the new galleries of Cypriot art at the Metropolitan Museum Of Art. Though the original idea was to examine diverse, often surprising relationships and comparisons between Cyprus and Etruria in religion, dress, coinage, and art, the focus was enlarged to the Bronze Age, when these central areas of the Mediterranean were joined by trade and other contacts. Friedhelm Prayon, Francesca Ridgway, Ingrid Strom, Jean Turfa, Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, and David Ridgway presented Etruscan matters. Connections, which had seemed so promising, between Cypriot and Etruscan uniface coinage or temple boys and votive images of babies were denied by Carmen Arnold-Biucchi and Cecilia Beer; but Adriana Emiliozzi's talk revealed striking similarities in Cypriot and Etruscan chariot technology. The Proceedings appeared in 2001, and were reviewed by Joanna Smith of Columbia University in the Bryn Mawr Classical Review 2002.03.41. Giorgio Radicati, the Consul General of Italy, and the Consul General of Cyprus, Vasilis Philippou, hosted the presentation at the Italian Consulate in New York. The book can be ordered at bookshop@moufflon.com.cy.
The Roman State Between Etruscan Kings And Plebeian Consuls, dealing with archaic and early republican Rome, was organised by William Harris for his new and very active Centre For The Ancient Mediterranean at Columbia University. Held at the Italian Academy, 29-30 March, 2002, it stimulated animated discussion of contributions by Gareth Williams, Nicola Terrenato, Carmine Ampolo, Richard Billows, Tim Cornell, Myles McDonnell, Roberta Stewart, and Jürgen von Ungern-Sternberg. Of particular interest to readers of this newsletter were the papers by Albert Ammerman, Early Rome In Profile, and Maddalena Paggi, Roman Cultural Identity In The Visual Arts? The Case Of The Praenestine Cistae.


Greek Painted Pottery Images, Contexts, and Controversies, also sponsored by the Centre For The Ancient Mediterranean and held at Columbia University, 23-24 March, 2002, included much of interest for Etruscan scholarship, with talks by John Oakley, Clemente Marconi, Luca Giuliani, Robin Osborne, Beth Cohen, Alan Shapiro, Rachel Kousser, Judith Barringer, Jenifer Neils, and Erika Simon.

Clothes and textiles are in the news in conferences, papers, and books, and here too the Etruscans are taking part.


Forthcoming Conferences.

The Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici will be holding the annual conference for the first time outside of Italy, in southern France. Gli Etruschi da Genova ad Ampurias (The Etruscans From Genoa To Ampurias) is the tentative but probable title of the conference, to be held at Marseilles and Lattes, September 26-October 1, 2002. Lattes
is near Montpellier, where participants will be housed. Information can be obtained from the Istituto di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, via Ricasoli 31, Florence, Italy, telephone / facsimile + 39 055 6846, mornings.

The Onassis Cultural Foundation in New York will host a one day international symposium on the theme The Greeks Beyond The Aegean. From Marseilles To The Far East, to take place on October 12, 2002, under the direction of Vassos Karageorghis, moderator and speaker. Larissa Bonfante will speak on Greeks In Etruria And Etruscan Originality. For information contact the Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, 645 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022-5910; Tel: (212) 486-4448; http://www.onassisusa.org.

A conference on the Etruscans, March 28-30, 2003, will deal with the new Etruscan gallery at the University Of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia. Preparations for the installation have already involved a workshop, organised by Jean Macintosh Turfa and Ann Blair Brownlee, on the history of the collection and on selected material; it was held at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute Of America in Philadelphia on January 5, 2002. Participants were Larissa Bonfante, Nancy de Grummond, Richard De Puma, Ingrid Edlund-Berry, Julie Lawson, Gregory P. Warden, and Nancy Winter. The workshop is summarised in American Journal Of Archaeology 106 (2002) 273-274.

The museum installation will include three new classical galleries focused on the ancient peoples of Italy: the Etruscans and the Romans. More than five years in the planning, this multimillion dollar project completes the reinstallation of the suite of four permanent classical galleries: An Introduction To The Classical World; The Etruscan World; and The Roman World. The Ancient Greek World gallery was opened in 1994. For information on the conference in March, 2003, send your name and address to kucholtz@upenn.edu.

