

Pianta degli scavi di Pompei
Plan of the excavations of Pompeii



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Guided tours can be requested at the entrances to the site of Pompeii at Piazza Esedra and Porta Marina between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm.

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Smoking is forbidden inside the archaeological site. Smoking areas are indicated on the map.

First-aid is available
near the Forum,
in Vicolo degli Augustali

si apriva il Santuario di Apollo mentre il lato orientale presentava una fila di botteghe. Il Foro venne profondamente

L'anfiteatro di Pompei è il più antico tra quelli noti del mondo romano. Costruito nel 70 a.C., poco dopo la deduzione della colonia, per iniziativa dei magistrati Gaius *Quinctius Valgus* e Marcus *Poppaeus Seducatus*, fu progettato per ospitare spettacoli teatrali e per costruire anche l'*Odeion*. Poteva accogliere fino a 20.000 spettatori provenienti non solo da Pompei ma anche dalle città limitrofe. L'edificio si trova in un'area a ridosso della parete occidentale del foro, in modo da facilitare il movimento di un numero così elevato di persone. Scalinate esterne a doppia rampa danno accesso alle gradinate superiori, un corridoio in discesa garantisce quelle inferiori. Le gradinate inferiori. L'arena è separata dallo spazio destinato agli spettatori da un parapetto.

This amphitheatre is the oldest among those known from the Roman times. Built in 70 BC, just before the colony was founded, on the initiative of magistrates **Caius Quinctius Valgus** and **Marcus Porcius** who also had the **Odeon** built. It could hold up to 20,000 spectators not only from Pompeii but also from neighbouring towns. The building is located in a peripheral area so as to facilitate the movement of so many people. External staircases with

A partire dal II sec. a. C., infatti, le città romane adibirono interi quartieri agli edifici teatrali, sfruttando spesso i luoghi più scoscesi, dove i naturali pendii venivano usati per addossarvi le gradinate.

Il Quartiere dei Teatri comprendeva il **Teatro grande**, che poteva ospitare fino a 5000 spettatori e l'**Odeion**, o **Teatro Piccolo**, di dimensioni inferiori e coperto, che accoglieva fino a 1500 spettatori ed era utilizzato per le audizioni musicali.

Quadruplo dei Teatri Fungeva da foyer, ovvero da area di passaggio, utilizzata dagli spettatori durante l'intervallo per proteggersi in caso di pioggia.

Another part of Pompeii that offered leisure activities and entertainment, besides the amphitheatre, situated in the eastern area of the city, was the theatre district situated further west by the Subura gate.

From the second century BC onwards, Roman cities established entire districts with theatre buildings, often taking advantage of naturally steep-sided slopes that could be used for the tiered seating.

The theatre district comprised the **Large Theatre**, which could seat up to 5000 spectators,

piovana, che entrava da un'apposita apertura sul tetto (*compluvium*) da cui proveniva anche l'illuminazione dell'ambiente. In asse con l'ingresso era la sala di ricevimento (*tablinum*), che affacciava sull'atrio, chiusa da una tenda o da un tramezzo. A seguire il giardino (*hortus*) che nel tempo

si trasformò in peristilio (giardino circondato da colonne), sul quale si affacciavano i vani di soggiorno.

Le *domus* erano spesso dotate di ricchi appartamenti con pareti affrescate a colori vivaci. Le famiglie meno abbienti vivevano invece in case decisamente più piccole e con una disposizione planimetrica molto meno articolata.

The Roman house (*domus*) inhabited by the upper classes had a clearly defined layout. At the entrance was the *atrium*, the large courtyard around which a series of rooms were arranged: the bedrooms (*tablinum*), the study rooms, the dining rooms (*triclinia*) and the living rooms. At the centre of the *atrium*

there was a pool (*impluvium*) for collecting rainwater, which entered through a specially made opening in the roof (*compluvium*) which also provided the lighting for the room. Aligned with the entrance was a reception room (*atrium*) which opened onto the atrium, sealed by a curtain or a partition wall. This was followed by the garden (*hortus*) which, over time, was transformed into the peristyle (a garden surrounded by columns), onto which the living rooms opened. The domus were often decorated with brightly coloured frescoed walls. Poorer families lived in much smaller houses with a far simpler layout.

Tessere
di un'unica
storia

Pieces
of a single
story



Villa A, known as the **Villa of Poppaea**, is a large residential villa dating back to the mid-1st century BC. In antiquity the villa, with a sheer drop down to the sea, commanded stunning views. Traces of the magnificent

Villa Regina, which was fairly recently excavated between 1977 and 1983, is one of the best-preserved examples of a country villa (*villa rustica*). It has a series of rooms arranged on the three sides of an open courtyard which housed an impressive wine cellar with 18 large terracotta jars (*dolia*) embedded in the ground.

Villa San Marco, which takes its name from a chapel that stood nearby in the 18th century, is situated on the brow of the Varano hill at Castellammare di Stabia, and enjoys a stunning panoramic view. It is one of the luxurious suburban villas devoted to *otium* (leisure) which once dotted the Bay of Naples.

Together with the nearby Villa San Marco, **Villa Arianna** belonged to the category of opulent suburban villas devoted to otium (leisure). The villa was probably one of the first to be built in the area in the early 1st century BC, and was named after a fresco depicting the myth of Ariadne in one of the dining rooms.

collezioni più importanti e ricche di pittura di età romana, costituita dagli affreschi rinvenuti presso le ville di Stabiae.

