

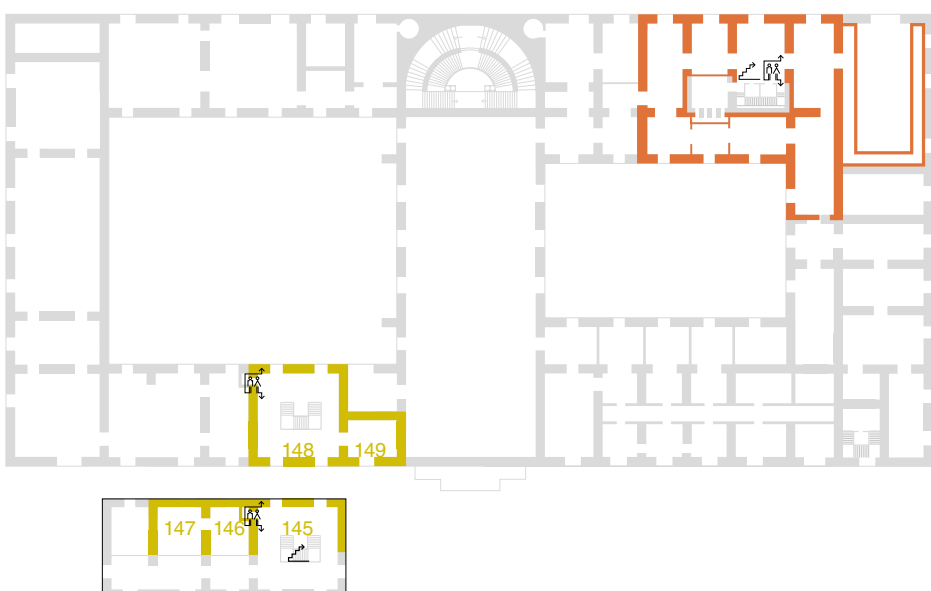


acquista la tua card
alla biglietteria del MANN o on line sul sito

english

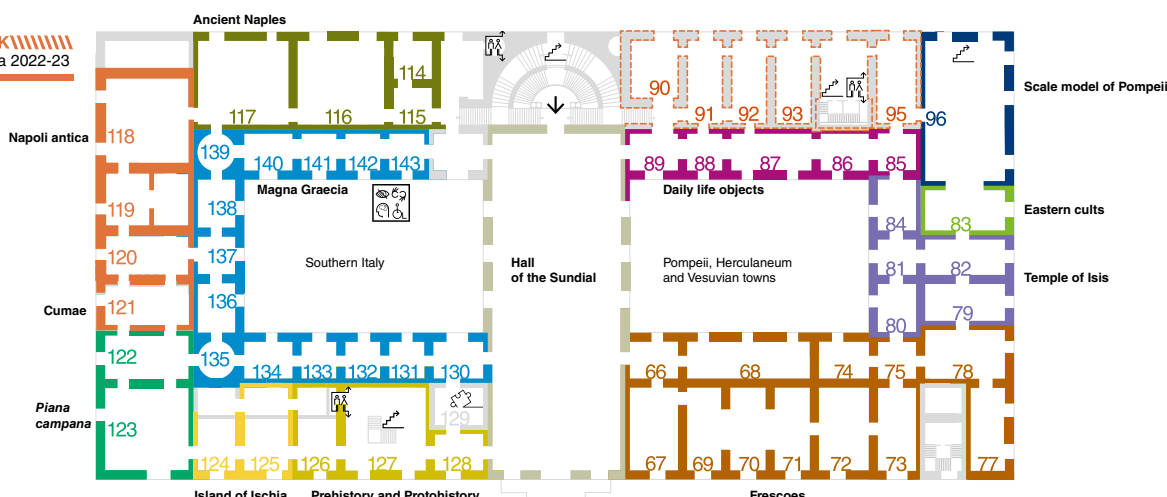
museo
archeologico
nazionale
di napoli

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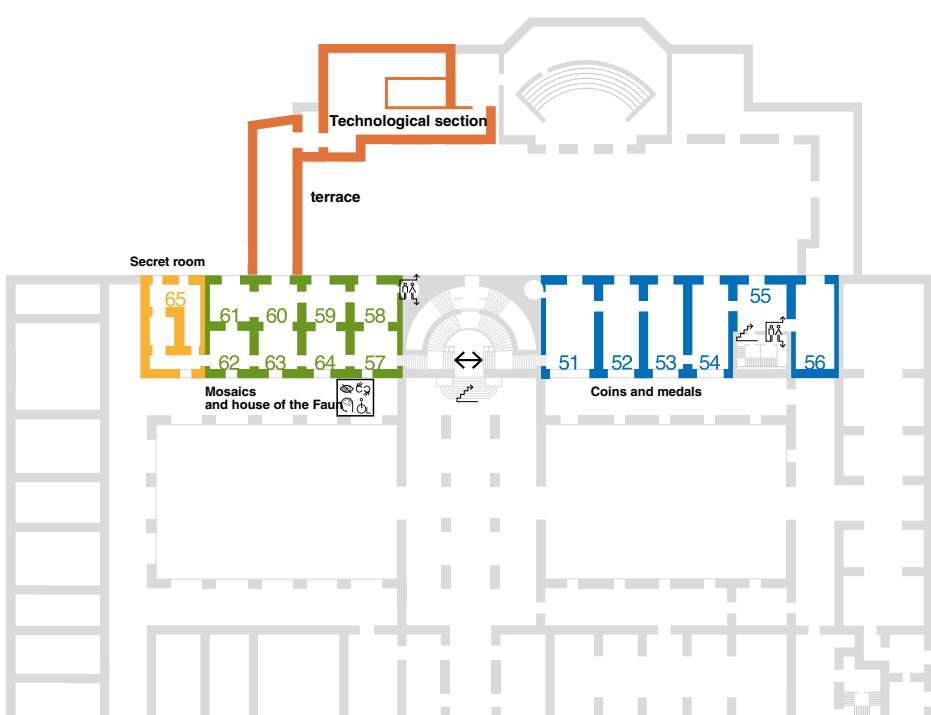
3
livello

