

central Europe, and apparently with the countries around the Baltic. Northern wares are frequently found in the tombs, and were also exported from Tarquinii, a seaport which rivalled Massilia in the amount of its exports. The result was that the Etruscan alphabet extended far into Europe, and from the *Romana Provincia* on the west to the Tyrol and Carinthia on the east. Throughout this extended district the Etruscan alphabet prevailed. But in the north-eastern corner of Italy another element was introduced and another Greek alphabet. That movement which drove the Dorians out of Thessaly to the south seems to have compelled the migration of another tribe into north Italy, and this tribe settled about the mouths of the Po and the Adige. Whether these were Veneti or the Euganei, we are not prepared to say. The inscriptions in this alphabet are found principally at Este. With which of the Greek alphabets we are to connect it is still uncertain. Berndorf believes it to be Ionic; Kirchoff regards it as Locrian; while the Bronze of Tegea would seem to connect it with the Arcadian or the Elean.

And now, before we close, a few words regarding the origin of the Etruscans. Herodotus tells us that the Lydian nation having, from internal difficulties, become divided, one portion emigrated from Lydia under Tyrrhenus, or as he is some times called Tarchon, and that after a time these emigrants settled in Umbria, and by Umbria Herodotus means North Italy. Whatever importance we may attach to this story it must be admitted that there are some facts which seem to lend it plausibility. The sea which washes the west coast of Etruria has, from an early period, been called the Tyrrhenian Sea, and the city of Tarquinii is regarded as having derived its name from Tarchon. That a band of pirates called Tyrrhenians did long infest the Ægean Sea is well attested, and it seems equally certain that a portion of them settled in Italy. Thucydides speaks of Tyrrhenian-Pelasgians who had originally dwelt in the peninsula of Athos, but were driven from there to Athens or Attica, and finally took refuge in Lemnos. Herodotus adds that these Tyrrhenians drove out the Minyæ and held the island for some time but were overpowered by Otanes, a general of Darius Hystaspes. After the close of the Persian wars the Athenians took possession of the island. Both ancient and modern writers identify these Tyrrhenians with the Tyrrhenian invaders of Italy. Niebuhr was the first to point out that the Etruscan was a mixed language, and