



VESUVIO

EDIZ. ETTORE RAGOZINO - NAPOLI

THE VESUVIUS ALBUM PRESENTS IN ATTRACTIVE FORM ALL THE
 MOST INTERESTING FEATURES OF THIS CLASSIC MOUNTAIN WITH A BRIEF EXPLAN-
 ATORY NOTE ON EACH. — THE GREAT ERUPTION OF APRIL, 1906 WILL BE FOUND
 REPRODUCED IN ALL ITS PHASES TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF VIEWS ILLUS-
 TRATING THE VARIOUS ERUPTIVE PERIODS LEADING UP TO THAT EVENT AND
 FINALLY SOME DETAILS OF ITS DESTRUCTIVE ACTION UPON THE SURROUNDING
 TOWNS. — THE STRIKING CHANGES IN THE MOUNT ITSELF ARE SHOWN BY
 COMPARATIVE VIEWS TAKEN FROM THE SAME POINT AT DIFFERENT TIMES.

No. 1 — For some years previous to 1906 Vesuvius gave indications of an approaching great eruption, emitting clouds of steam which often took the pine tree form noticed and described by Pliny the Younger in the first historic eruption of 79 A. D.

No. 2 — From Naples the mountain presented the artistic outline of a double summit, that to the left being an ancient crater wall called Monte Somma while the newer Vesuvian cone raised its pointed crest 4400 feet above the sea.

No. 3 — On the side toward the Royal Observatory the lava burst forth and flowed for many months upon the sloping cone in various smoking streams of fire.

No. 4 — At times the activity increased and a fiercely glowing rivulet took an easterly direction towards the new electric railway by which the mountain was ascended.

No. 5 — The lower end of this advancing lava stream, pushing forward resistibly, overthrew the railway poles and buried the road-bed under a mass of melted stone.

No. 6 — At the source of the flowing lava men gathered specimens with an iron shod pole, to be afterward sold as souvenirs of the volcano.

No. 7 — Many visiting tourists were carried up the steep incline to the crater's edge by means of the "Portantina," or Sedan Chair.

No. 8 — Before the outburst of lava a little cone had been formed within the crater completing the pointed outline of the mountain.

No. 9 — From the Observatory Tower the cone presented an imposing appearance while sand and ashes from the crater often fell in a fine dry rain.

No. 10 — From Naples, on the 4th of April, a dense cloud of ashes was seen rising from the crater marking the beginning of a great eruption.

No. 11 — On the following day the crater cloud, borne by the wind in spiral curves, hung above the city cutting off at times the light of day and covering its roofs and trees with a layer of dark gray ash.

No. 12 — April 5, 1906 — Upon the mountain on the Pompeii side the air was clear and the high pressure phase of the eruption began with a puffing column shooting straight upward from the crater.

No. 13 — April 6 — A great fissure opened in the mountain side and a river of lava shot forth amid clouds of steam and sulphur smoke to overflow and devastate the towns below.

No. 14 — From a distance the volcano was seen to be pouring forth dense volumes of sand which fell into the sea and darkened half the sky.

No. 15 — At times the eruption cloud descended to the earth, rolling down upon a town and blotting it from view.

No. 16 — April 10 — A near view of the enlarged crater showed the copious emission of gas and ashes which formed a most destructive feature of the eruption.

No. 17 — The ascending column was sometimes projected from the volcano's mouth in majestic spiral curves.

No. 18 — At the Observatory men were constantly at work clearing sand and ashes from the roofs and keeping open a pathway to the door.

No. 19 — While the crater cloud shot upward through the darkness, avalanches of hot ashes descended the mountain side threatening the observatory with destruction.

No. 20 — Toward the end of the eruption portions of the crater's rim fell into the abyss to be at once ejected in curling wreaths of smoke which formed a crown upon the mountain top.

No. 21 — The appearance of the crater cone was greatly changed by the eruption as shown by comparison with N. 4.

No. 22 — Before the catastrophe the ascent of the cone was made by means of the Funicular or inclined cable railway.

No. 23 — The eruption destroyed every vestige of this work of man excepting a short section of the lower roadbed.

