

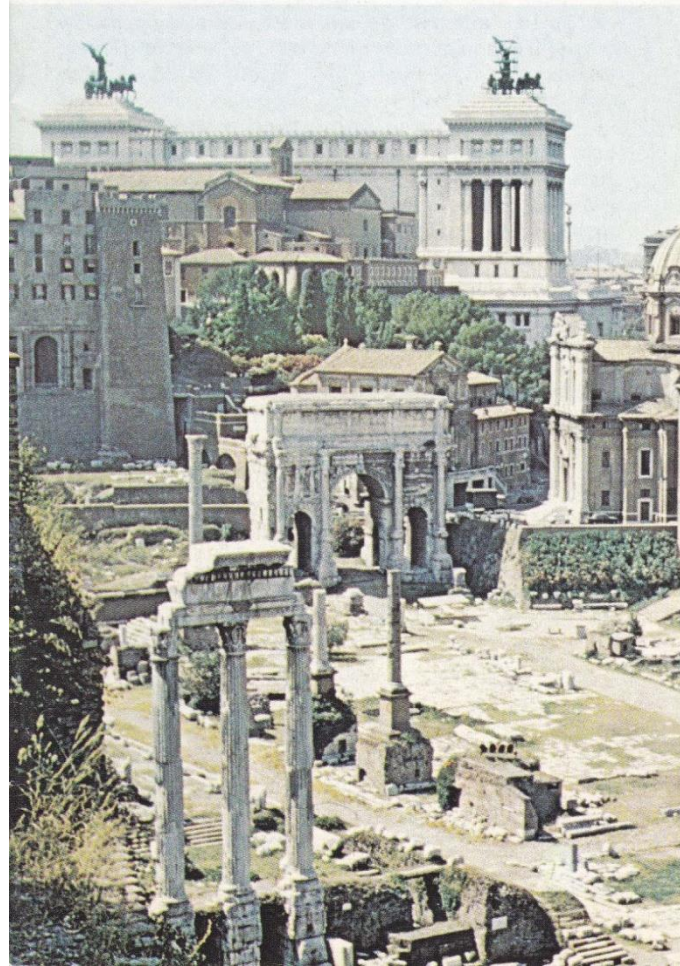


SAS CITY PORTRAIT

# Rome Naples

9th ed.

**SAS** SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



<b>Introduction to Italy</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Rome</b>	<b>6</b>
Entry regulations	3	Your arrival in Rome	7
Tipping	4	Hotels	7
Climate and clothing	4	Restaurants and cuisine	9
Useful phrases to start with	5	Sights and excursions	10
Public holidays	5	City map and useful addresses	12
		"One hour's walk" suggestion	14
		Entertainment and night life	17
		Shopping	18
		Business hours	18
		Transportation	18
		Sport	19
		Religious services	20
		Special services	20
		<b>Naples</b>	<b>21</b>
		Your arrival in Naples	22
		Hotels	22
		Restaurants and cuisine	22
		Sights and excursions	23
		City map and useful addresses	26
		"One hour's walk" suggestion	28
		Entertainment and night life	30
		Shopping	30
		Business hours	30
		Transportation	31
		Sports	31
		Religious services	31
		Special services	31

The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in November 1974.



Front cover: Forum Romanum

## Introduction to Italy

By European standards, Italy is a new country. Her present boundaries date only from 1866, and her heroes are Garibaldi, Cavour and Victor-Emmanuel II, all nineteenth-century leaders. Thus, when we speak of Italy we speak really of a relatively recent collection of small Duchies and States, all with their own character and independently-minded citizens. Yet behind them is a wealth of history, of art and of literature and an important center of civilization for more than two thousand years. Even the name Italy comes from the ancient Romans – they called the southern part of the peninsula "Italia" – meaning land of oxen, or grazing land.

The Renaissance – the cultural awakening of the fourteenth century – virtually started in Florence, and Vasari, the first and greatest of art critics, praised Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and other Florentine master painters, ignoring those from other cities. The architecture of Italy is renowned the world over and it is not only cathedrals, palaces and churches – Rome alone has some three hundred of these – but even mundane buildings like railway stations that are memorable.

The average Italian expresses himself with grace and ease. He is never stuck for words – though dialects vary enormously – and he lives to enjoy today. The girls are beautiful in a classical way – it is easy to recognize the models used by Renaissance artists still walking the cobbled streets of Rome, Naples, Venice or Padua.

On the one hand the world's leading museums, on the other the birthplace of the telescope and the Ferrari. Italy, indeed, offers a rich and varied harvest for the traveler which has made it one of Europe's leading tourist centers.

## Entry regulations

**Passports and visas:** All travelers to Italy must be in possession of a valid passport.

**Duty-free quota:** (Tobacco products, alcoholic beverages and coffee only for persons over 15 years):

Duty-free allowance	<i>Residents of countries</i>		
	outside Europe	within Europe and entering from an EEC* country	within Europe and entering from another country
Cigarettes or cigars	400	300	200
or cigarillos	100	75	50
or tobacco	200	150	100
	500 grams	400 grams	250 grams
Wine or other alcoholic beverages of max. 22° – or if more than 22°	2 liters	3 liters	2 liters
	1 liter	1.5 liters	1 liter
Perfume	50 grams	75 grams	50 grams
Toilet water	0.25 liter	0.375 liter	0.25 liter
Tea or tea extract	100 grams	150 grams	100 grams
	40 grams	60 grams	40 grams
Coffee or coffee extr.	250 grams	750 grams	150 grams
	100 grams	300 grams	100 grams

\* EEC-countries are: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany – Fed. Rep. (West), Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Republic of Ireland.

## Tippping

Even though a 20% service is added to your hotel and restaurant bill, it is usual to leave a tip of about 10% for table service and 20–50 lire to a waiter serving tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, etc. A taxi driver will also expect 10% of the fare, barbers 10–15% of the bill, and you should tip the head porter, baggage porter and maid in your hotel 100 lire each. Porters at stations, airports, etc. charge 200 lire per bag (on top of which you should give an extra 20% as a gratuity). It is, in fact, a good general rule to tip a little everyone who gives you personal service.

## Climate and clothing

The climate of Rome and Naples is pleasant throughout the year – from the mild winter days, with their occasional rain, to the hot summer, when you will require the lightest of clothes.

The average temperatures in spring and summer are 62° to 85° F (18° to 30° C) and in autumn and winter 62° to 40° F (18° to 5° C).

Dress in Rome is generally informal, but for occasions such as the opera primas, formal dress is necessary. Comfortable walking shoes are essential if you want to explore Rome

thoroughly on foot. When visiting places of worship, men should wear a jacket and ladies should remember not to wear sleeveless dresses and to cover their heads with a shawl or scarf.

Laundry services are excellent, and dry-cleaning facilities are available in hotels and throughout the city.

## Useful phrases to start with

ENGLISH	ITALIAN
Good morning	<i>Buon giorno</i>
Good night	<i>Buona notte</i>
Good evening	<i>Buona sera</i>
Please	<i>Per favore</i>
Thank you very much	<i>Grazie tanto</i>
Is this the way to . . . ?	<i>E' questa la strada per . . . ?</i>
To the right	<i>A destra</i>
To the left	<i>A sinistra</i>
Straight on	<i>Sempre dritto</i>
Today	<i>Oggi</i>
Tomorrow	<i>Domani</i>
Yesterday	<i>Ieri</i>
A good place for lunch	<i>Un buon ristorante per far colazione</i>
A glass of wine	<i>Un bicchiere di vino</i>
Some cigarettes, please	<i>Delle sigarette, per favore</i>
Have you anything cheaper?	<i>Non ha niente di meno caro?</i>
Come in	<i>Avanti</i>
Cheerio	<i>Arrivederci</i>
Toilet	<i>Toilet</i>
How much?	<i>Quanto?</i>

## Public holidays

The following holidays are observed throughout Italy:

January 1	New Year's Day.
January 6	Epiphany.
March 19	St. Joseph's Day.
April 25	Anniversary of Liberation.
May 1	Labor Day.
June 2	Proclamation of the Republic.
June 29	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day.
August 15	Assumption of Our Lady.
November 1	All Saints' Day.
November 4	Armistice Day of World War I.
December 8	Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
December 25	Christmas Day.
December 26	St. Stephen's Day.

Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day and Corpus Domini are all movable celebrations and vary from year to year.



# Rome

"There may be other cities that please us for a while, but Rome alone completely satisfies". The long and glorious history of Italy's magnificent capital has bequeathed the world monuments, relics and art treasures of unsurpassed beauty and interest: a city of romance and legend, living legend.

