# I Cronisti del Vesuvio

ITT “Marie Curie”, Napoli
Materia: Inglese
Docente: Elisabetta De Sio

L'orientamento del modulo di inglese sarà di tipo storico, mettendo in evidenza le notizie diffuse da autori inglese che hanno scritto documenti relativi all'eruzione del vulcano e alle conseguenze sulla popolazione e sul territorio.

Considerato che l'elemento centrale del progetto è la Villa Romana di Ponticelli e le ripercussioni della lava a seguito dell'eruzione del Vesuvio nella zona di Napoli est, l'introduzione del modulo farà riferimento alle risorse della Campania Felix in linea molto generale, per arrivare, nel dettaglio, alla storia della villa in oggetto (di cui sarà tracciata mappatura), sottolineando le caratteristiche dell'edificio.

Non sarà trascurata la storia dei quartieri di Ponticelli, di San Giovanni e di Barra, protagonisti della scoperta della villa.

Il modulo si concluderà con la testimonianza degli scritti di Lord Hamilton, Ambasciatore inglese presso la Corte di Napoli dal 1764 al 1800, che studiò nel suddetto periodo le attività vulcaniche e i terremoti e che, autore di un libro su Pompei, raccolse una sostanziosa di vasi antichi che in parte fu trasferita al British Museum nel 1772.

Inglese – Modulo I

## La Campania Felix

La **Campania felix**, così soprannominata dai romani durante il periodo imperiale, comprendeva il territorio che da *Capua* passando per *Cumae, Caprae, Pompei, Sorrentum, Stabiae, Nuceria Alfaterna* arrivava fino a *Salernum*. Tutta l’area costiera, i territori all’ombra del **Vesuvio** e quelli limitrofi furono, ed ancora oggi lo sono grazie all’arrivo di milioni di turisti l’anno, luogo millenario d’incontro di culture diverse, custodi di una ricchezza naturalistica e umana di inestimabile valore.

Dai Greci ai Romani, dai Longobardi ai Normanni, dai Francesi agli Spagnoli, la Campania rivive la sua storia nelle vie, nelle piazze, nelle roccaforti e nelle sontuose ville imperiali che da **Miseno** fino a **Capo di Sorrento** hanno dominato ed ancora oggi dominano la grande terrazza del **Golfo di Napoli**, costituendo da sempre punto di incontro commerciale e di scambio culturale tra popolazioni che furono tra loro molto contrapposte.

## La Villa Romana di Ponticelli

La scoperta di strutture romane nella zona di Ponticelli avvenne nella prima metà degli anni ottanta durante la costruzione di una serie di strutture edilizie abitative popolari nella zona della contrada Tufarelli, fra le attuali Via Bartolo Longo, Via Camillo De Meis e Via della Villa Romana. Nell’occasione vennero rinvenuti diversi reperti di età romana e l’intervento della Soprintendenza ai Beni Archeologici di Napoli e Caserta comportò la sospensione dei lavori per consentire una esplorazione più profonda dell’area. Gli scavi archeologici vennero eseguiti fra il 1985 ed il 1987 e poi nuovamente nel 2007 e portarono alla luce due ville romane di cui una di epoca repubblicana poi distrutta dall’eruzione del Vesuvio del 79 d.C. (la stessa eruzione che distrusse Pompei ed (la stessa eruzione che distrusse Pompei ed Ercolano) ed un’altra che invece rioccupò l’area successivamente alla suddetta eruzione, fra il II e il V o VI sec. d.C. In entrambi i casi si tratta di ville rustiche desinate allo sfruttamento agricolo del territorio.

The Campania Felix, so nicknamed by the Romans during the imperial period, included the territory that passing from Capua to Cumae, Caprae, Pompeii, Sorrentum, Stabia, Nuceria Alfaterna came till

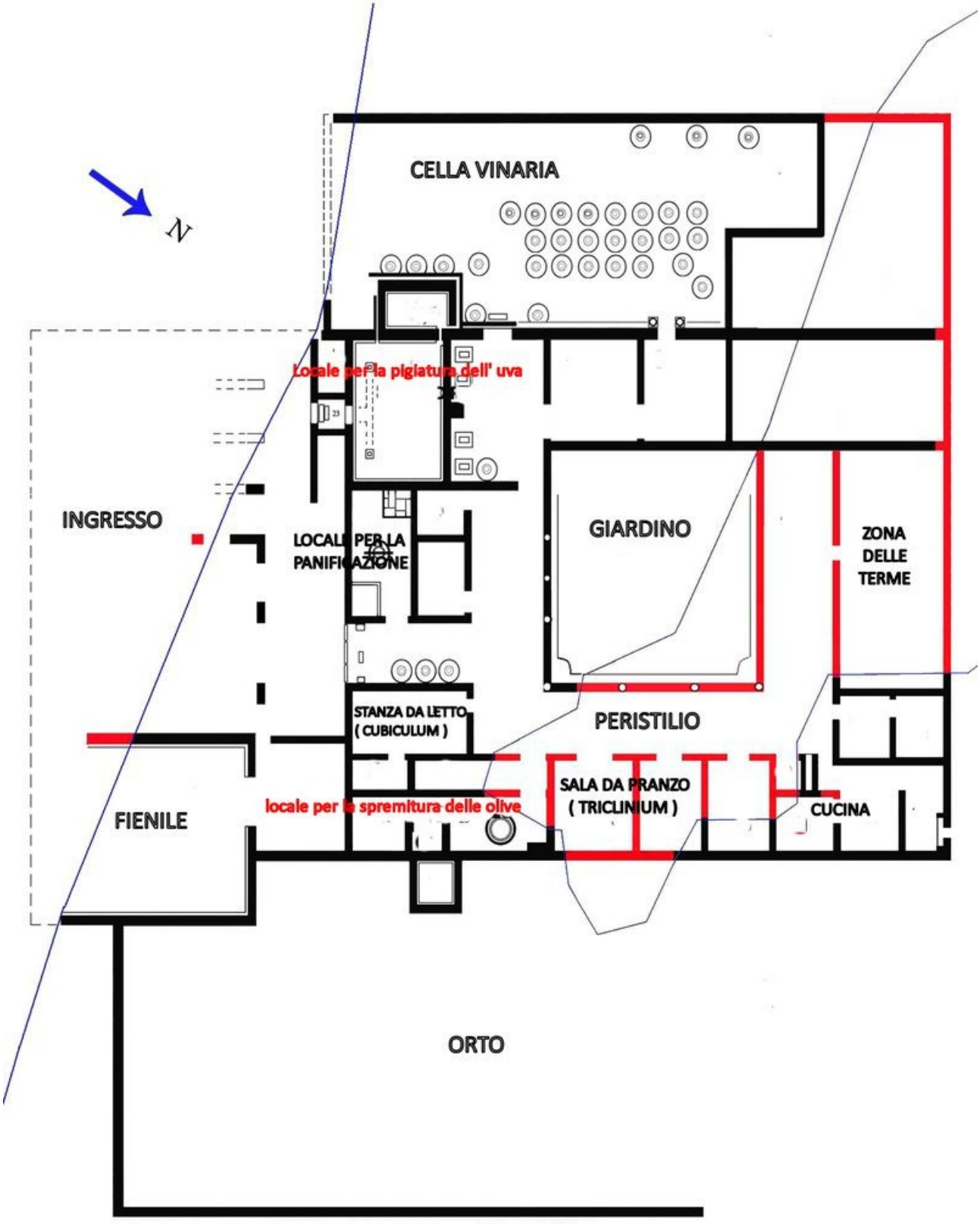
Salernum. All coast area, the territories in the shadow of Vesuvius and those neighboring ones were, and they also are today thanks to the arrival of million of tourists a year, a millennial meeting site of different cultures, custodians of priceless worth human natural resources. From Greek to Roman, from Lombard to Norman, from French to Spanish people, the Campania region revives its history in the streets, in the places, in the strongholds and in sumptuous imperial manors that from Miseno till Cape of Sorrento have dominated, and also today dominate, the big terrace overlooking the Bay of Naples, constituting by ever a commercial meeting point and a cultural exchange among populations that were very opposing each other.