No. 24 — From Monte Somma the broadened flattened cone with its gigantic crater 2000 feet across formed a striking contrast to its former appearance as shown in No. 8.

No. 25 — At Torre Annunciata the lava, wrecking everything in its path, arrived at the cemetery wall.

No. 26 — At another point it passed beneath a bridge, flowed along a sunken road, then stopped and hardened in the position shown.

No. 27 — The Circumvesuvian Railway was blocked and cut at many points by the streams of lava.

No. 28 At Boscorecase the Church of St. Anne was blockaded by lava which formed a wall before the entrance.

No. 29 — The ruins of Ottaviano, crushed beneath the awful rain of cinders, resemble those of world renowned Pompeii buried by the same volcano more than 1800 years ago.

No. 30 — Ottaviano - "Sursum Corda,,,"

FRANK A. PERRET.

dall' Ercolano con augurii

M. Morini

5/III° 926

TO

PROF. R. V. MATTEUCCI

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL VESUVIAN OBSERVATORY

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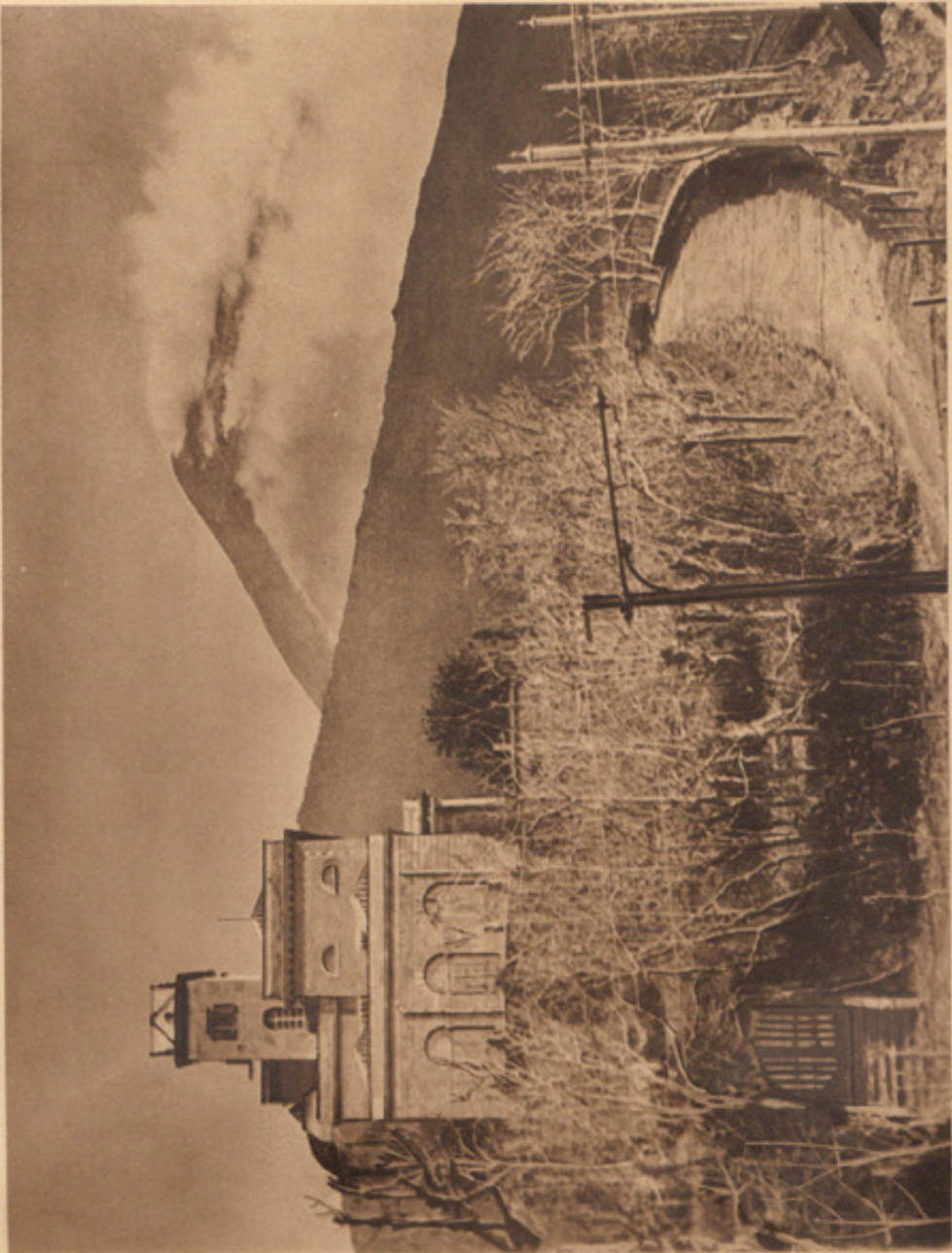
R. V. MATTEUCCI