The British Museum Twenty Sixth Classical Colloquium, The Etruscans Now, organised by Judith Swaddling, will take place December 9-11, 2002, in the Museum's newly restored Great Court. Etruscan objects were among the earliest items in the Museum's collections, starting in 1756. Scheduled on the eve of The British Museum's 250th anniversary in 2003, the colloquium is intended to contrast the position of Etruscan studies then and now. Topics include: 1. Discoveries and research over the last five years which have dramatically changed our outlook on the Etruscans. 2. Current postgraduate work on the Etruscans. 3. An assessment of Etruscan studies around the world. Full details and a registration form are available on the conference website at http://www.open.ac.uk/Arts/classtud/etruscans-now.

The Barbarians Of Europe, a conference planned for March 21-23, 2003, at the University Of Richmond, will include talks by Barry Cunliffe, Askold Ivantchik, Renate Rolle, Ivan Marazov, Otto-Herman Frey, Nancy de Grummond, Paul Keyser, and Larissa Bonfante, the organiser, as well as responses by Ann Farkas, Walter Stevenson, and Guenter Kopcke. For more information, contact the Classics Department, University Of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173.

Common Ground: Archaeology, Art, Science, And Humanities will be the theme of the XVI International Congress Of Classical Archaeology of the Associazione
Internazionale di Archeologia Classica (AIAC), which will meet in Boston and Cambridge from 23-26 August, 2003. The congress is hosted by the Ancient Art Department of the Harvard University Art Museums. Abstracts are due November, 2002.

The Centaur's Smile: The Human Animal In Early Greek Art, a major loan exhibition planned by Michael Padgett for the fall of 2003 at the Princeton University Art Museum, will include several unpublished Etruscan bronze statuettes and impasto and bucchero vases. Due to open in Princeton on October 11, 2003, it will run to January 18, 2004, when it will go to Houston, Texas. There will be a symposium in Princeton in the fall of 2003. For more information contact Michael Padgett, mpadgett@princeton.edu.


By Rex Wallace,

University Of Massachusetts, Amherst.

In the past twenty years, Etruscan language studies have matured to the point that they may now take their rightful place alongside linguistic studies of other languages of ancient Italy. In large part, this renaissance in the study of the Etruscan language is due to brilliant and innovative work by Luciano Agostiniani, Giovanni Colonna, Mauro Cristofani, Carlo de Simone, and Helmut Rix, all of whom built on the pioneering work of Massimo Pallotino and Karl Olzscha, among others. Recent publications by Adiego Lajara, Gerhard Meiser, Dieter Steinbauer, and Koen Wylin usher in a new generation of important linguistic work in this field.

Publication Of Texts.

The watershed event in Etruscan language studies was the publication of *Etruskische Texte* in 1991. In this *EDITIO MINOR* (Rix, Helmut. *Etruskische Texte. EDITIO MINOR*. Band I. Einleitung, Konkordanz, Indices; Band II. Texte (Tübingen, 1991)), Helmut Rix and colleagues published all Etruscan texts known before 1990 in a format that was useful to linguists but accessible to Etruscologists of all stripes. Many texts in the *CORPVS INSCRIPTIONVM ETRVSCARVM*, volumes I and II, were reexamined. Forgeries and duplicates were excised from the *CORPVS*; questionable readings were updated. The word lists, indices, and concordance accompanying the inscriptions are invaluable working tools.

Etruskische Texte has been in print now for over ten years. The time is ripe for the publication of the first supplement. *Etruskische Texte, supplement one*, should have two parts: (i) corrigenda and addenda to the original text; (ii) Etruscan inscriptions for 1991-2001.

