

Early Rome

Week 1
Lecture 2
3rd October 2014



Early Rome: the regal period “753-509”

❖ Aims – 2 session on early Rome

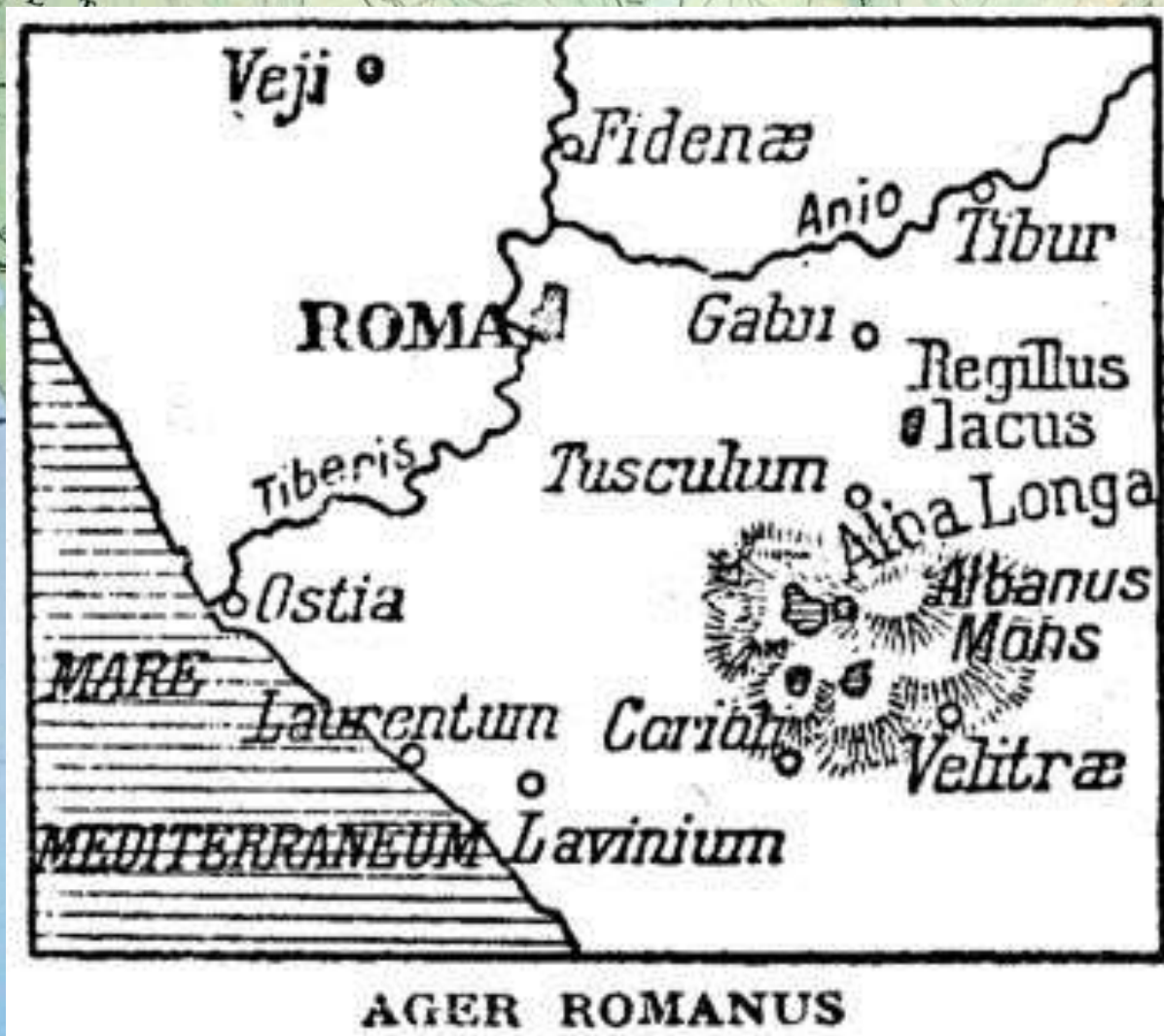
- ❖ Today:
The foundation of Rome
- ❖ Thursday:
History of the regal period
- ❖ Myth and Reality...?
- ❖ How reliable are
our sources?
- ❖ What do we really know?



Early Chronology: Myth & Reality?

- ❖ 753 (21st April): Foundation of Rome // *ab urbe condita* → date defined in Augustan times
 - ❖ union of Latins (Palatine) and Sabines (Esquiline)
- ❖ 7 kings:
 - ❖ Romulus, died 715 BC (?)
 - ❖ Numa, died 675 BC (?)
 - ❖ Pompilius
 - ❖ Tullus Hostilius, died 640(?)
 - ❖ Ancus Marcius, died 616(?)
 - ❖ Tarquinius Priscus, died 578 (?)
 - ❖ Servius Tullius, died 534 (?)
 - ❖ Tarquinius Superbus (until 509 BC)
- ❖ Kings: laying foundation of Rome
 - ❖ e.g. Numa is said to have created religious institutions





ROME & LATIUM

Aeneas - ancestor of the Latins

Aeneas as ancestor of the Romans,

- Fleeing from Troy ("1184/83 BC"?) via Carthage & Sicily eventually arriving in Latium
- **Founds Lavinium**
- Married daughter of local king Latinus, Lavinia
- Apotheosis of Aeneas
- His son, Ascanius, built Alba Longa

Livy 1.1

To begin with, it is generally admitted that after the capture of **Troy**, whilst the rest of the Trojans were massacred, against two of them - Aeneas and Antenor - the Achivi refused to exercise the rights of war (...). Similar misfortunes led to **Aeneas** becoming a wanderer, but the Fates were preparing a higher destiny for him. He first visited Macedonia, then was carried down to Sicily in quest of a settlement; from Sicily he directed his course to the **Laurentian** territory. (...) As their almost infinite wanderings had left them nothing but their arms and their ships, they began to plunder the neighbourhood. The Aborigines, who occupied the country, with their king **Latinus** at their head, came hastily together from the city and the country districts to repel the inroads of the strangers by force of arms.



Aeneas - ancestor of the Latins

Aeneas as ancestor of the Romans,

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Aeneas - ancestor of the Latins



Aeneas lands on the shores of Latium with his son Ascanius behind him (BM, c.AD 150)



Aeneas, Iulus Ascanius, Iapyx and Venus (Pompeii, 1st c. AD)

- Aeneas' son, Ascanius, built Alba Longa
- His descendant, King Amulius of Alba Longa, made Rea Silvia a vestal virgin
- But "Mars" made her pregnant:
 - Romulus & Remus
 - the cave/den (Lupercal) on SW slope of Pallatine → place of worship
 - When adult: revenge & foundation of Rome
 - *augurium* (asking the gods) who should rule, good omen for Romulus... leading to Romulus slaying Remus

of the Latins



Aeneas, Iulus Ascanius, Iapyx and Venus (Pompey, 1st c. AD)

Romulus & Remus

Livy 1.4

(...) But the Fates had, I believe, already decreed the origin of this great city and the foundation of the mightiest empire under heaven. The Vestal was forcibly violated and gave birth to twins. She named Mars as their father, either because she really believed it, or because the fault might appear less heinous if a deity were the cause of it. But neither gods nor men sheltered her or her babes from the king's cruelty; the priestess was thrown into prison, the boys were ordered to be thrown into the river. (...) The tradition goes on to say that after the floating cradle in which the boys had been exposed had been left by the retreating water on dry land, a thirsty she-wolf from the surrounding hills, attracted by the crying of the children, came to them, gave them her teats to suck and was so gentle towards them that the king's flock-master found her licking the boys with her tongue. (...)



Romulus & Remus

Livy 1.8.1: When Romulus had duly attended to the worship of the gods, he called the people together and gave them the **rules of law**, since nothing else but law could unite them into a single political body.



Romulus founded Rome *etrusco rito* (after Varro & Plutarch) – pomerium



Romulus & Remus

Livy 1.8.1: When Romulus had duly attended to the worship of the gods, he called the people together and gave them the **rules of law**, since nothing else but law could unite them into a single political body.



Plutarch, *Romulus* 13: When the city was built, in the first place, Romulus divided all the multitude that were of **age to bear arms** into military companies, each company consisting of three thousand footmen and three hundred horsemen. Such a company was called a **legion**, because the warlike were selected (*lego* = 'I select') out of all. In the second place, he treated the remainder as a people, and this multitude was called the *populus*; a hundred of them, who were the most eminent, he appointed to be councillors, calling the individuals themselves **patricians**, and their body the **Senate**

Romulus & Remus

Festus, *On the Meaning of Words* 326-8L: Alcimus says that Romulus was the son of Aeneas' wife Tyrrhenia, and from Romulus was born Aeneas' granddaughter Alba, whose son, called Rhodius, founded Rome.

Servius 'auctus', *Commentary on Virgil's Aeneid* 1.273: About the **origin** and founder of the city, **different authors give different accounts**. Clinias reports that **Telemachus' daughter** [so Odysseus' granddaughter, since Telemachus was Odysseus' son], called Rhome, was married to Aeneas, and Rome was called by her name. [...] says that **Latinus**, son of Ulysses [i.e. Odysseus again] and Circe, called the city Rhome after the name of his dead sister.



Herakles and Cacus (Baccio Bandinelli, Piazza della Signoria – Florence)

Romulus & Remus



Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *Roman Antiquities* 1.74.1-2: As to the last settlement or founding of the city of Rome, or whatever we ought to call it, Timaeus of Sicily, following what principle I do not know, places it at the same time as the founding of Carthage, that is, in the thirty-eighth year before the first Olympiad [= '813 B.C.']; Lucius Cincius Alimentus, a member of the Senate, places it about the fourth year of the twelfth Olympiad [= '728 B.C.'], and Quintus Fabius Pictor in the first year of the eighth Olympiad [= '747 B.C.']. M. Porcius Cato does not give the time according to Greek reckoning, but being as careful as any writer in gathering the data of ancient history, he places its founding 432 years after the Trojan war; and this time, being compared to the Chronicles of Eratosthenes, corresponds to the first year of the seventh Olympiad [= '751 B.C.'].

So

- ❖ Who are the sources?
- ❖ Who? What? When? Where? For what?
- ❖ And what? What sources did they use?



753

500

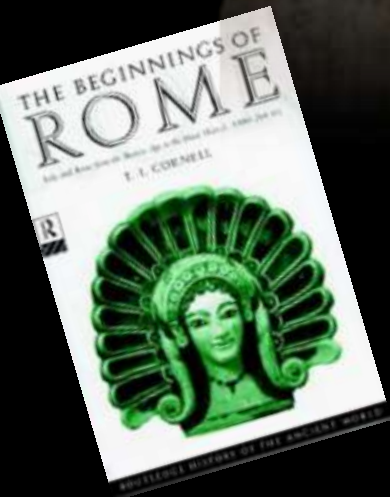
400

300

200

100

1BC



recording magistrates
(and events) year by
year

Annalistic Tradition
annales < *annum*
fasti – list of officials

previous historians, today lost
(e.g., Fabius Pictor, 200 BC, in
Greek)

POLYBIOS

PLUTARCH
Romulus, Numa...

VIRGIL
Aeneas

LIVY
ab urbe condita

DIONYSOS
Halicarnassos

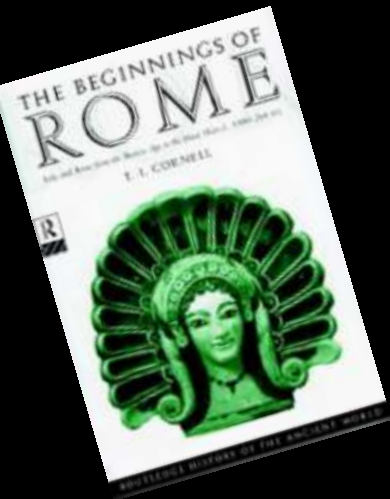
AD 46-120 70 – 19 BC

64/59 BC – AD 17

c. 60 - 7? BC

Source criticism

- ❖ Who are our sources?
- ❖ Who? When? What?
For what purpose & intention...?
- ❖ And what did they really know?
What sources did they use...?



recording magistrates
(and events) year by
year



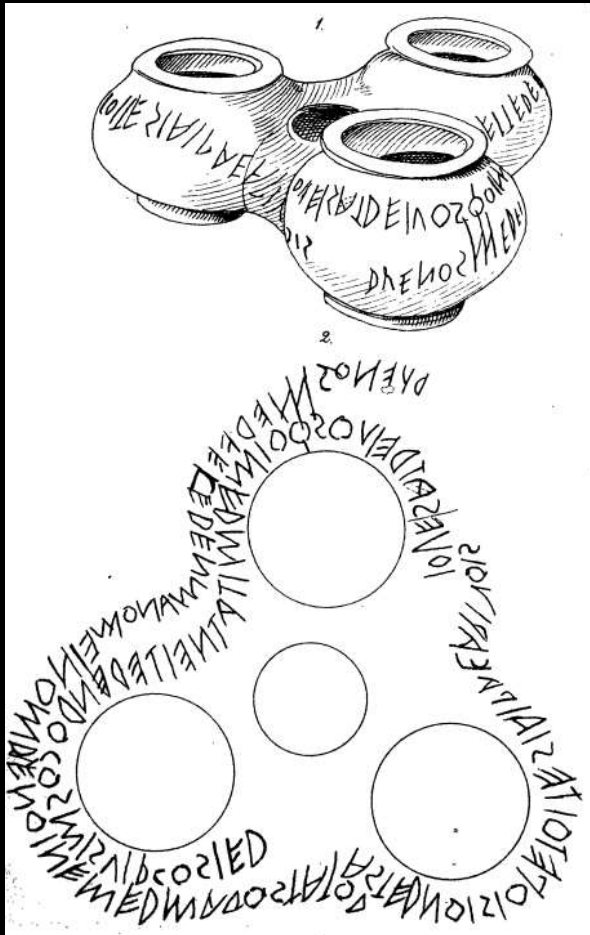
Source criticism

- ❖ Or is this a constructed history?
- ❖ Aims of these Roman histories...?
- ❖ Romulus – just as real as King Arthur or Robin Hood...?
- ❖ And Aeneas as Trojan hero...?
 - ❖ perhaps used by Rome as political tool, but much later (Pyrrhic War 280-275 BC)? or Etruscans foundation myth from 6th century BC onwards?
- ❖ Or is there a historic core...?



