

Pompeii and Herculaneum Facts

Pompeii was an important city and trade center, it contains architectural elements such as temples, baths, gardens, and public areas, like the Amphitheatre.

Herculaneum was a small resort town without the large public buildings found in Pompeii.

Both cities were destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79.

The excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii in the mid-18th century founded the modern science of archaeology. The ruins were very well preserved and this fact helped architects understand the Greek style of buildings much better. The architects visited the archeological sites for inspiration, studying in detail the various temples, forums, markets and many other architectonic structures. This is how they discovered lost knowledge about constructions and the Vitruvian principles: durable, functional and beautiful.

The fascination of the Greek and Roman culture began and the neoclassical style spread from France throughout Europe. People were amazed by the elegance and simplicity of the classical Greek style in all forms of art: painting, sculpture, architecture, interior design, fashion, etc;



Basilica of Pompeii, Italy
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Webography:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Herculaneum>

<http://sedimentality.com/pompeii-or-herculaneum-how-to-choose-for-a-day-trip-from-naples-or-sorrento/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoclassical_architecture