## Caius Olius Ampliatus' Roman Villa in Ponticelli

Roman facilities' discovery in Ponticelli, happened in the first half of 80s during the building of a series of popular houses in the city quarter Tufarelli's area, among the current Via Bartolo Longo, Via Camillo De Meis and Via Della Villa Romana. During the occasion there were recovered different finds belonging to the Roman era and the intervention of Naples and Caserta Superintendence to Archeological Riches involved the work's suspension to permit a deeper exploration of the area. Archeological excavations were executed between 1985 and 1987, and then one more time in 2007 when they brought to light two Roman Villas. One belonging to the Republican Era that later was destroyed by the Vesuvius’s eruption in 79 A.D., (the same eruption that destroyed Pompei and Ercolano), and another that, instead, reoccupied the area at a later stage to the above-mentioned eruption, between II and V or VI century A.D. In both cases, they are rustic villas that were intended to the agricultural exploitation of the area.

**Proposte di lavoro**

- Approfondire la ricerca relativa al territorio definito Campania felix, mettendo in evidenza il concetto di Ville society e il ruolo da esse svolto nel periodo di riferimento. Traduzione in lingua inglese.
- Descrivere la Villa di Ponticelli (e i quartieri limitrofi come S. Giovanni e Barra) in seguito ai recenti scavi archeologici. Tracciare un breve percorso storico; descrivere le conseguenze dell’eruzione del Vesuvio. Se possibile, eseguire una ricerca relativa alle immagini degli scavi archeologici, ricostruendo una mappatura interna della villa. Traduzione in lingua inglese.


N
CELLA VINARIA
Locale per la pigiatura dell' uva
INGRESSO
LOCALE PER LA PANIFICAZIONE
GIARDINO
ZONA DELLE TERME
STANZA DA LETTO ( CUBICULUM )
PERISTILIO
SALA DA PRANZO ( TRICLINIUM )
CUCINA
FIENILE
locale per la spremitura delle olive
ORTO

Inglese – Modulo II

**L'attività del Vesuvio**

Negli ultimi 25.000 anni, l'attività vulcanica della piana campana è concentrata prevalentemente al Vesuvio. I prodotti più antichi sono pomici (dette pomici di Codola) che si trovano sopra il deposito dell'Ignimbrite Campana. L'eruzione più violenta è probabilmente quella avvenuta 17.000 anni fa, chiamata delle "Pomici di Sarno" o "Pomici Basali". Numerose altre violente eruzioni esplosive si sono verificate da allora.

Con l'eruzione del 79 d.C. Dopo il 1631, il vulcano entra in uno stato di attività persistente, con un susseguirsi quasi ininterrotto di numerose eruzioni esplosive ed effusive.

- Le eruzioni del Vesuvio tra il 79 d.C. e il 1631
- L'attività tra il 1631 e il 1944
- L'attività tra il 1631 e il 1944

**Allegati delle tre tabelle relative ai tre periodi. Se ne allega una soltanto, come esempio.**

**Activity of Vesuvius between 1631 and 1799**

Period 1631-1699

| BEGIN (d-m-y) | END (d-m-y) | Length (days) | Type-Volume | VEI | VOLCANOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Dec1631 | 2 Jan1632 | 18 | (1631) explosive volume =~0.2 km^3 | 4 | The eruption occurs after 150 years of quiescence. Height of eruptive cloud is approximately 30 miles. Pyroclastic flows and lahars destroy many villages. Earthquakes and a tsunami accompany the collapse of the crater. It loses at least 168 m, maybe as much as 400 m, of its height. About 4000 casualties. It is the most violent and devastating eruption of Vesuvius in the last 1000 years |
| 3 Jan1632 | 30 Jun1637 | 2005 | R | | Troili, in 1637, reports fire on Vesuvius. |
| 1 Jul 1637 | 27 Nov | 4532 | A | | Kircher reports an image with |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1649 | | | | the cone smoking, in 1638 |
| 28 Nov 1649 | 10 Mar 1650 | 102 | IE explosive | 2 | Ash clouds toward Naples during Dec 1649 and Jan 1650, intense on 15 Jan, 15 Feb and 9-10 Mar 1650. |
| 11 Mar 1650 | 31 Dec 1652 | 1026 | A | | Activity and lahars on 14 Sep 1650. Ash and smoke during Feb, Mar and May 1652; smoke in Nov and Dec. |
| 1 Jan 1653 | 24 Feb 1654 | 419 | R | | |
| 25 Feb 1654 | 1 Mar 1654 | 4 | IE explosive | | Emission of ash intense during Mar 1654 (Viola in Alfano - Friedlander) |
| 2 Mar 1654 | 2 Jul 1660 | 2314 | A | | |
| 3 Jul 1660 | 29 Jul 1660 | 26 | IE explosive effusive? | 3 | Ash and scoria emission to 300 steps from three vents within the crater. Lightning and rumblings in the cloud. The cloud is about 2 miles high. Damages in Resina, Torre Annunziata, Torre del Greco. On 6-7 glowing avalanches on the cone. (Lava flow?). In 1663, the cone had a circumference of 4,75 km |
| 30 Jul 1660 | 25 Mar 1680 | 7178 | A? | | Strombolian activity in 1670 (Sorrentino) |
| 26 Mar 1680 | 28 Mar 1680 | 2 | FE (1680) explosive | 2? | Ash fall on Ottaviano and Somma |
| 29 Mar 1680 | 11 Aug 1682 | 865 | R | | |
| 12 Aug 1682 | 22 Aug 1682 | 10 | FE (1682) explosive | 3 | Seismic activity since the beginning of Aug. On 12 Aug, volcanic cloud with electric discharge. Ashes on Torre del Greco and Ottaviano. On 21 Aug increasing violence and ashes on Nocera, Pagani, Cava, S. Sebastiano. Lava within the crater. 1 casualty in Torre Annunziata, 3 in Castellamare |
| 23 Aug 1682 | 2 Oct 1685 | 1136 | R | | "not even smoke" (Sorrentino) |
| 3 Oct 1685 | 10 Oct 1685 | 7 | IE explosive | 2? | On 3 Oct 1685, volcanic |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | cloud, ash and scoriae on the cone. |
| 11 Oct 1685 | 8 Dec 1689 | 1519 | A | | |
| 9 Dec 1689 | 16 Dec 1689 | 7 | IE explosive | 2 | Similar to 1685. Emission of scoriae. Strong seismic activity. Uncertain duration. |
| 17 Dec 1689 | 12 Apr 1694 | 1577 | A | | In 1690, the crater is filled with lava and is in Strombolian activity (Bottoni) |
| 13 Apr 1694 | 29 Apr 1694 | 16 | FE (1694) effusive-explosive | 3 | Earthquakes in Mar. On 12 Mar, lithics and ashes to Benevento. Earthquakes in Torre del Greco. On 5 Apr, explosions and collapse of the conelet. On 6 Apr, incandescent scoriae within the crater, 13 Apr, lava flow to the Salvatore. The lava is 5 palms high and 15 wide. Two branches toward Pietrabianca and S. Giorgio. It halts after 15 days. |
| 30 Apr 1694 | 30 Jul 1696 | 822 | R | | |
| 31 Jul 1696 | 14 Aug 1696 | 14 | IE effusive | 2 | Since 31 Jul, explosions and earthquakes till 4 Aug, when a lava flow occurs lasting 10 days (Della Torre) on top of the 1694 flow (Sorrentino). |
| 15 Aug 1696 | 14 Sep 1697 | 395 | R | | Quiescence until Sep 1697 (Sorrentino) |
| 15 Sep 1697 | 9 Jan 1698 | 116 | IE effusive | 2 | On 15 Sep, activity and earthquakes. On 18 Sep at 2200, lava flow toward Torre del Greco from three fractures on the cone. On 19 Sep, new lava flows toward Torre del Greco. On 20 Sep, lava in Fosso dei Cervi and Fosso Bianco. On 26 Sep, the lava stops 1 km from Torre del Greco. On 15, 20, 26 and 30 Nov: lava flows (Sorrentino) |
| 10 Jan 1698 | 18 May 1698 | 128 | A | | smoking (Sorrentino) |
| 19 May 1698 | 15 Jul 1698 | 57 | FE (1698) effusive-explosive | 3 | On 14 May, retreat of the sea for 5 times. On the 19th, |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | earthquakes and rumblings. On 25 May, lava flow toward Resina. On 28 May, fracture on the SW side of the crater, lava toward Fossobianco and Tagliapietra (toward Torre del Greco). The lava halts on 2-6 at 2 km from Torre del Greco. Explosions until 7 Jul (damage by lahars in Capri, Sorrento, Castellammare, Gragnano). Since 8 and 10 Jun, new explosions; on 15 Jun high volcanic clouds. (Sorrentino) |
| 16 Jul 1698 | 30 Jun 1701 | 1079 | R | | |