15 miles (24 km) from the Mediterranean Sea, surrounded by the fertile Campagna Romana, the city is divided into two halves by the Tiber River, the modern section lying on the left bank, and the Vatican State on the right.

Founded in 753 B.C., Rome became the center of ancient civilization in the Western world – according to legend, Romulus and Remus, sons of Mars, were rescued from the Tiber and reared by a wolf and a herdsman, Remus being slain by Romulus who survived as Rome's founder to become first king of this great city.

In 510 B.C., Rome became a republic and grew rapidly, conquering the whole of Italy, Carthage (in North Africa) and Greece. A great deal was achieved in the fields of architecture, sculpture, painting and poetry during the reign of Augustus, who became king in 27 B.C. After long and bitter struggle, Christianity gradually became accepted as the official religion and in 800 A.D. the Holy Roman Empire was established. Later during the 16th and 17th centuries Rome became yet again a great art center, due largely to artists such as Raphael, Michelangelo, Bramante and Bernini – whose masterpieces today are major sources of attraction to visitors.

Many great writers and poets found inspiration and relaxation in Rome. John Keats lived for a short time in the well-known house opposite the stairway of Trinità dei Monti, and Robert Browning lived and wrote at 41 Via Bocca di Leone.

Today's Rome is an absorbing mixture of ancient and modern, a city of about 3 million people, boisterous,



volatile, gregarious, warm-hearted. Explore its narrow, climbing streets. Dream by romantic playing fountains. Observe its new apartment blocks. Scour its fashionable shops, its old arcades of vendors. Whenever you come, spring or fall, wherever you roam, from the crowded Spanish Steps to the magnificence of St. Peter's, you will find this grandiose city – unforgettable!

## Your arrival in Rome

Your SAS plane lands at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport, 23 miles (37 km) from the city center. An SAS hostess will assist you through passport and customs control, and will gladly answer any questions you may have regarding hotel accommodation or car hire reservations. These are, however, more comprehensively dealt with at the SAS Town Office (H4), 88 Via Bissolati.

The Airport facilities include a restaurant, café, post office, newsstand, and a bank at which you can change your money into the local currency.

A taxi from the airport to the heart of Rome costs about 7,000 lire plus tip and takes approximately 40 minutes. The bus trip to the SAS Air Town Terminal lasts 45 minutes; the fare is 800 lire and the tickets must be bought inside the Arrival Hall at the airport, or at the Air Town Terminal building before boarding the bus.

If you are flying on from Rome, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to inform SAS of the reservations you hold and your intention to use the space reserved for you.

On departure, you must pay an airport tax of lire 1,000.

## Hotels

Rome has a multitudinous selection of hotels and pensions. Hotels are officially divided into five categories: luxury, first, second, third and fourth class. Of these, it is recommended that you limit your selection to hotels within the luxury, first and second classes. It is not usual for the city's hotels to offer full board. If you intend to stay more than 4–5 days or are traveling on a slim budget, Rome's pensions (boarding houses) are a useful proposition. They are divided into three ratings, classes first and second being the best bet. At any of the pensions listed you can book either full pension (bed and all meals) or half pension (bed, breakfast and either lunch or dinner).

In both the hotels and pensions there are compulsory extras to pay: a registration tax, local tax, service charges and, in some instances during the winter season, a surcharge for heating. If you add 20% of the net room-rates quoted you'll be about right for the all-in price. Average all-inclusive prices are quoted at the end of this chapter, however.

Yet no matter what you choose, hotel or pension, it is a good idea to book your accommodation in advance through

your Travel Agent or SAS. Either can offer you – through the SAS Travel Planning Service – detailed information on de luxe, first and tourist class hotels, with immediate confirmation of accommodation in most. Should you, however, arrive unaccommodated, the SAS Hotel Reservation Department – tel. 48 90 51 – will help you with your booking.

The following list, while far from comprehensive, does include a diverse choice.

#### *De luxe class*

**Cavalieri Hilton** (off A1)  
(Monte Mario)  
101 via A. Cadlolo. Tel. 3151.  
**Eden** (G3)  
49 Via Ludovisi. Tel. 48 05 51.  
**Excelsior** (G3)  
125 Via Veneto. Tel. 48 90 31.  
**Flora** (G3)  
191 Via Veneto. Tel. 46 21 51.  
**Grand** (H4)  
3 Via V. Emanuele Orlando.  
Tel. 48 90 11.  
**Hassler Villa Medici** (F3)  
6 Piazza Trinità dei Monti.  
Tel. 68 26 51.  
**Parco dei Principi** (H2)  
15 Via Mercadante.  
Tel. 84 10 71.

#### *First class*

**Boston** (G3)  
47 Via Lombardia.  
Tel. 475 15 93.  
**Claridge** (I1)  
62 Viale Liegi. Tel. 86 85 56.  
**De la Ville** (F3)  
69 Via Sistina. Tel. 68 89 41.  
**Forum** (G7)  
28 Via Tor dei Conti.  
Tel. 67 24 46.  
**Marini Strand** (F4)  
17 Via del Tritone.  
Tel. 679 39 41.  
**Metropole** (I5)  
5 Via Principe Amedeo.  
Tel. 47 14 41.

At de luxe hotels, prices for a single room with bath vary from 20,000 to 25,000 lire (including breakfast, registration and local taxes and service charges), double from 35,000 to 45,000 lire; first class from 13,000 to 17,000 lire, double from 22,500 to 26,000 lire; tourist class from 8,500 to 10,500 lire, double from 12,000 to 15,000 lire. The rates at good pensions, including meals, vary from 10,000 to 12,000 lire (taxes included).

Note: The voltage in Rome for electric appliances is 125 and 220 volts, A.C.

**Raphael** (D5)  
2 Largo Febo. Tel. 656 90 51.  
**Savoy** (G3)  
15 Via Ludovisi. Tel. 48 71 41.  
**Victoria** (G3)  
41 Via Campania.  
Tel. 48 00 52.

#### *Tourist class*

**Alpi** (J4)  
84 Via Castelfidardo.  
Tel. 46 46 18.  
**Colosseo** (H6)  
10 Via Sforza. Tel. 47 12 28.  
**Nord Nuova Roma** (I5)  
3 Via G. Amendola.  
Tel. 46 54 41.  
**Tirreno** (I6)  
18 Via di S. Martino ai Monti.  
Tel. 46 07 78.  
**Tiziano** (E6)  
110 Corso Vittorio  
Emanuele II. Tel. 65 50 87.  
**Tritone** (F4)  
210 Via del Tritone.  
Tel. 68 94 44.

*Pensions*

**Augustea** (H4)  
251 Via Nazionale.  
Tel. 46 35 89.  
**Delle Legazioni** (G4)  
11 Via Barberini. Tel. 47 16 16.  
**Oxford** (G3)  
93 Via Boncompagni.  
Tel. 48 08 05.  
**Sicilia** (G3)  
24 Via Sicilia. Tel. 47 92 77.

## Restaurants and cuisine

“Cooking is an art of which Italians are masters”, so when in Rome eat Italian-style, enjoy dishes that are national favorites and forget your waistline.

### FOOD

Breakfast (prima colazione) consists of cappuccino (strong coffee and milk), caffè latte (a bigger cappuccino), or caffè espresso (small strong black coffee) and fresh cornetti (bun-like rolls). Lunch and dinner are normally four-course meals starting with antipasto (hors d'oeuvres) or pasta (try spaghetti, tagliatelle or maccheroni served “al sugo” (meat sauce), “al pomodoro” (tomato sauce) or “al burro” (butter)). Soups are included under the heading “Minestre” – Try the popular minestrone or minestra in brodo (a clear soup containing pasta or rice). The main course provides, too, the opportunity to choose from a host of delectable Italian specialities ... fritto misto (a mixed grill of fresh fish or a fried combination of liver, artichokes and cauliflowers), scaloppine al marsala (thinly sliced veal simmered in Marsala wine) or pollo alla diavola (grilled chicken en casserole, with pimentos) – these are only a few of the dishes that frequent Italian menus. You can follow this with formaggio (cheese – there are a hundred-and-one delightful varieties to choose from), delicious fresh fruits or dolci (sweets such as meringues, ices or fruit salads), and round it all off with a small cup of black coffee.

