

The town life saw an end around the middle of 4th century B.C. with the arrival of the Gauls in the Po valley. The Gauls occupied certain parts of the inhabited Etruscan area; they also built a graveyard at the foot of the Acropolis. From then onwards, the town has not been properly invaded anymore for centuries and that is why it remains the only and unique example of a totally preserved Etruscan Town.

THE MUSEUM

The National Etruscan Museum "P.Aria" is located within the archeological site. In its exhibition rooms we find all the material which refers to the different stages of the town invasions: from the second half of 6th century B.C. to the Gallic invasion and the Roman Period, when a farm was built in a peripheral area of the town. Objects are displayed according to topographical and chronological criteria and the Museum owns a rich didactic apparatus, such as the partial reconstructions of the roofs.



OPENING HOURS

The Museum and the Archeological Site are open all week.

During the year, the only closing dates are:

1st May, 25th December, 1st January.

The Archeological Site is open from 8.00 to 19.00.

The Museum is open from 9.00 to 13.00 and from 15.00 to 18.30.

Info e prenotazione: tel. 0512097715/0512097700- fax 0512097701

Graphic and Layout: Massimo Bozzoli - Text: Chiara Mattioli

Dipartimento di Archeologia, Università di Bologna

Translation: Federica Zullo

Dipartimento di Lingue e Letterature Straniere, Università di Bologna.

Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali
Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia-Romagna
Dipartimento di Archeologia - Università di Bologna

THE ETRUSCAN TOWN OF MARZABOTTO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND NATIONAL ETRUSCAN MUSEUM "POMPEO ARIA"



THE OLD TOWN

The Etruscan town of Marzabotto was founded in the early 5th century B.C. in the valley where the river Reno flows, along that main part of the Appennini which links the so-called Tyrrhenian Etruria with Bologna, the ancient Felsina, and Etruria Padana.

During the second half of 6th century B.C., the very complex urban structure of this town, which is still visible today for most part of it, was the place of a village constituted only by simple huts, but with some handicraft centres and a small worship place. At the beginning of 5th century B.C., the proper town was founded and planned according to rational urban criteria. In fact, from the main broad streets 15 metres wide that crossed the urban area from North to South and from East to West, the area was divided in large sectors called "regions".

