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

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.

**Fibula with Orientalizing lions**
from the Regolini-Galassi Tomb, Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 650–640 BCE. Gold, approx. 1’ 1/2” high.
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.
**Comparison: Kroisos**
from Anavysos, Greece ca. 530 BCE. Marble
Approx. 6’ 4” high.

**Apulu of Veii**, Italy, ca. 510–500 BCE.
Painted terracotta, approx. 5’ 11” 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.
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.

Comparison: Menkaure and Queen Khamerernebty (?) 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

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

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

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

Tomb of the Lioness. 520 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.

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

Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena, from Tarquinia, Italy, 2nd c. BCE.
Tufa, approx. 6’ 6” long. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Tarquinia.
Aule Metele (Arringatore) from Cortona, near Lake Trasimeno, Italy, early first century BCE. Bronze, approx. 5’7” high