### BEVERAGES

Italy produces excellent wines. Try, for instance, the refreshing white wine Frascati or Est, Est, Est with your spaghetti or fish dish. Excellent with fish are also Verdicchio and Falernum. Should you prefer red wines try Chianti, Valpolicella and Barolo. Well-known aperitifs are Campari and the dry, white Vermouth and as dessert wines, Marsala, Malvasia and Vin Santo are recommended. Very good liqueurs are Strega and Sambuca. Try, too, the Italian brandy.

Everyone drinks wine with meals, except in the hot season when beer is quite common, and prices are inexpensive.

When in Rome ... visit a “bottigliera”, where you will find the widest possible assortment of bottled and open wines. Like the Romans you can make your selection of wines here at a reasonable cost.

In addition to wines and spirits there is a wide assortment of soft drinks available in Rome.

### RESTAURANTS

“Ristorante” – this sign means good and plentiful food. To the Italians food is more important than decor and eating places are frequently of modest appearance. The Trattorias are somewhat simpler but also serve excellent food and wine.



Among the best restaurants in Rome are the following:

**Alfredo Imperatore** (E3)  
30 Piazza Augusto Imperatore.  
**Cecilia Metella** (I10)  
125 Via Appia Antica.  
**George's** (G3)  
7 Via Marche.  
**Gigi Fazi** (H3)  
22 Via Lucullo.  
**Hostaria dell'Orso** (D5)  
93 Via Monte Brianzo.  
**Il Buco** (E5)  
8 Piazza S. Ignazio.  
**Il Galeone** (D8)  
27 Piazza San Cosimato.

**La Cisterna** (C8)  
10-13 Via della Cisterna.  
**Meo Patacca** (E8)  
30 Piazza dei Mercanti.  
**Pancrazio al Biscione** (D6)  
92-94 Piazza del Biscione.  
**Taverna Ulpia** (F6)  
2 Piazza Foro Traiano.  
**The White Elephant** (G3)  
19 Via Aurora.  
**Tre Scalini** (D5)  
30 Piazza Navona.

Other specialty restaurants include:

#### *Indian*

**Namaskar** (D8)  
7 Via della Penitenza.  
(Closed on Sunday)

#### *Chinese*

**Tien Tsin** (G4)  
55 Via Capo le Case.  
**Madison China Garden** (H4)  
76 Via S. Nicolò da Tolentino.

#### *Japanese*

**Tokio** (F4)  
21/2/3 Via Propaganda.

#### *Fish*

**Giggetto er Pescatore** (off D1)  
Via A. Sant' Elia  
Fonte dell'Acqua Acetosata.  
**La Lampara** (E3)  
Piazza dell'Oca.

In addition to the eating-houses listed, the Hassler, Eden, Grand, Excelsior and Ambassador Hotels all possess excellent dining rooms, as do most of the leading hotels. We would also mention Tullio (G3) at Via S. Nicola da Tolentino, Nino (F4) at Via Borgognona, Le Colline Emiliane (G4) at Via degli Avignonesi and Mastrostefano (D5) at Piazza Navona.

### MEAL TIMES AND PRICES

	Time	Price
Breakfast	8.30 to 9.30 a.m.	1,000-2,500 lire
Lunch	12.30 to 2.00 p.m.	4,500-5,000 lire
Dinner	8.00 to 10.30 p.m.	4,500-5,000 lire

These are purely average figures and serve only as an indication of what to expect in the first-second class restaurants/hotels. Trattorias can be found all over the city, where you will enjoy good food in an informal atmosphere for a reasonable price.

### Sights and excursions

Probably no other city in the world offers more in the way of wondrous sights than Rome. The following list includes some of the capital's major attractions (map

references are shown in brackets) and will be of particular help when you explore on your own. We also recommend that you take one of the many guided sight-seeing trips – the SAS Office (H4) will readily supply you with full details.

### CITY SIGHTS

**The Capitoline Hill** (F7). The most renowned of the Seven Hills of Rome, this has always been the center of Roman political life. Today it is the Headquarters of the Municipal Town Council. Campidoglio Square was designed by Michelangelo, as were the three Palaces – The New Palace, The Palace of the Conservatives and The Senatorium. An equestrian monument of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius stands in the center of the Square. The Capitoline Museums are open every day except Monday from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday also 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. and Saturday 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Entrance fee 200 lire, holidays 300 lire, free on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The collection includes such treasures as "The Capitoline Venus", "Dying Gaul", "Love and Psyche".

From the Tabularium you'll have a glorious view of the most celebrated spot in Ancient Rome – the temples, triumphal arches and monuments of the Forum.

**E.U.R.** (F10). This is the most modern section of Rome and the nucleus of monuments and buildings was originally erected to house the Universal Exhibition in 1942, which in fact was never held. Today it is the administrative center and gives a clear picture of how the Rome of tomorrow will look.

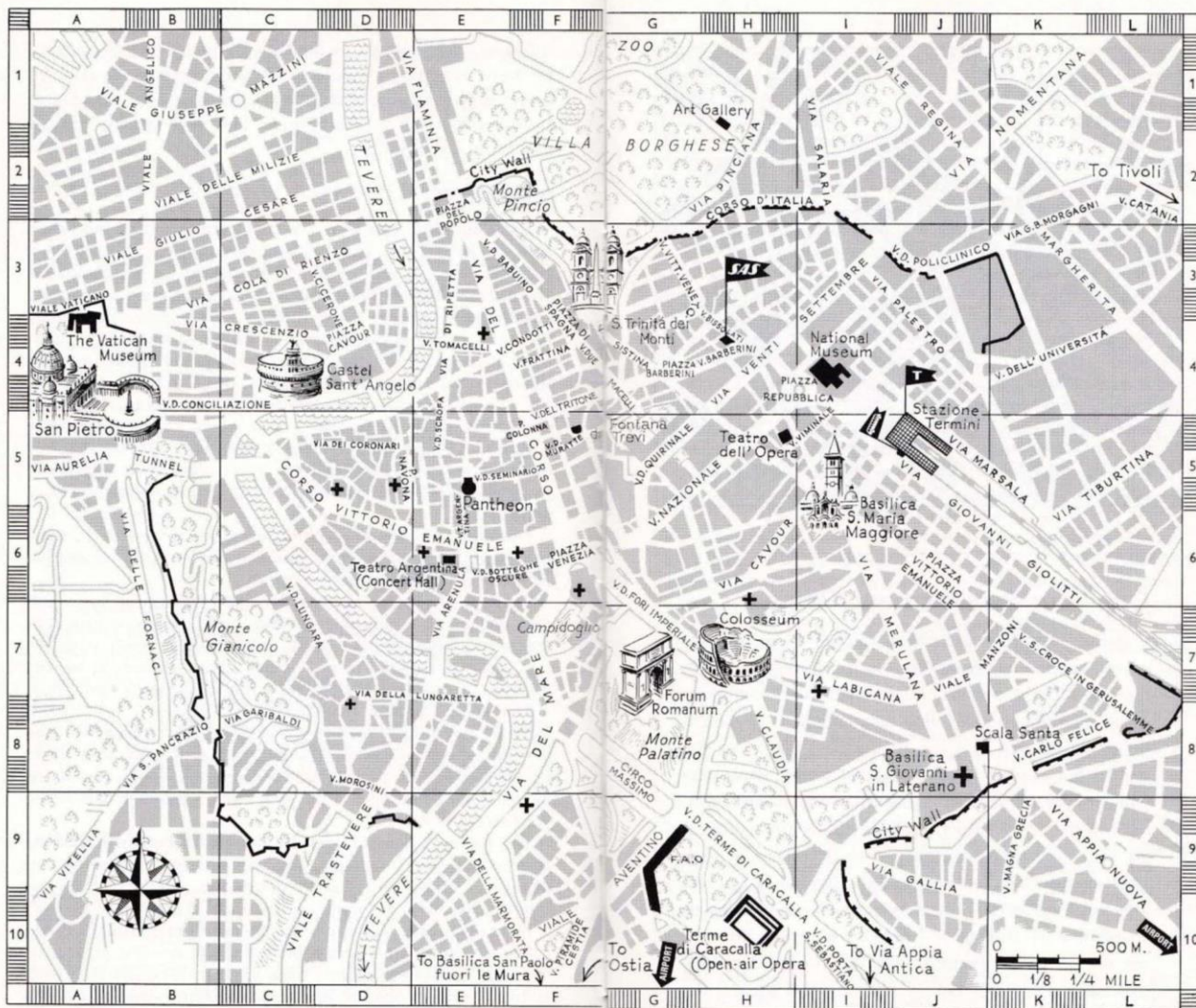
**The Trevi Fountain** (Fontana di Trevi) (F5). A visit to this fountain is a "must" for every traveler. Built by Nicholas Salvi in 1762, it represents the last example of the Baroque style. Remember to toss a coin into the cascading water, dominated by a statue of Neptune, as this will bring good luck and assure your return to Rome!