DIRETTORE DEL REALE OSSERVATORIO VESUVIANO

L'AUTORE e L'EDITORE.



























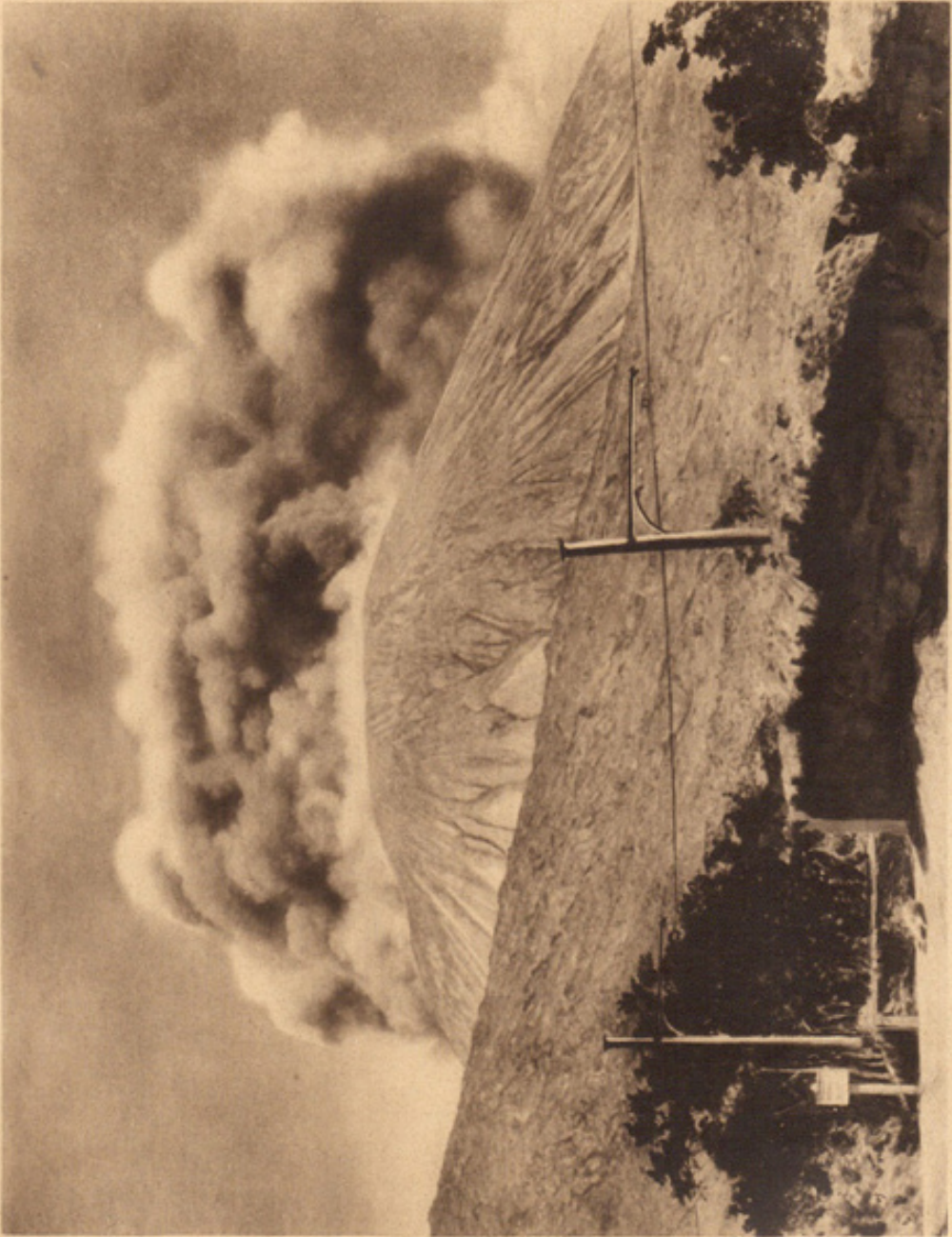




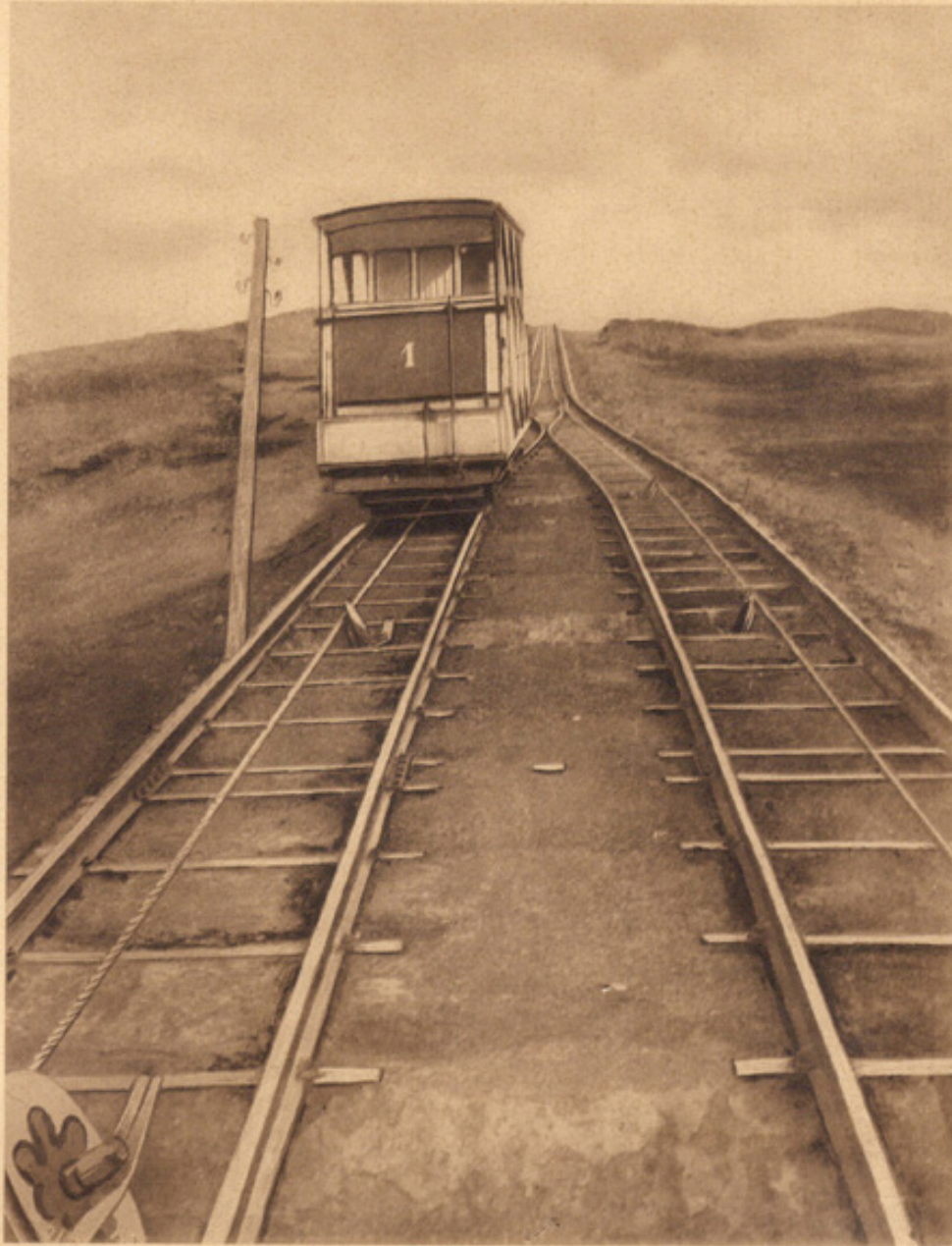






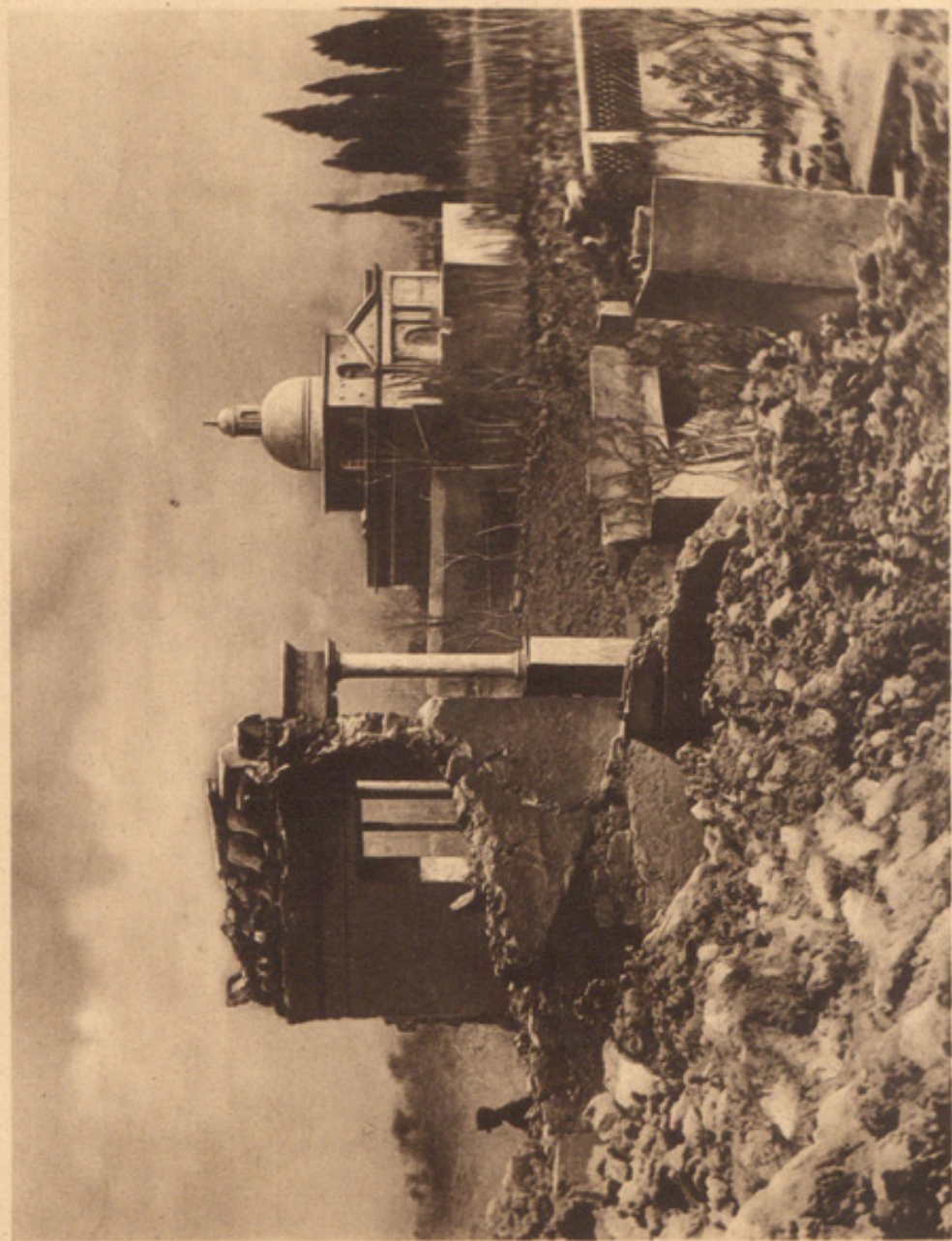






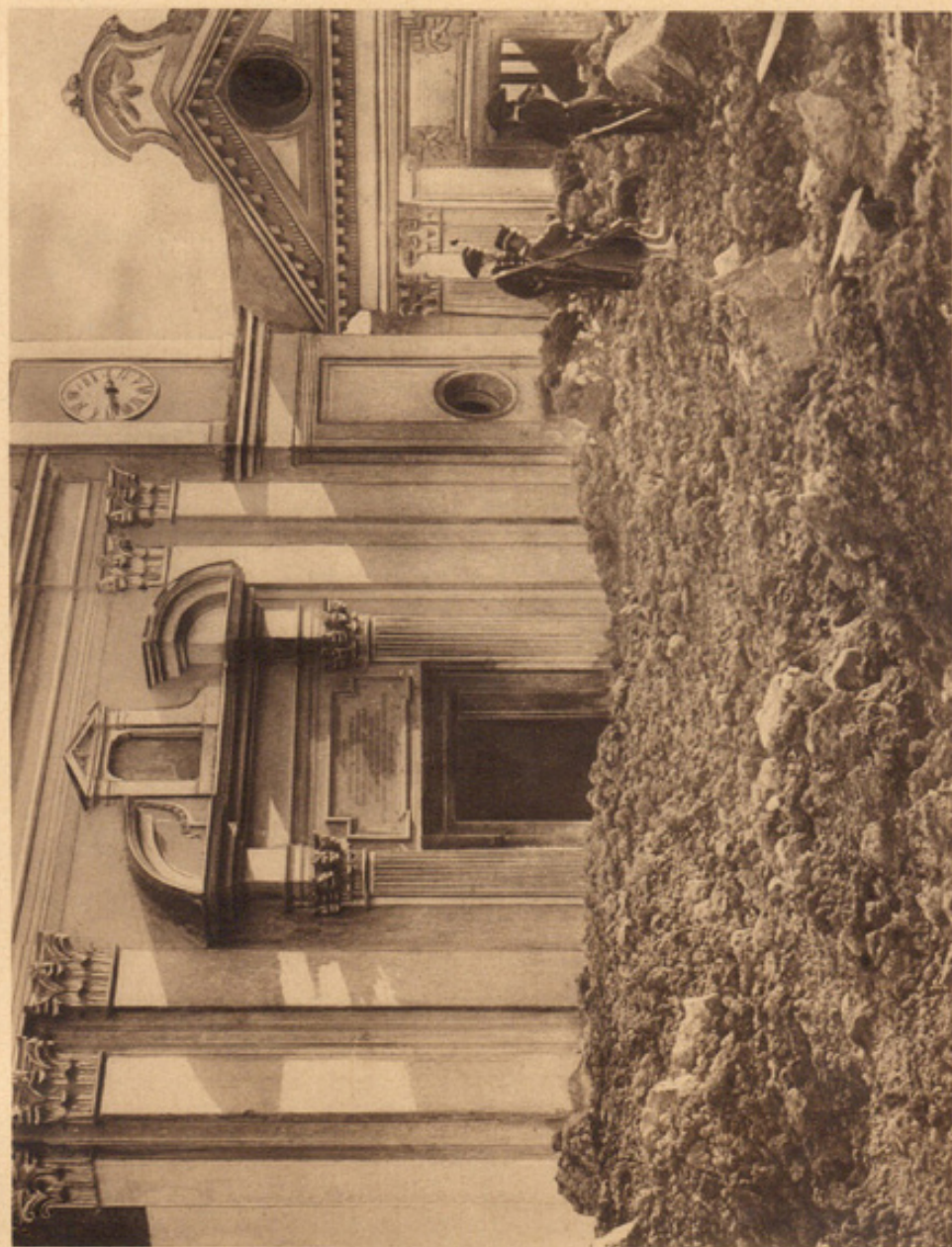












Chiesa di S. Maria a Broletto



Ottajano



Thames

DESCRIZIONE DELLE TAVOLE

1. — I primi accenni ad una prossima eruzione.
2. — Il Vesuvio da Napoli prima dell'eruzione.
3. — L'inizio di diverse correnti di lava.
4. — Una delle lave s'ingrossa e si dirige verso la ferrovia vesuviana.
5. — La ferrovia distrutta dalla lava.
6. — Presso la sorgente della lava un uomo ne raccoglie per ricordo dell'eruzione.
7. — Un'escursione in portantina.
8. — Il cono visto dal monte Somma.