Source criticism

Duenos inscription
7th-5th century BC
very controversial



Lapis Niger (from Forum)
570-550 BC? / boustrophedon
from a 8th/7th-c. Cult place?



Praeneste fibula
(7th c. – perhaps forgery?)

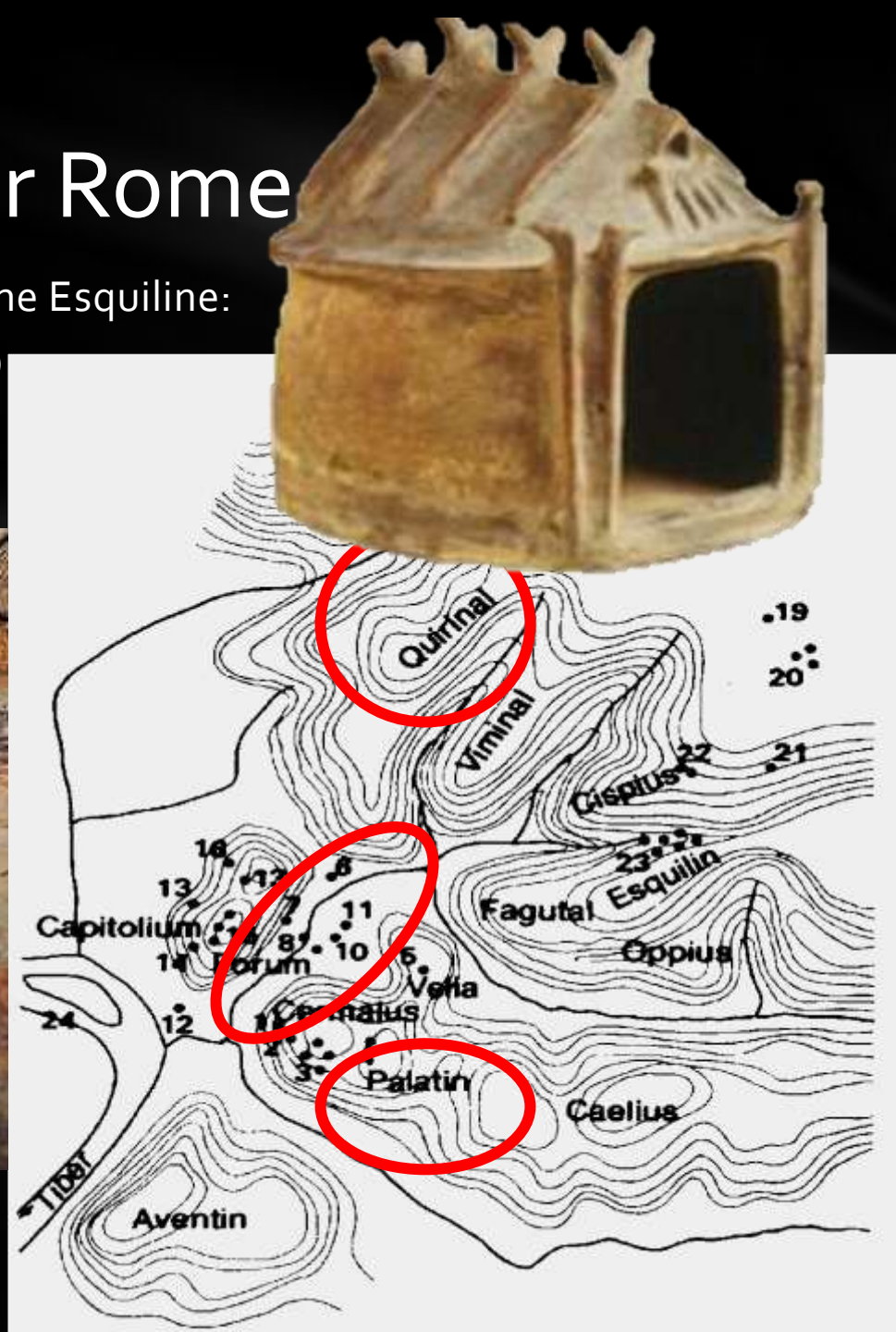


Earliest evidence for Rome

- ❖ On the Palatine (*Roma quadrata*) and on the Esquiline:
 - ❖ early Iron Age settlements (10th-9th century BC)
 - ❖ Quirinal: settlements since 8th century BC
 - ❖ also the valley (later FORUM): 8th century BC



Beware of archaeological dates: esp. when people combine archaeol. & literary evidence!



Earliest evidence for Rome

- ❖ On the Palatine (*Roma quadrata*) and on the Esquiline:

- ❖ early Iron Age settlements (10th-9th century BC)
- ❖ Quirinal: settlements since 8th century BC
- ❖ also the valley (later FORUM): 8th century BC

- ❖ According to tradition, these settlements were the result of the merger of two settlements (Latins and Sabines).

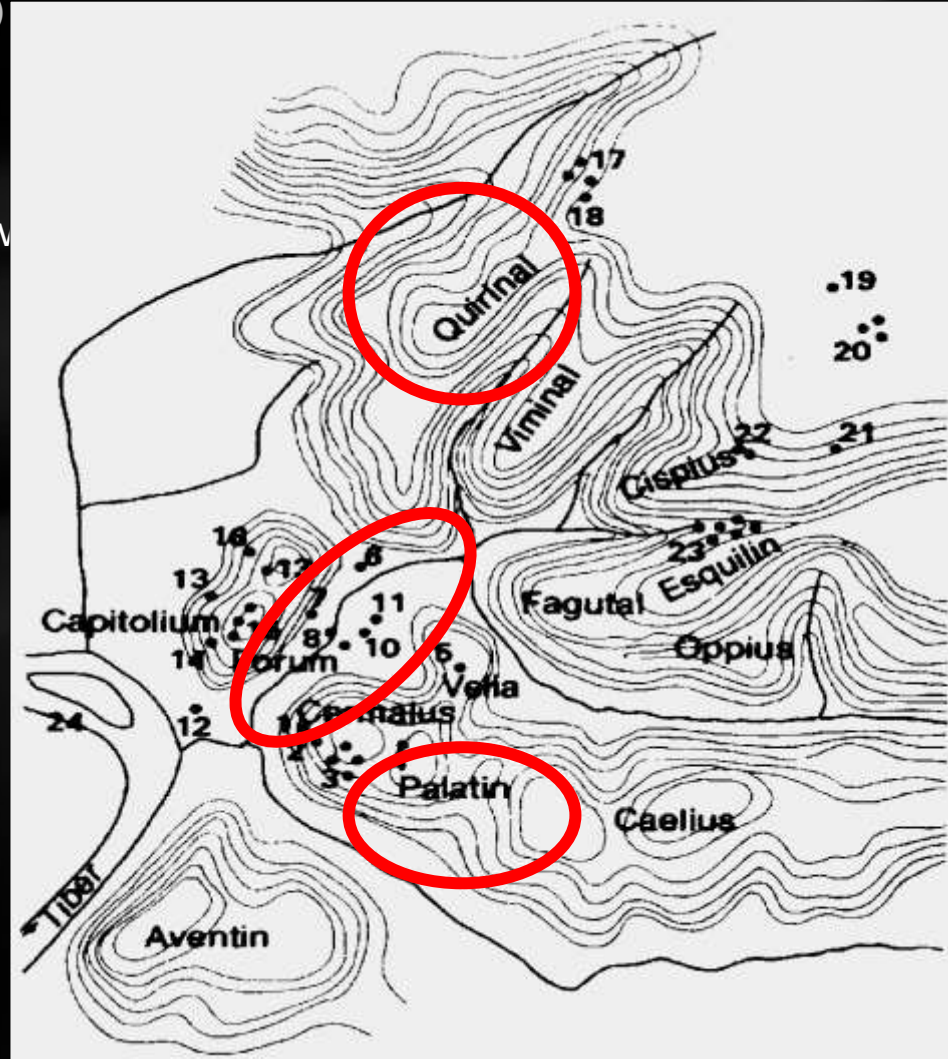
- ❖ But is this likely?

- ❖ A so-called *synoikismos* created the new community, the city of Rome

- ❖ But did this *synoikismos* really exist?

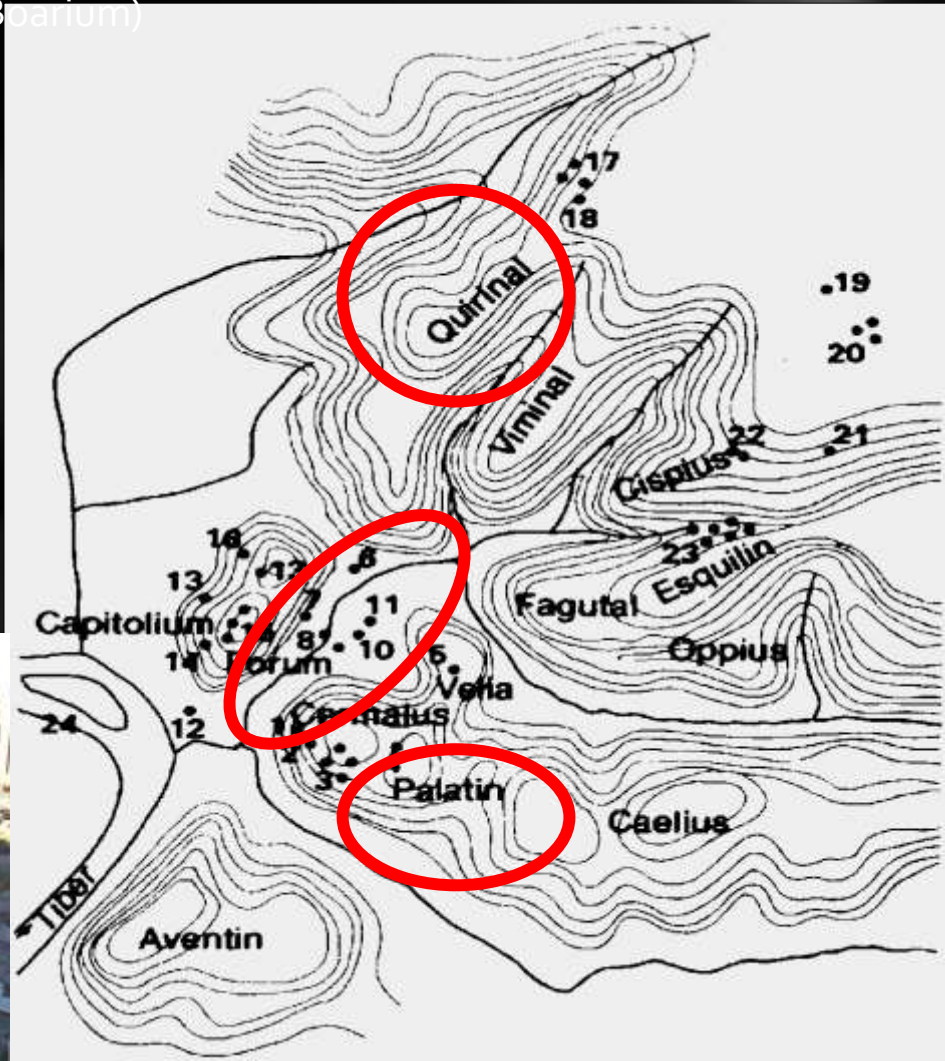
- ❖ To support the idea of two communities:

- ❖ existing of parallel institutions:
 - ❖ priesthoods: *Salii* and *Luperci*
 - ❖ burial customs: cremation & inhumation



