PRE-ROMAN FLORENCE

Although the history of Florence stretches back to the very origins of the Roman Empire, little is known about the city before the Middle Ages. The city became the capital of the Roman region called Etruria in the 5th century BC. During the Roman period, Florence was conquered by the Roman Empire in 181 BC, and the Roman influence shaped the city's layout and culture for centuries. The Roman town was built on the site of an earlier Etruscan settlement, which had been destroyed by the Samnites in the 3rd century BC.

THE BAPTISTRY, archaeologists unearthed a Roman complex most probably a fullery for wool in the 1880s. Small steam rooms and a large salon with marble and mosaic pavements were built against the facade. The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John). The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John). The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John). The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John).

DOMUS OF THE BAPTISTERY

The Baptistery, which was built in the 14th century, sits on top of a Roman fullery. The fullery was a small steam room where wool was processed. It is thought that the fullery was used to process wool from the surrounding countryside. The fullery is thought to have been destroyed by a fire in the 14th century, and it is only visible through the floor of the Baptistery.

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ROMAN CITY WALLS OF VIA DEL PROCONSOLO

The ancient city wall was built against the facade of the Baptistery. The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John). The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John). The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John). The foundations of the portico's pilasters were found beneath the Baptistery of San Giovanni (see lower left photo). The complex was later incorporated into a Medieval church (St. John).

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The map of Florence and its Province: The Archaeological Locations is used to show the extent of the territory in which the city of Florence and its surroundings are located. The map highlights the various archaeological sites and locations that are of historical and cultural importance.

The key for the map includes symbols and legends for different types of sites, such as museums, historic buildings, and archaeological excavations. The map also includes a timeline to show the chronological sequence of events related to the city's history.

The map's purpose is to provide a visual representation of the archaeological and historic sites in and around Florence, allowing visitors and researchers to understand the city's rich cultural heritage and historical development.