An Important New Discovery.
In the spring of 1999 the world of Etruscology was astounded by the announcement of a new and important inscription, the so called TABVLA CORTONENSIS (Rome, 2000). The inscription is an opistograph, incised on a LAMINA of bronze that had been broken into eight pieces (for what reason is unclear, perhaps to be melted down and reused). It was found in the environs of Cortona in August of 1992 under suspicious circumstances, and for that reason notification of this remarkable find was withheld from the scholarly world in the hope that the exact location of the find might eventually be ascertained. The tablet and inscription are dated to the 3rd / 2nd century B.C. The inscription is 40 lines long (side A has 32 lines; side B 8 lines) and has about 200 words; this makes it the third longest inscription in the Etruscan CORPVS. The EDITIO PRINCEPS was published by Luciano Agostiniani and Francesco Nicosia in May, 2000 (Agostiniani, Luciano and Francesca Nicosia. TABVLA CORTONENSIS (Rome, 2000)), some eight years after the discovery. The book has a wealth of information: background on the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the bronze, a very detailed analysis and description of the physical features of the tablet, and an interpretation of the inscription with extensive linguistic commentary.

A few months after Agostiniani and Nicosia's book appeared in print, Carlo de Simone published a competing interpretation of the inscription including several textual readings at odds with those given in Agostiniani and Nicosia (de Simone, Carlo. La TABVLA CORTONENSIS: tra linguistica e storia. Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa III (1998) 1-122). Whereas Agostiniani and Nicosia see the text as recording a transaction of some sort, perhaps regarding the partitioning and distribution of a piece of land, de Simone sees the text in a socioreligious light, as a decree concerning a funerary ceremony on the part of a confraternity. At this point we do not understand enough of the vocabulary in the text to determine its overall purpose with any degree of precision.
Etruscan inscriptions are published on a yearly basis in Studi Etruschi, Rivista Epigrafia Etrusca. Studi Etruschi also publishes, again on an annual basis, revisions, both textual and interpretative, of previously edited inscriptions. In the latest edition of Studi Etruschi (volume 64: 2001) Larissa Bonfante and Rex Wallace study a pyxis and inscription containing a new lexical item SUNThERUZA (Bonfante, Larissa and Rex E. Wallace. An Etruscan Inscription Named SUNThERUZA, Studi Etruschi 64 (2001) 201-211). Bonfante has recently completed a review of all of the epigraphic material in the Museum at the University Of Pennsylvania (Bonfante, Larissa. Inscriptions In The University Of Pennsylvania Museum. Studi Etruschi (to appear 2002)). In the spring of 2000, Wallace visited the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, District Of Columbia, and examined an Etruscan inscription on display in the exhibition hall on western civilisation (26). Both studies will appear in Studi Etruschi, volume 65, Rivista Epigrafia Etrusca (Wallace, Rex. Etruscan Inscription In The Smithsonian Museum CORPORIS INSRIPTIONVM ETRVSCARVM 4919 / Vs 170. Studi Etruschi (to appear 2002)).

The Etruscan Verb.

The most significant offering in Etruscan morphology in the last few years is Koen Wylin's booklength study (in 2000) (Wylin, Koen. Il verbo etrusco: ricerca morfosintattica delle forme usate in funzione verbale (Rome, 2002)) of the Etruscan verb. Building on the discussion of the verb set forth by Helmut Rix (Rix, Helmut. La scrittura e la lingua, in Mauro Cristofani (editor), Gli Etruschi. Una nuova immagine (Firenze, 1984) 210-238) in his groundbreaking survey of the Etruscan grammatical system, Wylin presents a painstakingly detailed investigation of the morphological structure of the finite and nonfinite verb system. In the concluding chapter he examines his proposals for tense, mood, and aspect by examining Etruscan verbs in a
large sample of texts. This book is absolutely indispensable for any investigation of the Etruscan verb.

The Grammatical System.

Another important addition to the grammatical literature is Dieter Steinbauer's (1999) comprehensive study of the Etruscan grammatical system. This book contains an up to date survey of all of the significant developments in the study of the Etruscan grammar in the last decade. The text also has a chapter on the interpretation of inscriptions with a morpheme by morpheme analysis of every lexical item.

Origins.