Earliest evidence for Rome

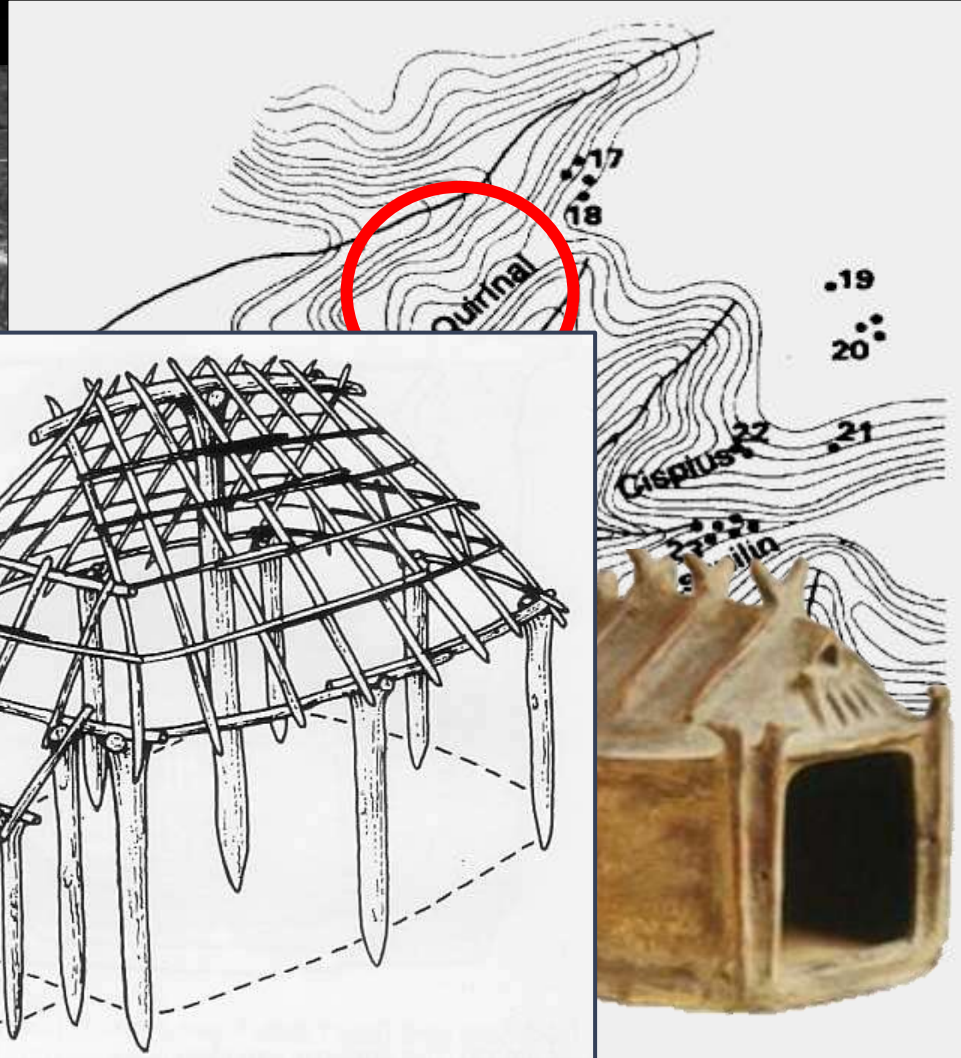
- ❖ 14th-13th c. BC: Bronze Age pottery and animal bones
 - ❖ "Sant'Omobono" (underneath Capitolium / F. Boarium)
- ❖ 11th c. BC: Forum: settlement & funerary
- ❖ 10th c. BC: necropolis on Palatine
- ❖ 9th c. BC: settlement: peak of Palatine



Sant'Omobono

Earliest evidence for Rome

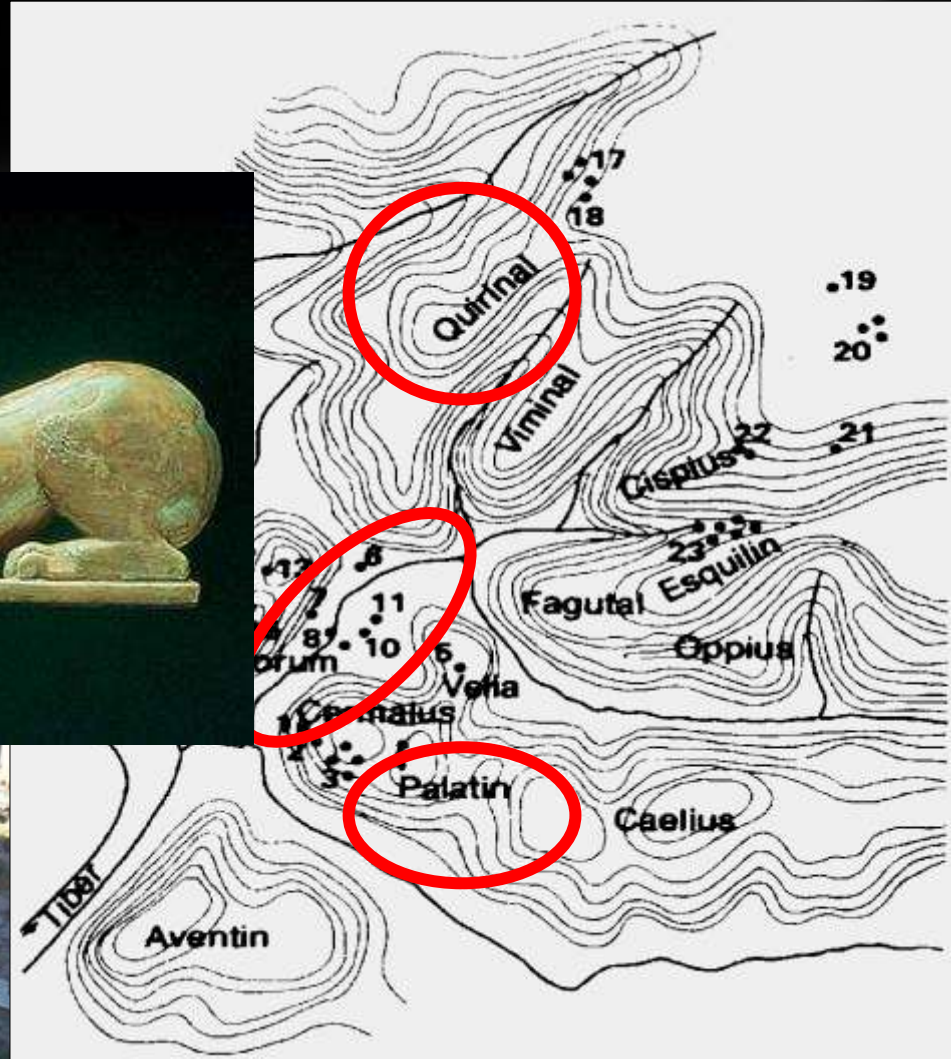
- ❖ Sant'Omobono:
- ❖ 8th c. BC – huts



Sant'Omobono

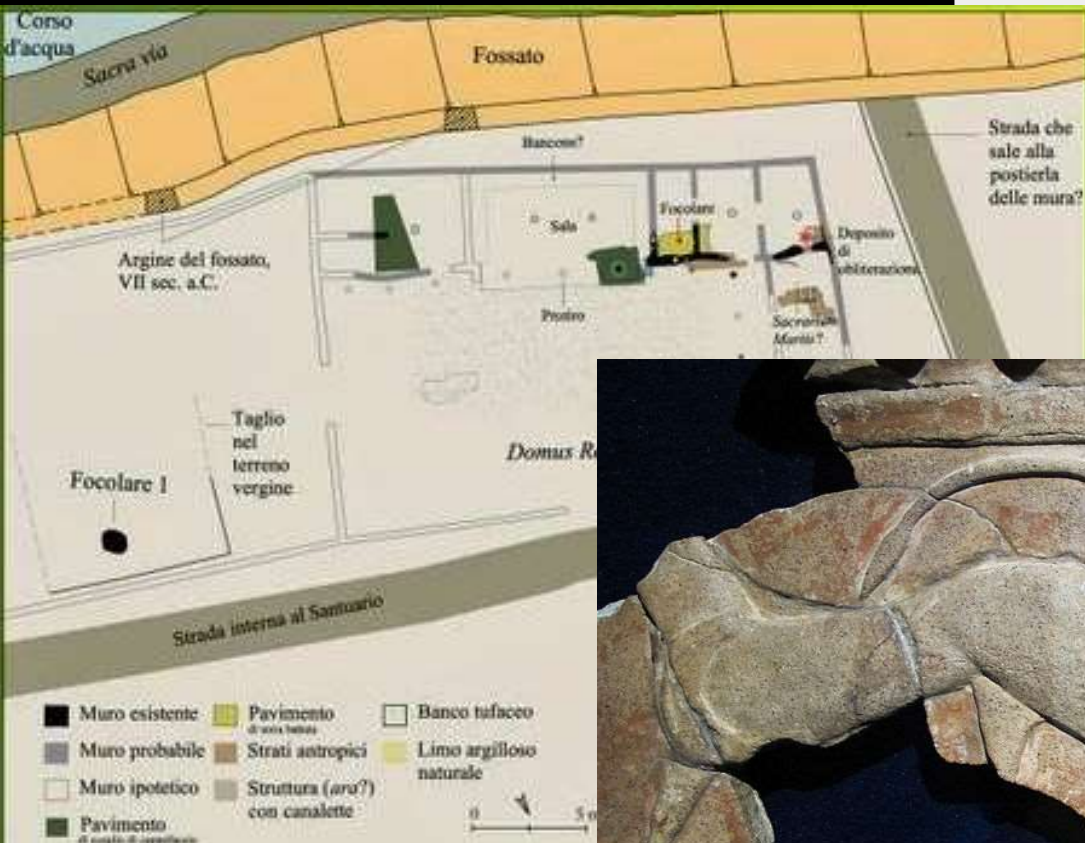
Earliest evidence for Rome

- ❖ Sant'Omobono:
- ❖ 6th c.:
- ❖ Minerva and Hercules/Herakles
- ❖ cat with Etruscan inscription



Earliest evidence for Rome

Domus Regia – for the king, later for the pontifex maximus (N.B.: rex sacrorum)
constructed by Numa (?)



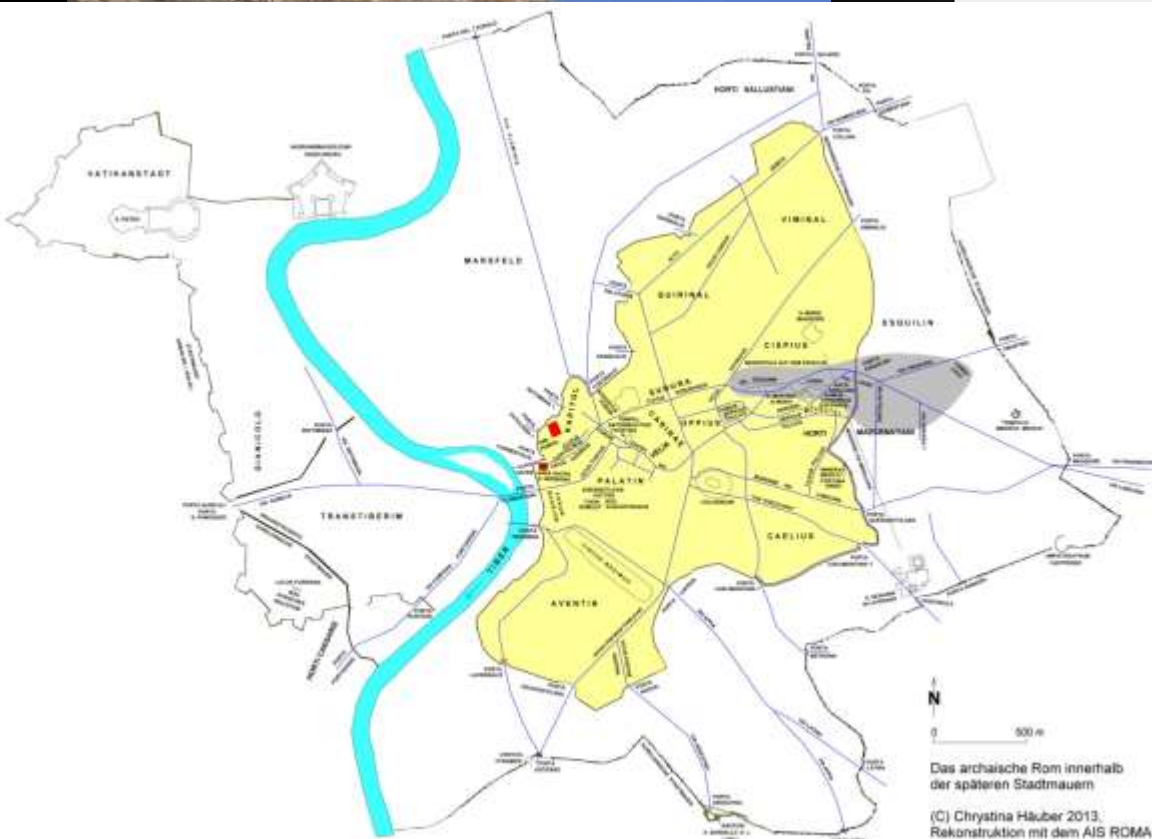
Regia: fregio con minotauro e felini, 600-550 BC