The historic rooms of the Palace of Quisisana host the Archaeological Museum of Castellammare di Stabia which houses numerous precious artefacts from the territory of Stabiae.

The museum, named after the Italian archaeologist Libero D'Orsi, contains one of the most important, prestigious collections of Roman frescoes discovered in the Stabian villas.

La città di Pompei è dotata di ben 5 complessi termali pubblici (le Terme suburbane, le Terme del Foro, le Terme stabiane, le Terme centrali e le Terme repubblicane), segno evidente dell'importanza che i romani e i pompeiani riservavano alla pratica di recarsi alle terme, come occasione, non solo di igiene e relax, ma anche di incontro e socializzazione. La struttura classica delle terme presenta la seguente sequenza di ambienti: *l'apodyterium* (spogliatoio), *il frigidarium* (per il bagno freddo), *il tepidarium* (per i bagni

The city of Pompeii has five public bathing complexes (the Suburban Baths, the Forum Baths, the Stabian Baths, the Central Baths and the Republican Baths), a clear sign of the importance that Romans and Pompeians attached

to the custom of going to baths, not just for reasons of hygiene and relaxation but also to meet people and socialise. According to the classical structure of the baths, the rooms were organised in the following sequence: the *apodyterium* (changing room), *frigidarium* (for cold baths), *tepidarium* (for warm baths), *calidarium* (for hot baths). At Pompeii all the baths follow the standard division into women's and men's sections. Private baths were also in important houses or villas such as the Villa of Mysteries or the House of Menander.

in forma di clessidra (meta) e uno superiore a forma di clessidra (catillus). Il grano si versava nel catillus che girando, trainato da schiavi o animali, lo macinava facendolo cadere di sotto. Nel grande forno posto al centro dell'edificio era

In Pompeian bakeries, the mill and the bakery were connected since the places for producing flour and making bread were part of the same process. The grain was ground using large millstones made of lava stone. The grindstones consisted

of two elements: a lower cone-shaped element (*meta*) and an upper one in the form of an hourglass (*catillus*). The grain was poured into the *catillus* which rotated, pulled by slaves or animals, grinding the grain and letting the flour fall below. The bread was baked in a large oven situated in the centre of the building. It was made into loaves of different shapes that were usually sold at the bakery in a small room with a counter. The bread was made on order or sold wholesale or by street vendors known as *libarii*. In Pompeii there are about 36 bakeries.

Si trattava di antiche
lavanderie, a Pompei ne
sono state rinvenute 12.
Una delle più famose è
la Fullonica di Stephanus.
Questo impianto
produttivo destinato
al lavaggio dei panni e
alla sgrassatura dei tessuti
appena filati venne
costruito trasformando
la struttura di un'originaria
casa ad atrio.
Al centro dell'atrio,
al posto dell'impluvio,
venne collocata una
grande vasca, mentre
in luogo del precedente
compluvio venne
realizzato un lucernaio
per sfruttare la parte
superiore come terrazza
per l'asciugatura dei panni.

Altre vasche furono collocate nel giardino nella parte retrostante della casa.

Fullones (addetti alle attività di lavaggio), quasi tutti schiavi, dovevano calpestare per ore i panni in un liquido contenente urina animale e umana, ritenuta idonea a trattare i tessuti.

These were ancient laundries, 12 have been found in Pompeii. One of the most famous is the Fullonica of Stephanus.

This production site was used for washing laundry and degreasing fabrics made from yarn that had

just been spun. It was built transforming the structure of the original *atrium* house. A large tank was situated in the centre of the *atrium*, instead of the *impluvium*, while the previous *compluvium* was replaced by a skylight so that the upper part could be used as a terrace for drying clothes. Other tanks were located in the back garden. The *fullones* (laundry workers), who were almost exclusively slaves, had to tread on the fabrics for hours in a liquid containing animal and human urine considered ideal for treating fabrics.

I thermopolia, come indica il nome di origine greca, erano luoghi dove si servivano bevande e cibi caldi, conservati in grandi giare (*dolia*) incassate nel banco di mesclita in muratura. Erano molto diffusi nel mondo romano, dove era abitudine consumare il pasto (*prandium*) fuori casa. Nella sola Pompei se ne contano un'ottantina. Alcuni presentano banconi decorati come quello della Regio V o splendidi affreschi sulle pareti come quello di L. Vetutius Placidus, su via dell'Abbondanza.

The *thermopolia* - the word comes from the Greek *thermos* for hot and *Poleo* to sell - were places that served drinks and hot dishes; kept in large jars (*dolia*) sunk into a masonry counter. They were widespread in the Roman world where it was customary to eat a meal (*prandium*) outside the house. There are about eighty *thermopolia* in Pompeii alone. Some of them have decorated counters such as the one in Regio V or splendid frescoes on the walls such as the thermopolium of L. Vetutius Placidus in via dell'Abbondanza.

-  Pompeii Parco Archeologico
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Come raggiungere
Pompei e gli altri siti
del territorio

Directions to Pompeii
and the other sites
of the area

Pompeii for kids

quiz


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 un piccolo omaggio.
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