

LEIGHORN



NUMBER 2 IN A SERIES OF U.S.S. MULLINIX I & E PUBLICATIONS ABOUT
LIBERTY PORTS AND ALL THERE IS TO SEE EAT AND DRINK....

GENERAL INFORMATION * History

Livorno (Leghorn) is located at $43^{\circ}33'N$, $10^{\circ}18'E$. The population (1948) is 109,183. The name of Leghorn is probably the English sailors' version of Livorno. The city owes its origin to the Pisanis who built a castle there in the tenth century. It was destroyed several times by Pisa's rivals, Genoa and Florence, and as often rebuilt. In 1390 it was bought by Gian Galeazzo, Visconti, Duke of Milan, and after his death by Genoa. Finally in 1421, it was acquired by Florence, who at that time was trying to develop her maritime commerce. It was one of Florentine fortresses occupied by Charles VIII of France on his descent into Italy in 1491. Its prosperity dates from the sixteenth century, when Grand Duke Cosimo dei Medici began to build the new port designed to take the place of Porto Piseno, which had silted up. His work was continued by Ferdinand I (1587-1609), who built the great mole and made a proclamation of religious liberty in order to attract strangers to the city. Moors expelled from Spain, Greeks who had fled from the Turks, Roman Catholics driven from England, Italians threatened by the Inquisition, and above all the persecuted Jews found refuge there. Its trade steadily increased and Leghorn became a port second only to Genoa. During the Renaissance, true to its tradition of liberty, it was the most radical and democratic city in Tuscany. After the formation of the Kingdom of Italy its privileges as a free port were abolished and it became a naval dockyard as well as an important center of Italian commerce.

Livorno is the seat of the Italian Naval Academy and the Italian Naval War College, both of which are located just outside the city. As the Italian Navy Postgraduate School is located at the Naval Academy, there are numerous Italian officers in Livorno.

It was in Livorno that Mascagni, composer of the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" was born (1853). Located near Leghorn are Pisa (famous for its Leaning Tower) 14 miles, and Florence 58 miles. After being an Etruscan colony and a Roman military station, Florence flourished during the Middle Ages. The 15th Century, the time of the Medici family, was considered the golden age of Florence: such names as Machiavelli, Dante, Raphael, Giotto, Michaelangelo, Botticelli, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning are connected with its history.

Livorno, which is the port of Florence and of the Lower Arno basin, is built on the extreme southern extremity of the beach-fringed plain of Pisa and is 10 miles south of the mouth of the Arno. The 16th century town forms the nucleus of the modern city, which has spread to the east and southeast. The old part is built on a pentagonal peninsula, which is limited on its seaward side by the basins of the Darsena Vecchia and Darsena Nuova, and on the east by the connection between Piazza Carlo Alberto and the mainland, and on its other sides by the Follo Reale Canal. The Follo Reale is spanned by numerous bridges.

The principal industries of Livorno are shipbuilding, metallurgy and general engineering. Other large industrial establishments include glass works, and important paint and varnish factory, cotton mills, flour mills, distilleries, a tanning factory, the Solvay Soda Plant, the Montecatini Fertilizer Plant, and the Stano Refinery. The smaller industries include the manufacture of crystallized fruits, soap, rubber goods, furniture and Singer sewing machines.

There are less sightseeing possibilities in Livorno than in Pisa and Florence. Bars and restaurants are average for Italy. A very attractive shopping section along the Via Grande is in the section on either side of the Palazzo Grande. Souvenirs, linens, leather goods, straw goods, and clothing are available. There is an Italian version of the American 10¢ store diagonally across the square from the Piazza Grande with a good selection

of small items. The greatest attraction of Livorno as a port of call is the facility with which Florence and Pisa can be visited. It is recommended that personnel visit both cities. Both can be visited sketchily on one day, although a two day tour is recommended to Florence.

FOOD & DRINK

Restaurants and bars are located in the vicinity of Piazza Cavour. The best bars and restaurants are in the better hotels- the Palazzo, the Corallo, the New Hotel Astoria, and the Caffè Pancaldi, which faces the sea opposite the Palazzo Hotel and is open during the warm months. Ceccarelli's on Via Sardi is a good restaurant which caters to Americans. Waiters speak English. The Imperial Restaurant at Terrania is also good. Personnel should not eat uncooked fruit or vegetables while ashore. Water should not be drunk unless it has been chlorinated. Milk should not be ordered. Wines are very good so excellent, depending on the price. Local beer is inferior and cognac not the best. Good imported beers are available. COCA COLA is made and bottled in Livorno and is very popular.

