

prof. Sandro Bertelli

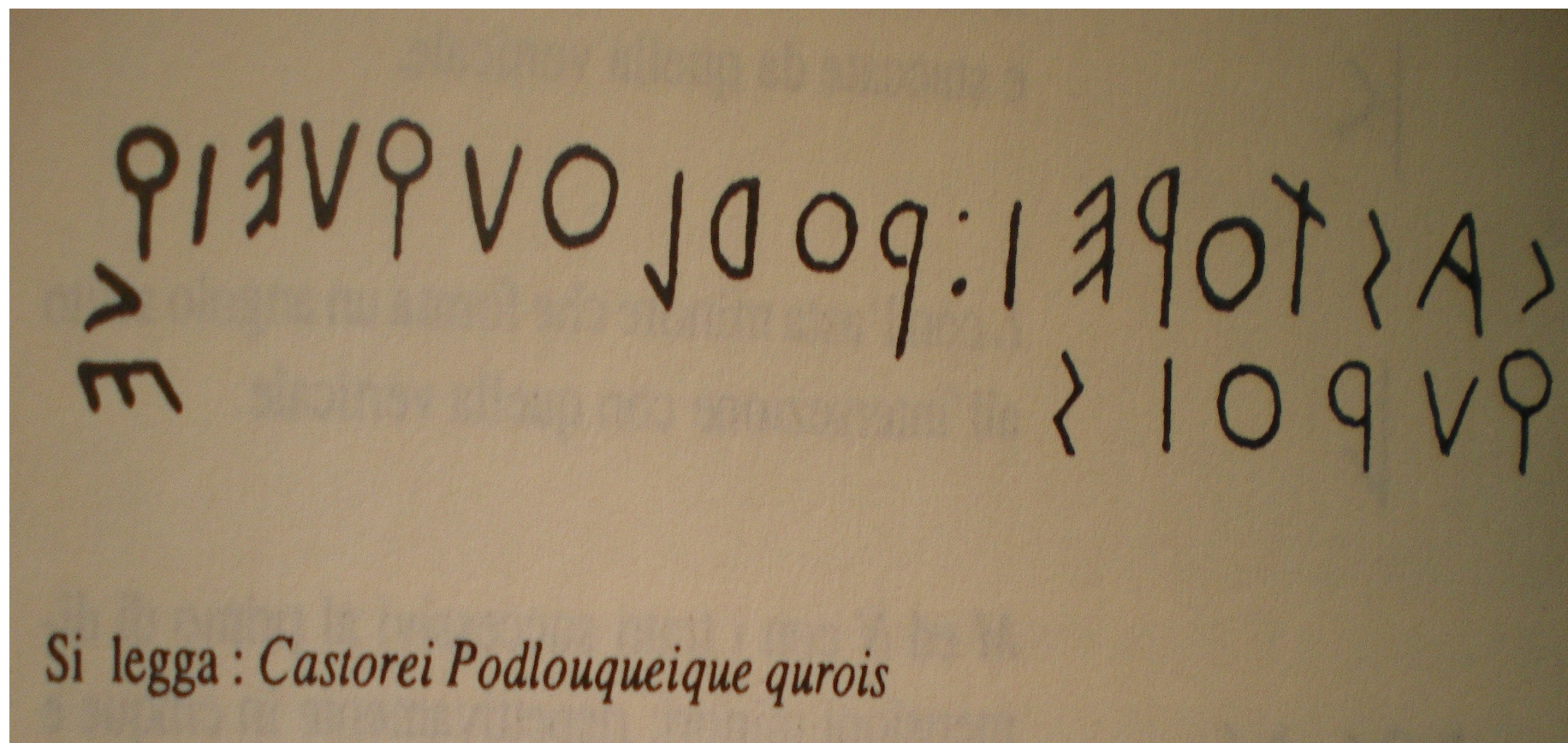
Paleografia_2016-2017

Lezione_6

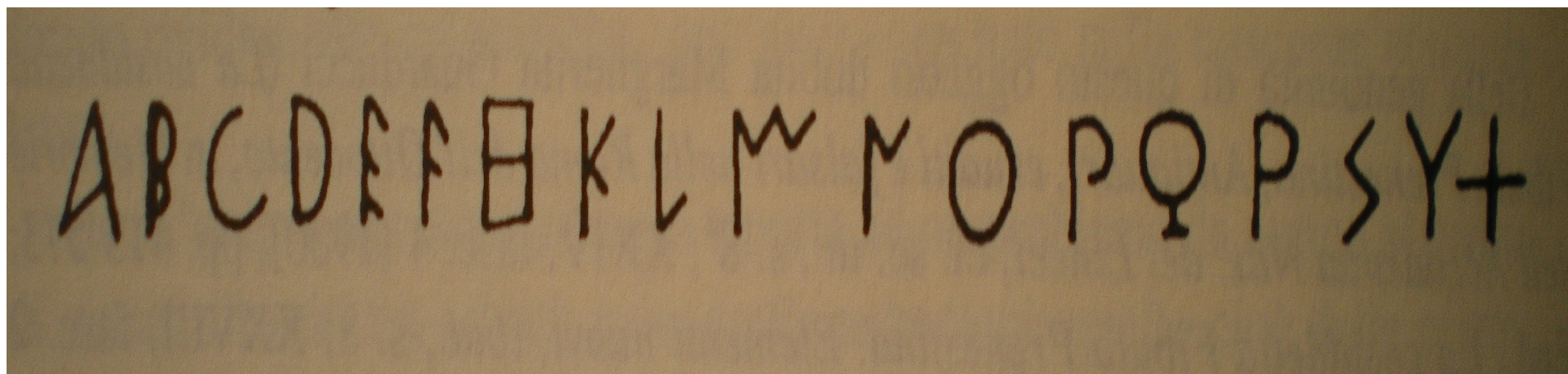
La scrittura latina
in età arcaica



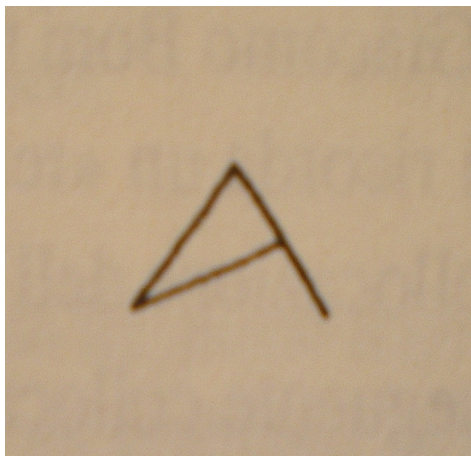
Tav. 88 – Lamina bronzea di Lavinio (fine VI sec. a.C)



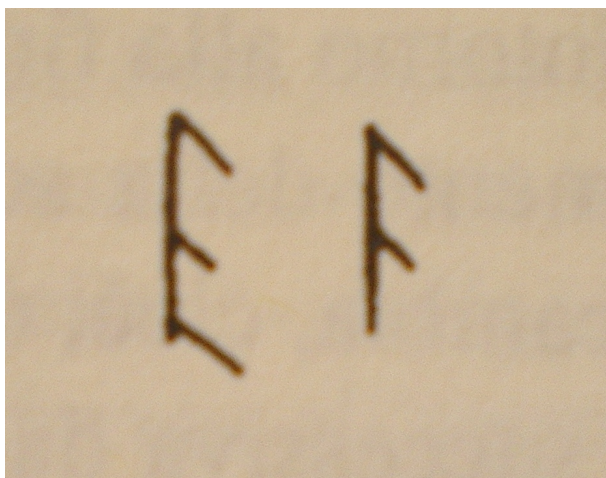
Tav. 89 – Alfabeto latino arcaico



Tav. 90 – Lettere caratteristiche dell'alfabeto lat. arcaico I

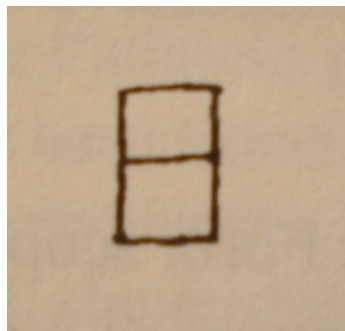


= A, con asta traversa obliqua;

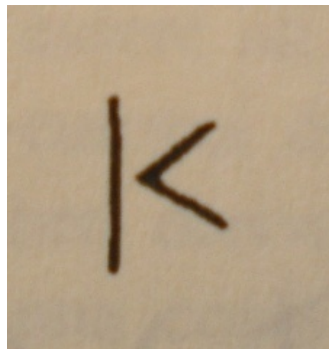


= E ed F, i cui tratti minori formano un angolo acuto nell'intersezione con quelli maggiori; nella E, il tratto obliquo inferiore è prolungato;