Earliest evidence for Rome

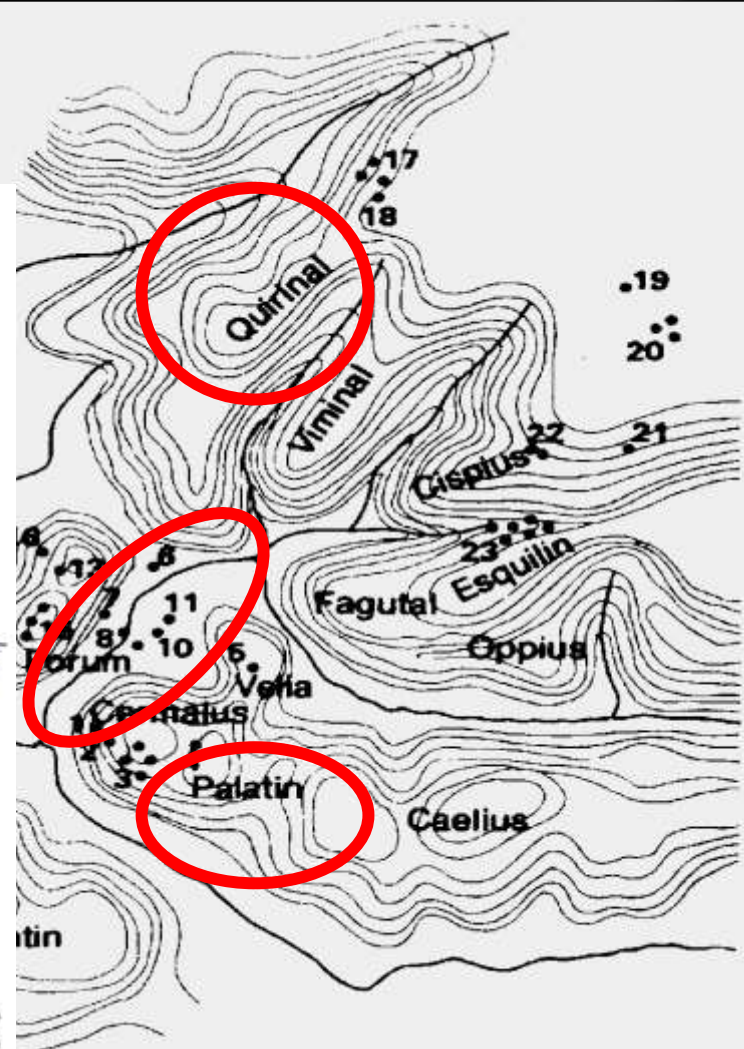
❖ *Murus Servii Tullii*, (Servian Wall)

❖ But probably only built in 4th c. BC

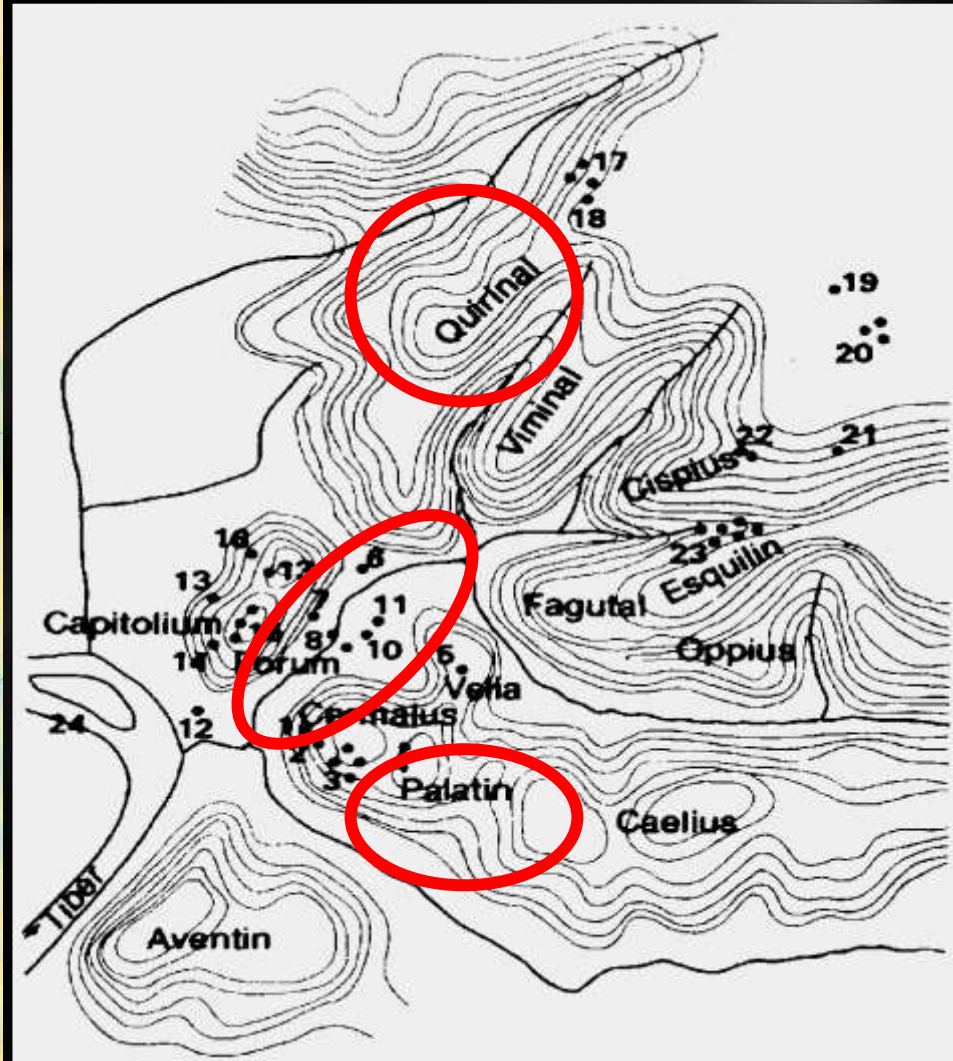
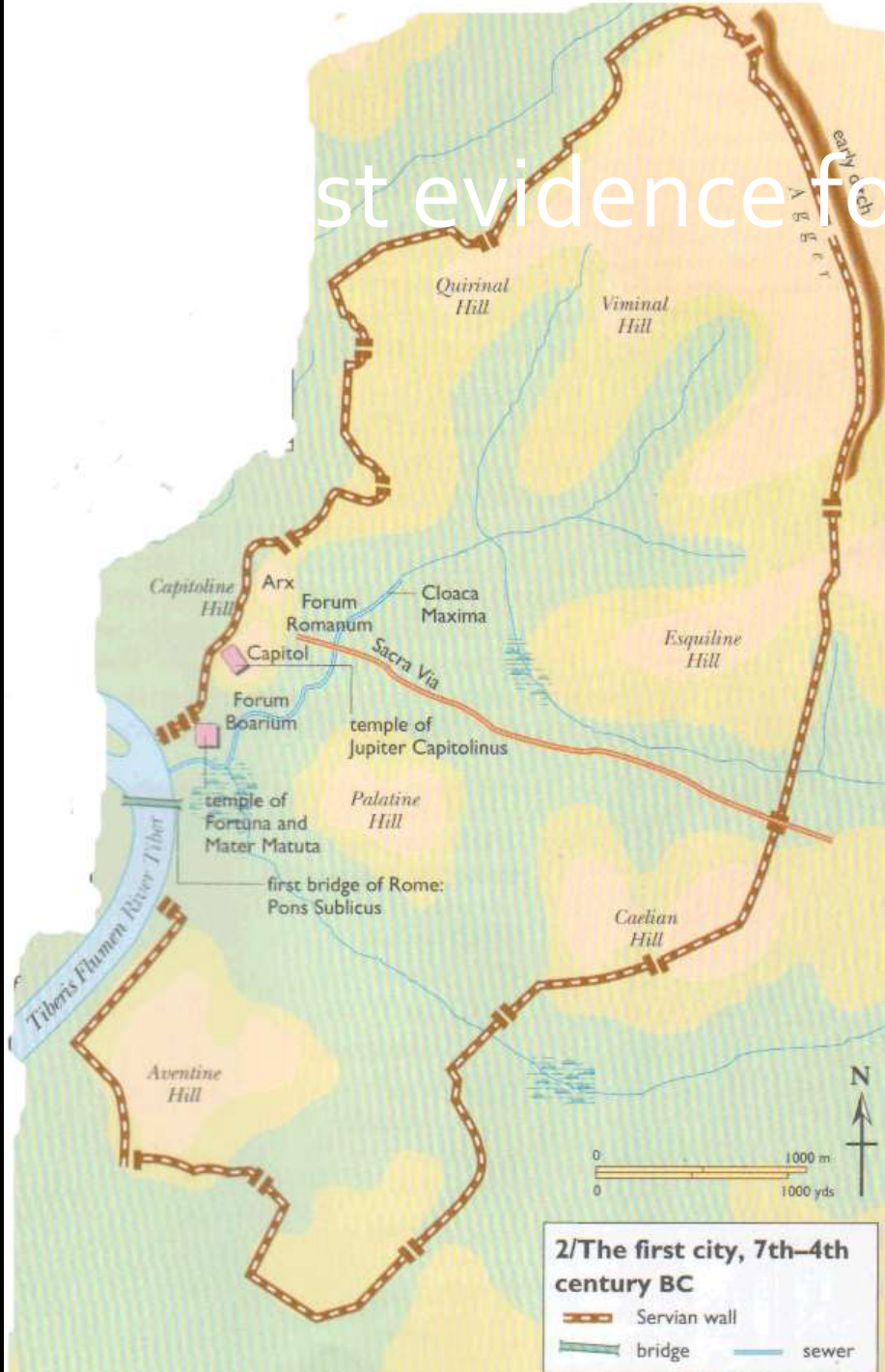
❖ Carandini: 730 BC (?)



Das archaische Rom innerhalb der späteren Stadtmauern
(C) Chrystina Häuber 2013.
Rekonstruktion mit dem AIS ROMA
Ziel URL: http://www.röm-geographie.uni-muenchen.de/publications/Archaeologische_Einführung_Rom.html

