MRA-ITA-Sta001

SAMPLE ID:
MRA-ITA-Sta001

SAMPLE TYPE:
Mural painting
(Sub-Type: fragment)

DIMENSIONS:
5.7 cm L x 3.9 cm W x 0.6 cm H

WEIGHT:
22.7 g

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:
Country  Place
Italy    Castellammare di Stabia

SITE/MONUMENT:
Castellammare di Stabia

HISTORICAL NOTE ABOUT THE SITE/MONUMENT:
Castellamare di Stabia is an Italian city in the nearby of Naples (South Italy) and it is situated along the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea and S to Vesuvius volcano. The area was already inhabited by the Etruscan before, and by the Greek later and known as Stabiae. Stabiae was conquered from the Romans in the mid-4th century BCE. During the Roman period, the place lived a phase of
expansion, although remaining a rural centre. Castellamare was destroyed after the Roman Civil War (beginning of the 1st century BCE) to be re-founded later but got destroyed again after the natural disaster of the Vesuvian eruption (79 ACE). The survivors who escaped created a new village closer to the sea, where is the current location. Several strengths handed the village around: the French dynasty of the Swabians and the Aragons in the Middle Ages, the Farnese family in the Renaissance (1541). The Farnese improved consistently the urban structure and constructed Palazzo Farnese, that is one of the city highlights. Two centuries after, in the 18th century, the city come under the control of the House of Bourbon. The family made it into a leading centre under the Reign of the Two Sicilies. Following the creation of the Kingdom of Italy before and of the Democratic Republic later, Castellamare became an industrial centre. There are a number of monuments in the city, the most important of which are the Co-Cathedral of Holy Mary of the Assumption and Saint Catellus of Castellamare, several sanctuaries, the Castle, the mentioned Farnese Palace and the Reggia di Quisisana.

Further reading: