

EDITORS' NOTE

In *The Religion of the Etruscans* the abbreviations of journals and series as well as of basic reference works in classical studies are those used by the *American Journal of Archaeology* and listed in *AJA* 104 (2000), 10–24. An updated version is on the website: http://www.ajaonline.org/shared/s_info_contrib_7.html.

A glossary of technical terms and words that may be otherwise unfamiliar to the reader is provided at the back of this book. Words that are included in the glossary are regularly marked with an asterisk in the text the first time the term is used in a particular chapter (e.g., *templum**). There is also a glossary of the most important Etruscan gods by Erika Simon in Chapter IV.

The spellings used for the names of the gods in Chapter IV are used as much as possible throughout the book. Etruscan orthography, however, was by no means consistent, and references may be made to inscriptions in which a name has an alternate spelling. A different kind of problem arises for nomenclature because we do not know the names in Etruscan of many of the archaeological sites mentioned in this book. Many scholars use a blend of modern Italian, ancient Roman (i.e., Latin), and occasionally, Etruscan, names for Etruscan cities and other sites, and this book is no exception.

Maps showing the major Etruscan cities and mountains may be found on page 124. As much as possible we have

attempted to use ancient names; these are mainly Roman. Thus we refer to Caere, Populonia, Veii, Vetulonia, and Vulci, in accordance with established custom, and also the less common forms of Tarquinii and Volaterrae. The names Cerveteri, Tarquinia, and Volterra are used to refer to the modern cities with those names. Some scholars refer to Orvieto as the ancient Volsinii and to Bologna as Felsina. When no ancient name is known or agreed upon, we use the modern Italian name. For the names of tombs, we have opted for translating the many Italian names into English as a policy that will help make the vocabulary of Etruscan scholarship more readily accessible to students and to others who may be beginning the study of the Etruscans.

The appendices provide a Greek text and an English translation of the Etruscan Brontoscopic Calendar, as well as key original texts in Latin and Greek, with English translations.

The standard chronology of the periods of Etruscan culture is as follows:

Iron Age/Villanovan—1000/900–750/700 BCE

Orientalizing—750/700–600 BCE

Archaic—600–475/450 BCE

“Classical”—475/450–300 BCE

Hellenistic—300 BCE–first century BCE

For dates of Latin and Greek authors and of selected texts, see the appropriate entries in the index.