Period 1700-1799

| BEGIN (d-m-y) | END (d-m-y) | Length (days) | Type-Volume | VEI | VOLCANOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Jul 1701 | 15 Jul 1701 | 14 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | Fracture on the E base of the conelet and lava toward Ottavaiano and Viulo (15 palms high, 50 steps wide); On 4 Jul, the flows end. Increase on 5 and 6 Jul. White ash at the end of the eruption. (Sorrentino) |
| 16 Jul 1701 | 18 May1704 | 1037 | A | | |
| 19 May 1704 | 23 May 1704 | 4 | IE explosive | 1 | On 19 May, smoke and fires. On the 20th, lava fountains 2 miles high; on 21-22 May, Strombolian activity. |
| 24 May 1704 | 19 Jul 1706 | 786 | R | | Earthquakes felt from 19 Jan 1705 until 20 Jul 1706. |
| 20 Jul 1706 | 28 Jul 1707 | 373 | A | | |
| 29 Jul 1707 | 22 Aug 1707 | 24 | FE (1707) effusive explosive | 3 | On 28 Jul, a lava flow from the SW flank of Gran Cono toward Resina onto the one of 1694. Great damage by tephra falls at Bosco, Torre Annunziata, Ottaviano, Nocera. On 29 Jul volcanic |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | cloud lasting 1 hour. On the 30th, explosive activity with scoria ejection. On 2 Aug, ashes on Naples. Great damage by ash falls and lahars at Lettere, Sarno, Nocera, Cava, S. Severino, Nola, Benevento. (Sorrentino) |
| 23 Aug 1707 | 4 Feb 1712 | 1626 | R | | On 14 Aug 1708 at 0900, Sorrentino reports "a small explosion with ash for 15 minutes". |
| 5 Feb 1712 | 10 Jun 1712 | 126 | IE effusive | 1 | Activity and emission of lava from 5 Feb. Since 21 Mar, intracrateric lava which outflows on 26 and 29 Apr, on 12 May, lava toward Torre del Greco until June. |
| 11 Jun 1712 | 24 Oct 1712 | 135 | R | | |
| 25 Oct 1712 | 8 Nov 1712 | 14 | IE effusive | 1 | Activity on 25 Oct. On the 29th, lava flows toward Fosso Bianco. New flows on 8 Nov. (Sorrentino) |
| 9 Nov 1712 | 11 Apr 1713 | 153 | R | | |
| 12 Apr 1713 | 25 May 1713 | 43 | IE effusive explosive | 1-2 | Since 12 Apr, new lava; it overflows from the crater on 9 May toward Fosso dei Cervi, Torre del Greco; from 17 until 20 May, explosive activity, and lava flows toward Ottaviano, Torre del Greco, Resina. (Sorrentino) |
| 26 May 1713 | 5 Jan 1714 | 224 | R | | |
| 6 Jan 1714 | 20 Jan 1714 | 14 | IE explosive | 1 | On 6 Jan, smokes and explosions until 8-9 Oct. On the 11th, lava fountains. Since the 15th, ash fall for several days. |
| 21 Jan 1714 | 14 Jun 1714 | 144 | R | | |
| 15 Jun 1714 | 30 Jun 1714 | 15 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | Since 15 Jun, explosive activity until the 21st. At 1600 on 21 Jun, lava fountain and volcanic cloud, several |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | miles high. Lava flow toward Bosco and T. Annunziata. On the 23rd, explosive activity and new lava flow. On the 24th, ash and lava. |
| 1 Jul 1714 | 5 Jun 1717 | 1070 | A | | Intense activity on 25 Jun 1715. Explosions during Mar and Apr 1716 |
| 6 Jun 1717 | 18 Jun 1717 | 12 | IE effusive explosive | 2-3 | On 6 Jun 1717, fractures on the S ed E flanks of the cone with lava flows toward Boscotrecase, T. Annunziata and Torre del Greco. One flow reaches the E side of Camaldoli della Torre. On 10-11 Jun, volcanic cloud. On 13 Jun, lava flow toward Torre del Greco. |
| 19 Jun 1717 | 21 Dec 1717 | 185 | A | | |
| 22 Dec 1717 | 26 Dec 1717 | 4 | IE effusive | 1 | New flow onto the flow of 13 Jun 1717. |
| 26 Dec 1717 | 2 Sep 1718 | 250 | A | | |
| 3 Sep 1718 | 9 Jul 1719 | 309 | IE effusive | 2 | On 16 Sep, lava flow to the N side of the cone which branches into two flows toward Resina and Bosco. Since 17 Sep, lava toward Mauro. Intermittent lava emission until July of the following year (Sorrentino). |
| 10 Jul 1719 | 6 May 1720 | 301 | A | | Smoking (Sorrentino) |
| 7 May 1720 | 27 May 1720 | 20 | IE explosive | 1 | On 7 May 1720, strong explosive activity with ash towards Ottaviano. On 24 and 25 May, ash cloud. |
| 28 May 1720 | 30 Apr 1721 | 337 | A | | |
| 1 May 1721 | 7 Jun 1721 | 37 | IE effusive | | On 1 May, lava flow toward Torre del Greco (same path as June 1717), again on 5, 6 and 7 Jun |
| 8-6-1721 | 19-4-1723 | 680 | A | | |
| 20-4-1723 | 8-7-1723 | 79 | FE (1723) effusive explosive | 3 | Since 28 Mar 1723, earthquakes.On 18 Mar, variation of water table at |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Torre del Greco. On 29 Mar, seismic activity; from 20 Apr until 25 Jun, explosive activity. On 26 Jun, lava outflow to the N. At 1300 on 26 Jun, two vents with explosive activity. At 1900 , increase of lava flows into Vallone di Ottaviano. Explosions on 26 and 27 Jun. On the 29th at 1000, scoria ejection to Macchioni, lava toward Mauro. 30 Jun and 1 Jul, explosive activity and 2 lava flows toward Ottaviano and Viulo. On 30 Jun, strong seismic activity. 2-4 Jul, explosive activity with very high column (Mecatti). On 4 Jul at 1500, paroxysm. Damage at Ottaviano, Nola, Palma, Sarno, Gragnano, Castellammare, Nocera, Cava, S. Severino, Salerno, Vallo. |
| 9 Jul 1723 | 3 Sep 1724 | 422 | R | | |
| 4 Sep 1724 | 29 Sep 1724 | 25 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | 4-7 Sep, ash explosions, then the first lava flow; on 11 Sep, black smoke (up to 2000 steps) . On 17 Sep, lava flow; on the 18th, strong explosive and effusive activity. |
| 30 Sep 1724 | 9 Jan 1725 | 101 | A | | |
| 10 Jan 1725 | 15 Aug 1728 | 1313 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | Activity since 10 Jan 1725; on 16 Jan, outflow to the N and then toward Colle del Salvatore until 20 Jan. Explosions on 24 Jan. On 20 May, new lava flow lasting until 7 Sep. On 13 and 19 Sep, intermittent effusions lasting till the following year. Intensifications on 17 Apr 1726, lava toward Salvatore and Fosso Bianco on 22 Arp 1727; on the 23rd, volcanic cloud, explosive activity until 27 Apr; increase in Jul; |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | decrease in Aug 1726, and increase on 19 Aug; smoke until 13 Dec; on 16 and 17 Jan 1727, explosions; on 26 May 1728, new lava; 3 Jun 1727, fire and water; a lava flow in Jul 1728; 1, 2 and 3 Sep 1728, explosions; ash on 14 and 15 Sep |
| 16 Sep 1728 | 26 Feb 1730 | 528 | A | | smoke |
| 27 Feb 1730 | 1 Apr 1730 | 33 | FE (1730) effusive-explosive | 2-3 | On 27 Feb 1730, activity at the crater (Sorrentino); on the 27th, intracrateric flow (Stoppani); on 2 Mar, explosions until the 17th, when the first lava flow begins and lasts until 23 Mar; on 24 and 25 Mar, strong explosions; on 25 Mar, crater collapse and lava with explosive ejecta all over the Vesuvian district. |
| 2 Apr 1730 | 24 Dec 1732 | 997 | R or A | | smoke |
| 25 Dec 1732 | 10 Jan 1734 | 381 | IE effusive | 2 | Fire on 25 Dec 1732; explosive activity on 1 Jan 1733. On 8 Jan, lava flow toward Ottaviano and T. del Greco. Lava outflow from the crater from 27 Apr to 5 May; again on 10 Jul, 27 Aug, 4 Nov, 27 Dec 1733 and from 1 to 10 Jan 1734 |
| 11 Jan 1734 | 30 Jun 1735 | 535 | A | | |
| 1 Jul 1735 | 30 Jul 1735 | 29 | IE effusive | 1 | In July 1735, lava flow toward Il Mauro (uncertain duration) |
| 1 Aug 1735 | 13 May 1737 | 651 | A | | |
| 14 May 1737 | 4 Jun 1737 | 21 | FE (1737) effusive-explosive volume =10 x 10^6 m^3 | 3+ | 14-15 May, smoke and fires. During the night of 15-16 May, lava flow toward E (Bosco) on 17-19 May, increasing smoke. On 20 May at 1300, scoria ejection and white smoke, at 1900, |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | explosion and fracture on the SW flank of the mountain with lava toward Resina and from central vent to Bosco. On the 21st at 0400, strong explosions; at 0500 lava to E and W toward Resina, Fosso Bianco and then to Torre del Greco. On 23 May, explosions. On the 24th, one explosion then smoke. Damage in Ottaviano, Nola and complete destruction of Torre del Greco by the lava flow. Gran Cono lowered by 72 m (Serao) |
| 5 Jun 1737 | 30 Oct 1744 | 2704 | R | | Uncertain dates |
| 1 Nov 1744 | 24 Oct 1751 | 2548 | A | | Strong activity in Nov 1744; in 1745, active conelet; during 1749, the crater is filled. During Oct 1750, strombolian activity from three vents. In 1751, one conelet. On 19 Oct 1751, Della Torre reports strong vapor emission. |
| 25 Oct 1751 | 25 Feb 1752 | 123 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | On 25 Oct 1751, at 0400, fracture on the SE flank of the cone toward Bosco. Lava toward Boscotrecase and then to il Mauro. New vents on 2 Nov. On 2 Dec, ash. On 5 Jan 1752 new lava that stops on 25 Feb 1752. Activity within the crater after the eruption. (Baratta, Mecatti, Della Torre) |
