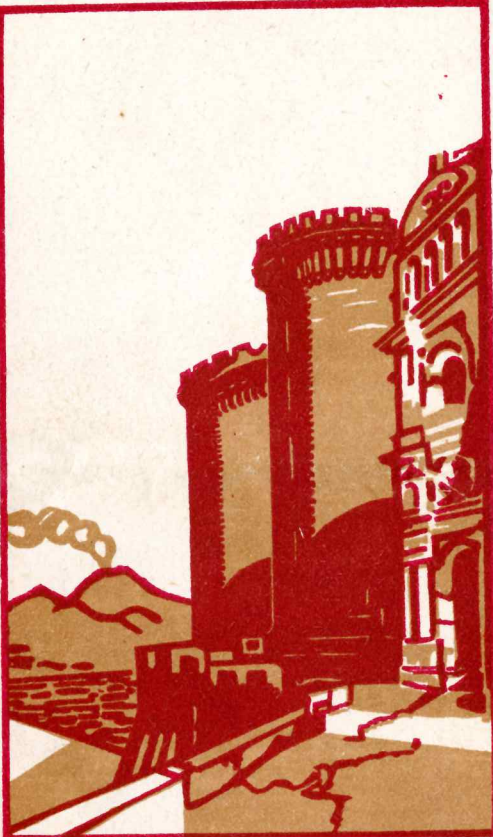
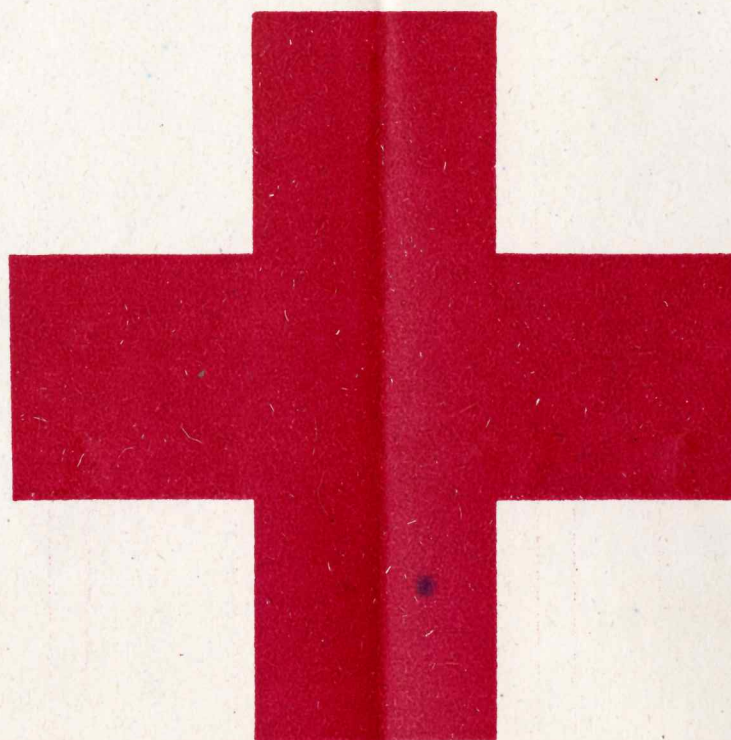


