The second and last installment on the Guglielmi collection, which was an outcome of extensive archaeological research carried out in Vulci in the first decades of the 19th Ct, has been published: M. Sannibale (ed.), *La raccolta Giacinto Guglielmi, Parte II: Bronzi e materiali vari. Musei Vaticani, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, Cataloghi, 4/2* (Rome 2008) (reviewed by M.C. Biella, *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2009.06.02).

Finally, several important festchrifts with Etruscans topics should be mentioned: S. Bell and H. Nagy (eds), *New Perspectives on Etruria and Early Rome* (Madison, WI 2009); J. Swaddling and P. Perkins (eds), *Etruscan by Definition: Papers in Honour of Sybille Haynes* (London 2009).

SITE REPORTS

Numerous important site reports and syntheses on specific sites have appeared.

On the Etruscan town of **Marzabotto**, E. Govi, *Marzabotto, an Etruscan Town* (Bologna 2007) provides a richly illustrated introduction, while M. Bentz and C. Reusser, *Marzabotto. Planstadt der Etrusker* (Mainz am Rhein 2008) is a detailed and up-to-date synthesis on the subject. The latter includes recent excavations, such as the newly discovered sanctuary of Tinia (since 1999) which is important both architecturally and in terms of votive finds. The famous Gr marble kouros can now be attributed to this sanctuary. A new find from the sanctuary is a bronze kore statuette holding a flower bud in her right hand, one of the finest products of Etruscan sculpture.

A new contribution to studies on anc. **Felsina** is G. Sassatelli and A. Donati, *Storia di Bologna. Bologna nell'antichitá* (Bologna 2005). M.E. Tamburini-Müller, *La necropoli Campo del Tesoro-Lavatoio di Verucchio (Rn)* (Bologna 2006) is dedicated to the study of the earliest Etruscan burial nucleus of **Verucchio**; the material is partly preserved in the Museo Civico Archeologico di Bologna. M. Bonamici, *Volterra: l'acropoli e il suo santuario. Scavi 1987-1995* (Pisa 2003) (reviewed by W.V. Harris, *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2005.05.11) makes available the results of nine years of excavation on the acropolis of **Volterra**, which focused on the Hel phase and on the earlier levels dating back to the BA.

New studies on **Chiusi** include: M. Iozzo, *Materiali dimenticati, memorie recuperate. Restauri e acquisizioni nel Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Chiusi* (Chiusi 2007), which deals with a fragment of a Gr vase discovered in 2003 in the area of Fonte Rotella that turned out be a part of a krater known since the 19th Ct and currently in the Archaeological Museum of Florence, thus confirming the Clusine provenance of the vase.

See also, A. Minetti, *L'orientalizzante a Chiusi e nel suo territorio* (Rome 2004), which for the first time collects together all the information on the grave goods of about 80 mainly unpublished tombs of this period and addresses the issues of chronology, typology and topographical distribution of tombs; and G. Paolucci, *Documenti e memorie sulle antichità e il museo di Chiusi* (Pisa/Roma 2005).

On **Orvieto**, there is *Etruschi a Orvieto: Il Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Orvieto: collezioni e territorio* (Ponte San Giovanni 2006).

R. Leighton, ***Tarquinia***. *An Etruscan City* (London 2004) (reviewed by P.S. Lulof, *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2005.07.30) is a study exclusively dedicated to one Etruscan site, but it also presents the results of thorough research within a deep understanding of Etruscan society, based on all available sources. The book is an introduction to this key site as well as to important topics in Etruscan archaeology and is an example of a welcome new phase in Etruscan studies that attempts to put physical sites into the broadest socio-economic and political context possible.

Mario Cygielman and L. Pagnini, *La Tomba del Tridente a Vetulonia* (Pisa/Rome 2005) presents the results of a study of the documentation of early excavations, in this case the records of an excavation carried out in 1902 by Isidoro Falchi of an EOr tomb in **Vetulonia** with extremely luxurious grave goods. These include the remains of several chariots, armour, wool-working equipment, as well as gold, silver and amber ornaments.

EXCAVATIONS

Bologna and surrounds

In Emilia Romagna, much work has been carried out by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia-Romagna in the Bologna area.

A Proto-Felsinean necropolis was discovered at **Marano Castenaso**, a suburb of Bologna, and was excavated by the Soprintendenza Archeologica dell'Emilia Romagna. Nine cremation burials were excavated, all dated to the 7th Ct BC, eight of which contained intact wooden boxes and one of which was *a pozzetto* tomb. Four tombs were covered with a layer of pebbles. Eight tombs had single funerary stelae and burial no. 2 had two. The burials contained vases and bronze items, in some cases decorated with amber and glass paste. Over tombs 7-9, the 'Stele of the Swords' was found with traces of paint still present on its surface. It has a typical Proto-Felsinean horseshoe shape and is decorated with waterfowl, wheels, palmettes and a feline (**Fig. 1**). Two figures brandishing swords are depicted at the base. This is the first scientifically excavated necropolis of the Proto-Felsinean period.

New Etruscan necropoleis (**Fig. 2**) were discovered in **Bologna** on Piazza Azzarita, Piazza VIII Agosto, Via Belle Arti and ex Manifattura Tabacchi, while settlement remains were excavated on Via Andrea Costa and in the Fiera Quarter. In the necropolis of Via Belle Arti, among the 170 burials dated to the 8–7th Ct BC, a burial containing two horses was found, the cast of which is currently exhibited in the Civic Museum of Bologna. The animals, buried under a large tumulus of river pebbles, were probably buried with their hind legs tied and were found still with bronze bits in their mouths. A large bronze lance was placed on the neck of one of the horses at throat level; it is likely that this was the weapon used to sacrifice the animals. It is not possible to attribute the tumulus to a single tomb: more likely the horse sacrifice may be connected to several surrounding burials or even to a larger area of the necropolis.

Verucchio

Patrizia von Eles reports that, since 2005, the excavation of the Villanovan Lippi necropolis at Verucchio has recommenced. Its main objectives are: (1) to verify as much as possible the topographic organization of the necropolis, and, with this in mind, more than 350 tombs excavated by Brizio, Scarani, Zuffa, Gentili and Bermond Montanari have been integrated into the GIS system; (2) to dedicate particular attention to the stratigraphic relationships and post-depositional processes in order to identify the articulation of funerary structures and to acquire detailed information regarding funerary rituals, integrating these data with the knowledge acquired by Gentili and Bermond Montanari; (3) to develop and implement a database in order to integrate and cross-analyse the data from the old and new excavations. This database can be used for the investigation of other Villanovan necropoleis and easily adapted to any necropolis, in particular those with cremation burials.

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