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2
livello

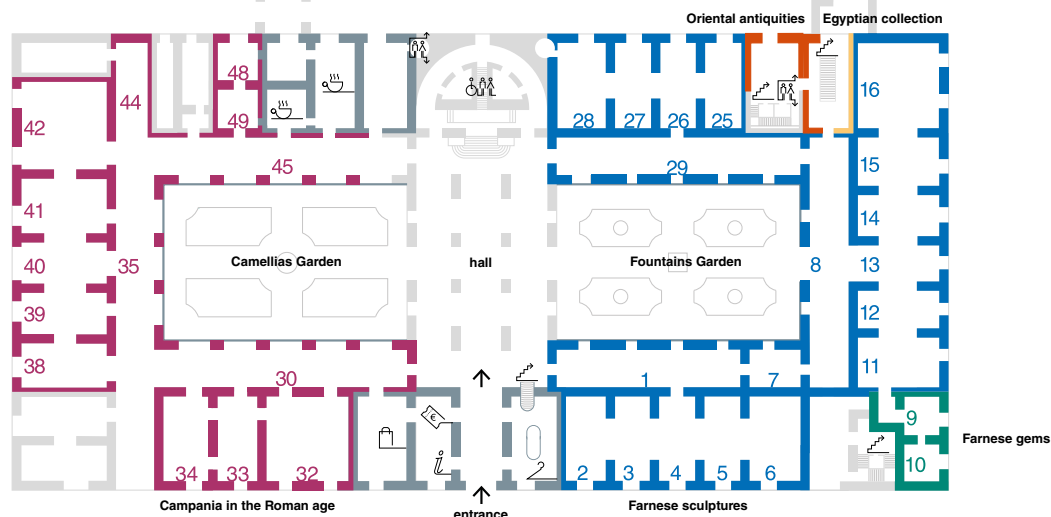
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- biglietteria
- informazioni
- bookshop
- caffetteria
- toilette
- fasciatoio e baby pit stop
- percorso disabili
- area didattica
- ascensore
- scale

