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## **L'Altipiano delle Onde Marine nella necropoli della Banditaccia (Cerveteri): il tumulo della "protome equina" e il suo insospettabile corredo**

Maria Gilda Benedettini, Rita Cosentino

### *Abstract*

An illegal excavation was the occasion for the Soprintendenza dell'Etruria Meridionale in 2008 to investigate a part of the Onde Marine plateau in the Banditaccia necropolis of Cerveteri. In a chamber-tomb in a tumulus a rich assemblage of over 100 finds was brought to light, pertaining to two depositions. In the oldest context, dated around 630/620 BC, Protocorinthian and East-Greek imports appear as well as a banquet service composed of bucchero and Etruscan impasto, offered along with parts of a chariot. The second deposit - from the end of the second quarter of the VI<sup>th</sup> century BC - is characterized by the presence of Greek imports from Attica, Laconia and East Greece, and local productions (bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian). The grave goods identify the pair buried as a high-status figures, belonging to the aristocratic class of ancient *Caere*.

## **Iscrizioni, sigle e segni non alfabetici dai nuovi scavi nella Vigna Marini di Cerveteri (2012-2016)**

Enrico Benelli, Fabio Colivicchi, Cristiana Zaccagnino

### *Abstract*

Excavations conducted at Caere by Queen's University, in the area known in archaeological literature as Vigna Marini, have revealed a long sequence of phases of occupation and a wealth of finds, including inscriptions, monograms and non-alphabetic marks, which are presented in this article. The archaeological contexts of provenance were often contaminated by later material, compromising their chronological value. However, there were also some well-preserved ancient levels: among them, a small semi-subterranean room that was deliberately filled up in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Architectural design and associated finds point to a ritual usage of this structure. Other than two personal names, the body of epigraphic material consists mostly of monograms and non-alphabetic marks, some of which have been previously encountered on Greek pottery, and interpreted as trademarks. Their occurrence on Etruscan pottery suggests that this hypothesis should be reconsidered.

## **Rituale funerario e cultura materiale nell'Abruzzo interno: il caso di Navelli**

Valeria Acconcia, Ilaria Di Sabatino, Serafino Lorenzo Ferreri, Federica Properzio

### *Abstract*

The necropolis of Piano at Navelli was excavated during 2013-2014 by the University of Chieti-Pescara "G. d'Annunzio". In this area, still scarcely known from the archaeological point of view, the campaign brought to light a hundred graves dated between the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, deployed around two female burials, whose grave goods (dated to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC) suggest an emerging role for the women buried. The 6<sup>th</sup> century graves are characterized by a certain pattern of grave good composition. Recurrently, adult males are buried with offensive weapons and women with ornaments. Only a few tombs are characterized by rich artifacts. A substantial number of tombs can be ascribed to newborn, infant and juvenile individuals. During the later phase of the necropolis (4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century BC) the funerary custom becomes more narrow in range: weapons and ornaments almost disappear. The necropolis of Piano reveals a pre-Roman community of the internal Abruzzo territory similar to those of nearby Fossa, Bazzano and Capestrano, diverging for the tendency to minimize the funerary goods. This work also tries to define the site of Piano in the framework of ancient settlement, referring to the few inhabited traces known for the pre-Roman period.

## **«Gente copiosa, valente e all'armi nata». Appunti per una storia degli studi sui Volsci** Massimiliano Di Fazio

### *Abstract*

The paper aims at providing a critical survey of scholarship about the Volscians from the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the present day. Although the Volscians played a notoriously prominent role in Latin historiography as fierce enemies of the Romans, especially in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, we still lack a clear image of their history and society. A fuller knowledge of their social and historical developments necessarily calls for a deeper understanding of the different approaches that in the last two centuries have contributed to build an image of the Volscians.

## **Un archeologo simbolista. Giacomo Boni da Venezia** Alessio De Cristofaro

### *Abstract*

Giacomo Boni was one of the most important Italian archaeologists in the decades at the turn of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. His excavations at the Forum and the Palatine Hill represented a milestone for the knowledge of the history of Rome, from the Archaic period to the Middle Ages. Considered by historians of recent decades as a typical representative of an archeology of positivist matrix, he was especially appreciated for his method of stratigraphic excavation, his pioneering aerial photography applications, and the use of scientific analysis in the environmental and anthropological field. His work as historian was instead judged in a negative way, particularly with regard to the earlier phases of the history of Rome, and above all considering his ideological adherence to Fascism. Such is the polarized image of Boni that does not fully reflect the historical reality of the scholar and his work; an image that affects the understanding not only of Boni, but of a whole era of Italian archaeology. With a comprehensive review of Boni's life and scientific activity, this paper will try to re-contextualize him within Italian culture of the period between the last decades of the nineteenth century and the twenties of the twentieth century (between Symbolism, Socialism and Nationalism). It argues that the rational and the irrational aspects of his method and his thought are an integral, inseparable part of a single and organic intellectual personality.

## **«Pensiero e azione»: un ricordo di Mauro Cristofani (1941 - 1997)** Vincenzo Bellelli

### *Abstract*

Mauro Cristofani passed away 20 years ago. This note aims at providing the reader with a short account of the main results of his academic and scientific activity in the University of Naples "Federico II".

