



Archaeological Museum of Campi Flegrei Castello di Baia



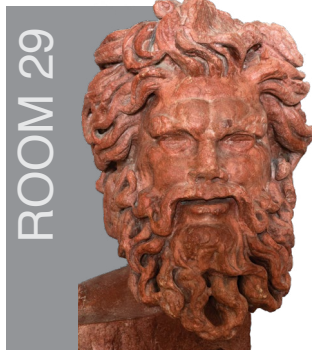
The Archaeological Museum of Campi Flegrei (the Phlegraean Fields) offers visitors a tour of the rooms and terraces of the Aragonese castle of Baia and a voyage into the past. The section devoted to Cumae (present-day Cuma), the first Greek colony in the western Mediterranean, is followed by the collections from Puteoli (present-day Pozzuoli) which illustrate the economic and social splendour of the ancient Roman colony of Puteoli. The path up to the Padiglione Cavaliere enables visitors to admire the ruins of an imposing late Republican coastal villa and to explore the collections from ancient Baiae, a seaside resort frequented by the Roman elite. By walking down the ramps towards the north-west tower, visitors can immerse themselves in the evocative displays of the *nymphaeum* of Punta Epitaffio at Baiae (present-day Baia) and the Sacellum of the Augustales at Misenum (Miseno). The tour ends, returning to the entrance, with the section devoted to the history of the ancient town of *Liternum*, which sprang up on the shores of Lago Patria and Quarto.

CUMAE



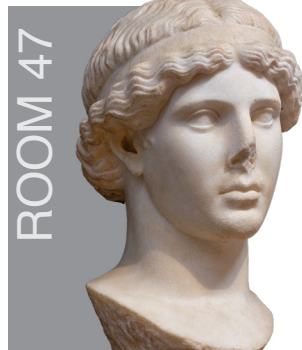
Lid of a *lekane* (dish)
Early 6th century BC

PUTEOLI



Herm of Silenus
Late 1st - early 2nd
century AD

RIIONE TERRA



Head of Athena
Augustan age

BAIAE



Statue of enthroned
Zeus
1st century BC

PUNTA EPITAFFIO



Statue of Ulysses
First half of 1st century AD

MISENO



Equestrian statue
of Domitian
Late 1st century AD

LITERNUM



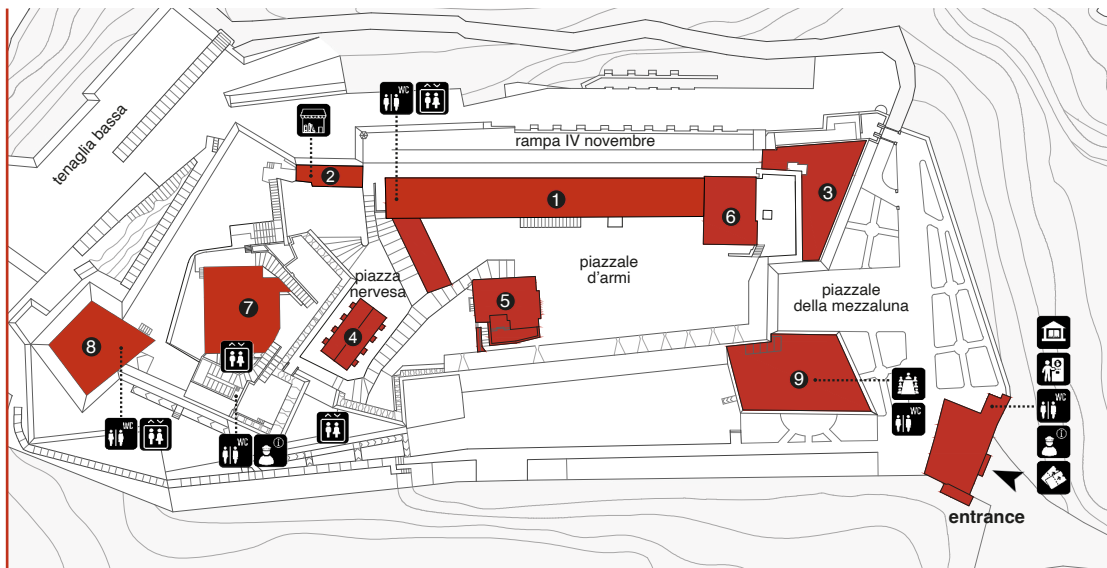
Statue of Artemis Ephesia
2nd century AD

