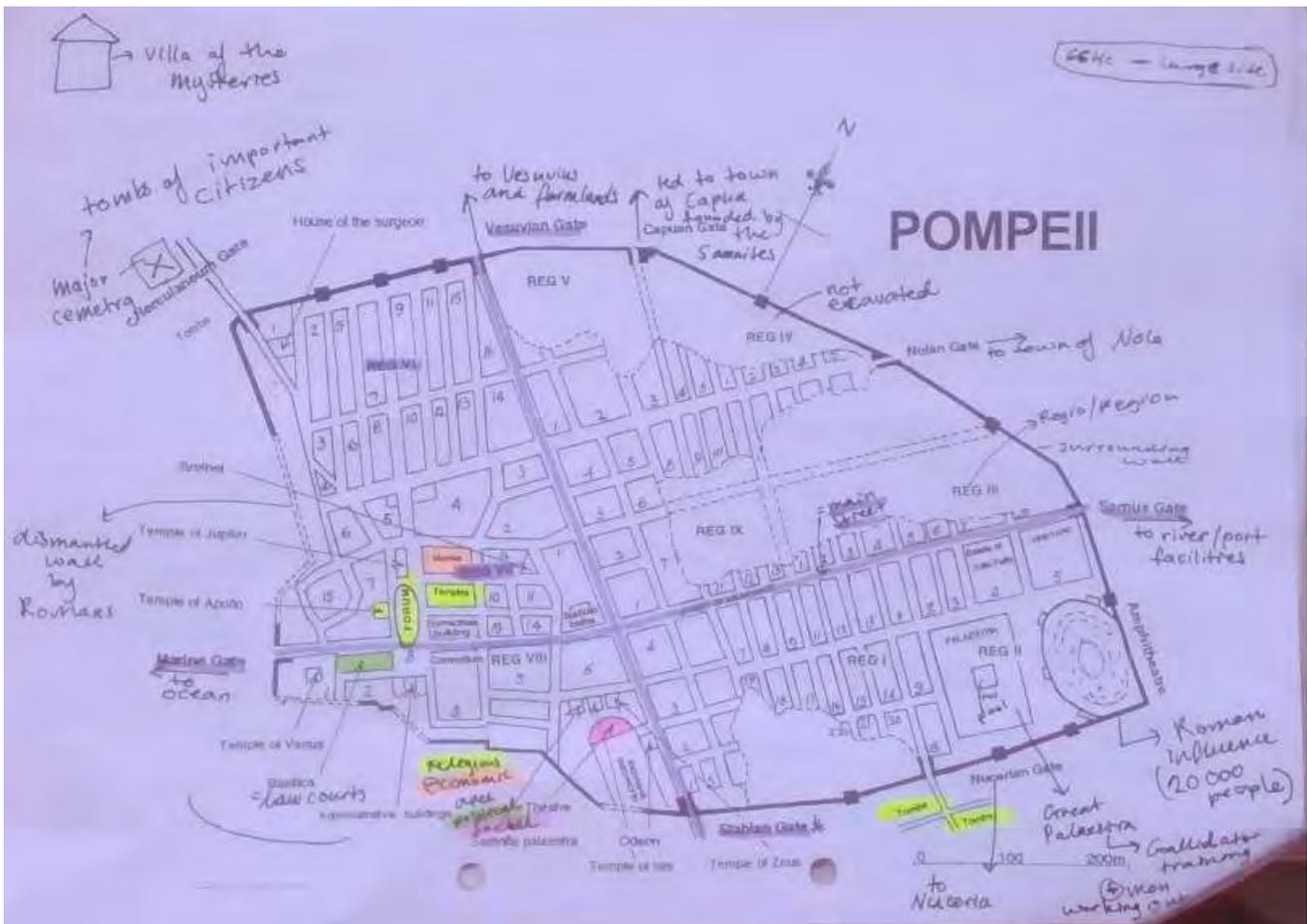


Wool and textiles	<p>P = regional centre for cloth making and dyeing</p> <p>Sheep were bred</p>	<p>Building provided by the priestess Eumachia = headquarters of the 'collegium of fullones' (collegium = council of the same trade, fullones = washers and dyers of fabrics)</p> <p>Seneca mentions a flock of 600 sheep was killed by the earthquake of AD 62</p>	
Perfume	<p>Basic ingredient = olive oil which the Campanian region was famous for</p>	<p>Perfume production required an abundance of flowers in the area = supported by Florus's comment "spring comes with its flowers twice a year"</p>	
Stone	<p>Pumice stone was exported and lava was used in stone millstones for grinding grain and pressing olives</p>	<p>Used for building and paving roads</p>	
Wood	<p>Extensive woodland covered large areas. The material that spewed from the volcano weathered into deep fertile soils that supported poplars, willows, alder, oak and beech</p>		
Salt	<p>Used for preserving food</p> <p>Produced by evaporation of shallow pools of sea water (called salt pans)</p>		
Port Facilities	<p>Bay provided safe anchorages at Misenum = double-shaped basin for natural harbour → main naval station for the Roman fleet.</p> <p>Greek port settlements</p>	<p>Seneca in <i>Naturales Quaestiones</i> = where the Stabian river and Sorrentine coast meets that of Herculaneum is 'a soft and sinuous bay' = ideal harbour and port for inland settlements</p> <p>Strabo on the port of Pompeii = "accommodates a traffic in both imports and exports"</p>	