| 26 Feb 1752 | 1 Dec 1754 | 1009 | A | | In Feb 1752, the crater is 255 feet deep. On 21 Mar 1752, there are 3 vents and in May, only two. During 1753, Strombolian activity until Jan 1754 . In mid-Oct 1754, one conelet that breakes up and emits an intracrateric lava flow which lasts until 6 Nov. (Baratta) |
| 2 Dec | 15 Mar | 103 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | On 2 Dec 1754, fracture of |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | the cone toward Boscotrecase and toward Ottaviano. Lava flow onto the one of 1751, another one toward Bosco. Several vents active until 22 Jan 1755. Increase of activity on 10-12 Dec. On 14, 16 and 24 Dec 1754, and 5 Jan 1755; on 19 Jan 1755, explosive activity; on the 20th and 21st, strong explosive activity with ejection of two feet sized bombs up to three miles high. On 25 Jan, new lava in the Atrio. On 31 Jan, two vents on the cone (NE side) and a lava flow toward Ottaviano. On 28 Feb, collapse of the conelet and, on 15 Mar, a small lava flow. |
| 1754 | 1755 | | | |
| 16 Mar 1755 | 27 Mar 1759 | 1472 | A | 10 Apr 1755, explosive activity, minor from 22 May 1755 to early 1756 with Strombolian activity inside the crater. On 9 Aug 1756, intracrateric lava. Outflow on 12 Aug to SW, toward T. del Greco. Two flows on 13 Aug toward Portici, onto the flows of 1737. Again on 30 Sep, lava toward T. del Greco. New flows on 20 Oct and from 8 Nov until the end of the year. During 1757, outflows on 20 Jan, 9 Feb, 28 Mar, 23 and 28 Apr and 29 Apr until 14 May, 21 and 29 May; 23 and 25 Jun; 1 and 22 Jul, 16 Oct; 8 and 12 Dec. During 1758, similar activity. On 20 Jan 1759, lava flow to Fosso Vetrana (Baratta) |
| 29 Mar 1759 | 31 Mar 1759 | 2 | IE effusive, explosive | On 28 Mar, light explosive activity, and one earthquake; at midnight on the 29th, collapse of the conelet (formed in 1744); on the 30th, lava outflow toward Torre del Greco (rapid) and |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | toward Romitorio and Ottaviano; the flow stops after 4 miles. Explosive activity ends on the 31st. Total damages for 28000 ducati (110,500 according to Siniscalchi) |
| 1 Apr 1759 | 12 May 1759 | 41 | A | | Fumarolic activity |
| 13 May 1759 | 20 May 1759 | 7 | IE effusive | 1 | Opening of a fracture on the flank toward Boscotrecase; lava for seven days. (Mecatti, Baratta) |
| 21 May 1759 | 5 Nov 1759 | 168 | A | | Strombolian activity during Jun 1759. |
| 6 Nov 1759 | 30 Mar 1760 | 145 | IE effusive | 1 | Since 6 Nov 1759 until Mar 1760, increasing activity. Abundant lava on the S flank with extensive damage (De Bottis). |
| 31 Mar 1760 | 22 Dec 1760 | 266 | A | | Intracrateral lava during Mar 1760; during Aug and Sep, smoke; from mid-Nov until Dec, Strombolian activity; rumblings on 12 Dec . From 20 to 23 Dec, earthquakes (Baratta) |
| 23 Dec 1760 | 6 Jan 1761 | 14 | FE (1760) explosive-effusive Lateral volume = 9.8 x 10^6 m^3 (lava) | 3 | On 23 Dec at 1700, felt earthquakes. At 1930, strong earthquake and tremor, fracture 1 mile N of Boscotrecase. Formation of 2 conelets 1,5 miles from the royal road, smoke, ash and scoriae, then lava toward Torre Annunziata that flows 1/2 mile in 12 hours. At 2015, another earthquake and a third conelet; at the crater, ashes, lapilli and smoke. In total there were at least seven main conelets (probably they were 15) with volumes: A = 0.6 x 10^6 m^3; B = small; C = 0.155 x 10^6 m^3, D = small; E = small; F=0.036 x 10^6 m^3; G=0.149 x 10^6 m^3; at 2330, flow from G, at |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 0000 from A; lava flow until 1 Jan 1761; on 2 Jan, earthquakes and collapse of buildings; on the 3rd, explosive activity at the crater and strong earthquakes. On 3 and 4 Jan, explosive activity; on the 5th, collapse of a portion of the crater. On 6 Jan, end of activity. Minor activity on 17 and 18 Feb with smoke from conelet A; Conelet F smokes until 1779. Damages for the ashes at Nola, Sarno, Nocera. Damages for 300000 scudi (De Bottis) or (1,257,000 lire Siniscalchi) |
| 7 Jan 1761 | 30 Jun 1764 | 1270 | R | | Uncertain date of the end. |
| 1 Jul 1764 | 27 Mar 1766 | 634 | A | | Since 1764, smoke. Since early 1766, strombolian activity and growth of the cone. |
| 28 Mar 1766 | 15 Dec 1766 | 262 | IE effusive-explosive | 1 | On 28 Mar 1766, outflow of lava toward Resina. On 10 Apr, fracture on the SE and SW flanks and new outflow toward Ottaviano and T. Annunziata, lasting until the end of Nov. Beginning in Jun 1766, explosive activity with ejections to 300-400 m. |
| 16 Dec 1766 | 18 Oct 1767 | 306 | A | | Since Mar 1767, growth of a single conelet with small explosions. On 7 Aug, intracrateric lava with outflow on the 12th. |
| 19 Oct 1767 | 27 Oct 1767 | 8 | FE (1767) effusive-explosive volume = 11 x 10^6 m^3 lava; 1,4 x 10^6 m^3 pyrocl. | 3 | Lava fills the crater and overflows on 12 Aug, explosive activity; on 19 Oct, strong explosions and fracture between N and NW near the top of the cone, smoke and, at 1530, fluid lava to Canteroni and Fosso Grande; at 1830, ash, smoke and lava toward Resina, Portici, S.Giorgio. At 2200, |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | the lava is at il Salvatore. At 1500 on 20 Oct, new feeding and explosive activity with ejecta up to 700 m; collapse of the conelet and explosions; at 2000 on the 20th, new lava; from 0200 to 0600 on the 21st, tremor and ash fall until dawn. On the 22nd, violent explosions, at 1230 eruptive cloud with lightnings; on 26 Oct, new lava flow toward S. Giorgio |
| 28 Oct 1767 | 14 Feb 1770 | 840 | R | | |
| 15 Feb 1770 | 30 Apr 1770 | 74 | IE effusive-explosive | 2 | Explosive activity since 15 Feb 1770 with tremor and decrease of the level of the water table at La Volla and Torre del Greco.In March, strong strombolian activity. On 14 Mar at 2200, violent explosions with ashes, scoriae and earthquakes. At 0200 on 16 Mar, violent earthquakes, ejections from the crater. At 1500, fracture on the E flank of Gran Cono with ejecta and a lava flow into Canale dell'Arena, toward il Mauro and Boscoreale. On 17 Mar, the first flow comes to an halt. On the 18th, another flow on top of the previous, stopping after two days. Since that day, until the end of Apr, several lava flows into Vallone dell'Arena. (De Bottis) |
| 1 May 1770 | 30 Apr 1771 | 364 | R (?) | | No information. |
| 1 May 1771 | 30 May 1771 | 29 | IE effusive explosive | 2 | At 1600 on 1 May, lava from a fracture of the cone to Vallone dell'Arena for 8 days. On 9 May at 2400, new lava which branches, on the 12th, toward Portici and Torre del Greco. Strombolian activity at the cone. Lava until the |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | end of May, also toward il Mauro. Since 15 May, ash until Nov causing damage to cultivated land. |
| 1 Jun 1771 | 28 Dec 1773 | 941 | A | | Strombolian activity and emission of ash and scoriae until Apr 1776. (De Bottis) |
| 29 Dec 1773 | 1 Feb 1774 | 34 | IE effusive | 1 | A lava flow from the NE side of the crater to Canale dell'Arena flows until 16 Jan 1774. On 16 Jan, a new vent with another flow to the North until Feb 1774. |
| 2 Feb 1774 | 3 Aug 1774 | 182 | A | | Strombolian activity (De Bottis) |
| 4 Aug 1774 | 1 Dec 1774 | 119 | IE effusive | 1 | The lava flows cover the fracture of 1767 and 1771 and enter Canale dell'Arena until Dec. (De Bottis) |
| 2 Dec 1774 | 19 Dec 1775 | 382 | A | | Strombolian activity and smoke (De Bottis) |
| 20 Dec 1775 | 3 Apr 1776 | 105 | IE effusive volume =48,7 x 10^6 m^3 lava 1770 to 1776 | 1-2 | Outflow at SE toward Ottaviano until 2 Jan 1776. On 3 Jan 1776, new fast flow (1.5 mile in 14 minutes) toward Fosso della Vetrana. On 4 Jan, new fracture to the NW of the Cone with smoke and lava toward i Canteroni. It stops on 12 Jan 1776. Lava again from 15 Jan to 16 Mar. On 15 Mar, collapse of part of the crater with a new fracture to N-NW with lava emission until 3 Apr. (De Bottis) |
| 4 Apr 1776 | 28 Jul 1779 | 1210 | A | | Collapse of the conelet at the beginning of May 1776. |
| 29 Jul 1779 | 13 Aug 1779 | 15 | FE (1779) effusive-explosive volume =3.5 x 10^6 m^3 lava 6.1 x 10^6 m^3 pyroclasts | 3-4 | Lava flow since May 1779, from a fracture to N-NE. Strombolian activity until 29 Jul. On this day, lava into Canale dell'Arena and, on 2 Aug, into Canteroni. On the same day, new flow into Atrio. On 3 Aug, at 1930, strong rumblings with tremor. Cloud of reddish colour with |