**The National Roman Museum** (I4). This occupies part of the ancient Baths of Diocletian, and contains an outstanding collection of Greek and Roman antiquities. Exhibits of special interest are the "Birth of Venus" and "Daughter of Biobe".

**Piazza Venezia** (F6). Dominating this central square is the colossal Vittorio Emanuele Monument. On the first great platform of this white structure, completed in 1911, lies the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and from the top the view is excellent. Also situated in the square is the Palazzo Venezia, a fine Renaissance building. Mussolini addressed his followers from the small balcony on the first floor of this massive 15th-century palace, which today houses a museum.

**St. Peter's and the Vatican** (A4). St. Peter's, the greatest basilica in the world, was founded by the Emperor Constantine and later rebuilt and embellished. The present building was dedicated in 1626 after 179 years of construction. The Piazza S. Pietro, the impressive square in front of St. Peter's, is surrounded by beautiful colonnades and fountains by Bernini.

(cont'd on page 15)



Code numbers in the Rome section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus

(H4) is located where lines drawn from "H" and "4" cross each other.

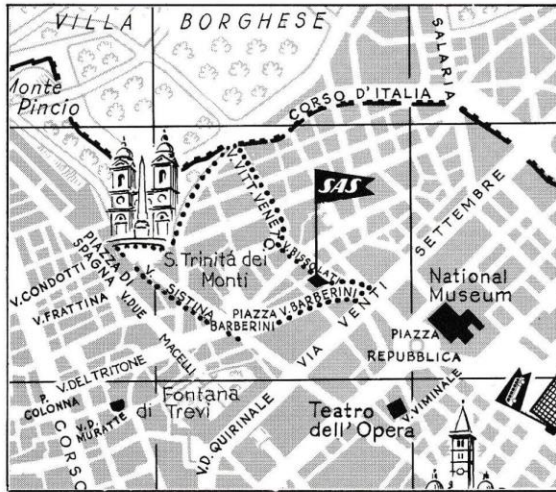
### Interesting sights in Rome

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (A4) San Pietro (St. Peter's).     | (I4) Piazza della Repubblica and Roman National Museum. |
| (C4) Castel Sant' Angelo.          | (I5) Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore.                     |
| (E2) Piazza del Popolo and Pincio. | (F6) Piazza Venezia.                                    |
| (F3) Piazza di Spagna.             | (F7) The Campidoglio.                                   |
| (F5) Fontana di Trevi.             | (G7) Forum Romanum.                                     |
| (E5) The Pantheon.                 | (J8) Basilica San Giovanni in Laterano and Scala Santa. |
| (E6) Teatro Argentina.             |   |
| (H5) Teatro dell'Opera.            |   |

### Useful addresses

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (H10) Terme di Caracalla (open-air Opera).            |  SAS Office:<br>88 Via Bissolati (H4). Tel. 48 90 51.  |
| (E10) Basilica San Paolo fuori le Mura.               |  Air Terminal:<br>36 Via Giolitti (J5). Tel. 46 04 81.   |
| (I10) Via Appia Antica.                               |  Tourist Information Office:<br>E.P.T. 11 Via Parigi. Tel. 46 18 51.<br>There is a Branch Office at the Stazione Termini (J5). |
| (H7) The Colosseum.                                   |   |
| (G9) U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.). | Distance from city center to airport:<br>23 miles (37 km).  |





### One hour's walk around Rome

Starting from the SAS office walk left along Via Bissolati, continuing along Rome's most elegant street, the Via Vittorio Veneto, a tree-lined avenue of fashionable pavement-café, fine palaces and Government buildings, as well as some of the best hotels. At the end of this road, after crossing the ancient walls, you will come to the gardens of the Villa Borghese; the villa, built in the 17th century, today contains a magnificent art collection. Keep straight on until you come to a small square. Turn left here and in 10 minutes you will arrive at the Pincio Terrace, from where you may enjoy a superb view. Directly in front of the Terrace you will see the Piazza del Popolo (Place of the People). Take the road to the left before reaching this square and continue along it until you reach S. Trinità dei Monti, the beautiful church at the top of the famous Spanish Steps. At the foot of the steps is La Barcaccia fountain and the house in which Keats, the English poet, died. From here you may return to the SAS office, in Via Bissolati, by strolling along the Via Sistina, a smart shopping street, and then turning left.

(cont'd from page 11)

Inside are rich mosaics, precious marble and splendid columns, as well as many celebrated statues – Michelangelo's "Pietà" being one of the best known. The Vatican contains halls, museums, galleries, libraries, chapels and gardens, overflowing with magnificent historical treasures. Don't miss the Borgias' Apartments, Raphael's Rooms and the magnificent Sixtine Chapel topped by Michelangelo's famous ceiling. All in all, the Vatican City covers some 110 acres (0.44 sq.km) and is an independent state headed by the Pope.

**The Spanish Steps and Piazza di Spagna** (F3). One of the most characteristic and picturesque places in Rome – the 136 steps lead down from the Church of Trinità dei Monti to the old Piazza di Spagna (Spanish Square) with its flower-sellers, artists and boat-shaped fountain designed by Pietro Bernini.

**Terme di Caracalla** (Baths of Caracalla) (H10). Here the wealthier people of Ancient Rome gathered for their luxury daily baths, as well as for great meetings. Today, the ruins, dating back to 212 A.D., provide a magnificent setting for open-air opera in the summer.

**Villa Borghese** (G2). This is the most beautiful park in Rome and is about 4 miles (6 km) in circumference. Here you will find the Casina Borghese (housing the Museum and Gallery Borghese). Open every day 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., holidays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Entrance charge. There is also the lovely Garden of the Lake, the Piazza di Siena (where horse shows are held), and the Zoological Gardens. Take a stroll along the bridle path to the Pincio Terrace for a magnificent panorama of the city.

**Pantheon** (E5). Originally a pagan building erected in the last decades B.C. and restored by Hadrian in 123 A.D., this was later converted into a Christian church. It is the burial place of the first kings of Italy and also of many distinguished people, including the painter Raphael.

**Forum Romanum** (G7). Bordered by the Capitoline and the Palatine Hills, this was the administrative and religious center of the Roman Empire. Here is the ancient Curia, where the Senate assembled and which is supposed to contain the tomb of Romulus, the Emilia Basilica, built in 179 B.C., the arch of Septimius Severus, one of the most beautiful arches of triumph in existence, the Temple of Julius Cæsar, which marks the spot where Cæsar was cremated. The Forum is open every day except Tuesday. Summer 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., winter 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Entrance charge.

**The Colosseum** (H7). This wonder of Ancient Rome is a great amphitheater where gladiators fought and where the early Christians were martyred before an audience of 50,000. The Upper Galleries are open daily in summer from 9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., in winter 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**Via Appia Antica** (I10). See "Excursions".

**Teatro dell'Opera** (H5). See "Entertainment".

**Santa Maria Maggiore** (I5). Situated on the Esquiline Hill, Santa Maria Maggiore is the fourth of the great churches of Rome, the largest dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

**Castel Sant' Angelo** (C4). Originally built by Hadrian as his mausoleum, Castel Sant' Angelo became in turn, a fortress,



the refuge of Popes, a prison and is today a museum describing its own historical development. Open in winter 8.30 a.m. to 12; in summer 9.30 to 12. Closed on Monday.

**San Giovanni in Laterano (J8).** This basilica, the Cathedral of Rome and the World, stands next to the Palazzo del Laterano, which was the seat of the Popes until their transfer to France. Today it houses the Lateran Museum, a collection of religious art, culture and ethnography. In the center of the square is the highest Egyptian obelisk of Rome, brought here by the Emperor Constantine II. It is said to originate from the 15th century B.C.

**Basilica di San Paolo Fuori le Mura (E10),** (St. Paul's Basilica Outside the Walls), erected where the great apostle was buried. The mosaics (some from the 5th century) inside the church are a glitter of gold, color, and light; your eye will be enchanted by the row of columns, the alabaster windows, the white and gold ceiling, the shining marble. The basilica was destroyed by fire in 1823, but was rebuilt on the same foundations and along the same design. Close to Porta S. Paolo and opposite the Ostiense Station, is the Piramide di Cestio, a mausoleum for the Roman Tribune Caius Cestius. Behind the Pyramid is the famous and lovely Protestant churchyard with the graves of Keats and Shelley.