NAPOLI



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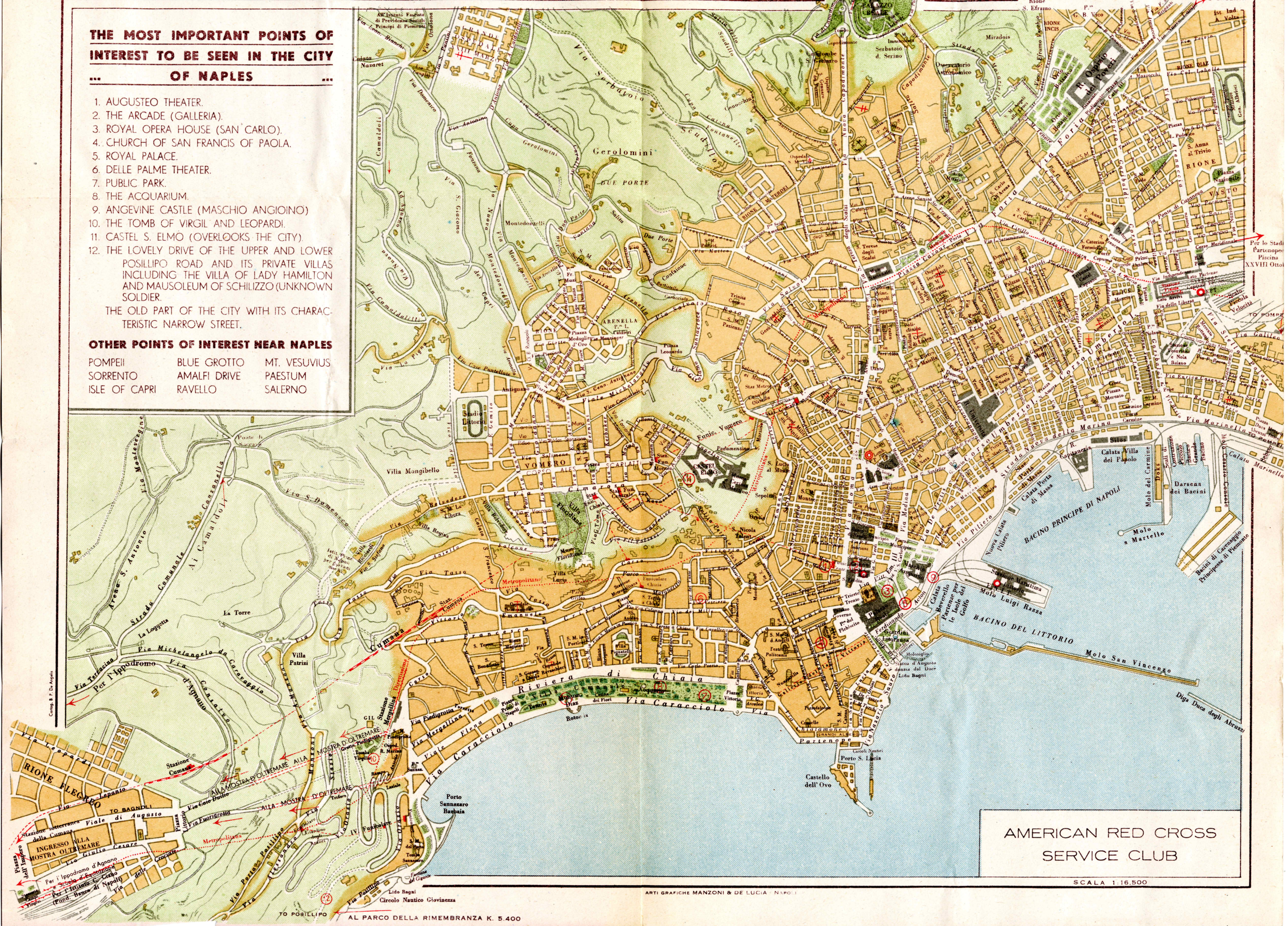


THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS OF INTEREST TO BE SEEN IN THE CITY OF NAPLES

1. AUGUSTEO THEATER.
 2. THE ARCADE (GALLERIA).
 3. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (SAN CARLO).
 4. CHURCH OF SAN FRANCIS OF PAOLA.
 5. ROYAL PALACE.
 6. DELLE PALME THEATER.
 7. PUBLIC PARK.
 8. THE ACQUARIUM.
 9. ANGEVINE CASTLE (MASCHIO ANGIOINO)
 10. THE TOMB OF VIRGIL AND LEOPARDI.
 11. CASTEL S. ELMO (OVERLOOKS THE CITY).
 12. THE LOVELY DRIVE OF THE UPPER AND LOWER POSILLIPO ROAD AND ITS PRIVATE VILLAS INCLUDING THE VILLA OF LADY HAMILTON AND MAUSOLEUM OF SCHILIZZO (UNKNOWN SOLDIER).
- THE OLD PART OF THE CITY WITH ITS CHARACTERISTIC NARROW STREET.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST NEAR NAPLES

POMPEII	BLUE GROTTO	MT. VESUVIUS
SORRENTO	AMALFI DRIVE	PAESTUM
ISLE OF CAPRI	RAVELLO	SALERNO



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NAPLES

Naples, the proud citizen will tell you, is second to Genoa as Italy's chief port and is southern Italy's chief city. That's not enough. To understand the Neapolitan's pride in his home, you must know that until the Risorgimento (reorganization) in 1860 Italy was made up of a number of independent provinces. Southern Italy and Sicily were traditionally tied together in one kingdom, with Naples its principal city.

The seafaring Greeks built a city in Naples Bay during the ninth century before Christ and called her Palepoli. Three hundred years later an earthquake shook the bay and part of the city slid into water. Then the Romans moved in and rebuilt the city which they called "NEAPOLIS," or New City. With the decline of the Romans, other conquerers moved in, but the name Neapolis, shortened to Napoli, remained. The Normans, the French, the Swedes, the Austrians and the Spaniards have all had their hand in ruling Naples and southern Italy . . . and their armies have left behind them a joyful, childlike and religious people who thru the centuries have watched the world sail into their bay to camp for a while at the city's doorstep . . . and then depart.