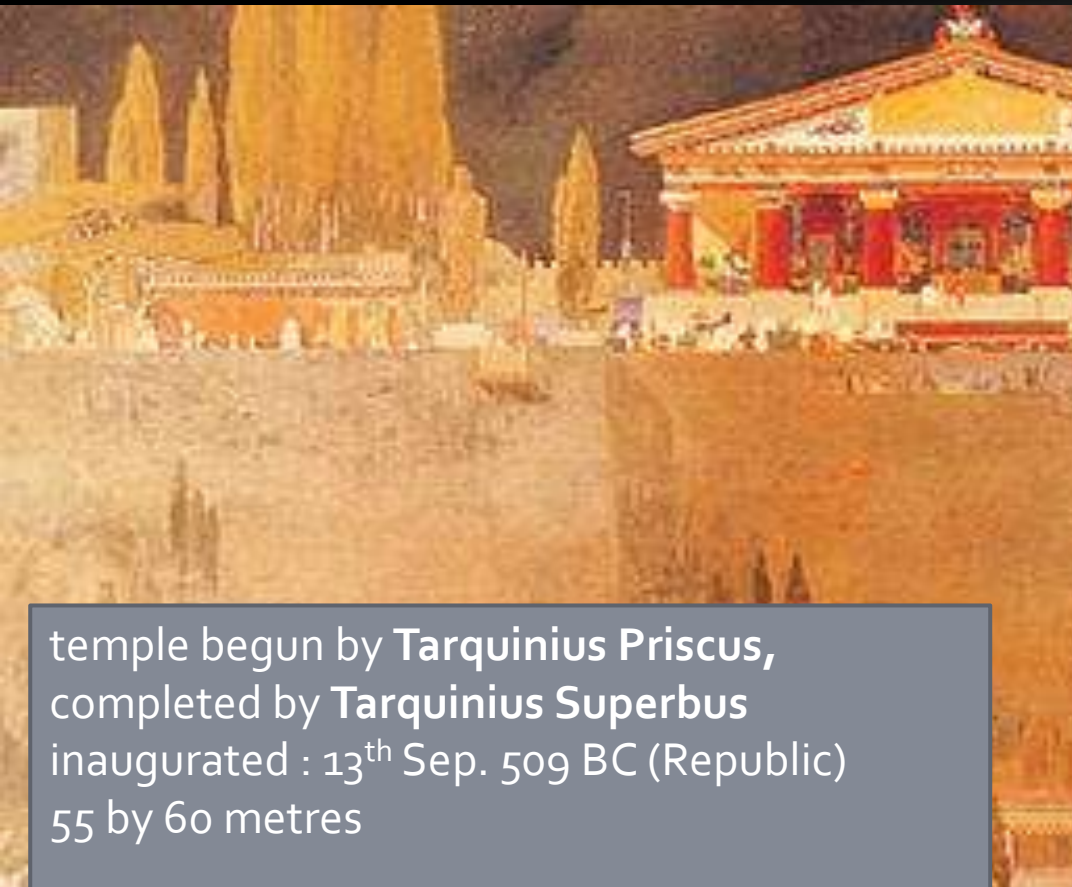


st evidence for Rome

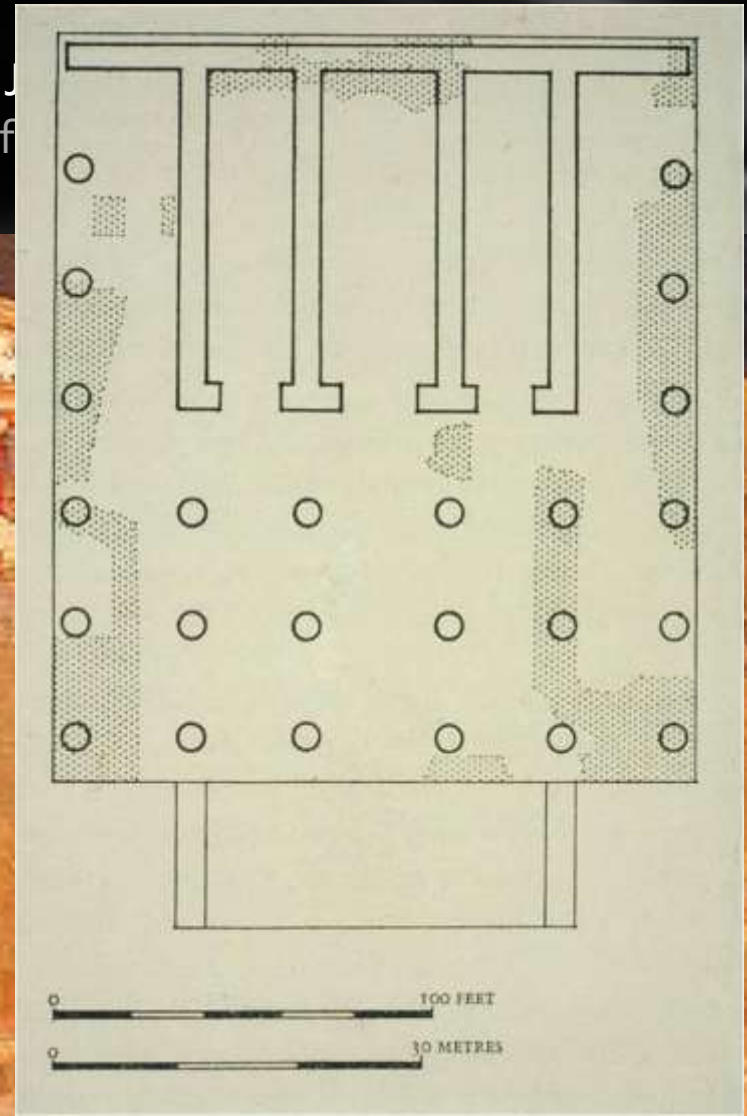


Earliest evidence for Rome

- ❖ Sacred centre of this community:
On the Capitoline hill: cult place (temple) for J
("Temple for Jupiter, the Best and Greatest of
Capitoline triad: Jupiter, Juno & Minerva



temple begun by **Tarquinius Priscus**,
completed by **Tarquinius Superbus**
inaugurated : 13th Sep. 509 BC (Republic)
55 by 60 metres



Earliest evidence for

- ❖ Sacred centre of this community:
On the Capitoline hill: cult place (temple) for
("Temple for Jupiter, the Best and Greatest")



Aedes Iovis Optimi Maximi Capitolini

Earliest evidence for Rome

- ❖ Sacred centre of this community:
On the Capitoline hill: cult place (temple) for Jupiter Optimus Maximus
("Temple for Jupiter, the Best and Greatest of the Capitoline")



Terracotta antefix in the shape of a female head, end 6th c. BC



Aedes Iovis Opti

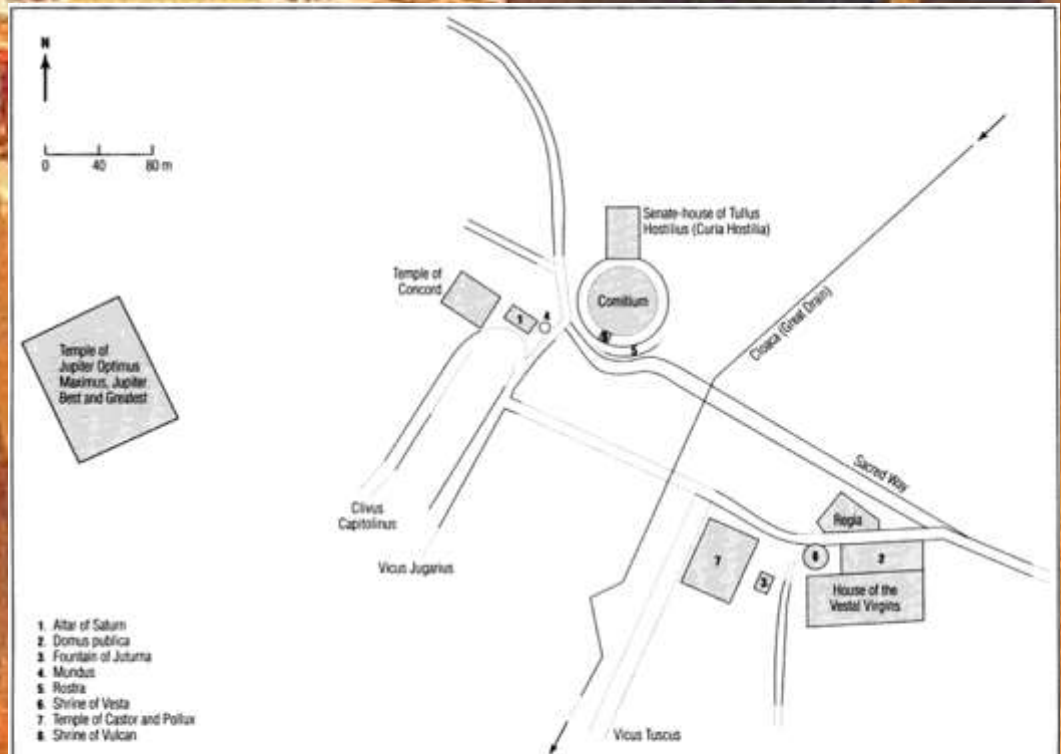


Earliest evidence for Rome

- ❖ Urbanism: When can we call Rome a city...?
- ❖ In archaeological terms... probably from around 600 BC
 - ❖ A flourishing town 580 – 480 BC after archaeology

❖ What do we need for a “city”?

- ❖ city wall (perhaps)
- ❖ economic centre
- ❖ political centre
- ❖ religious centre





The background image shows two bronze statues of Etruscan children. They are depicted in a playful, seated position, each holding a large, bulbous bronze vessel to their mouths as if drinking. The statues are highly detailed, showing the texture of the bronze and the features of the children's faces and bodies. The vessels are large and have a distinctive shape, with a narrow neck and a wide, rounded body. The overall scene is set against a warm, textured background, possibly a wall or a backdrop.

Etruscan influence on Rome

*Week 2,
5th October 2015*

The regal period

- ❖ 753 – 509 BC – The regal period
 - ❖ Source criticism
 - ❖ Evidence for developments
 - ❖ Rome in Etruria
- ❖ 7 kings (Rome ruled by Etruscan kings):
 - ❖ Romulus, died 715 BC (?)
 - ❖ Numa, died 675 BC (?) → religious institutions
 - ❖ Pompilius
 - ❖ Tullus Hostilius, died 640(?)
 - ❖ Ancus Marcius, died 616(?)
 - ❖ Tarquinius Priscus, died 578 (?) – from Tarquinii
 - ❖ Servius Tullius, died 534 (?)
 - ❖ Tarquinius Superbus “the Proud” (until 509 BC)





Etruria / Etruscans



Etruscan & Roman history, closely linked...?

Etruria / Etruscans



- ❖ Etruscans...
No history of the Etruscans has survived
- ❖ The emperor Claudius wrote a history, but nothing has survived
- ❖ All our evidence:
 - ❖ some remarks by the Romans, e.g. Livy
 - ❖ archaeology
 - ❖ Etruscan inscription (but information is limited, as we shall see...)



Etruria / Etruscans

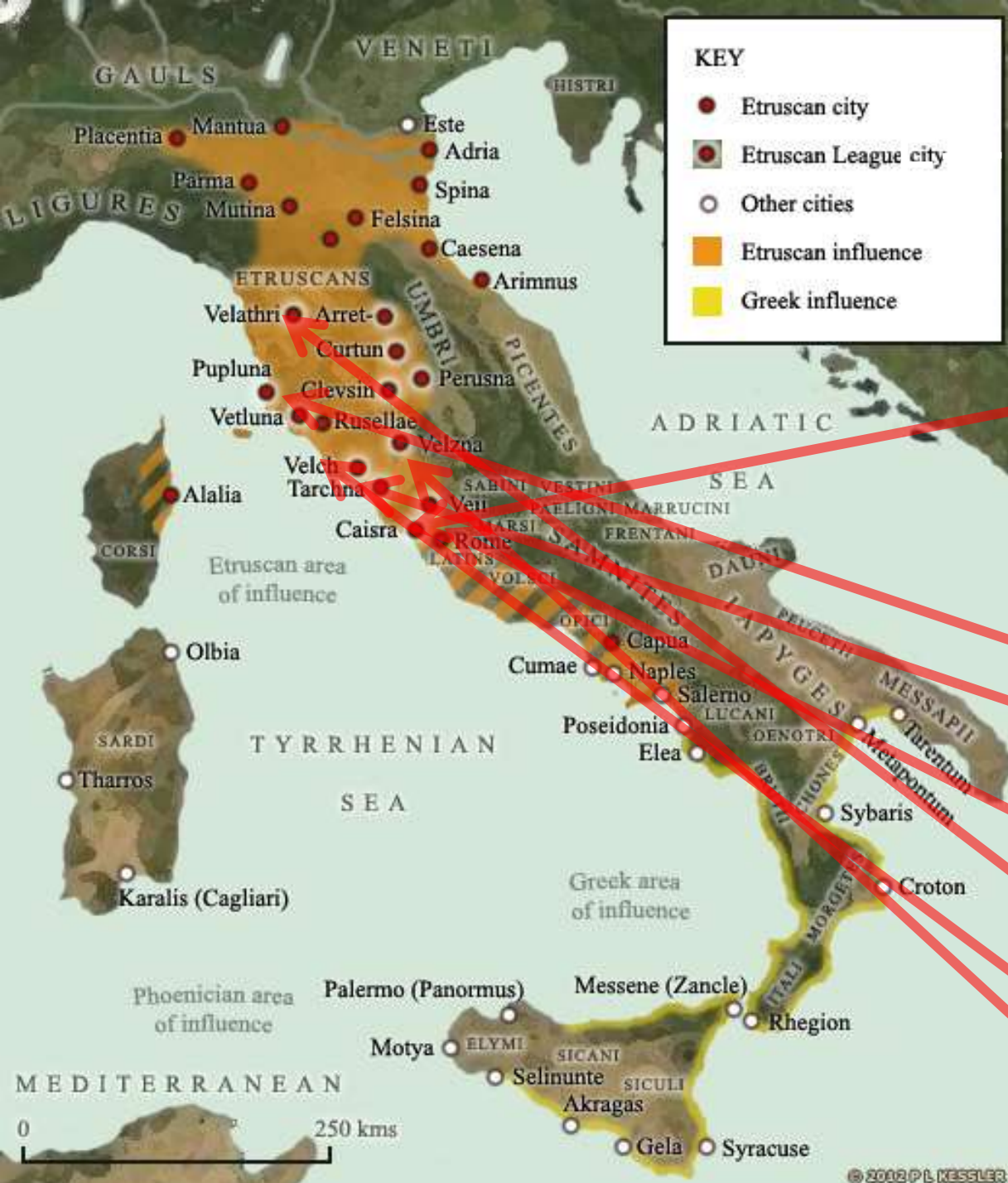
- ❖ There is no Etruscan state
- ❖ Only a series of independent, autonomous cities
- ❖ The so-called "Etruscan League" / Dodecapoli "The 12 cities"
 - ❖ Did it exist?
 - ❖ A Federal Sanctuary at the **Fanum Voltumnae** near Volsini (m. Orvieto?) (Etruscan: Velzna?)
 - ❖ the geographical & spiritual centre for Etruscans
 - ❖ to the god Voltumna (N.B. In Rome, in the vicus Tuscus, a shrine to Voltumna nr. temple of Castor..)



uria / Etruscans

Etruscan cities:

- Arretium (Aritim), Arezzo
- Caere (Chaire), Cerveteri
- Clusium (Clevsin), Chiusi
- Cortona (Curtun), Cortona
- Perugia (Perusna), Perugia
- Populonia (Pupluna), Pop.
- Tarquinii (Tarchuna), Tarquinia
- Vetulonia (Vatluna, Vatalu), V.
- Veii (Veia, Veina), Veio
- Volaterra (Velathri), Volaterra
- Vulci (Velch, Velci), Volci
- Volsinii (Velzna), Orvieto?



uria / Etruscans

Etruscan cities:

- Arretium (Aritim), Arezzo
- **Caere (Chaire), Cerveteri**
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- Vetulonia (Vatluna, Vatalu), V.
- **Veii (Veia, Veina), Veio**
- Volaterra (Velathri), Volaterra
- **Vulci (Velch, Velci), Volci**
- **Volsinii (Velzna), Orvieto?**

**cities of 40-60,000
inhabitants in 6th c. BC**

Cerveteri & Tarquinii



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

Cerveteri & Tarquinii

CERVETERI



Cerveteri & Tarquinii

from 9th to 1st century BC
changing funerary practices in Etruria

Afterlife believes:
land of the dead...
Representations of the deceased
on the urns/sarcophagi



Cerveteri & Tarquinii

from 9th to 1st century BC
changing funerary practices in Etruria

Afterlife believes:
land of the dead...