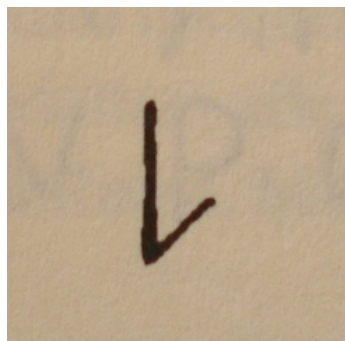
Tav. 91 – Lettere particolari dell'alfabeto lat. arcaico II



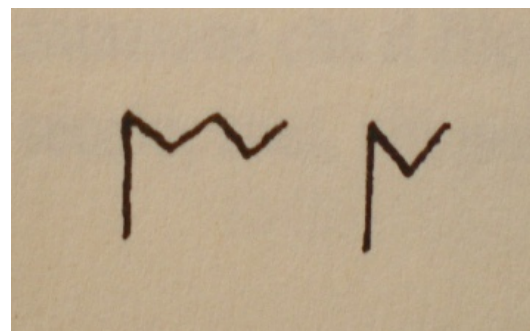
= *H* chiusa;



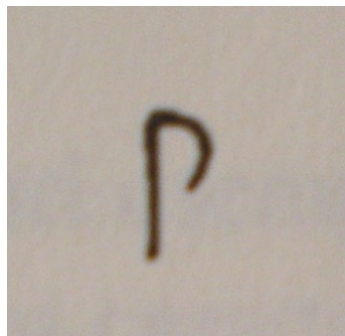
= *K* con le aste minori congiunte ad angolo acuto e staccate da quella verticale



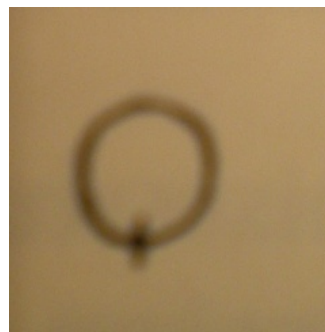
= *L* con l'asta minore che forma un angolo acuto all'intersezione con quella verticale;



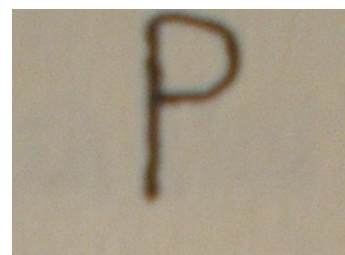
= *M* e *N* con i tratti successivi al primo di dimensioni minori;



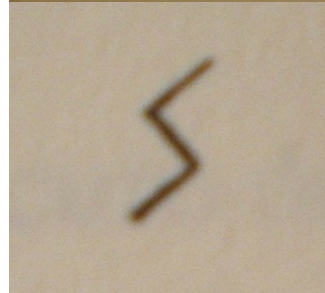
= *P* aperta;



= *Q* con asta verticale;

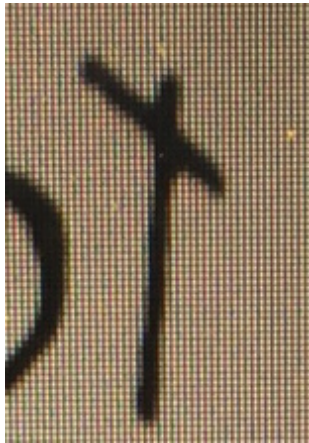


= *R* nella forma di *ro* greco;

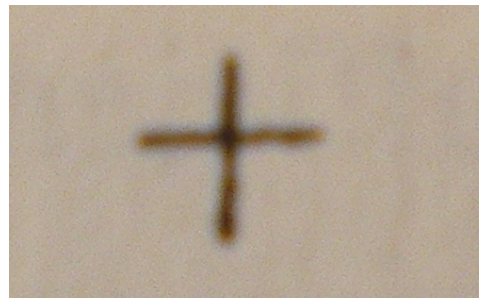


= *S* in tre tratti, in forma angolare₈

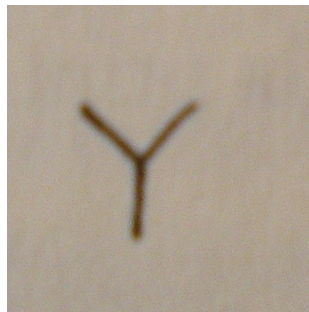
Tav. 92 - Lettere particolari dell'alfabeto lat. arcaico III



= T, col secondo tratto obliquo;



= X, in forma di croce;



= V, in forma di Y.