QUARTO

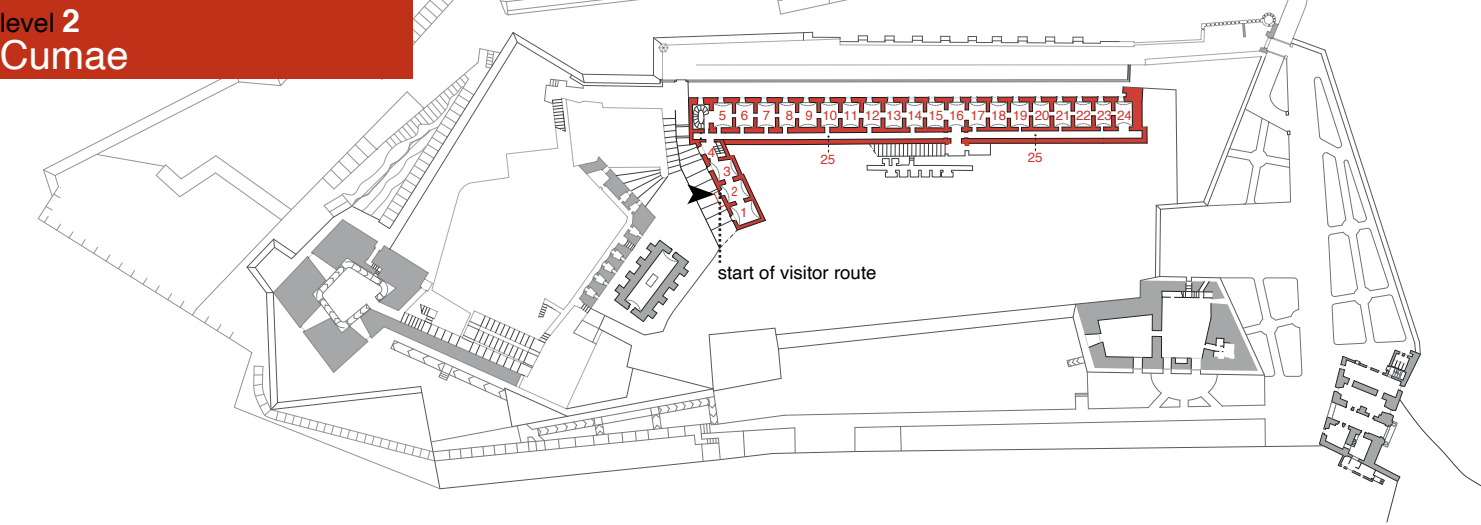


Military diploma
224 AD

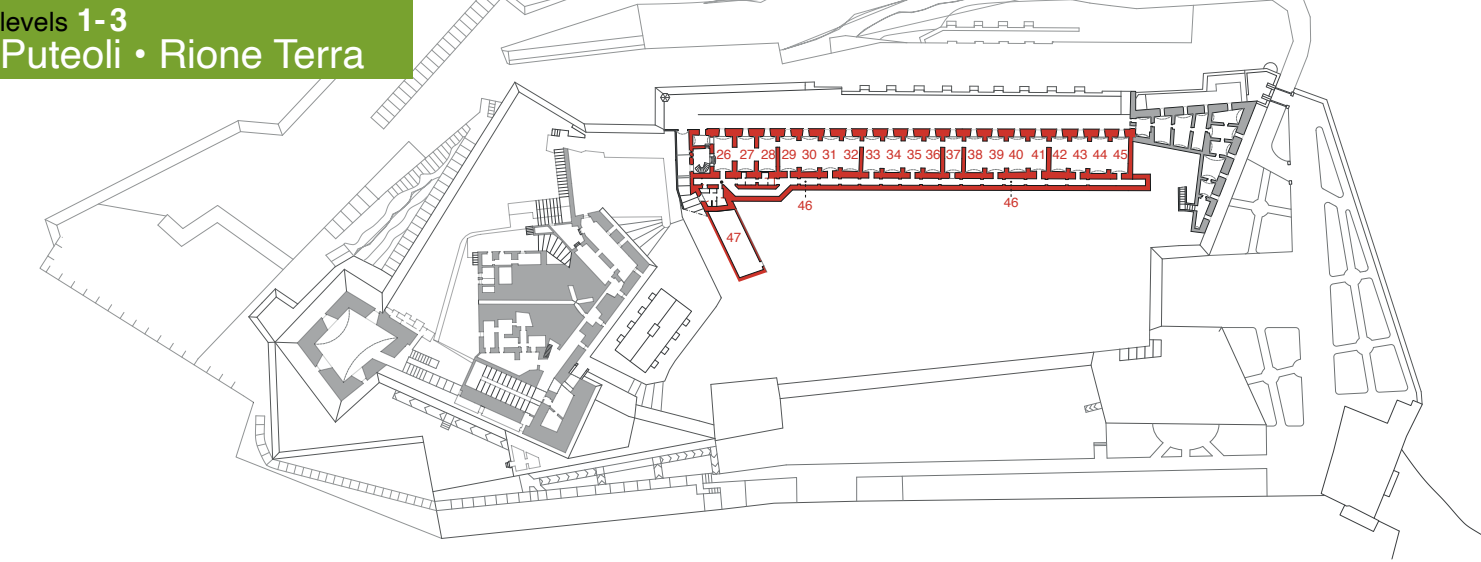
- **entrance**
- **1 CAMERATE**
section Cumae, Puteoli and Rione Terra
- **2 PONTE LEVATOIO**
snack bar - bookshop
- **3 PRIGIONI**
visitor route
- **4 POLVERIERA**
visitor route
- **5 CHIESA DELLA MADONNA DEL PILAR**
visitor route
- **6 ALLOGGIO DEL COMANDANTE**
Temporary exhibitions
- **7 PADIGLIONE CAVALIERE**
Baiae - Roman villa section
- **8 TORRE NORD-OVEST**
Baiae - Nymphaeum of Punta Epitaffio
section and Misenum section
- **9 SECONDA BATTERIA S. ANTONIO**
Liternum and Quarto section - auditorium



