## Art of the Etruscans

## Introduction to the Etruscans



- Originated in Tuscany
- Never unified to form
a state
- Skilled seafarers
- Allowed for trade
- Miners
- Mined Iron, tin, copper and silver


## Case Study: Fibula with Orientalizing Lions



From the Regolini-Galassi
Tomb, Cerveteri, Italy,
ca. 650-640 B.C.E.
Medium: Gold

## Etruscan Art and Architecture

- Etruscan Sculptures often featured realistic styling
- Rippling folds on clothing
- Portrayed Motion
- Emphasis on Muscles
- Animated face


Apulu (Apollo), from the roof of the Portonaccio Temple, Veii, Italy, ca. 510-500 BCE. Painted terracotta

## Etruscan Art and Architecture

- Etruscan Temples resembles contemporary Greek stone gabled-roofed temples
- Mostly used wood and brick instead of stone
- Statues of Etruscan gods located along edges of roof
- Columns widely spaced, but resembled doric styling


## Case Study: Recreation of Typical Etruscan Temple from $6^{\text {th }}$ Century B.C.E.



## Etruscan Art and Architecture

- Sarcophagi made out of 4 sections of terracotta
- Mostly only ever contained ashes
- Often featuring reclining figures on couches
- Used stone in later periods

Case Study: Sarcophagus with reclining couple, c. 530 B.C.E, Terracotta


Case Study: Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena, from Tarquinia, Italy, early

## second century B.C.E.



## Etruscan Art and Architecture

- Tumuli - a tomb in the form of a mound
- Had subterranean multi-chambered tombs carved out of dark local limestone called tufa
- Arranged in cemeteries along network of streets
- Similar to rock-cut Egyptian tombs at Beni Hasan



## Case Study: Tomb Paintings at Tarquinia, ca. 480-470 B.C.E.



# Case Study: Tomb Paintings at Tarquinia, ca. 480-470 B.C.E. 



Case Study: Capitoline Wolf, ca. 500480 B.C.E., Bronze




# Case Study: Gate of Mars, Perugia, Italy, $2^{\text {nd }}$ Century B.C.E., Stone with Bronze Figures 



