

Classics 17B: Etruscan Italy / Romulus and Remus

Scribe: Tyler Nguyen

Lecture 3: January 24, 2017

1 Founding Myths

Romulus and Remus were descendents of the Trojan Aeneas, according to Virgil's *Aeneid*. Rhea Silvia, a descendent of Aeneas and a vestal virgin, is raped by Mars and gives birth to Romulus and Remus, who are planned to be executed by being placed in a basket in the Tiber river, but the basket is caught on a fig tree's root. The boys survive and are raised by the she-wolf. According to the founding myth, Romulus kills Remus on April 21, 753 BCE, after a territorial dispute. This founding myth is an example of the motif of Roman fratricide. According to legend, Rome was populated by the Rape of the Sabine Women, resulting in skirmishes between Romans and Sabines.

2 Early Rome

Before the Roman Forum was drained, it was a gravesite that contained hut urns with cremated remains, similar to Etruscan burials.

2.1 Early Roman History

- Romulus ca. 753 BCE
- Numa Pompilius
- Tullus Hostilius
- Ancus Marcius
- Tarquinius Priscus
- Servius Tullius (Macstarna)
- Tarquinius Superbus ca. 510 BCE, Etruscan Monarchy falls
- Roman Republic: 509 BCE–31 BCE

2.2 Art and Iconography

The CAPITOLINE SHE-WOLF, CA. 480 BCE is perhaps one of the first commissioned works after the Republic was established. It was cast in a single bronze piece and produced in an archaic style.

The Etruscan *fasces*, a bundle rods with axes symbolizing power, are another popular symbol in Rome. The CAPITOLINE TRIAD, CA. 500 BCE venerated Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. Vulca from Veii fashioned the statue of Jupiter inside, as well as Jupiter riding a chariot on the roof.

Apulu, or Apollo of Veii, is an example of glyptic art from the roof of the TEMPLE OF PORTONACCIO, VEII, CA. 500 BCE.

Burials, including cinerary urns, can be found, descending from Villanovan tradition. Bronze mirrors were often found in tombs, sometimes with the side which captured the image of the deceased scratched out. Example: CHALCHAS EXAMING A LIVER, VULCI, CA. 400 BCE. Inscriptions in paintings like VELTHUR VELCHA AND RAVNTHU APRTHNAI ATTENDED BY MUSICIANS, TOMB OF THE SHIELDS, TARQUINIA, CA. 350 BCE indicates the growing Roman influence on Etruscans.

VOTIVE BRONZE STATUE OF THE CHIMERA, AREZZO, CA. 400 BCE is an Etruscan work (inscription reads: *tinscvil*, gift of Tin) shows the growing skill of artists working in bronze, as does the MARS OF TODI, CA. 5TH CENTURY BCE.

The SARCOPHAGUS OF LARS PULENA, TARQUINIA, 3RD CENTURY BCE depicts Etruscan beliefs about the underworld, including Charon opening the gates to the underworld with a mallet and Sisyphus with his boulder. L'ARRIGATORE, BRONZE, CA. 90 BCE depicts AVLE METELE, an example of the Romanization of Etruscans, since he wears Roman boots, a tunic with a toga, and is clean shaven.