**Gianicolo (B7).** A lovely view of the city can be enjoyed from here. An equestrian monument of Giuseppe Garibaldi stands in the center of the square. Other statues representing heroes of the Italian Renaissance are placed in the gardens around the monument.

**Piazza del Popolo** (The People's Place, originally The Popular's Square – E2). This busy place is graced with a fountain and an Egyptian obelisk.

While lack of space does not permit a listing of further sights, there still remain a great many treasures that you should try to see. The Catacombs of San Callisto or San Sebastiano, for example, the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, where you'll see the beautiful statue of Moses by Michelangelo and the Church of San Clemente. It's well worth taking that guided tour to find your bearings first.

## EXCURSIONS FROM ROME

**Tivoli (L2).** This is a picturesque little town, about 19 miles (28 km) from the city, which may be reached by bus or rail (Rome-Avezzano line). Here you may visit the Villa d'Este, a Renaissance masterpiece with a magnificent park, Villa Adriana and the Villa Gregoriana (open 9 a.m. until one and a half hour before sunset all year round, closed on Monday). The lovely fountains of the Villa d'Este are illuminated by night from April 25 until October 6, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, and on holidays from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

**Via Appia Antica** (the Appian Way – J10). This old road which starts at the Porta San Sebastiano, was begun by Appius

Claudius in 312 B.C. Here are the tombs and mausoleums of twenty generations, relics from the time when it was forbidden to bury the dead inside the city walls.

**Ostia Antica** (off F10). This "miniature Pompeii" of excavations may be reached by rail – the Ostia Lido Line – from Piazzale Ostiense and also by the metro. The ancient temples, theaters, palaces, villas and market-places that have been discovered may be viewed from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Mondays and holidays excluded). Greek plays are performed in the old amphitheater. You may obtain an excellent English handbook at the entrance.

**Castelli Romani** (off L10). These small towns, scattered on the slopes of the Alban hills, have been famous through the ages for their wines. Do not miss the romantic Villa Falconieri at Frascati, the Abbey at Grottaferrata, and the Castel Gandolfo (summer residence of the Pope) above the lake of Albano. These towns may be reached by taking the STEFER buses at St. Giovanni.

**Tomb of Cecilia Metella** (I10). This well-preserved monument, the most famous in the Via Appia Antica, is two miles (3 km) out of the city. It was built during the last years of the republic and is circular in shape, with a magnificent frieze.

You can reach the tomb either by car or by taking Autobus 118 from Colosseum. It is open in winter from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., in summer from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

## Entertainment and night life

There is something to suit every taste in the gay and varied night life of Rome.

**Opera:** The opera is world-famous and the season begins at the Teatro dell'Opera (H5), Via Viminale, in the end of November and ends in the middle of June. From July until August you may see magnificent opera performances in the impressive open-air setting of the Caracalla Baths (see "Sights").

**Concerts:** The concert season starts in November and continues until the end of May. Concerts are held during the summer months in the ruins of the Basilica of Maxentius, part of the Roman Forum (see "Sights"), and from the middle of October to May at Auditorium Santa Cecilia (E3).

**Theater shows:** The theaters of Rome are excellent and the best classical and modern drama may be enjoyed by those with some knowledge of the language. If you don't understand Italian, there are the numerous colorful variety shows. The Quirino (F5) and Eliseo theaters (G6) are two of the most important and plays are staged from October to the end of May. At Sistina (G4) you may enjoy musicals and recitals by international artists.

**Films:** Movie-theaters show Italian and international films. Of the many cinemas the Archimede (I2), 71 Via Archimede, the Fiammetta (H4), 3 Via S. Nicolo da Tolentino and the Pasquino, 19 Vicolo del Piede (D9) show films in their original language.

**Night-spots:** The nightclubs of Rome merit a book of their own. La Cabala, 93 Via Monte Brianzo (D5) is one of the best, and you'll be able to enjoy continuous dancing in elegant surroundings. Helio Cabala, in Castelli Romani (on Via Appia) is particularly popular in the summer months. Try also the Piper Club (J2), 9 Via Tagliamento, famous for its international guests, Oliviero 84 (G3), 84 Via Emilia, Lo Scarabocchio (E8), 8 Piazza Ponziani, La Pergola, at Hilton Hotel (off A1), 101 Via A. Cadlolo, Jackie-O (G3), 11 Via Boncompagni.

## Shopping

Shopping in Rome is a delightful pastime. You will be amazed at the exquisite workmanship of the Italian tailors who will finish a dress or suit within two or three days. Gloves, handbags, ties, silks, scarfs and woolen goods are all good buys, as well as the world-famous Borsalino hats and beautifully made men's and women's shoes.

The main shops are situated around the Spanish Steps (F3); in the Piazza di Spagna (F3); down the Via del Tritone (F4), the Via Frattina and Via Condotti (F4), the Via del Corso and the elegant and expensive Via Veneto. For a wide range of articles of all kinds, visit one of Rome's many department stores – Rinascente, Piazza Colonna (F5), for example, or Piazza Fiume (I2); CIM, 97 Via XX Settembre (I4), and UPIM, 172 Via del Tritone (F4). Some streets specialize in particular goods as for example, Via del Babuino (E3) and Via dei Coronari (D5) (near Piazza Navona) where the best antique shops are concentrated, and where you can buy paintings, sculptures and objets d'art, etc. Attractive place, too, for souvenir-hunters is the Sunday morning market at Porta Portese (C10).

Most stores are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m. in summer. (In winter, shops open and close half-an-hour earlier.) Food stores are generally closed on Thursday afternoon in winter, and on Saturday afternoon in summer while department stores and all other shops close on Monday morning.

## Business hours

**Banks** are open 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays closed.

**Business houses:** From 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Some 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

**Shops:** See chapter "Shopping". Barbers' shops are usually open Sunday mornings but closed all day Monday, while hairdressers close both days.

## Transportation

Low-fare streetcars and buses run day and night throughout the city. A ticket will cost somewhere between 50 and 80 lire, and after 1 a.m. until 5 a.m. there is a special high fare (between these hours the service is considerably reduced).

The Metro runs from the Termini Station (J5) to E.U.R. (F10), stopping at Via Cavour, Colosseum, Circus Maximus, Pyramid, Garbatella, St. Paul's, Magliana and the Exhibition. Trains leave every 6 minutes and the fare is 50 lire. Another track runs from the Termini to Cristoforo Colombo (stopping at Ostia Antica, Lido of Rome and Castel Fusano). Trains leave every hour, every half hour in summer, and the fare is 430 lire for the round trip. Ostia Antica can also be reached by trains leaving every 30 minutes from Piazzale Ostiense (off F10).

Taxis are plentiful and may be obtained at the various zones or called to your hotel or house by telephone. The fare is generally indicated on a meter – for the first 220 meters, or 2 minutes, the charge is 360 lire, and for every 220 meters, or every two successive minutes 20 lire. From 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. there is an increase of 250 lire, and 100 lire on Sunday and holidays.

If you prefer traditional transport, Rome offers you a romantic invitation: a trip in a carrozza (horse and buggy) to the Villa Borghese, the Janiculum Hill or Via Appia Antica. The fare for the first 200 meters or three minutes of occupation is 500 lire, and for every additional 100 meters or every successive minute 50 lire. Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. there is a surcharge of 150 lire. It is recommended that you agree a fare in advance after telling the cabman the places you want to go.

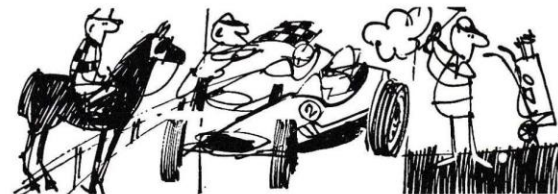
Self-drive or chauffeur-driven cars for daily, weekly, or monthly hire are available through the SAS office.

## Sports

If you are a swimming, tennis, golf, football or horse-racing enthusiast, Rome has excellent facilities to offer.

At the Stadio Olimpico, located at the Foro Italo (A1), there are magnificent tennis courts and two swimming pools. And if you feel like a dip in the Mediterranean, there's Ostia, Rome's Lido, reached easily by underground railway from the Piazza dei Cinquecento, the Central Station (J5). There is also a fine beach at Fregene which may be reached by SAR buses from Via Alessandria 200 (I2).

