

# NAPLES



Another in the series of I & E publications on ports visited



## HISTORY, GENERAL NOTES

1. GENERAL. Naples is ideally situated for travel and sight-seeing both in the city and its environs. In Naples one may visit the National Museum, one of the finest in the world, containing the restored evocations from Pompei and Herculaneum; the tomb of Virgil; the old castles; remains of Roman amphitheatres and outdoor baths; famous palaces and historic churches. The world renowned San Carlo Opera House performs from November through May, at which time opera moves outdoors to the Mostra d'Oltremare for the summer. In the environs of Naples are such attractions as Pompei, Mt. Vesuvius, Sorrento, Salerno, and Cuma. In winter, excellent skiing and winter sports are available at Roccaraso, just three hours from Naples; while in summer, the resort spots of Capri, Sorrento and Positano are even closer. Are you a photographer, athlete, or outdoorsman; then bring along your camera and equipment. You will find Naples outstanding for all three. The climate is generally ideal during most of the year for such sporting events as soccer, sailing, tennis, automobile, motorcycle, horse and dog racing, jai lai, and softball.

2. HISTORY. Naples disputes with Istanbul, the claim of occupying the most beautiful site in Europe. The city is situated on the northern shore of the Bay of Naples and is 135 miles from Rome by rail. The circuit of the bay is about 35 miles from the Capo Miseno on the Northwest to Punta della Campanella on the southeast. The bay affords good anchorages, with nearly 7 fathoms of water, and is well sheltered except from winds which blow from points between southeast and southwest. On the northeast shore, east of Naples, is an extensive flat, forming part of the ancient Campania Felix, which in classical times formed the port of Pompeii. From this flat between the sea and the range of the Appennines, rises Mt. Vesuvius, at the base of which, on or near the sea shore, are populous villages, as well as the classic sites of Herculaneum and Pompei. The northwest shore to the west of Naples is more broken and irregular. The promontory of Posillipo which projects due south, divides this part of the bay into two smaller bays, the eastern, with the city of Naples, and the western, or Bay of Baia. A tunnel through the promontory, 2,244 feet long, 21 feet broad, and in some places as high as 70 feet constructed by Marcus Agrippa in 27 B.C., forms the so-called Grotto of Posillipo. At the Naples end stands the reputed tomb of Virgil, recently restored. Beyond Posillipo is the small island of Nisida, and the lake of Agnano. Further west on the coast and providing a convenient harbor is Pozzuoli, containing many Roman remains, and beyond, around the Bay of Baia, are Monte Nuovo, a hill thrown up in a single night in September 1538, the classic sites of Baia, and the port and promontory of Misenum. Still farther to the southwest lie the island of Procida and Ischia which divide the Bay of Naples from the extensive Bay of Gaeta. Severe earthquakes plague the district. The whole region abounds with fissures from which steam, highly charged with hydrochloric acid, is continually issuing. In many places boiling water is found a very few feet below the surface of the ground.

All ancient writers agree in representing Naples as a Greek settlement. The earliest Greek settlement in the neighborhood was a Pithecusa (Ischia), but the colonists, being driven out of the island by the frequent earthquakes, settled on the mainland at Cumae where they found a natural acropolis of great strategic value. (An acropolis is a fortress, usually built on the highest hill of a city) From Cumae they found Dicoarchia (Pozzuoli) and subsequently Parthenope or Paleopolis, where Naples now stands.



## PLACES OF INTEREST

### 1. Clubs:

Chief Petty Officers' Mess (open), located at 23 Via Tito Angelini, in the Vomero district, is available to all E-7 personnel and their guests. Hours of Operation are:

Restaurant;	Tues. through Fri.	1700-2100	Closed Monday.
	Sat.	1300-2100	
	Sun.	1200-2100	
Bar;	Tues. thru Fri.	1700-2400	
	Sat.	1300-0100	
	Sun.	1200-2300	

Bluebird Enlisted Men's Club, located at 6 Calata San Marco, adjacent to the USO, is about a three minute walk from fleet landing. The club provides social and recreational facilities for enlisted personnel through E-6, and their guests. Hours of Operation are:

Restaurant:	Mon. Wed. Thurs	1630-2330	Closed Tuesday
	Fri.	1630-2200	
	Sat & Sun.	1200-2200	
Bar;	Mon. Wed. Thurs.	1630-2330	
	Fri.	1630-2400	
	Sat.	1200-2400	
	Sun.	1200-2330	

Flamingo Allied Enlisted Men's Club, located at AFSCME Post, in the Bagnoli district, is an international club for all allied enlisted personnel. Hours of Operation are similar to U.S. EM's Clubs.