Some of the most intriguing questions about Etruscan have to do with the issues of origins and of linguistic relationships. We know that Etruscan is related to the language of the stele of the warrior from Kaminia (Lemnos), although there is some debate about what that relationship is. Is Lemnian a regional dialect of Etruscan (de Simone, Carlo. I Tirreni a Lemnos. Evidenza linguistica e tradizioni storiche (Firenze, 1996); de Simone, Carlo. Il problema storico-linguistico, Magna Grecia, Etruschi, Fenici. Atti del trentatreesimo convegno di studi sulla Magna Grecia (Taranto, 8-13 ottobre 1993) (Naples, 1996) 89-121)? Are Lemnian and Etruscan sister languages descended from an earlier protolanguage (Rix, Helmut. L' etrusco fra l' Italia e il mondo mediterraneo: L' Italia e il Mediterraneo antico: Atti del Convegno della Società Italiana di Glottologia (4-6 novembre, 1993) a cura di Addolorata Landi (Pisa, 1995) 119-138)?

Studies on the Lemnian-Etruscan connection are even more intriguing in light of recent publications by Stefan Schumacher (Schumacher, Stefan. Das Etruskische und die rätschen Inschriften aus der Sicht der Sprachwissenschaft und Epigraphik, HELVETIA ARCHAEOLOGICA 24 (1993) 33-50; Schumacher, Stefan. Sprachliche Gemeinsamkeiten zwischen Rätschen und Etruskisch, Der Sehlnern 72 (1998) 90-114) and by Helmut Rix (Rix, Helmut. Il problema del retico, Varietá e continuitá nella storia linguistica del Veneto (Pisa, 1998) 25-48; Rix, Helmut, Rätsisch und Etruskisch (Institüt für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck, 1998)) on Raetic votive inscriptions. Schumacher and Rix have been able to show that words in Raetic votives have morphological structures and morphosyntactic functions similar to those found in Etruscan. The upshot of these studies is that Raetic appears also to be a language genetically related to Etruscan.

Based on the morphological similarities shared by Etruscan, Lemnian, and Raetic, we can hypothesise a common, prehistoric language, from which these three languages have descended. Any account of the origins of the Etruscans must now address the issue of the linguistic relationship of these languages.

Prognosis For The Future.

At the beginning of the new millennium we have every reason to be optimistic about Etruscan language studies. Some of the finest young scholars working in Italic linguistics are making Etruscan part of their research agenda. In terms of
methodological rigour, insight, and imagination, the linguistic work that is being published on Etruscan is fast approaching the quality of work found in the linguistic studies of other languages of ancient Italy.

IN MEMORIAM

Sarah And Ferdinand Cinelli.

By Jane K. Whitehead.

We are sad to learn of the deaths of two people who did much to champion the cause of the Etruscans in the arena of public awareness, Sarah and Ferdinand Cinelli. They passed away within a few weeks of each other, as if by plan: Sarah on March 2, 2002 in her beloved Maine, and Nando, on March 25, at his beloved estate of Spannocchia.
Sarah and Nando were enormously influential in encouraging and actively promoting Etruscan studies through archaeological excavation, cultural exchange, publications, scholarships, programs, symposia, and (as we all most fondly remember) receptions. Both Sarah and Nando understood well the fertilising effect of a good glass of wine. The receptions that they personally and generously hosted at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute Of America provided a LOCVS for scholars and students interested in Etruscan matters to meet and share conversation and experiences.

Vetulonia was the site where in 1958 they conceived the idea of creating the Etruscan Foundation during a romantic luncheon à deux. There they met the local inspector for the Soprintendenza Archeologica per la Toscana, Sig. Stefani, who bemoaned the fact that he had no resources to excavate or explore the archaeological wealth of his region. Nando formed the idea of bringing American money and personnel and the resources of his family estate, Spannocchia, to support research and mutual cultural awareness.

Thus, in 1959, they undertook the excavation of four tombs at Vetulonia, under the direction of Anna Talocchini of the University Of Florence. One of these, the Tomb Of The Silver Lions, yielded three levels of deposits containing quantities of gold and silver jewelry from the orientalising period. In gratitude for these efforts, the Italian government gave the Foundation 300 Etruscan artifacts, which it divided among several American institutions, including museums in Detroit, Saginaw, and Chapel Hill. Sixty two of these objects were given to the Detroit Institute Of Art and are now on display in the gallery created to house them. Nando initiated a project to have these artifacts published as a group.