Naples grew up as a seaport. But in modern times tourist traffic has rivaled trade in importance. Altho never as completely industrialized as north Italy's Turin and Milan, pre-war Naples had her big factories. Cameos, tortoise shell curios, gloves, laces, linens, silks, macaroni, tomato sauces and canned vegetables were sent from here to other parts of Italy and the world.

The war has cost Naples her factories, her

rail and trolley system and many of her proud buildings. Thus you have come to a city of jobless men and women, a city which produces nothing. Yet life in Naples goes on. The semblance of normality on the city's streets reveals that these people who can go thru the cycle of laughter, cheers and tears in a single five minutes have a reserve of the sterner stuff which carried London thru the blitz.

Nobody's making anything . . . so everybody sells. The good citizens of Naples will sell you anything from a bogus oil painting to their daughters' last pair of silk bloomers. But, whether it's a cameo or a dinner, they'll ask three times what its worth. If you can't strike a bargain (and just must get the article) ask for a receipt . . . the threat to show the receipt to a carabinieri often brings the price down faster than GI cussedness.

By the time you arrive in Naples, the early birds and the Germans will have flown away with most of the prize buys, but much remains . . . cameos, jewelry, photo supplies, gloves and curios of porcelain and shell. Vendors on the street will sell you all these, but the best buys are found in shops.

The main shopping section of Naples runs from the Piazza Trieste to the Piazza Dante on the Via Roma. As in Africa, the lunch hour fills up half the working day, so don't be surprised if the blinds are down after one o'clock. But, providing the proprietors have one postcard left to sell and the Germans have not bombed the shops out, you'll find good buys in the following districts

PIAZZA DEI MARTIRI (end of Via Chiaia): Gloves, coral, tortoise shell, pottery, glass and jewelry

VIA GIUSEPPE VERDI (Near Royal Palace and San Carlo Opera House): Gloves, coral, tortoise shell, cameos, lava novelties.

VIA ROMA: Everything - soup to nuts . . . if the store is open

POMPEI

On an arm of the enchanting gulf of Naples, at the foot of the majestic and menacing Vesuvius, lies the ancient sepulchre of a pagan city: Pompei. This name attracts all the erudite persons of the world. Early authors described it as beautiful and flourishing, and praised it for its mild climate, for the prosperity of its commerces, and for its centrally located position. The city, in effect, extended to the then navigable river Sarno, not far from the maritime shore which was touched upon by audacious Phoenician and Grecian sailors.

From the latter half of the 5th century onward, Pompei was influenced by two civilizations: from the interior the Etruscans, and from the exterior the Greeks who had fixed their flourishing colonies of Cuma, Pozzuoli, Naples and Paestum on the near shores.

During the same century the Samnites, another strong and bellicose Italian people, came down from the mountains of the interior. There upon Pompei became a Samnitic city.

In the year 80 B. C., Pompei was changed to a Roman colony by Lucius Sulla, nephew of the famous dictator of the same name, losing its name Pompei to Colonia Veneria Comelia Pompeianorum. Latin was substituted for the native language and the interior administration of municipal Roman law was introduced.

Between the end of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire, the shores and the suburbs of Pompei were built up with pompous villas. There lived the imperial Julia Claudia family and its powerful courtiers.

On November 23, 79 A. D., Vesuvius awakened after long inactivity and buried the entire Campanian region consisting of 5 important cities; Herculaneum, Pompei, Stabia, Oplonti and Sola. Within a few hours, all was buried under a rain of stones and ash which covered that immense area completely.

Plinius Jr., who saw the catastrophe, described it in his correspondence with Tacitus telling of a frightful column of smoke coming up from Vesuvius and stretching into a large dense cloud, enveloping Pompei with the obscurity of a tempestuous night. The smoke was followed by a dense rain of cinders, pumice-stones and incandescent stones that put to flight the poor inhabitants and burned their homes. An earthquake completed the destruction, shattering the walls and the colonnades of hovel and temple alike, sparing neither man nor beast.

In 1748 was begun the excavation that uncovered more and more of the splendid edifices, the forums, and the streets of this antique city of Pompei.

At present the largest part of the city has been uncovered, and its wonderful buildings and monuments attract from every part of the world visitors who are astounded at its majestic remains. Houses decorated with pictures and statues, large Basilica, the Forum, the Thermes, the Theater, the Amphitheater, and other innumerable edifices of this silent city situated at the foot of Vesuvius, tell the story of a way of life which, though cut off before full maturity, gives every evidence of enlightenment which surpasses our own supposedly mature civilization.