Representations of the deceased
on the urns/sarcophagi

"sarcophagus of the
spouses"



550 BC. Painted
terracotta. Louvre, Paris.

Cerveteri & Tarquinii

from 9th to 1st century BC
changing funerary practices in Etruria

Afterlife believes:
land of the dead...
Representations of the deceased
on the urns/sarcophagi



Cerveteri & Tarquinii

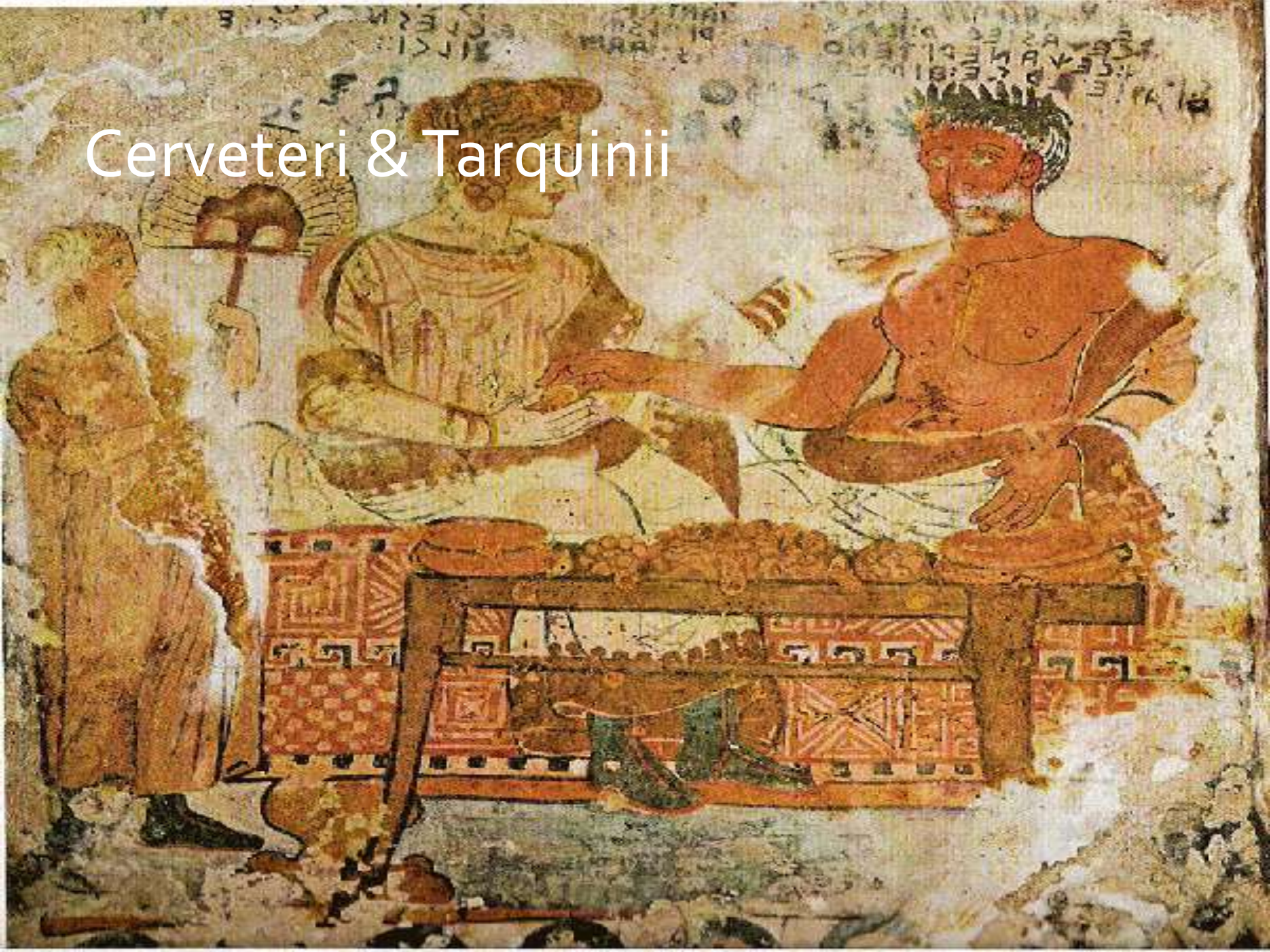
role of women: rather prominent!
(unlike Rome...)



Cerveteri & Tarquinii



Cerveteri & Tarquinii



Cerveteri & Tarquinii

Two dancers
Tomb of the Triclinium in the
Necropolis of Monterozzi
→ pleasures of afterlife...



Etruscan art...



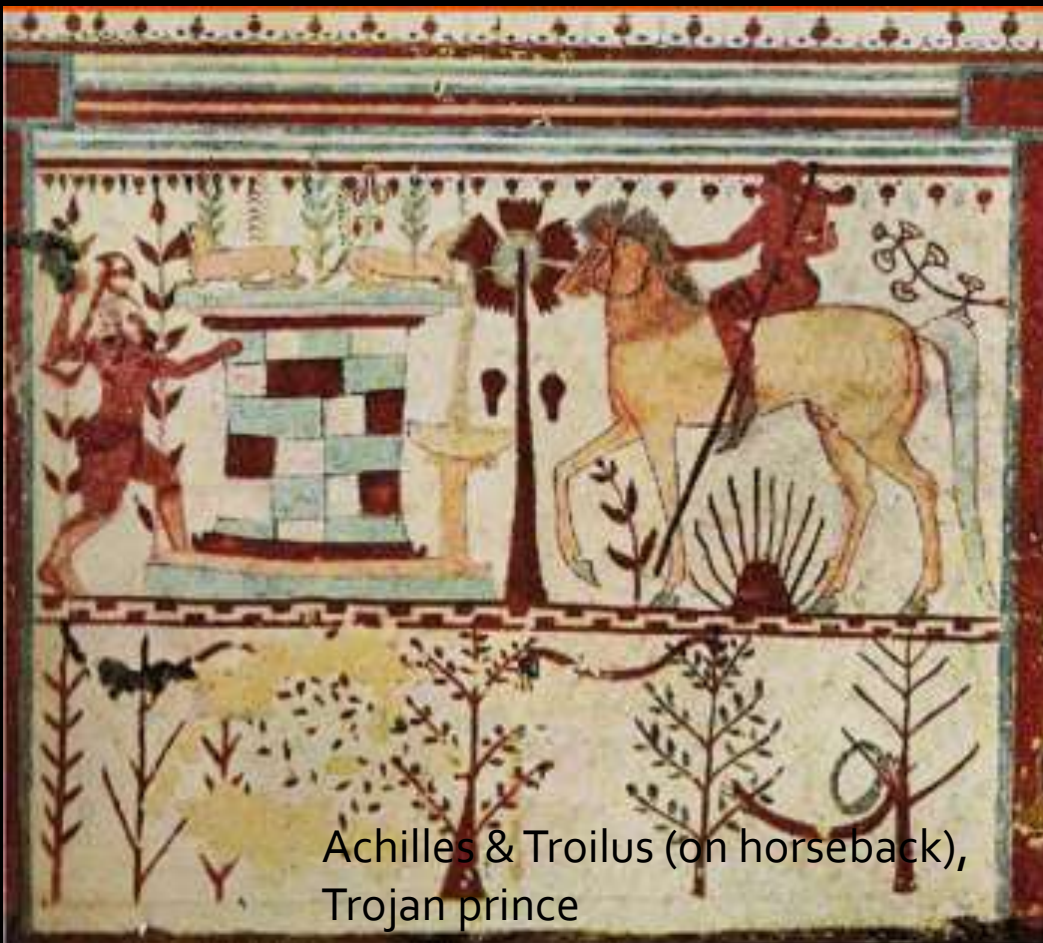
*Etruscan 500 BC, Bronze.
Gregoriano Etrusco Vatican
Museum.*

Local product,
Eastern, Phoenician influence? Orientalizing? (→ Astarte)
arm rings, gold, c.650 BC, from Cerveteri (Vatican Museum)

Etruscan art...

Knowledge of Greek myth

Adoption, adaptation, selection



Achilles & Troilus (on horseback),
Trojan prince

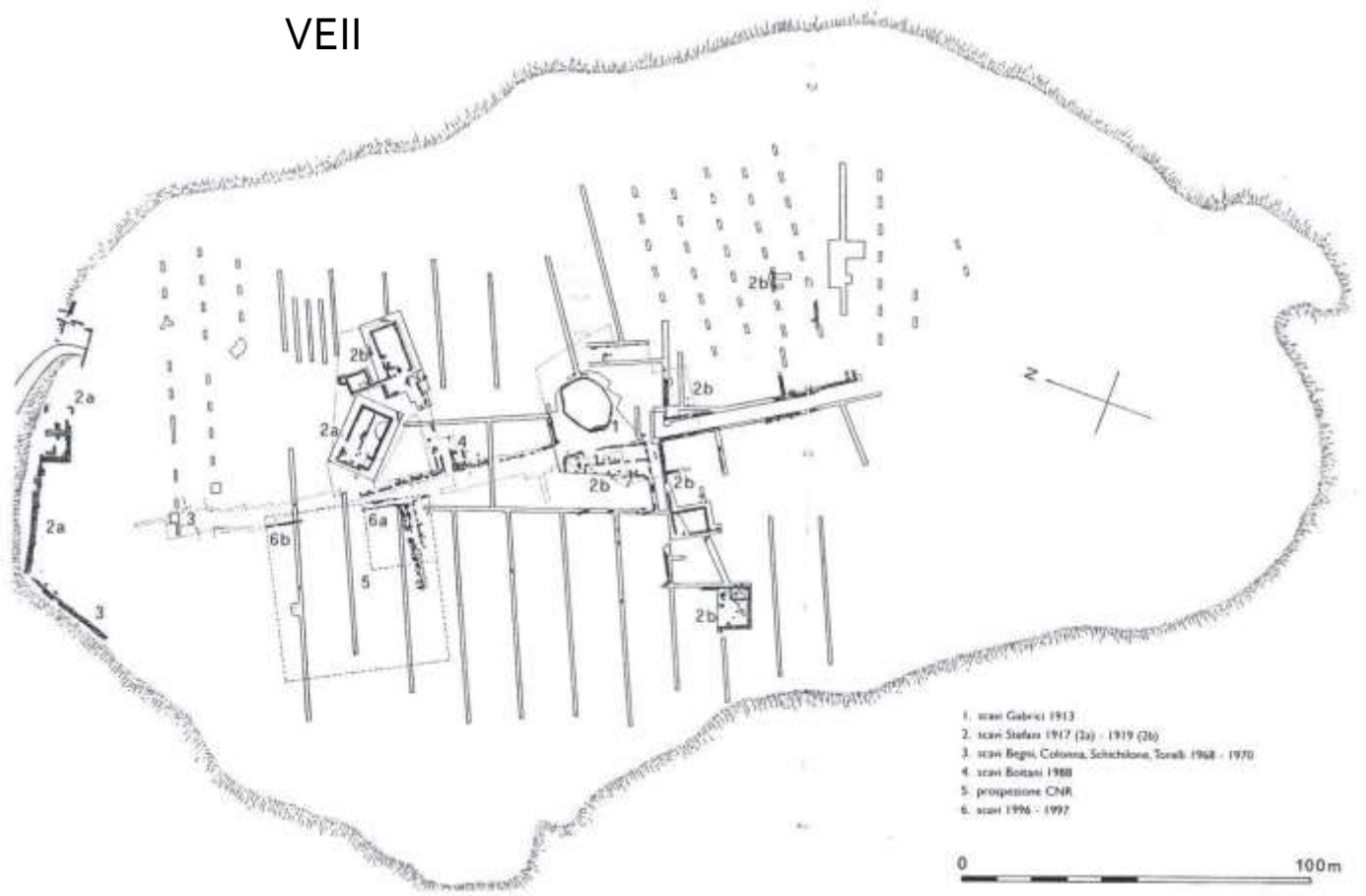


Etruscan cities...