For over 40 years the Cinellis supported archaeological excavations, and were the first in Italy to recruit American scholars, often those at the beginnings of their careers, to direct them. The longest running of these was that of the Late Etruscan habitation site at La Piana. When Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli, the Red Count Of Siena, suggested a promising site at Poggio Civitate di Murlo, Nando declined it because it was too far from Spannocchia, which he had hoped to turn into a centre for Etruscan research and education. He brought the site to the attention of Kyle Phillips, however, who undertook the excavation under the aegis of Bryn Mawr College. For the last five years, as Nando's health declined, Sarah became ever more involved in their common purpose of encouraging American participation in Etruscan studies. Until the end of Nando's life, the sight of an Etruscan artifact or archaeological site plan brought a gleam to his eyes.

The goal of bringing ancient Italian culture to America was a natural one for the Cinellis, since both had deep American roots. Sarah was a member of the National Society Of Colonial Dames, and Nando, on his mother's side, was a direct descendant of John Alden. He used to say, Many people think when they hear my accent that I just came over on the boat, but in fact some of my ancestors came over on the Mayflower. They met and raised their family in Grosse Pointe, where Sarah had grown up, and where Nando had moved after the war in order to work at his American grandfather's pharmaceutical laboratory. Over the years that Nando directed Ferndale Laboratories, he developed it into an international company.
Sarah McGraw Cinelli, also known as Maggie to her friends, attended Grosse Pointe Country Day School, and graduated from the Ethel Walker School and Vassar College, where she majored in Bacteriology. She remained a faithful alumna and strong supporter of the schools she had attended, and was very active in volunteer organisations in the communities where she lived. Her gracious and elegant presence enhanced every activity to which she devoted her efforts. She actively participated in Etruscan meetings, symposia, and public programs organised both in the United States and abroad; her energy and attention to detail were indispensable. Sarah treasured her summers spent at the family cottage on Squirrel Island off the coast of Maine, where her children and grandchildren, whom she adored, would gather each August to celebrate her birthday.

Count Ferdinand Cinelli was born in Detroit, but nine months later was transported to Florence. There he was raised and attended school. He acquired his university education both in Italy, at the Facoltà di Legge in Florence, and in the United States, at Yale Law School.

World War II turned his education in another direction. He went on to the Pinerolo, the cavalry school of Italy, and was assigned to the Genova Cavalleria Regiment. When the war broke out, he was transferred as a lieutenant to a tank unit, Carri Armati, in Friuli. In May of 1941 his father, the author Delfino Cinelli, died suddenly at Spannocchia. As the only son, Nando was discharged from the army to take his place in running the large farm. Spannocchia became occupied by a German tank unit commanded by General von Arnim, who confided to Nando that he should not wait any longer to cross the enemy lines. He then left his younger sister to cope with the estate, which underwent German, and later French, occupation.

The United States army had sufficient Italian speaking soldiers, so Nando joined a British Eighth Army regiment, the North Irish Horse, a somewhat romantic euphemism for tanks. The regiment commander, Lord O'Neill, was killed at Nando's side during the battle at the Ponte Sieve, a crucial battle in the occupation of Florence. Nando was wounded in that battle and taken to a hospital in Perugia, where King Umberto II personally delivered his decoration. After the war Nando left his responsibilities at Spannocchia and the palace at Santa Croce in Florence in the hands of his sister, and returned to America with his mother.

Nando fondly believed that his surname Cinelli derived from the Etruscan CILNI, the family name of the great Roman literary patron, Maecenas. His Tuscan roots fostered his passion for antiquity and the Etruscans; he was a Trustee Of The Archaeological Institute Of America from 1994 to 1997.

We can imagine that now Sarah and Nando are graciously entertaining the souls of the ancient Etruscans with much wine, and questioning them about the mysteries that have long fueled the fascination of all of us.

[Etruscan News #1 digitised into winword format by jeff.hill@det.nsw.edu.au, adapted by herbert.ho@nyu.edu into acrobat format, December 2004.]