Golf lovers will want to spend all their time at the extensive course at Acqua Santa (I10). Go there by bus No. 118 or by taxi. You can watch the horses in competitive action at the Capannelle (L10) and Tor di Valle (F10). Alternatively those keen on football (soccer) will enjoy the exciting matches at the Stadio Olimpico, played by some of the best teams in Europe. The season stretches from October to May.





## Religious services

**Roman Catholic:** San Pietro (A4), Santa Maria Maggiore (I5), San Giovanni in Laterano (I8), Basilica di San Paolo Fuori le Mura (E10) (see "Sights"). Santa Maria dell'Umiltà (F5), Via dell'Umiltà (American). San Giorgio (F3), Via San Sebastiano (English). Sant'Agata dei Goti (G6), Via Sant'Agata dei Goti (Irish).

**Anglican:** All Saints' Church (E3), 153 Via del Babuino.

**Presbyterian:** 7 Via XX Settembre (H4).

**Methodist:** 3 Via Banco S. Spirito (C5).

**Baptist:** Unione Cristiana Evangelica Battista d'Italia, 35 Piazza S. Lorenzo In Lucina (E4).

**Jewish:** Synagogue, Piazza del Tempio (D7).

**Greek Orthodox:** Chiesa Greca S. Andrea (G3), 153 Via Sardegna.

**Lutheran:** Evangelico-Luterana (G3), 7 Via Toscana.

**Christian Scientist:** Christian Scientist Society, 133 Via delle Quattro Fontane (G4).

## Special services

**Telephone.** To make a local call from a public telephone (e.g. in a coffee bar or trattoria) it is necessary to obtain a token, which will cost 50 lire, from the cashier or a token-distributing machine. This should be inserted at the top of the telephone. You should then dial the required number and, if you are using the old type, push the button when the voice is heard.

**Telegrams.** These may be sent from any post office (from 8 a.m. until 2 p.m., holidays excluded) provided that the post office bears the sign of a yellow disc with the letters P.T. On holidays, telegrams may be sent from the Central Post Office in Piazza San Silvestro (E5) and the Central Station, open day and night. Telegrams may also be dictated from private telephones by dialling 186.

**Interpreters, Secretaries and Guides.** Apply to the Translation and Congress Services Center (H3), 23 Via Sallustiana, to the I.T.I.S. (G3), 14 Via Lombardia or to the Palazzo dei Congressi, E.U.R. for the services of any of the above. Authorized guides may also be obtained through the Guide Syndicate (G3), 12 Rampa Mignanelli, tel. 68 98 42.

**Newspapers and Books.** A wide range of foreign newspapers may be bought at news stands in Piazza San Silvestro, Via Veneto and at the Station. Foreign books may be obtained at the International Bookshop, Rizzoli (Largo Chigi, Galleria Colonna - F5), and in many of the major book stores in town.

**Police, accidents.** In the event of a road accident, telephone the road police at 113.

**Lost Property.** Apply to the Municipal Office (F10), 11 Via F. Negri, tel. 57 21 89 or the Lost Property Office of the ATAC (I5) (bus and tramway office), 65 Via Volturno, tel. 4695 between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on weekdays. Lost Property Offices in the Railway Stations and at the Airports are open night and day.

Gateway to the world-famous sightseeing attractions of Capri, Vesuvius and Pompeii, Naples is Italy's third largest city with a population of 1,233,000.

Once known on the world markets only for its coral jewelry, macaroni and tinned tomatoes, Naples has now become an important hub of a booming industrial development in the Campania Region.

A development long awaited and expected, for the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli and Salerno together have some six million inhabitants. Naples is number two port in Italy, and there is a modern autostrada linking the area with Rome. An example of the firms moving into the area is the new factory built by Alfa Romeo-Alfasud, a branch of the famous car company.

Yet historically, there is nothing recent about Naples' claims to fame. It was a Greek colony when captured by the Romans in the third century, its name being Neapolis. The princes from five different families ruled Naples in the Middle Ages, the most famous being the Angevins who formed an alliance with France to fight the Turks. In 1503 Naples was annexed to Spain. Under Peter of Toledo new churches and colleges were built but by the 17th century the heavy taxation and bad conditions led to Masaniello's Revolt. Spain regained control but in 1656 a plague cut down the population.

In the 18th century Naples became a kingdom and it was occupied by Napoleon with first Joseph Bonaparte and then Murat as ruler. The British fleet evacuated the Bourbons to Sicily and Capri was turned into a miniature Gibraltar for some time. Garibaldi entered Naples with his 1,000 men in 1860 and the kingdom came to an end. Italy was born.

Naples is internationally known for its music, theater, not the least the annual performances of the Teatro



Grande di Pompeii, the concerts of the Certosa di Capri and the spectacular San Carlo di Napoli theater.

A city of gay, generous, friendly folk – Naples remains still a place where “even after May, there are always flowers; it is the birthplace of subtle and wise men”.

## Your arrival in Naples

Your domestic flight arrives at Capodichino Airport, 4 miles (7 km) from the city.

There is a regular bus service from the airport to the Air Terminal which costs 500 lire. Taxis are also available and the fare is approx. 1,700 lire.

If you want to change money you can do this at the Airport Bank Office.

## Hotels

### *First class*

**Ambassadors Palace** (H5)  
70 Via Medina. Tel. 31 20 31.

**Continental** (F9)  
44 Via Partenope. Tel. 23 15 88.

**Excelsior** (G9)  
48 Via Partenope. Tel. 39 16 00.  
(Luxury)

**Londres e Ambasciatori** (H6)  
64 Piazza Municipio.  
Tel. 31 21 93.

**Majestic** (D7)  
68 Largo Vasta a Chiaia.  
Tel. 39 15 00.

**Mediterraneo** (off map)  
25/33 Via Ponte di Tappia.  
Tel. 31 22 40.

**Parkers** (C6)  
135 Corso Vitt. Emanuele.  
Tel. 68 43 20.

**Royal** (F9)  
38 Via Partenope. Tel. 40 02 44.

**Santa Lucia** (F9)  
46 Via Partenope.  
Tel. 39 15 66.

**Vesuvio** (F9)  
45 Via Partenope. Tel. 39 15 23.  
(Luxury)

### *Tourist class*

**Britannique** (C6)  
133 Corso Vitt. Emanuele.  
Tel. 66 09 33.

**Commodore** (K2)  
12 Via Torino. Tel. 51 17 22.

**Miramare** (G8)  
24 Via Nazario Sauro.  
Tel. 39 41 38.

**Paradiso** (off map)  
Via Catullo. Tel. 66 02 33.

**Vittoria** (F9)  
8 Via Partenope. Tel. 39 31 90.

### *First class pension*

**Panorama** (D4)  
83 Via S. Pasquale a Chiaia.  
Tel. 39 20 29.

### *Tourist class pensions*

**Dei Mille** (D7)  
15 Piazza Amadeo.  
Tel. 23 17 25.

**Le Fontane a Mare** (F9)  
14 Via N. Tommaseo.  
Tel. 39 13 54.

## Restaurants and cuisine

### NEAPOLITAN FOOD

Apart from the famous pizza – a tart made of olives, melted cheese and tomatoes seasoned with spice – Naples was the birthplace of spaghetti. Try zuppa di pesce (fish stew), and vermicelli alle vongole (pasta and shell fish). Wash it down

with Ischia wine, the Lacryma Christii – dry white wine – from the slopes of Vesuvius or the deep red wine of Gragnano.

Neapolitan ice-cream is world famous but how many people have heard of mozzarella – buffalo cheese from Campania – or provolone – smoked cheese? To finish your meal try a peeled peach in a glass of white wine and a cup of delicious Neapolitan coffee.