THE U.S. ARMY ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB IS LOCATED ABOUT ONE BLOCK NORTH OF THE MAIN RAILROAD STATION ON VIA ACQUEDOTTE -NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL ARE WELCOME!

BEACHES

There are several small beaches in the immediate vicinity north of the Naval Academy of Livorno. About 20 kilometers south there is a modern beach with fairly good facilities, called Castiglianello. Two so-called "Bathing Clubs", actually little more than open air restaurants, are located on Via Italia within the city limits and are open during the warm months. These are called Regina Baths and Pancaldi Baths. The beach resort of Ardenza is three miles south of the city. Terrania is a popular beach and summer resort located about 8 miles north of Livorno.

**CURRENCY EXCHANGE CHART
(BASED ON SHIPBOARD RATE)**

\$	LIRE	\$	LIRE
.20	62	5.00	3130
.25	155	6.00	3726
.50	310	8.00	4950
.75	465	10.00	6210
1.00	621	15.00	9310
2.00	1242	20.00	12,420
4.00	2484		

THIS IS NOT THE RATE YOU WILL GET EXCHANGING CURRENCY ASHORE
HOWEVER, YOU CAN EXPECT TO GET ABOUT 615 Lire = \$1.00

******* TOURS *******

It is expected that we will run several half day tours to Pisa and possibly of Leghorn itself. Other tours will include a Full day tour to Florence and Pisa (about \$8.00) and IF SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL SIGN UP, a THREE DAY TOUR TO ROME (about \$24.00) Word will be passed on tours when we reach ports. This will be your opportunity to see some of the oldest and most famous cities in the world - at the price well worth it.

YOU ARE AGAIN REMINDED NOT TO LAND ANY MORE CIGARETTES THAN YOU CAN USE
DURING YOUR TIME ON LIBERTY - THE PORT AUTHORITIES MAY STOP YOU.

*1500 mess tickets
not 1/2 to Pisa
Mon 1 day to Pisa 2.50
File 7.00*

NEARBY CITIES OF INTEREST

FLORENCE

This city with a population of 300,000 is beautifully situated on the river Arno in Tuscany, 60 miles from Leghorn. After being an Etruscan colony and a Roman military station, it developed in the Middle Ages into a flourishing independent city-state. The 15th century - the epoch of the great Medici family - was the golden age of Florence. A few of the men who, either by birth or residence in the city, helped to create its matchless renown as a center of art are the writers Dante (1265-1321), Boccaccio (1313-1375), and Machiavelli (1469-1527), and the painters Giotto (1276-1337), Botticelli (1447-1510), da Vinci (1452-1519), Michelangelo (1475-1654), and Raphael (1483-1520). Among the most noteworthy of the host of splendid buildings are the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore (mainly 13th century) with the Campanile known as Giotto's tower, the Baptistery of San Giovanni, the Palazzo Vecchio, and the Palazzo Pitti with its magnificent picture gallery. Six graceful bridges once spanned the river but most of these were damaged or destroyed by the Germans in their retreat northward in August 1944.

PISA

Pisa (population 50,000) stands on both banks of the river Arno at its mouth and 7 1/2 miles from Leghorn. Originally an Etruscan settlement, then a Roman colony, Pisa rose to greatness in the Middle Ages when it became a free city and one of the greatest naval and commercial powers in the Mediterranean. The artistic pride of Pisa lies in the Piazza del Duomo, in the northwest corner of the town, with the wonderful group of buildings comprising the Cathedral (11th - 12th century), the Baptistery (12th century), the Campo Santo or Cemetery, and the Campanile (1173), better known as the Leaning Tower. The latter consists of tiers of marble columns or round arches forming open galleries, and is 179 feet high and leans 12 feet out of the perpendicular. It was from observing the oscillations of a suspended lamp in the Cathedral that Galileo (1564-1642), a native of Pisa, discovered his celebrated principle of the pendulum. Another building of interest is the Gothic Santa Maria della Spina.