

COLOR PLATES

ETRUSCAN MYTH, SACRED HISTORY, AND LEGEND



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Plate I. Painted terracotta panels from Cerveteri ("Boccanera Slabs"). London, British Museum. Photo: © Copyright The Trustees of the British Museum. Ca. 550 BCE.

Scene of the Judgment of Elcsntre (=Paris). From left to right: Elcsntre (=Paris), is approached by Turms, leading Menrva, Uni and Turan; a servant with cosmetic jar faces in the opposite direction.



Plate II. Terracotta antefix from Bolsena. Florence, Museo Archeologico Nazionale. Photo: Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Toscana. Ca. 200-150 BCE.

Inscriptions (*ET* Vs 7.39) name the two deities: Cilens and Mera (i.e., Menrva).



Plate III. Bronze boss from Tarquinia. Vatican Museums, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco. Photo: museum. Early 5th cent. BCE.

The bearded male horned head is conventionally (but perhaps not correctly) identified as the Greek river god Achelooos.



Plate IV. Wall painting (watercolor copy by Carlo Ruspi). François Tomb, Vulci. Vatican Museums, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco. Photo: museum. Ca. 325 BCE.

Achle(=Achilles)sacrifices Trojan prisoners in the presence of Hinthial Patroklos (=Soul of Patroklos; left), the death goddess Vanth and the hammer demon Charu. Aivas Tlamunus (=Telamonian Ajax; right) leads a Trojan prisoner.



Plate V. Wall painting. François Tomb, Vulci. Photo: Araldo De Luca Archive. Ca. 325 BCE.

Heroes connected with Vulci defeat allies of Rome from Volsinii and Sovana. Macstrna releases Caile Vipinas (left); three pairs of warriors struggle, with Avle Vipinas (far right), killing an opponent. The scene of Macstrna on the back wall of the chamber is here spliced with the scene of battle on the side wall of the room.



Plate VI. Wall painting (watercolor copy by Carlo Ruspi) from the François tomb, Vulci. Vatican Museums, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco. Photo: museum. Ca. 325 BCE.

On a wall in a chamber adjacent to the room showing a conflict between Vulci and Rome (Plate VI), the Etruscan Marce Camitlnas attacks Cneve Tarchunies Rumach (=Gnaius Tarquinius of Rome).



Plate VII. Wall painting. Demon in a chariot. Tomb of the Infernal Chariot, Sarteano, near Siena. Photo: Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Toscana. Fourth century BCE.

A demon guides a chariot, pulled by lions and griffins, in the afterlife. The red-haired creature, of uncertain gender (the skin-color is pale and indeterminate) has a cruel, intent look on the face. Behind its head is a black shadow, perhaps another figure, or perhaps the death cloud commonly appearing in Etruscan scenes of the Underworld.



Plate VIII. Wall painting. Triple serpent of the Underworld. Tomb of the Infernal Chariot, Sarteano, near Siena. Photo: Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Toscana. Fourth century BCE.

The triple-headed serpent, on a wall adjoining the red-haired demon in Plate VII, has the characteristic markings of the poisonous snake, *Vipera berus berus*.