ash and sands onto Ottaviano. Fracture on the north side of the crater with lava to Piano delle Ginestre.In the night, two small lava fountains at the crater. On 5 Aug at 1800, collapse of the conelet into a fracture toward Ottaviano and Somma. Eruptive ash-cloud, sands and scoriae onto Ottaviano, S.Giuseppe and Terzigno. Lava flows toward Ottaviano and Fosso della Vetrana. On 7 Aug, strong earthquake with cloud and lightnings; at 2400 lava fountains until 0445 of the 8th. The lava again flows into Vallone di Ottaviano. New lava fountain at 2000 on the 8th. Ejection up to 2000 m. Scoriae onto Portici and T. del Greco. Earthquakes felt at Somma, T.del Greco, Resina and Portici. At 0130 on 9 Aug, hot scoriae with pseudo-flows. Fall of products onto Ottaviano, Cacciabella, Nocera, Palma, Lauro, Nola, Avellino, Monteforte, Montevergine as far as Puglia. Extensive damages as far as 26 miles and a few casualties. At 0900 on the 9th, new cloud. On the 10th, rain and lahars in the northern part of the volcano. On 11 Aug, strong earthquakes with explosions. At 2330, lahar in S. Giuseppe. Ash fall until 15-8. Damages at Ottaviano (126000 ducati), Somma (50000), Cacciabella (2277), Albertini (4434), Palma (20000), Santopaolo (2248), Nola (20650), Avella (11920). Serious damage at Lauro, Mugnano, Monteforte, Montevergine, around