### *Restaurants by the sea*

**Bersagliera** (G9)  
Banchina S. Lucia.

**Da Ciro** (off map)  
Borgo Marinaro.

**Da Ciro a Mergellina**  
(off map)  
21 Via Mergellina.

**Da Giuseppone** (off map)  
Via F. Russo.

**Don Salvatore** (off map)  
5 Via Mergellina.

**Il Galeone** (off map)  
16/a Via Posillipo.

**Zi Teresa** (G9)  
Banchina S. Lucia.

### *Central restaurants*

**Al Gambero** (A8)  
26 Piazza Principe di Napoli.

**Birreria Bavarese Paulaner**  
(H6)  
66 Piazza Municipio.

**Da Bergantino** (H5)  
Via G. Sanfelice.

**Da Ciro** (G6)  
71 Via S. Brigida.

**Da Umberto** (E8)

30 Via Alabardieri.

**Il Cantinone** (D7)  
53/56 Via S. Pasquale a Chiaia.

**Piccolo Bucarest** (G6)

29 Via Vitt. Emanuele III.

### *Less expensive restaurants*

**Al 53** (G3)  
53 Piazza Dante.

**Da Giovanni** (E8)  
14 Via Domenico Morelli.

**Da Peppino** (G9)  
8 Via Palepoli.

**Il Michelangelo** (C4)  
17 Viale Michelangelo.

**La Taverna degli Amici** (C8)  
32 Via Martucci.

### *Typical Pizzerias*

**Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba** (G3)  
Via Port'Alba.

**Da Ciro** (G6)  
71 Via S. Brigida.

**Da Umberto** (E8)  
30 Via Alabardieri.

**Salvatore alla Riviera** (B8)  
91 Riviera di Chiaia.

## Sights and excursions

Daily sightseeing tours of the city start from all the hotels.

For further information contact the SAS office, which will be happy to supply you with more details.

### PRINCIPAL SIGHTS

**Castel Nuovo** (H6). Built by Charles I of Anjou (1278–1292) it is known as the Maschio Angioino (Angevin Fortress). It has a Triumphant Arch built by Francesco Laurana commemorating the capture of Naples from the French. The Great Hall was the scene of the massacre of the Count of Sarno when King Ferrante captured the leading Neapolitan barons at a wedding feast in 1486 and murdered them. It is open at all convenient times. Admission free.



**National Museum** (Museo Nazionale) (G2). In the Piazza Museo, this is an important archaeological museum. It contains the Farnese family collection inherited by King Charles of Bourbon and the items excavated from Pompeii, Herculaneum Cumae and other places in Campania. There is a large coin collection and Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities to be seen. Open 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., holidays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. Admission charge.

**Capodimonte Museum and National Galleries** (Museo e Gallerie Nazionali di Capodimonte) (off map). In the Castle Capodimonte. Important Renaissance paintings including masters by Bellini, Rosa and Titian. There is a 19th-century collection and some fine porcelain. The Royal Apartments in the Palace are decorated in Empire style. For younger viewers there is a museum with the Farnese armour and a fascinating collection of medals. Open 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., holidays 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed Mondays. Admission charge.

**Royal Palace**, Via Acton (G8). The Historical Apartment is impressively decorated and contains furniture, objets d'art, paintings, porcelain. The National Library is also well worth seeing. Open 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., holidays 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed Tuesdays. Admission charge.

**San Martino National Museum** (E4) The Carthusian Monastery on the Certosa di San Martino houses the National Museum of San Martino. The museum founded in 1876 covers the history of Naples from the 16th century and in addition to its pictures and relics, its balcony possesses the finest view of the city and the bay. Open 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., holidays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Closed on Mondays. Admission charge.

**G. Filangieri Civic Museum**, Via Duomo (I3). A museum of armour, china and antique furniture. Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., holidays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed Mondays. Admission charge.

**Floridiana Duca di Martina Museum**, Via Cimarosa (C5). A rare collection of enamels and ivories. Open weekdays 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., holidays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Closed Mondays. Admission charge.

**Catacombs of San Gennaro** (off map). Behind the church of San Gennaro at the Ospizio. Dating from the second century, they are on two levels and contain ancient frescoes and mosaics, some of Roman origin with paintings from pre-Christian times. Open 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Closed Fridays. Admission charge.

**The Zoo**, Via Domitiana (off map). Every day from 9 to sunset. Admission charge.

**Edenlandia** (Overseas Fair Area) (off map). The mini-"Disneyland" of southern Italy – amusement park with restaurant, pizzeria, beer house.

**Duomo** (I3). This Gothic cathedral, dedicated to S. Gennaro, was built in the years 1294–1323 on the same spot as a former basilica from the fifth century. The façade was renovated 1877–1905, but the central portal by Antonio Baboscio (1407) was preserved. Not to be missed: the Chapel of St. Gennaro, commenced in 1608, an example of the Neapolitan baroque architecture, as well as St. Restituta, the first Neapolitan

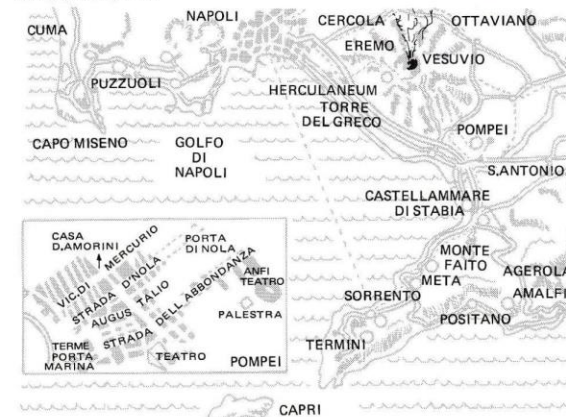
Basilica (from the fourth century) which was included in the cathedral in the 14th century (the old lines are preserved under the baroque decorations).

**Santa Chiara** (I3). Formerly the church of the court and the aristocracy – it was built in 1310. The interior was completely renovated in the baroque style in the 18th century. It was damaged during the Second World War but has now been restored, regaining its original provençal-Gothic style.

**San Domenico Maggiore** (I3). Built in 1283 alongside a Roman church from the eighth century (to be seen in the right aisle) it was decorated in baroque style in the 17th century but in 1848 restored in its original Gothic style. St. Thomas of Aquin lived in the adjoining Dominican abbey. Worth seeing are paintings of Caravaggio, Tizian, Simone Martini, Luca Giordano and Solimena, the monumental sacristy with the tombs of the Aragon kings, the room and the crucifix of St. Thomas and the carved wooden crib from the 16th century.

**San Carlo Theater** (G6). Built in 1737 by Charles of Bourbon, it is the home of Neapolitan opera. The foyer is open daily 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Admission charge. Free on Sundays.

## EXCURSIONS



There is much to see around Naples and it makes an ideal headquarters for the many attractions, which include:

**Ischia.** A volcanic island over twice the size of Capri, Ischia can be reached by boat in 1½ hours from Naples or by aeroplane in 30 minutes. There is also a more expensive helicopter service. The main town, Porto d'Ischia has some fine modern hotels and there is a bus that covers the 18-mile island circuit. Other attractions are the thermal waters at Lacco Ameno, the castle of Aragonese linked by bridge to the island and the beach at Forio, where the artist colony congregates and the grapes are gathered and turned into the delicious Ischia wine.

**Capri.** Can be reached by hydrofoil or boat from Naples (Molo Beverello) or Sorrento. There is also a helicopter service from Capodichino and from Stazione Marittima. The island is

(cont'd on page 29)








Code numbers in the Naples section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus

(G6) is located where lines drawn from "G" and "6" cross each other.

### Interesting sights in Naples

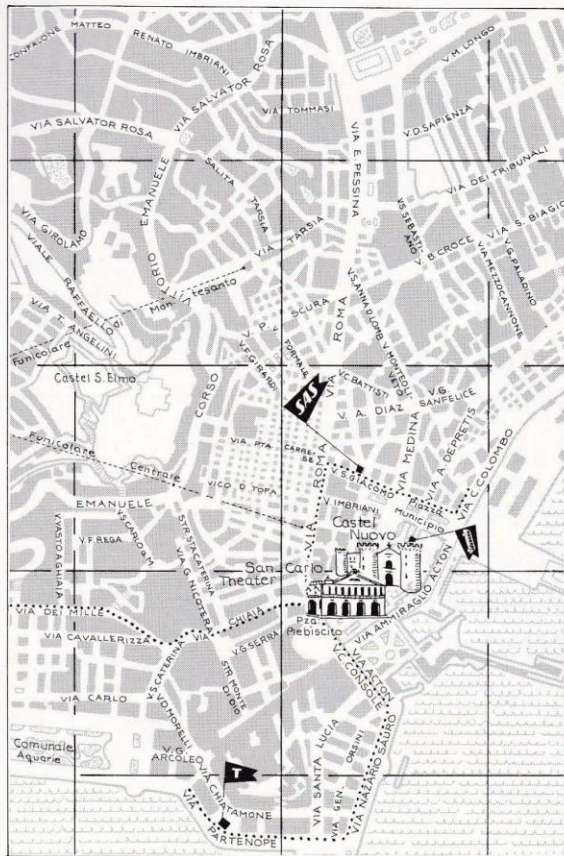
- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (G2) Castel Nuovo.                                   | (off map) Catacombs of San Gennaro. |
| (H6) National Museum.                                | (off map) The Zoo.                  |
| (off map) Capodimonte Museum and National Galleries. | (D8) Aquarium.                      |
| (C8) Royal Palace.                                   | (I3) Duomo.                         |
| (E4) San Martino National Museum.                    | (I3) Santa Chiara.                  |
| (I3) G. Filangieri Civic Museum.                     | (I3) Santa Domenico Maggiore.       |
| (C5) Floridana Duca Di Martina Museum.               | (G6) San Carlo Theater.             |

### Useful addresses

-  **SAS Office:**  
32 Via S. Giacomo (Gall. Mediterranea), tel. 32 10 59/32 29 09.
-  **Tourist Information Office:**  
E.P.T., 10/A Via Partenope (F9), tel. 39 16 39. There is a Branch Office at the Airport and Central Station.
-  **Air Terminal:**  
c/o S.I.T.A., 3 Via Pisanelli (H6), tel. 23 17 02.