## **Tra Etruria e Mediterraneo: ricordando Luciana Drago** Marco Arizza, Ida Oggiano, Alessandra Piergrossi

### *Abstract*

Luciana Drago passed away prematurely last year. Beyond a talented researcher of the ancient world, she was a brave woman and a gentle soul. As colleagues, but mostly as friends of her in different times and ways, the authors of this note want to remember her commitment to her work, how much she loved it and her openness and friendliness towards colleagues and students.

Sezione monografica

**Epigrafia e lingua etrusca: temi e problemi per il terzo millennio**

Atti della tavola rotonda (CNR - Roma 2016)

a cura di Valentina Belfiore, con la collaborazione di Laura Ambrosini

**Epigrafia e lingua etrusca: temi e problemi per il terzo millennio.**

**Documento introduttivo alla tavola rotonda**

Enrico Benelli

*Abstract*

The paper has been presented as an introduction to the round table whose proceedings are published in this volume. Its aim is to sketch briefly the state of the art in the study of Etruscan language and epigraphy, putting it into the broader context of the history of the discipline since its beginnings in the late XIX century. It underlines a number of critical issues which will serve as an example of the problems to be faced in the years to come; actually, some of these issues have been addressed in the following papers.

**L'étruscologie linguistique aujourd'hui: brèves réflexions**

Gilles van Heems

*Abstract*

This paper tries to determine the way and the means that modern scholars of Etruscan linguistics should explore in order to make consistent progress both in our understanding of available texts and in our correct grasp of the Etruscan's linguistic system as a whole. Some reflections about nominal morphology complement the theoretic part by providing some practical examples.

**Considerazioni per una metodologia della ricerca sull'etrusco**

Riccardo Massarelli

*Abstract*

The Etruscan language is studied mainly through the combinatory method and, as any other scientific subject, the analysis must rely on suitable and up-to-date tools in order to avoid misunderstandings and make advances in knowledge. At the same time, the application of principles of linguistic typology to the research on Etruscan has shown to be of great help in understanding several aspects of its grammar and lexicon. Consistent with these principles, this paper deals with facts concerning agreement in Etruscan, the nature of its postpositions and incidence of animacy features. The last part deals with the concept of *Gruppenflexion* and its use and misuse in the scholarly approach to Etruscan.

**Per una grammatica dell'etrusco. Considerazioni morfonologiche sulla derivazione di nomi e aggettivi in etrusco arcaico**

Luca Rigobianco

*Abstract*

This paper proposes some general methodological considerations regarding the grammatical description of Etruscan and, on the basis of these considerations, analyses the nominal derivational morphology in archaic Etruscan. Specific focus is upon the absence in the nominal derivational morphemes of prehistoric apocope (for example, *latiθe* < \**lati(V)-θe* instead of \*\**latiθ*), which is otherwise usually found in the absolutive case of lexical stems (for example, *seχ* < \**seχi*) and in the inflectional morphemes (for example, *velus* < \**velu-si*). Such a phenomenon, only partially recognized in the past, is usually explained through a paradigmatic pressure of the oblique cases – where the stem-final vowel is not deleted because of the following inflectional morphemes – on the absolutive case. The hypothesis here is that this phenomenon is prosodically grounded. More specifically, it is proposed that Etruscan nominal derivational morphemes are inherently stressed, at least in the protohistoric period, according to a typologically plausible stress system.



## **Problemi di formazione del genitivo in etrusco e dei paradigmi derivati: qualche considerazione lessicale**

Valentina Belfiore

### *Abstract*

This paper focuses on the difficulties in describing the Etruscan genitive from the morphological point of view. Explanations given in the past appear in fact to contrast with many testimonies, particularly in the lexicon. Such "deviations" are here reviewed, considering possible sources for conditioning (phonology, gender, animacy, etc.). Further reflections concern some occurrences on the tablet from Cortona and the possible merging of genitive with ablative in late Etruscan.

## **Tra scrittura ed epigrafia. Riflessioni sulle iscrizioni etrusche di età arcaica della Campania**

Carmine Pellegrino

### *Abstract*

The paper provides an overview of Etruscan epigraphic evidence from Campania, focusing particularly on the palaeographic aspect. Writing systems, documented by many inscriptions dating from the second half of the 6th century to the first half of the 5th century, seem to derive from the alphabet used in Caere and Veii in a previous period. The Etruscan writing was therefore probably introduced in Campania before the spread of the epigraphic practice, which is connected with the achievement of an urban culture.

## **Le basi \*ap(p)a- e \*at(t)a- tra lessico e onomastica nell'ambito sabino, latino ed etrusco**

Edoardo Middei

### *Abstract*

The onomastic bases of several Etruscan personal names are represented by kinship terms with morpho-structural pattern \*aCCa-. This structure is characterized by the repetition of the vocal -a in connection with a few consonants with different syllabic order: \*C+aC+a; \*a+C+a (i.e. *tata, ana*). Similar patterns are also attested by anthroponyms in languages more directly in contact with the Etruscan world, as Faliscan, Umbrian and Sabine. Nonetheless, such language areas provide insufficient evidence for a lexical use of the same patterns \*aCCa-. A census and a map of these structures help to outline diffusion phenomena as well as processes of convergence and differentiation across the Tiber valley.