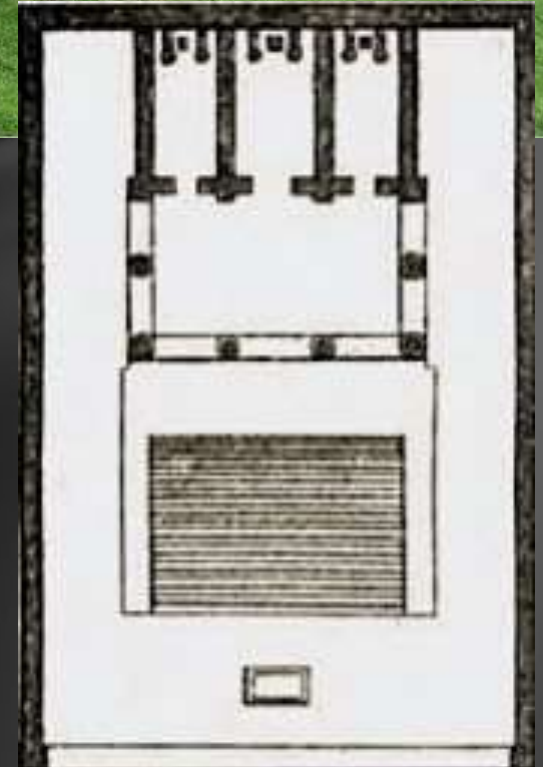
Etruscan cities...

VEII

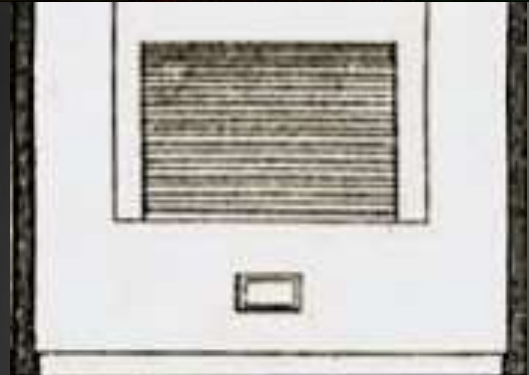
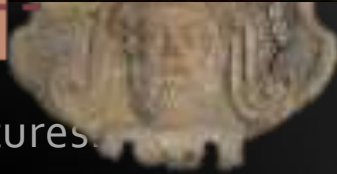
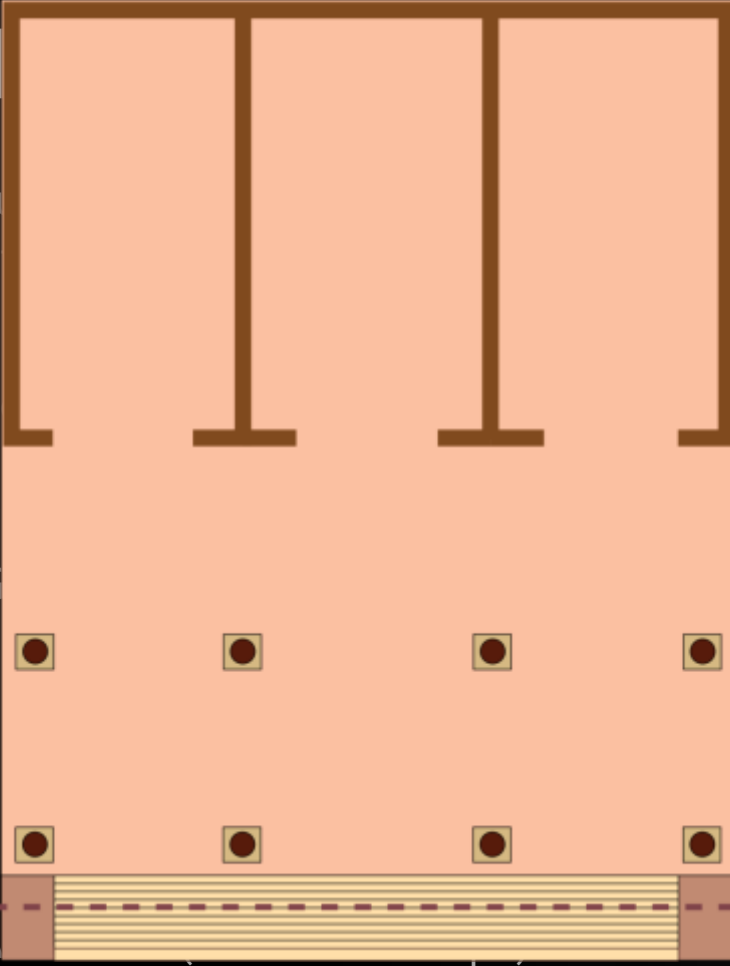


Etruscan temple

- ❖ superimposed
- ❖ often
- ❖ or pair
- ❖ Found
- ❖ Roof:
- ❖ Greek
- ❖ from
- ❖ more
- ❖ high
- ❖ Tuscan columns: deep porch
- ❖ Antefixes (decorative caps)
- ❖ Akroteria, life-sized terracotta sculptures.



❖ S
❖ O
❖ O
❖ F
❖ R
❖ G
❖ A



❖ Akroteria, life-sized terracotta sculptures.

Apollo of Veii
(from Menerva
temple, 6th c.
BC)



- ❖ S...
- ❖ O...
- ❖ F...
- ❖ R... tiles
- ❖ G... scan.
- ❖ A...
- ❖ Akroteria, life-sized terraco



- ❖ Aita – Hades
- ❖ Apanu (= Perisphnai?)
- ❖ Apulu (Apollo)
- ❖ Artumes (Artemis, Diana)
- ❖ Calu (god of death)
- ❖ Cel (mother earth)
- ❖ Charun (Charon)
- ❖ Culsans (Janus)
- ❖ Februus (purification) → February
- ❖ Hercle (Herakles)
- ❖ Menerva (Athena, Minerva)
- ❖ Selvans (Silvanus)
- ❖ Tinia (Zeus, Jupiter)
- ❖ Turan (Aphrodite, Venus)
- ❖ Turms (Hermes, Mercurius)
- ❖ Tvatrh (cf. Demeter, re-birth)
- ❖ Uni (Hera, Juno)
- ❖ Voltumna/Veltha → war/federal god

Apollo of Veii
(from Menerva
temple, 6th c.
BC)



Etruscan religion: divination

Haruspex



Etruscan religion: divination

Haruspex



Piacenza

Etruscan religion: divination

Haruspex



Haruspex at Bath / *Aquae Sulis*



Piacenza

Etruscan alphabet & language

Etruscan epigraphy, from c. 700 BC

more than 13,000 inscriptions
(not all deciphered...)

Etruscan language: not Indo-European?

Alphabet based on Greek alphabet
(Pithekoussai/Cumae, Gr. col. 760 BC)

Euboean Greek	Model Etruscan	Archaic Etruscan	Late Etruscan	Latin	Phonetic Value
Α Α	Α	Α	Α	A	[a]
Β	Β			B	[b]
Κ Γ	Κ	Κ	Κ	C G	[k]
Δ	Δ			D	[d]
Ε Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	E	[e]
Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	F	[w]
Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	(Z)	[z]
Η Η	Η	Η	Η	H	[h]
Θ ⊗ ⊙	⊗	⊗ ⊙	⊙ ⊙		[tʰ]
Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	[i]
Κ	Κ	Κ		K	[k]
Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	L	[l]
Μ Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	M	[m]
Ν Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	N	[n]
Ξ	Ξ				[s]
Ο	Ο			O	[o]
Π	Π	Π	Π	P	[p]
Ϻ	Ϻ	Ϻ	Ϻ		[ʃ]
Ϙ	Ϙ	Ϙ		Q	[q]
Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	R	[r]
Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	S	[s]
Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	T	[t]
Υ V Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	V	[u]
Χ	Χ	Χ			[ks]
Φ ⊕	Φ	Φ	Φ		[pʰ]
Ψ Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ		[kʰ]
		(⊗ 8)	8		[f]

Etruscan alphabet & language



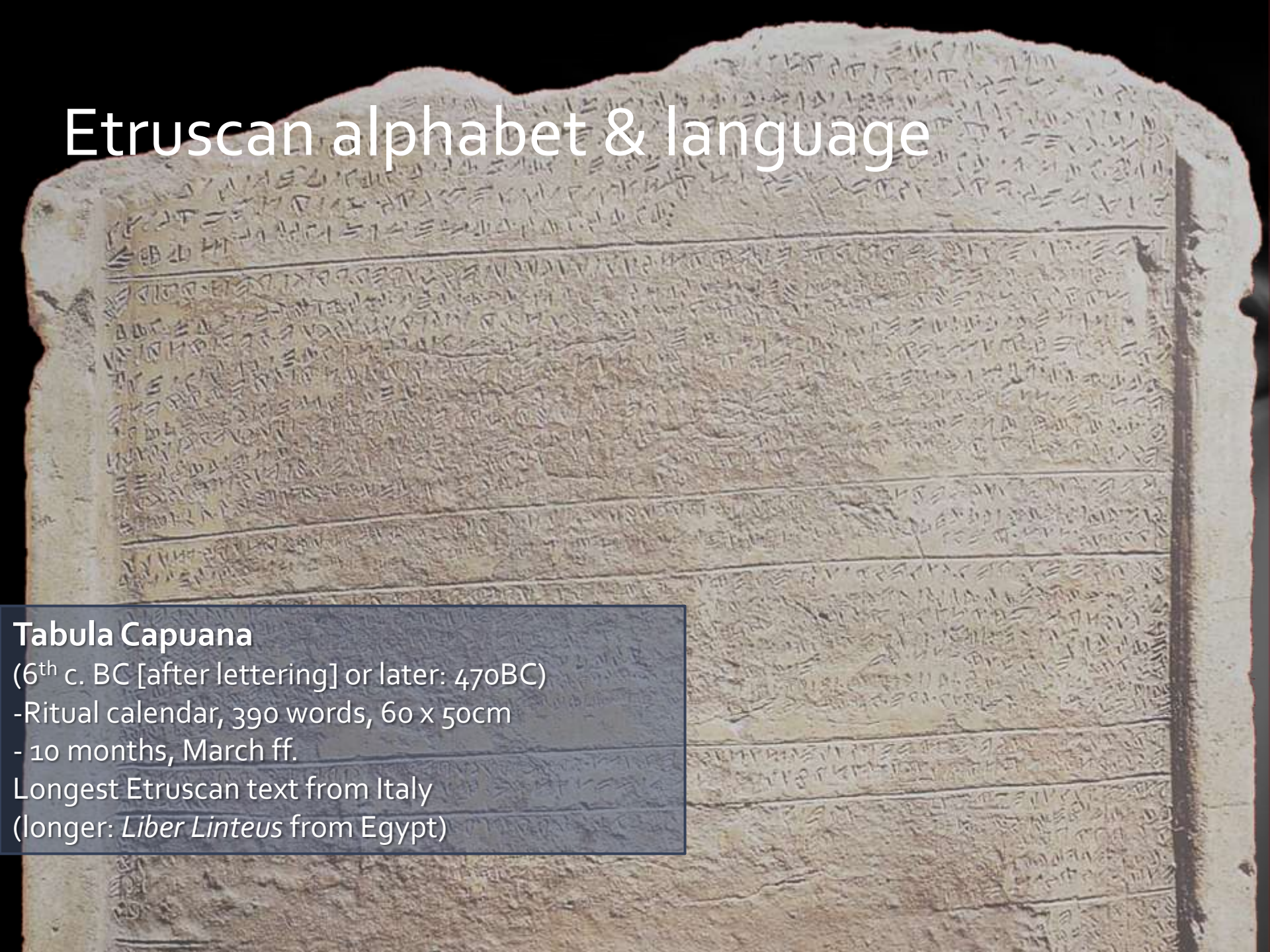
Terracotta cinerary urn

THANA : VIPINEI : RANAZUNIA :
CREICESA

"Thana Vipinei Ranazunia, wife of Creice."

Euboean Greek	Model Etruscan	Archaic Etruscan	Late Etruscan	Latin	Phonetic Value
ΑΑ	Α	Α	Α	A	[a]
Β	Β			B	[b]
Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	C G	[k]
Δ	Δ			D	[d]
ΕΕ	Ε	Ε	Ε	E	[e]
Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	F	[w]
Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	(Z)	[z]
ΗΗ	Η	Η	Η	H	[h]
Θ⊗⊙	⊗	⊗⊙	⊙⊙		[t ^h]
Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	[i]
Κ	Κ	Κ		K	[k]
Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	L	[l]
ΜΜ	Μ	Μ	Μ	M	[m]
ΝΝ	Ν	Ν	Ν	N	[n]
Ξ	Ξ				[s]
Ο	Ο			O	[o]
Π	Π	Π	Π	P	[p]
Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ		[s]
Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ		Q	[q]
Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	R	[r]
Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	S	[s]
Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	T	[t]
ΥΥΥ	Υ	Υ	Υ	V	[u]
Χ	Χ	Χ			[ks]
Φ⊕	Φ	Φ	Φ		[p ^h]
ΨΨ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ		[k ^h]
		(ξ8)	8		[f]

Etruscan alphabet & language



Tabula Capuana

(6th c. BC [after lettering] or later: 470BC)

-Ritual calendar, 390 words, 60 x 50cm

- 10 months, March ff.