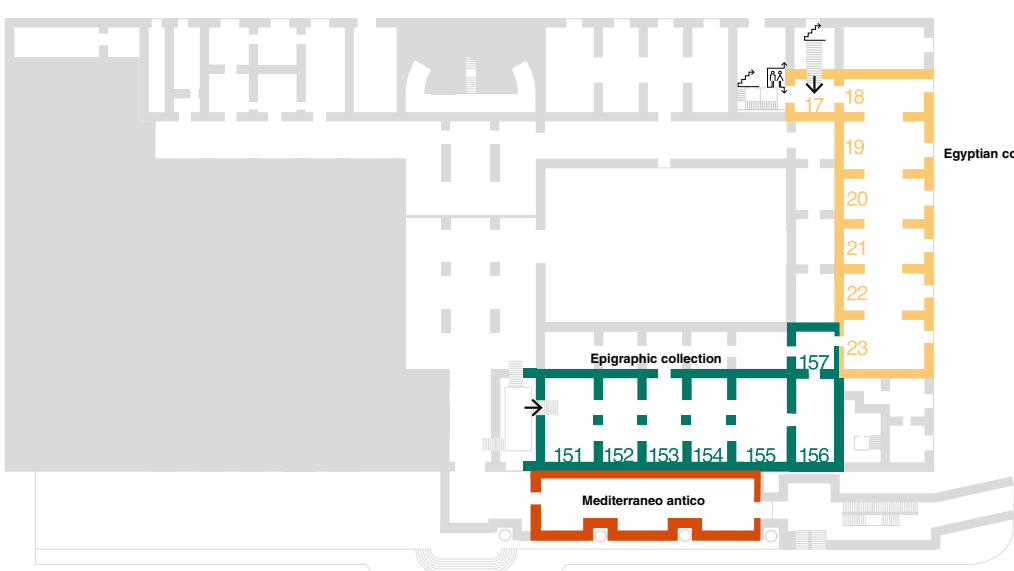
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livello

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livello

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-1
livello

foto di copertina di Luigi Spina

With its rich and unique archaeological collections, this is one of the most ancient and important museums in the world. Its creation is closely tied to the figure of Charles of Bourbon, who ascended to the throne of Naples in 1734. He promoted on the one hand the excavations of the Roman towns buried by the eruption of 79 AD and on the other the project of setting up a Museo Farnesiano, moving to Naples part of the rich collection he had inherited through his mother Elisabeth Farnese. It was his son Ferdinand IV who chose the current building to house both the Farnese collection and the relics from the Vesuvian towns, which are still today the Museum's core collections. The palace, erected as royal cavalry barracks at the end of the 16th century, became the seat of the University of Naples from 1616 to 1777, when it was enlarged and refurbished by the architects Fuga and Schiantarelli.

The first galleries were set up during the French Decade (1806-1815) and with the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1816, it became the Real Museo Borbonico. Initially conceived as an encyclopedic museum, it included different Institutes and laboratories (Royal Library, Drawing Academy, Officina dei Papiri and an astronomical Observatory never to be completed), which were all moved to other locations at different times. After the unification of Italy in 1860, it became the National Museum. Its collections were gradually expanded through the acquisition of finds from excavations in Campania and Southern Italy, as well as from private collections. The transfer of all the paintings to the Museum of Capodimonte in 1957, determined its sole identity of Archaeological Museum.

the story of MANN



3
livello

Villa of Papyri



Statues of runners
room 116

Daily life objects



Blue vase
room 85

Frescoes



Sappho
room 78



Flora
room 73

2
livello

Secret room



Pan and the she-goat
room 65

Mosaics



Mosaic of Alexander
room 61



Dancing Faun
room 60

Coins and medals



Golden coins
of Augustus
room 53

Technological section



Steelyard
with fixed weight
New wing

Farnese collection



Farnese
Hercules
room 11

Farnese gems



Farnese bowl
room 10



Farnese Bull
room 16

0
livello

Campania romana



Cavallo
Marzocchi
sala 40



Doriforo
sala 33

Antichità orientali



Rilievo funerario
femminile
sala 24

Epigraphic collection



Bellante stone
room 52

Egyptian collection



Canopic jars
rooms 21 and 23



Dama di Napoli
room 19

1
livello