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Benevento, Avellino, Ariano, Foggia, Lucera, Manfredonia. Ashes as far as Albania. |
| 14 Aug 1779 | 17 Sep 1783 | 1495 | R | | Earthquake felt in the vesuvian district as far as Sorrento on 2 Oct 1779, with smoke at the crater; on 4 Oct, ash mixed with rain; on 1 Nov, abundant smoke; on 13 Dec 1779, another earthquake; no activity between 1780-1782 (De Bottis) |
| 18 Aug 1783 | 31 Oct 1785 | 805 | A | | Mild explosion on 18 Aug 1783; increase of activity on September with a new conelet (Alfano and Friedlander) |
| 1 Jul 1785 | 30 Nov 1787 | 882 | IE effusive mildly explosive | 1 | Since 2 Oct, there is a mild strombolian activity. Increase since 31 Oct to 6 Nov 1786; Outflow of lava since 27 May 1787, witnessed by Goethe on 30 May. On 21 Aug 1787, lava is witnessed into Canale dell'Arena, forming a fall in Fosso della Vetrana into Fosso del Faraone and, on 21 Aug, it was at 1 mile from Massa; in Oct, this flow destroyed Romitorio dei Padri Basiliani. |
| 1 Dec 1787 | 31 Jul 1788 | 243 | A | | Activity in the first seven months of the year (Baratta and Alfano and Friedlander) |
| 1 Aug 1788 | 15 Aug 1788 | 14 | IE effusive mildly explosive | 1 | White smoke at the end of Jul 1788; in Aug: 60 smokers on a fracture of the crater 1.5 miles from the top; then lava, two miles long, from the fracture; Strombolian activity from 6 to 15 Sep |
| 16 Sep 1788 | 4 Sep 1790 | 718 | A | | On 5 Sep 1789, there is a report of an explosion from 5 vents with extensive damages (Baratta) |
| 5 Sep 1790 | 16 Nov 1790 | 72 | IE effusive explosive | | Intense activity since May 1790. Collapse of the conelet in Sep . On 5 Sep, lava |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | outflows toward il Mauro until the 17th. On 23 Sep, black smoke, ash fall, scoriae and lava flow, repeated on the 24th. On the 25th, explosions. Two flows toward W and S. On the 27th, the lava stops at i Canteroni. Another branch into fosso Cocozzelli and fosso di Ottaviano. Other flows on 1 and 3 Oct. On 9 Oct, ash until the following day. Explosions on 11, 12, 14 (violent),16, 17 and 19 Oct. On the 20th, new lava flow . On 24 and 25 Oct, explosions until 16 Nov. |
| 17 Nov 1790 | 15 Jun 1794 | 1306 | A | | Strombolian activity during 1792-1794 (Baratta) |
| 16 Jun 1794 | 5 Jul 1794 | 19 | FE (1794) effusive-explosive; Lateral volume = 23.5 x 10^6 m^3 (lava) | 3+ | On 12 Jun, earthquake felt all over Campania . At 0200 on the 16th, strong earthquake with an explosion and a fracture in the cone at SW and NE. Emission of smoke at the crater. A lava from the SW fracture invades Torre del Greco, and reaches the sea. The lava flow from the other fracture toward T.Annunziata and il Mauro. Fall of ashes at Resina and Torre del Greco (1 inch), at Ottaviano (3 palms=75 cm). Roofs collapses in Somma, Ottaviano and S.Anastasia. On 17 Jun, increase of ash emission and collapse of the cone. Explosions until the 18th. On the 20th, strong earthquake and another collapse of Gran Cono. Lahars from 20 Jun until 6 Jul in Ottaviano, Somma, Bosco, Terzigno and T. Annunziata. 60 killed in Torre del Greco. Ash emission until 5 Jul and lahars in the following days. Damages for 1.094.000 lire. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Crops destroyed for two years. S. Giuseppe, Ottaviano and Somma completely destroyed. Total casualties: about 400. The crater, after the eruption, had a circumference of 2200 m and a depth of 150 m; the summit lost 121 m in height (Breislak and Winspeare) |
| 6 Jul 1794 | 14 Jan 1796 | 557 | R | Landslides in October 1795 |
| 15 Jan 1796 | 11 Aug 1804 | 3130 | A | |

**Proposte di lavoro**

- Tracciate in modo schematico, se possibile, attraverso delle tabelle, l’attività del Vesuvio relativa al periodo che va dal 1631 al 1996. Evidenziate la percezione che alcuni autori della letteratura italiana e straniera hanno riportato nei loro scritti (i cronisti del Vesuvio). Traduzione dei contenuti in lingua inglese.

Inglese – Modulo III

## Lord Hamilton

Giunto a Napoli nel 1764 come inviato straordinario di Sua Maestà Britannica presso il Regno delle Due Sicilie, Lord Hamilton fu uomo di vasti e multiformi interessi, che spaziavano dalla musica all’archeologia , alle scienze naturali. Egli fece del suo salotto un punto di incontro di scienziati e artisti del tempo contribuendo spesso a creare relazioni e scambi fra la cultura napoletana e quella europea.

Collezionista attento, raccolse migliaia di pezzi archeologici: vasi, bronzi, monete, oggetti di oreficeria, che diventarono il nucleo più importante del British Museum. Grande fu il suo interesse per il Vesuvio: Solo nei primi quindici anni della sua permanenza nel Regno compì duecentocinquanta ascensioni al vulcano, di cui ben 58 alla vetta del cratere, descrivendo con ricchezza di particolari i fenomeni osservati.

Si può considerare data di inizio della moderna vulcanologia la fitta serie di relazioni, la prima delle quali risale al 1768, spedite da Lord Hamilton alla Royal Society of London.

## Lord Hamilton and the chroniclers of Vesuvius

William Hamilton was a leading figure of luxury and cultural life of 700 in Naples.

Wrongly famous more for his marital misadventures than for his research and Maecenas activities, he gave an incredible boost for the European interest about Vesuvius and near territory.

Once came in Naples as special British royalty guest in the Due Sicilie Kingdom, in 1764, he left the city at the beginning of the French revolution in 1798.

He was interested in many different things, from music to archeology to natural sciences. He made his lounge room a joining point where scientists and artists could meet and exchange their cultural ideology from Neapolitan and European culture.

It was decisive for young travelers of the grand tour to receive his support to be accredited for the most relevant Neapolitan lounge room.

He was an observant collector, he picked up thousands of archeological pieces, such as: jars, coins, jewelries that became the British museum’s center.

His interest for the Vesuvius was relevant, only in the first 15 years of his stay in the Country, he did 250 climbs on Vesuvius, 58 of them up to the top of the crater and he described the observed

phenomenon with wealth of details.

We can consider the dense netting of relationship the start’s date of the modern volcanology, first of them dates back to 1768; send from Lord Hamilton to the Royal Society of London. The relationship was illustrated by pencil’s drawing of the priest Antonio Piaggio. In the 1772 his letters were published in a book: Observation on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna and others Volcanoes, but the publication of the Campi Phlegraei is more important: a strict description of the Campi Flegrei and the Vesuvius. This monumental opera kicked him, with all honors, in the wide group of the chroniclers of Vesuvius, that from the ancient Roman historians and naturalists it has large expanded.

As in painting, also in literature the eruption in the 1631 represented a fundamental watershed: the descriptions move away from cold and analytics news to arrive, on the middle of the next century, to a mature description of earth’s phenomena, as in the case of Hamilton or Joseph Jerome Delalande, but also of human feelings in the presence of natural events so compelling. There is a great difference between the marquis of Seignalay’s poor descriptions and Charles De Brosses and Johann Caspar Goethe ‘s colorful diary pages, father of famous Wolfgang or Charles Dupaty.