PLANS AND STREETSCAPES OF POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM



- The Sarno plain and coastline were dotted with bustling towns and cities and smaller quiet villages. Farms were engaged in intensive agriculture. Luxurious farmsteads (rusticate) and villas dotted the countryside.
- Pompeii is approximately 66 ha large
- Blocks of buildings called insulae
- Roman influence = grid system of roads
- No Roman imposed road network in reg III and IV = older part of Pompeii
- The main axial roads (decumani) running E → W crossed by the minor road (cardini) running N → S = creating the insulae
- Streets

1. The main streets inside Pompeii were a continuation of the main roads that connected Pompeii with Rome as well as the surrounding towns such as Herculaneum, Nola and Stabiae.
2. Major roads = Via dell'Abbondanza (main commercial street), The port of Versuvio and Via Stabia
3. The Cardo Maximus (the main north-south street) ran south from Herculaneum through the town and out to Stabiae in the south.



4. The Decumanus Superior joined the Via Noa in Pompeii and continued to Nola in the south.
 5. Paved with large slabs of volcanic stone, raised slightly in the middle so that the rain water would run off to the sides. Narrow footpaths ran alongside either side of the roads, above the road level. The fronts of the buildings joined the footpaths. Stepping stones were placed along the streets, especially in front of wealthy homes so that pedestrians could cross without getting their feet and clothing wet or dirty. Some streets displayed groove marks carved into the stone from constant scraping of the metal wheels of Roman carts.
- Walls and Gates
 1. 3.2km city wall
 2. Pompeii had 8 gates, meaning lots of access points to get to places as it was an important place. Along the wall, the black boxes are watch towers for defence.
 3. part of the walls that surround the city were lost in land subsidence or removed by the Imperial Romans to prevent a revolt. The Herculaneum gate went to Herculaneum. The Vesuvian gate led to Vesuvius and to rich farmlands. The Capuan Gate led to the town of Capua which was founded by the samnites. The Nola gate led to the town of Nola, it also had an amphitheatre riot in AD 59. The Sarnus Gate led to the river and the port facilities. The Nuceria led to the town of Nuceria, also led to farmlands and produce such as wool, there is also another selection of tombs. The Stabian Gate led to the town of Stabia, it was a major road into Pompeii, and it was directly south to Pompeii. The Marine Gate led the Pompeians directly to the sea.
 4. Tombs directly outside the gate as in the Roman tradition, you didn't bury the dead within the city.
 5. The south side is very steep and that is why the wall has partially collapsed, potentially as well it was not needed to have a wall as it would have been difficult to get up.
 - Forum = central area, it was the economic, religious, social and political heart of Pompeii. The important male citizens would have important business to conduct in the Forum.
 1. The Forum has two major entrances, the via Marina (the sea road, left side), on the other side, it had the major road all the way to the Sarnus Gate on the Via dell Abundanza.
 2. People gathered in these public space to participate in social, religious, political or commercial activities.
 3. Pedestrian only with road blocks
 - The Villa of Mysteries outside of the town grew grapes
 - Buildings excavated outside the port of Marina = hostel for sailors.
 - Regio III, IV, V and IX haven't been excavated. It is difficult to work out the chronology of the town. From the Via Stabia to the right onwards appears to be Roman as the more grid like structure, but we are unsure of where the town first began, potentially in Regio VII or Regio VIII.
 - Near Regio VIII = theatre district
 1. In the south eastern corner there is a large amphitheatre, it is believed to hold 20 000 people, and the only surviving Roman amphitheatre.
 2. Samnite Palestra

- Columns to support openings on sides of streets (Roman influence)
- The archeological site excavated is much smaller than Pompeii as 20m of volcanic material buries the rest of the site – most remains unexcavated
 1. 5 hectares uncovered
 2. Full area = approx. 12-20 hectares
- 6 inchulas (Roman grid system)
- Most buildings are the private houses of residents or tourists
- 2 large bath complexes as the town was for enjoyment and relaxation
- Smaller Palaestra
- More commercial buildings expected in unexcavated forum
- Lead water pipe excellent drainage system + large sewer to carry rainwater and waste to sea
- Beachfront bathhouses
- Collegium of the augustales, basilica (law courts), palaestra (gymnasium)



THE NATURE OF SOURCES AND EVIDENCE

Usefulness/ Reliability/ Limitations/ range

THE ERUPTION OF AD 79

Paragraphs = 1 on P and 1 on H – how it affected them and evidence

Nature of the Eruption

The effects varied across the Campania region → differences in distance from the volcano, the effects of wind and topographical variations. Interpretations have changed over time with improved scientific analysis.

Approx date = 24th -25th of August (from Pliny the Younger's letters)