Longest Etruscan text from Italy

(longer: *Liber Linteus* from Egypt)

Etruscan 'influence'

For Tim Cornell (*Beginnings of Rome*),
"Rome was never an Etruscan city."
(rule by Etruscan kings was 'created' by 'etruscheria')



- ❖ But perhaps Rome was an Etruscan city...?
- ❖ How important are endogenous developments among the Latins?
- ❖ Greek influence...?
- ❖ Foundation by Romulus, not an Etruscan?
- ❖ 7 kings (Rome ruled by Etruscan kings):
 - ❖ Romulus, died 715 BC (?)
 - ❖ Numa, died 675 BC (?) → religious institutions
 - ❖ Pompilius
 - ❖ Tullus Hostilius, died 640(?)
 - ❖ Ancus Marcius, died 616(?)
 - ❖ Tarquinius Priscus, died 578 (?) – from Tarquinius
 - ❖ Servius Tullius, died 534 (?)
 - ❖ Tarquinius Superbus "the Proud" (until 509 BC)

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- ❖ But perhaps Rome was an Etruscan city...?
- ❖ How important are endogenous developments among the Latins?
- ❖ Greek influence...?
- ❖ Different chronologies...
Some sources have more than 7 kings!
- ❖ Kings: Aulus Vibenna & Titus Tatius (?)
- ❖ 7 kings (Rome ruled by Etruscan kings):
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 - ❖ Numa, died 675 BC (?) → religious institutions
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- ❖ But perhaps Rome was an Etruscan city...?
- ❖ How important are endogenous developments among the Latins?
- ❖ Greek influence...?
- ❖ Linguistically, the first 4 kings correspond to the language of the period 640-600 BC (Rix), i.e. Trustworthy(?)
- ❖ But does this really confirm that they existed...? And their actions...?
- ❖ 7 kings (Rome ruled by Etruscan kings):
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- ❖ Greek influence...?

- ❖ **Rex Nemorensis**
- ❖ "king of Nemi", "king of the Grove"
- ❖ shows concept of "sacred kingship"
- ❖ this is likely in early Rome, even though names of kings are controversial



Etruscan 'influence'

- ❖ Etruscan influence in the urban development..
- ❖ Etruscan cities just north of Rome from the 9th century onward the nearest Greek city was several 100 kilometres to the south: Kyme/Cumae



Etruscan 'influence'

- ❖ Etruscan influence in the urban development..
- ❖ Etruscan cities just north of Rome from the 9th century onward
- ❖ Etruscan name: Roma (from Romulus < *Romulius*)
- ❖ Indeed, many Roman names are of Etruscan origin
- ❖ Does this mean that there were Etruscan *gentes* in Rome (onomastics) - and it was them who introduced Etruscan 'traditions'...?
- ❖ Also Romulus founded the city according to the 'Etruscan ritus/rite'



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- ❖ Etruscan cities just north of Rome from the 9th century onward
- ❖ Etruscan name: Roma (from Romulus < *Romulus*)
- ❖ Indeed, many Roman names are of Etruscan origin
- ❖ Insignia/regalia of power were Etruscan:
 - ❖ *fasces*
 - ❖ *sella curulis*
 - ❖ the lictors

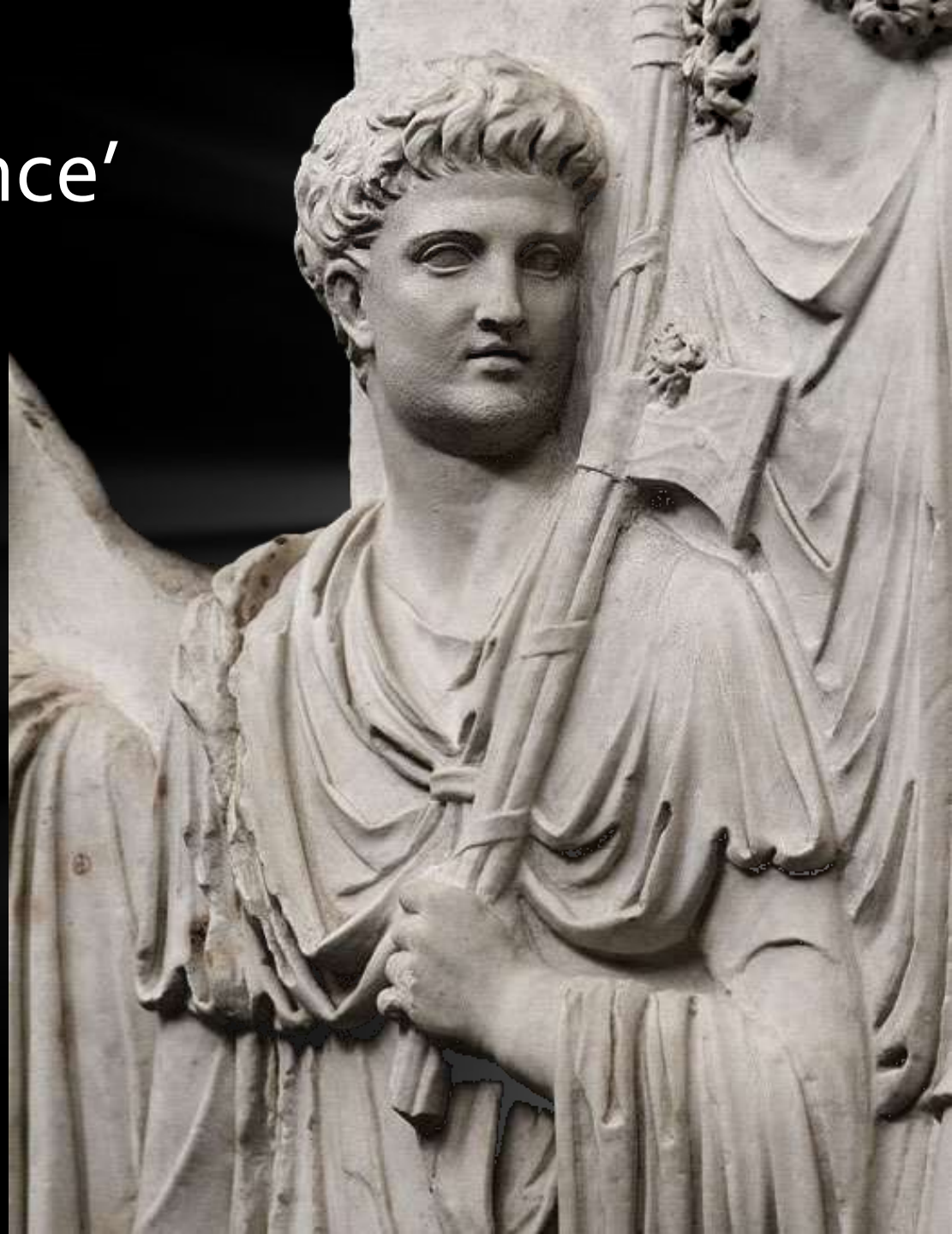
Fasces:= set of rods bound in the form of a bundle which contained an axe



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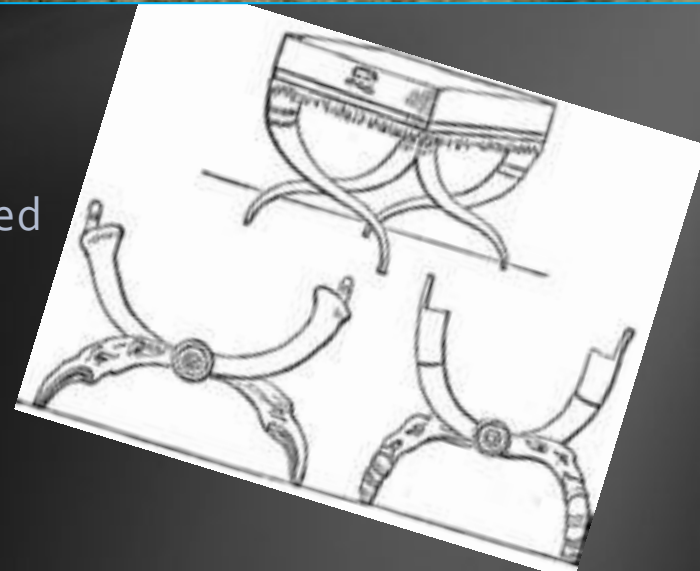
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Insignia of the king:
12 *lictors* with the *fasces*,
"bundle",
curule chaire, toga picta, red
shoes...



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- ❖ Insignia/regalia of power were Etruscan
- ❖ Religion
 - ❖ Temple architecture / podium
 - ❖ Triad / 3 cellae



Haruspex inspecting a liver

Sixth- or fifth-century BC Etruscan bronze plaque of a *haruspe*

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- ❖ Insignia/regalia of power were Etruscan
- ❖ Religion
 - ❖ Temple architecture / podium
 - ❖ Divination
 - ❖ *augures / haruspex*
 - ❖ *Roman religion: preserving, establishing the pax deorum 'peace with the gods' → hence need to understand omens (prodigia)*



Haruspex inspecting a liver

Sixth- or fifth-century BC Etruscan bronze plaque of a *haruspe*



Etruscan 'influence'

- ❖ Finally, the Latin alphabet...
 - ❖ Etruscan or Greek in origin...?
- ❖ But what about the language? Latin vs. Etruscan?



<i>Archaic</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X
<i>Classical</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X
<i>Translit.</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x
<i>Phonetic</i>	[a]	[b]	[k]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i,y]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[k ^w]	[r]	[s]	[t]	[u,w]	[ks]

Etruscan 'influence'

Early Latin text

The *duenos-inscription* on a kernos, 600 BC

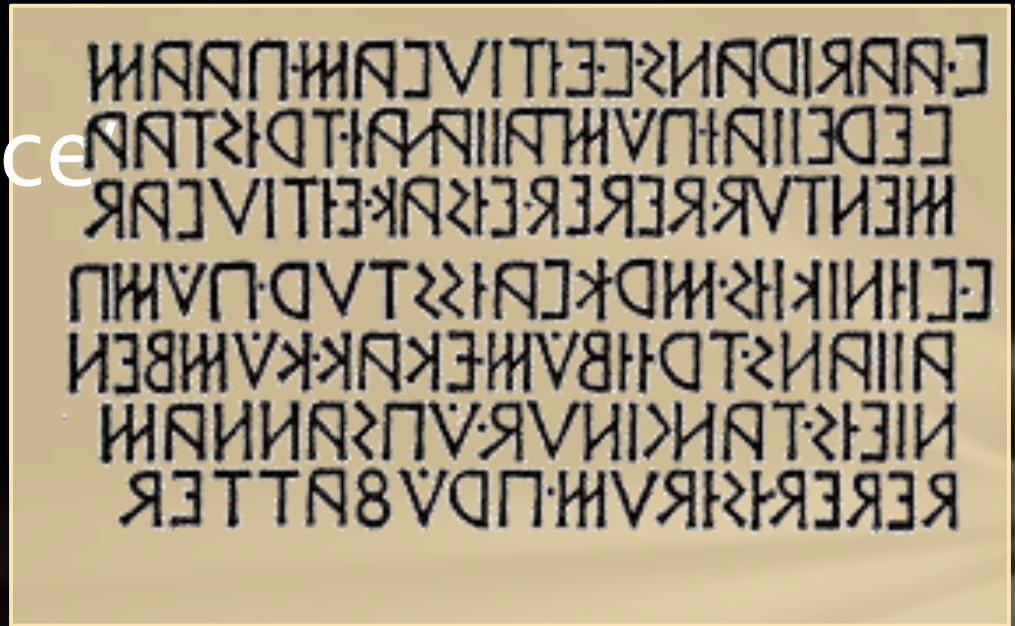
Archaic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N
Classical	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N
Translit.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n
Phonetic	[a]	[b]	[k]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i,y]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]



Etruscan 'influence'

Other Italic languages
and alphabets,
notably OSCAN

Right: Oscan inscription from
Pompeii



All these languages and alphabets flourished down to 1st c. BC, despite the
Roman conquest

Archaic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X
Classical	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X
Translit.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x
Phonetic	[a]	[b]	[k]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i,y]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[k ^w]	[r]	[s]	[t]	[u,w]	[ks]

Or was it a 'Latin' city after all...?

Arguments against strong Etruscan influence?

Remember: possible Greek influence

Or was it a 'Latin' city

The Latin League

- ❖ Confederation of villages, communities, towns in Latium
- ❖ Increasing control of Rome
- ❖ *Foedus Cassianum* 493 BC



"Let there be peace among the Romans and all the Latin cities as long as the heavens and the earth shall remain where they are. Let them neither make war upon one another themselves, nor bring in foreign enemies, nor grant a safe passage to those who shall make war upon either. Let them assist one another when warred upon, with all their forces, and let each have an equal share of the spoils and booty taken in their common wars. Let suits relating to private contracts be determined within ten days, and in the nation where the contract was made. And let it not be permitted to add anything to, or take anything away from these treaties except by consent both of the Romans and of all the Latins."

Dion. Hal.



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