From the pages of the latest some news are deduced about the past Vesuvius population’s morals and judgments as a foreigner can express. So it is delivered to us a picture of beggars who, having lost houses and lands in lava, they didn’t industrialize in no way but they fold on a primordial aggressive tourism activity: people that deceives to offer you any service, clumsy guides that force you to their service, battered conductors and strange buggies, suppliers of donkeys and mules (in order of use in relation to altitude of the crater to rich). De Brosses even complains he was forced to strange harnesses pulled by thugs while others, pushing from the back procured to him a fall face forward. The loud shooting was, at last, another Neapolitan’s unbearable feature: but what these delicate foreign tourists were!

More philosophically detached is the Francois Renè de Chateaubrund’s story that, facing a so disruptive natural phenomenon, he reasons about human affairs’ miseries.

Others, like the writer and painter Elisabeth Vigrèe Lueburn, they are fascinated by Vesuvius, to go there even with the daughter Brunette: it begins the series of Vesuvius’s excellent lovers. A strange page about one of the many excursions also belongs to her.

**Proposte di lavoro**

- I fenomeni vulcanici, con la loro frequenza e la spettacolarità, rappresentano (da sempre) materiale di interesse per storici, filosofi, collezionisti e autori di vario genere. A partire da

tale considerazione, effettuare una ricerca relativa agli scrittori che si sono occupati, in particolare, dell’eruzione del Vesuvio evidenziandone caratteristiche ed eventuali rapporti con l’Inghilterra e poi con altri Paesi europei in generale. Delineare la figura di Lord Hamilton e la sua attività come inviato straordinario di Sua Maestà Britannica presso il Regno delle Due Sicilie.

- Tradurre in inglese il materiale ricavato dalla vostra ricerca.

Inglese – Modulo III

## Le eruzioni del Vesuvio tra il 79 d.C. e il 1631

(tratto in parte da *Un viaggio al Vesuvio*, P. Gasparini e S. Musella, 1991, Ed. Liguori, Napoli)

Dopo l'eruzione del 79 sul Vesuvio cade un lungo silenzio e la prima notizia di una sua persistente attività (*"emette molta cenere che giunge fino al mare"*) è riportata nel 172 da Galeno, un medico greco che descrive le proprietà dell'aria secca del luogo creata da fuochi sotterranei.
Dione Cassio riferisce di una violenta eruzione nel 203, i cui boati vengono uditi fino a Capua, a 40 km dal Vesuvio. Notizie di altre due grosse eruzioni avvenute nel 472 e 512 sono riportate da Marcellino Comite, cancelliere dell'Imperatore Giustiniano.
Questi riferisce che il 6 novembre 472 *"il Vesuvio, torrido monte della Campania che brucia di fuochi interni, ha vomitato le viscere bruciate; durante il giorno portò le tenebre con una polvere minuta sulla superficie di tutta l'Europa"*.
L'eruzione del 512 è dettagliatamente descritta da Cassiodoro, un questore di re Teodorico, in una lettera redatta per chiedere l'esenzione dalle tasse per le popolazioni danneggiate dall'eruzione. Egli riferisce che *"vola* (...) *una cenere bruciata che, dopo aver formato delle nuvole pulvirolente, piove con gocce di polvere anche sulle province d'oltremare* (...). *E' possibile vedere fiumi di cenere scorrere come liquidi fluenti che trascinano sabbie calde* (...) *e il dorso dei campi si gonfiano all'improvviso fino a raggiungere le cime degli alberi."*
Un'eruzione esplosiva, avvenuta tra il 680 e il 685, è riportata da Paolo Diacono nella Historia Longobardorum e altre sono segnalate nel 787 e 968.
Leone Marsicano, nelle cronache dell'Abbazia di Montecassino, parlando dell'eruzione del 968, riferisce di *"un incendio grandissimo ed insolito che giunse fino al mare"*. In questa eruzione vi è forse la prima testimonianza di una colata di lava, definita come *"resina sulfurea che con impeto ininterrotto precipitava verso il mare"*.
Numerosi autori parlano di eruzioni nel 991, 993 e 999, ma essendo quegli anni pervasi dalla convinzione di una imminente fine del mondo, ogni riferimento a catastrofi deve essere letta con un certo margine di sospetto.
Nelle cronache dell'Abbazia di Montecassino è segnalata un'altra eruzione durata sei giorni dal 27 gennaio 1037 e un evento esplosivo tra il 1068 e 1078. L'ultima eruzione, prima di un lungo periodo di quiescenza, avviene agli inizi del giugno 1139 ed è riportata sia dalle cronache di Montecassino che da quelle dell'Abbazia di Cava dei Tirreni, nonché dal segretario di Papa Innocenzo II, Falcone

Benevantano, il quale scrisse che il Vesuvio *"gettò per ben otto giorni potentissimo fuoco e fiamme vive"*.

Non si conoscono testimonianze attendibili sull'attività del Vesuvio dopo il 1139. Intorno al 1360, Boccaccio scrive che dal Vesuvio *"ora non escono ne' fiamme ne' fumo"*.

In un imprecisato anno del 1500, Ambrogio Leone da Nola riferisce di un'eruzione durata tre giorni, alla quale fece seguito la formazione di fumarole gassose. Un soldato spagnolo, salito al Vesuvio nel 1501 insieme alla Regina Isabella, descrisse il cratere come *"un foro da 25 a 30 palmi di diametro e da cui esce continuamente del fumo"* che, secondo alcuni *"diventa la notte una fiamma vivissima"*.

Nel 1575, Stephanus Pighius, un ecclesiastico belga in viaggio in Italia, descrive il Vesuvio *"rivestito da splendidi vigneti, e così anche i colli e i campi vicini"*. In mezzo alla sua cima si apre una voragine, ma il vulcano *"è freddo, ne' sembra emettere alcun calore o fumo"*.

Dal 1500 1631 è dunque certo che il Vesuvio sia rimasto inattivo o quasi. La montagna si era ricoperta di coltivazioni e i paesi distrutti avevano ripreso a vivere, dimenticando rapidamente le eruzioni passate. Grossi alberi crescevano fino al Gran Cono, il cono all'interno della caldera del Somma, e tutto l'apparato era chiamato la montagna di Somma, dal nome della città che sorge ai piedi del Vesuvio.

**Proposte di lavoro**

- Approfondire l’attività dei cronisti del Vesuvio sulla base dei periodi in cui si sono manifestati fenomeni eruttivi sporadici e/o frequenti, fino all’ultima eruzione del 1944.
- Tradurre in inglese  il materiale ricavato dalla vostra ricerca.