9. — Il pino del Vesuvio visto dall'Osservatorio nei primi giorni di eruzione (Aprile 1906).
10. — (4 Aprile) Il principio della grande eruzione osservato da Napoli.
11. — (5 Aprile) Il pino si distende su Napoli.
12. — (5 Aprile) Nel pomeriggio aumenta il dinamismo ed il pino ascende con maggior energia.
13. — (5-6 Aprile) Una bocca di lava s'apre sul fianco della montagna e corre a distruggere Boscotrecase.
14. — (10 Aprile) Il pino si riversa sul mare e l'enorme quantità di cenere abbuia gran parte di cielo.
15. — Il pino si abbassa sui paesi circumvesuviani.
16. — Una forte emissione di cenere e lapillo.
17. — Il gran pino a spirale visto dall'Osservatorio.
18. — Lo sgombero della cenere dell'Osservatorio durante l'eruzione.
19. — Una grande valanga di sabbia si precipita verso l'Osservatorio. *il 19 Aprile*
20. — Ultima fase eruttiva - Piccoli franamenti del cratere.
21. — Il cono trasformato dall'eruzione (vedi tavola 4).
22. — La funicolare del Vesuvio.
23. — La funicolare distrutta dall'eruzione.
24. — Il cono visto da Somma dopo l'eruzione (v. tav. 8).
25. — La lava al cimitero di Torre Annunziata.
26. — La lava corre sotto un ponte.
27. — La lava taglia la ferrovia circumvesuviana in vari punti.
28. — La lava blocca la chiesa di S. Anna a Boscotrecase.
29. — Ad Ottajano come a Pompei.
30. — Ottajano - Sursum Corda.

TITRES DES PLANCHES

1. — Indices d'une prochaine éruption.
2. — Le Vésuve vu de Naples, avant l'éruption.
3. — Différentes coulées de lave, au début de l'éruption.
4. — Une coulée de lave, grossie, se dirige vers le chemin de fer vésuvien.
5. — Le chemin de fer détruit par la lave.
