In Roman times Gubbio was a thriving city and town planning articulated towards the plain: the limit of the urbanized area was the so-called " the vall", a city wall where inside were the theater, the forum, temples, rich domus, Thermal buildings, and outside numerous necropolis. Located in the residential area of the Roman Gubbio, the Theatre was built at the end of the first century B.C. and completed by the magistrate Gneo Satrio Rufo around 20 B.C. It was one of the largest theatres in the provinces of the Empire: it could hold 6,000 spectators. Built with large limestone blocks worked in rustic ashlar, it had two orders of arches of which the lower order and some arches of the upper order remain; the latters were preceded by a colonnade that formed a portico around the same steps. The cavea, 70 m in diameter, is divided into four wedges by short stairways through which you could access the rows of seats. Remnants of latticed opera are present in the corridors of vomiters. The orchestra floor, paved with limestone slabs, allowed the collection of rainwater in a large cistern under the "pulpitum". The "frons scaenae" has two quadrangular lateral niches and a central one, semicircular. The Theatre is part of a wider archaeological itinerary, whose visit includes: the Antiquarium, a museum that stands on the remains of a Roman house, the so-called Domus di Scilla (I sec. a.C/ I-II sec. d.c.) for the fine mosaic in the "tablinum" that depicts the monster Scylla that captures Ulysses and his companions, here in the Antiquariun there are also preserved archaeological evidence from excavations carried out in the ancient city and metropolises; and finally the archaeological area of the Guastuglia, where there was a residential district between the Augustan age and the late ancient. Among the most significant domus, we remember that of the "banquet" and important is the Mausoleum of Pomponio Grecino, Tomb of the king of Illyrians given in custody to Eugubini after his surrender in 168 BC.