Distance from city center to airport: 4 miles (7 km).





### One hour's walk around Naples

Starting from the SAS Office walk direct to Via Roma, the main shopping street; at the end of this road you will come to Piazza Trieste e Trento, the Royal Palace and Piazza Plebiscito. From Piazza Trieste e Trento continue along Chiaia and then Via dei Mille, both important shopping streets. Starting from Piazza Plebiscito, as an alternative routing you can walk along the seaside to Via Nazario Sauro, and by way of Via Cesario Console and Via Partenope avenues lined with the best hotels and famous restaurants/pizzerie. From here, there is a magnificent view of the Gulf of Naples and Vesuvius.

### CAPRI



(cont'd from page 25)

famous for the orgies of Tiberius, which were used as background material by the Marquis de Sade; for its cliffs and atmosphere, for Gracie Field's Canzone del Mare where you can eat and swim all day at a price. It has been called the island that is "all things to all men". The Blue Grotto is one of its natural wonders and the bathing at the Gardens of Augustus is idyllic. For those who like peace and quiet, however, Capri in season is the last place to find it.

**Pompei.** Fifteen miles from Naples by the A3 Autostrada, Pompei's world famous excavations should not be missed. In A.D. 79 the unexpected eruption of Vesuvius buried the town killing most of the 20,000 inhabitants. The decomposed bodies formed cavities in the volcanic ash and when plaster was inserted in these shapes, remarkable casts were made. It was not until 1748 that Mazzocchi found signs of the town's existence and excavations have been carried on since that time. Today work still goes on and the House with Painted Gardens was one of the most recent to be uncovered.

English-speaking guides can be hired but most of the villas are locked and custodians expect tips before showing their contents to tourists. The Temple of Apollo, the vast Amphitheater, the House of Menander and the Villa of Mysteries are among the most interesting places to visit. At least two hours should be allowed for seeing the ruins and it can be very hot, so light clothing and hats are advised. Open daily 9 a.m. to two hours before sunset. Closed: New Year, Easter, May 1, June 2, August 15 and Christmas Day.

**Herculaneum.** Just outside Naples on the road to Pompeii, Ercolano or Herculaneum was buried by lava at the same time as Pompeii and also reburied in 1631 by yet more lava. It was a small town and most of its citizens escaped. It is more intimate than Pompeii and there are many domestic items on display even beds and bedcovers. The House of Argus and the House of the Bicentenary should not be missed. The shape of the cross in an upstairs room at the latter building is supposed to be the shrine of one of St. Paul's converts. Open daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Guides available.

**Vesuvius.** The volcano dominates the entire coastline. There is a chair-lift (Seggiovia) to the summit, where a guide will meet you and take you to the lip.

**Procida.** Between Ischia and the mainland, Procida is the market garden of Naples and can be reached by the Ischia steamer or by hydrofoil. It has excellent bathing on its five beaches and there is one hotel. The castle is a prison.

**Sorrento.** A popular winter resort for Ibsen and Wagner, Sorrento still has a 19th-century flavor. The name is supposed to derive from the sirens who lured sailors to death on the rocks. The little harbor of Piccolo Sant' Angelo and the Mermaid islets add charm to the beach. There are Roman remains and the 16th-century city walls to see.

**Positano.** This village is now a smart resort but the old part is still preserved. On the second Sunday in August the Sbarco dei Saraceni procession takes place at night celebrating the defeat of an invading Saracen force.

**Amalfi.** Further round the coast from Positano, Amalfi was an important city. It has been damaged by tidal waves in 1073, 1343 and as recently as 1924. The 13th-century cathedral of St. Andrea is a fine example of early Gothic architecture and contains the remains of the apostle St. Andrew. The bronze doors at the nearby church of Atrani date from 1087 and have some Byzantine carvings. There are good underwater swimming possibilities off the beach.

## Entertainment and night life

What to do in the evenings? If you desire more than dining out in one of the hundreds of restaurants there are several alternatives: You can head for *Edenlandia* in the Overseas Fair Area – this is southern Italy's mini-Disneyland, an amusement park with restaurant, pizzeria and beer house.

Or if you are able to speak Italian you could take in one of the following theaters: *Teatro San Carlo* (G6) (opera house); *Teatro Mediterraneo* (Overseas Fair Area) (plays, revue); *Teatro Politeama* (E7) (plays, revue); *Teatro San Ferdinando* (I1) (Neapolitan dialect plays).

Or why not visit one of the night clubs? To name just a few: *Anthony Club 87* (G8), 5 Via Sauro (floor show); *Lido Club 21* (G8), Via N. Sauro (floor show); *Shaker Club* (G8), 24 Via N. Sauro (dancing); *La Mela* (D7), 40/B Via dei Mille (dancing).

## Shopping

Shops are normally open in winter from 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and in the afternoon from 4 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. (summer 4.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.).

The fashionable shopping streets are around Via Roma, Via Chiaia and Via dei Mille.

For souvenir-hunters – take a look at the famous Capodimonte ceramics which can be found in speciality shops and in factories near the Capodimonte Museum.

## Business hours

**Banks** are open 8.30 a.m. to 1.45 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays closed.

**Business houses:** 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

## Transportation

Streetcars, buses and Metro operate 24-hours-per-day. There is also a funicular service which links the center with Vomero hill. Tickets cost around 50 and 80 lire. At night there is an extra charge.

There are plenty of taxis in Naples and they can be called to your hotel or home by telephone. Fares are approximately the same as in Rome.

## Sports

**Swimming.** Piscina "F. Scandore" (Overseas Fair Area) covered swimming pool. At Vico Equense, Capri or Ischia.

**Sailing.** The Naples Section of the Italian Naval League lends its sailing boats to experienced yachtsmen free of charge every day except Wednesday. Apply at the League Office, Molosiglio. Clubs also in Santa Lucia, Molosiglio and Posillipo.

**Tennis.** At the Naples Club (Villa Comunale – tel. 38 65 88). You can book courts at your hotel. Also Canottieri Napoli (at Molosiglio).

**Bowling.** Oltremare, Viale Kennedy (tel. 62 44 44).

**Football.** Stadio San Palo.

**Horse riding.** Contact the Averno Tourist Center at 21 Via Domiziana.

**Horse racing.** Ippodromo Agnano. There is also a riding school at Agnano.

## Religious services

There is an English Roman Catholic mass every Sunday at 8.30 a.m. in the Gesù Nuovo in Piazza Gesù Nuovo (off map).

**German Catholic:** 26 Parco Margherita (D6).

**Greek Orthodox:** 51 Via San Tomasso d'Aquino (G6).

**Anglican:** 15b Via San Pasquale a Chiaia (D4).

**Christian Scientists:** 15b San Pasquale a Chiaia (D4).

**Baptist:** 93 Via Foria (H1).

**Methodist:** Vico Sergente Maggiore (off map).

**Jewish:** 31 Via Cappella Vecchia (Piazza dei Martiri) (E4).

**Lutheran:** 5 Via Carlo Poerio (E8).

## Special services

**Telegrams.** Central Post Office, Piazza Matteotti (G5).

**Lost property.** Via San Giacomo (G6).

**Central Information Office.** Central Station (L2), tel. 51 46 44.

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*Edited by Mike Simon*

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### **Our Special Meal Service**

*If your diet is governed by religion, health, or regional preference, or if you need something different from the regular menu, ask your SAS office or travel agent about the SAS Special Meal Service.*

*This extra SAS service allows you to preorder from eight different categories of special meals – 70 dishes, among which we are sure you will find a meal to suit your individual taste, or that of your children.*