USO Club, located at 13 Calata San Marco is adjacent to the Bluebird Enlisted club mentioned above. Facilities include and information center, coffee bar, lounge, check room, game room, library, showers and washrooms, and a writing room. Hours of operation are 1000 to 2300 daily.

United Seaman's Service Club. This club is located at Via Acton 13, a short walk from the fleet landing. It is open to all military personnel. Facilities include reading and writing rooms, plus billiard and pingpong tables. Souvenirs may be purchased, and shopping services are available. This club is open during Liberty hours. Until 2300, beer, coca-cola, and food may be purchased at reasonable rates.

### ITALIAN LESSON (refresher 1)

English	Pronunciation	Italian
Good Day	BWAHN JOHR-noh	Buon giorno
Good evening	BW AW-nah SAY-rah	Buona sera
Please	payr-fah-VOH-ray	per favore
Thanks	GRAH-tsyay	Grazie
Pardon me	SKOO-see	scusi
How much?	KWAHN-toh KAWS-tah	quanto costa
too much	TRAWP-poh	troppo
to the right	ah-DEHS-trah	a destra
to the left	ah-see-NEES-trah	a sinistra
I dont understand	NOHN-ka-PEE-eko	Non capisco
Toilet	ga-bee-NET-to	gabinetto
No admittance		Vietato l'ingresso



To the colonists of Parthenope there came afterwards, a considerable addition from Athens and Chalcedon, who built themselves a town which they called Neapolis, or the "new city", in contradistinction to the old settlement, which in consequence was styled Palaeopolis or the "old city". In 328 B.C., the Palaeopolitans provoked the hostility of Rome by their incursions upon her allies. The consul Publius Philo marched against them, laid siege to Palaeopolis, and at length the city was betrayed into the hands of the Romans. Neapolis, surrendered without resistance, and obtained the chief authority. From that time Palaeopolis totally disappeared from history and Neapolis became an allied city, a dependency of Rome to whom it remained faithful.

Naples retained its Greek culture for a long time and many Romans of the upper class, from a love of Greek manners and literature, resorted to Neapolis either for education and the cultivation of gymnastic exercises or for the enjoyment of music and a soft and luxurious climate. It was the favorite residence of many of the emperors. Nero made his first appearance on the stage of history in one of its theaters, Titus assumed the office of its archon, and Hadrian became its demarch. It was chiefly at Neapolis that Virgil composed his Georgics, and he desired to be buried on the hill of Posillipo, the modern Posillipo.

After the fall of the Roman empire, Neapolis suffered severely during the Gothic wars. In the beginning of the 6th century, at the time of the iconoclastic controversy, the Neapolitans, encouraged by Pope Gregory III, threw off their allegiance to the Eastern Emperors, and established a republican form of government under a Duke of their own appointment. Under this regime Neapolis retained independence for nearly 400 years, though constantly struggling against the powerful Lombard Dukes of Benevento.

In 1522, Charles V of Spain was elected Emperor and Charles de Lannoy became Viceroy of Naples. The Spanish rule provoked several rebellions and in 1647 the populace, led by an Amalfi fisherman, Masaniello, murdered many of the Nobles. The Viceroy came to terms, but Masaniello was assassinated and the disturbances continued until the French were called in, who not being able to crush the up-rising called in the Dutch. In 1707, an Austrian army conquered the Kingdom and the Spanish rule came to an end. The Kingdom remained under the Duke of Savoy until 1718 when it was given back to Spain. The Bourbon family assumed control in 1738, Spain renouncing all claims. The rule continued through the line until the French Revolution, when in 1799 the French conquered the city. An armistice was signed, but in 1803 a French army under Napoleon's brother Joseph occupied the kingdom. Murat, who succeeded Joseph, secretly signed a treaty with Austria in 1814, but after Napoleon's escape from Elba, Murat marched north, was defeated several times, and the Austrians marched into Naples in 1815. The Bourbon rule continued in 1848, when a revolution broke out in Sicily and demonstrations were made in Naples. A constitution was granted, but disturbances continued until Garibaldi conquered the Neapolitan army in 1860, and the people rose to his favor almost everywhere. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King. In 1861, upon cessation of resistance, Naples and Sicily were absorbed into the United Kingdom of Italy.