6. — Un homme s'efforce, de recueillir, comme souvenir de l'éruption, un morceau de lave près d'une bouche de coulée.
7. — Une excursion en chaise à porteur.
8. — Le cône vu du "Monte Somma".
9. — La fumée du Vésuve vue de l'Observatoire les premiers jours de l'éruption (Avril 1906).
10. — (4 Avril) La grande éruption a son début, vue de Naples.
11. — La fumée et les cendres couvrent Naples (5 Avril).
12. — (5 Avril) Dans l'après-midi le dynamisme augmente et la fumée s'élève avec plus d'énergie.
13. — Un petit cratère s'ouvre dans le flanc de la montagne et vomit de la lave qui se dirige vers Boscotrecase. (5 et 6 Avril).
14. — (10 Avril) Le fumée s'étend vers la mer et l'énorme quantité de cendre que lance le volcan, obscurcit une grande partie du ciel.
15. — Le fumée s'abaisse sur les régions circumvésuviennes.
16. — Eruption violente de cendres et de lapilles.
17. — La grande spirale de fumée vue de l'Observatoire.
18. — Déblaiement de la cendre de l'Observatoire, pendant l'éruption.
19. — Une grande avalanche de sable se précipite vers l'Observatoire.
20. — Dernière phase éruptive affaissement du cratère.
21. — Le cône transformé par l'éruption (voir pl. 4).
22. — Le funiculaire du Vésuve.
23. — Le funiculaire détruit par l'éruption.
24. — Le cône vu de Somma, après l'éruption (voir pl. 8).
25. — La lave au Cimetière de Torre Annunziata.
26. — La lave passe sous un Pont.
27. — La lave coupe en différents points, la ligne du chemin de fer circumvesuvien.
28. — La lave entoure l'église de Sainte Anne a Boscotrecase.
29. — Ottajano devenu Pompei.
30. — Ottajano "SURSUM CORDA".