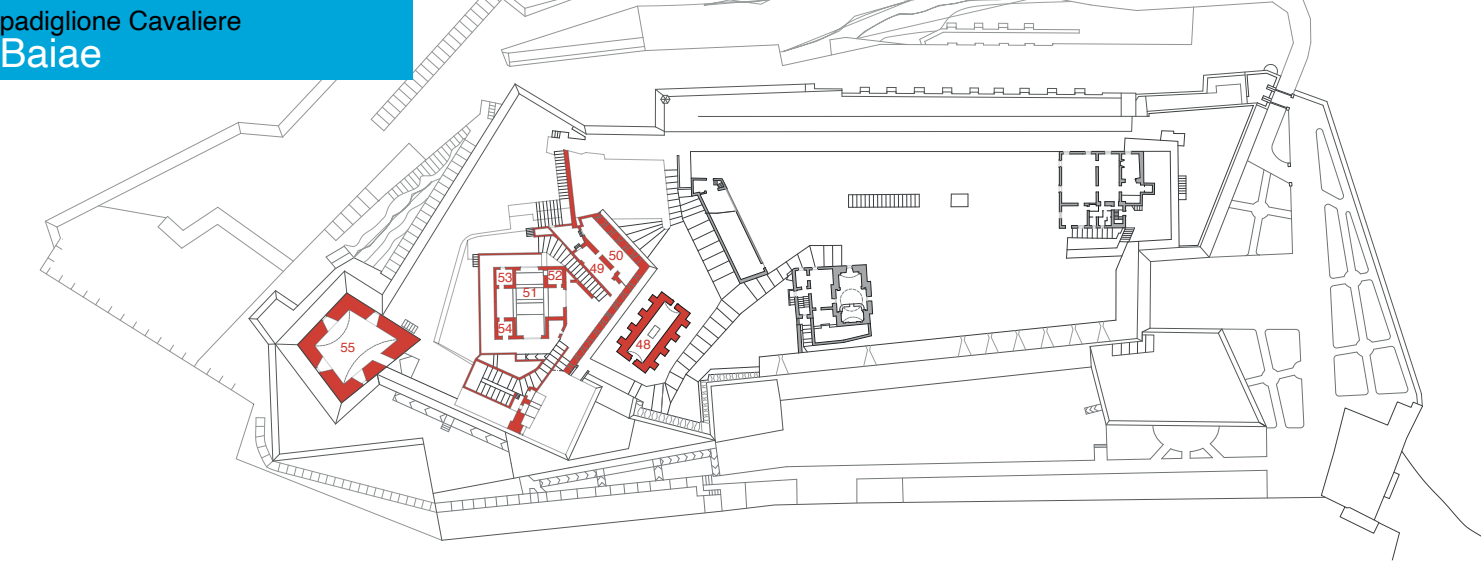
level 2
Cumae



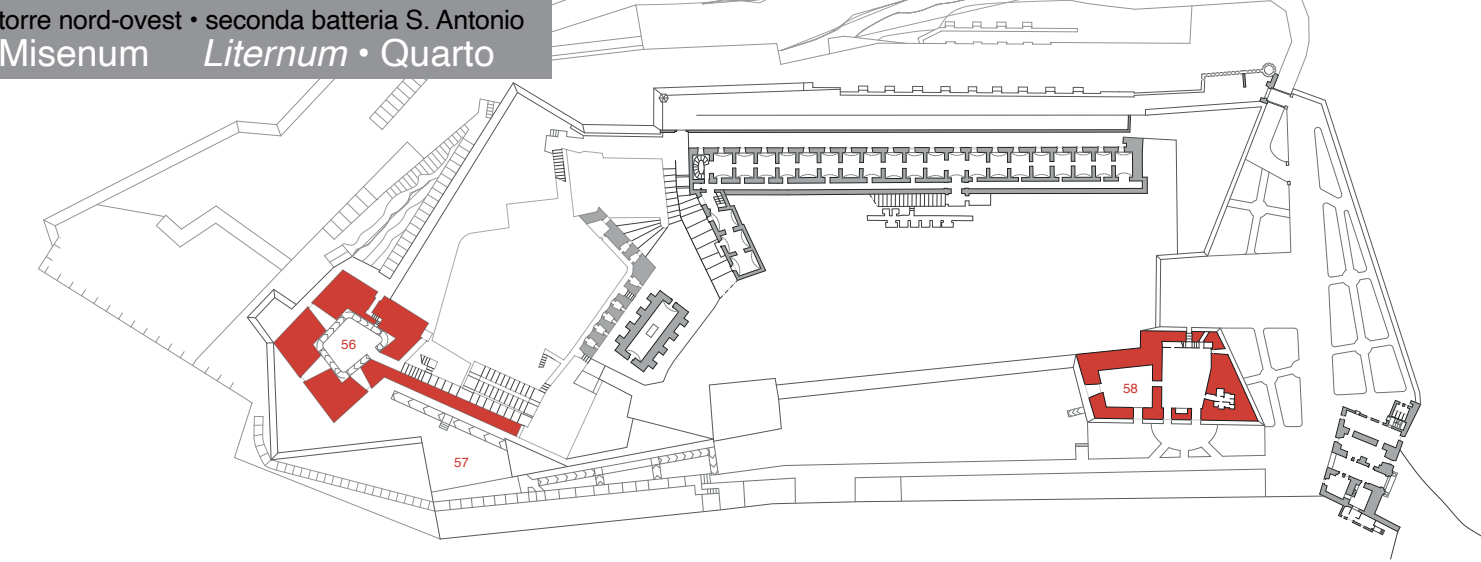
levels 1-3
Puteoli • Rione Terra



padiglione Cavaliere
Baiae



torre nord-ovest • seconda batteria S. Antonio
Misenum *Liternum* • Quarto



- ticket office
- self-service bar
- temporary exhibitions
- infopoint
- toilets
- auditorium
- bookshop
- elevator
- library

The Aragonese Castle of Baia was built in the late 15th century during the fortification of the Bay of Naples promoted by Alfonso II of Aragon to defend the territory against the invasion of the French troops of Charles VIII.

The oldest part lies in the uppermost part of the complex, known as the Padiglione Cavaliere, of which scant traces remain of the structure built by Francesco di Giorgio Martini, an architect from Siena. Following the eruption of Monte Nuovo (1538), Don Pedro de Toledo, the Spanish viceroy, carried out major reconstruction work which gave the castle complex its current appearance. The castle was badly damaged during the war between the Austrians and the kingdom of Naples (1734) and was subsequently restored and extended by Charles III of Bourbon.

Following the unification of Italy (1861), the castle lost its original function and, after being used for various purposes, was renovated and refurbished in the late twentieth century in order to house the Archaeological Museum of Campi Flegrei.

