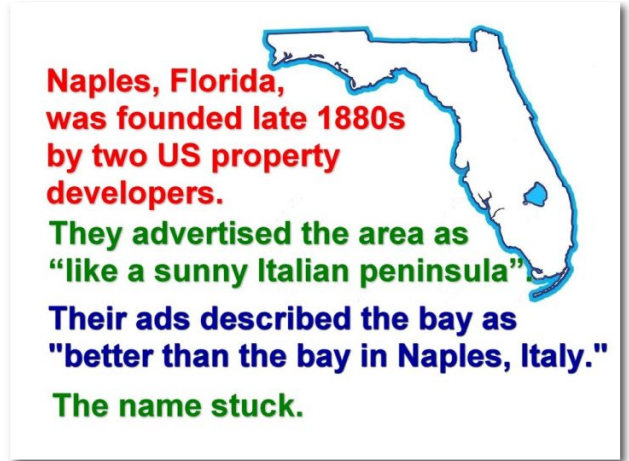
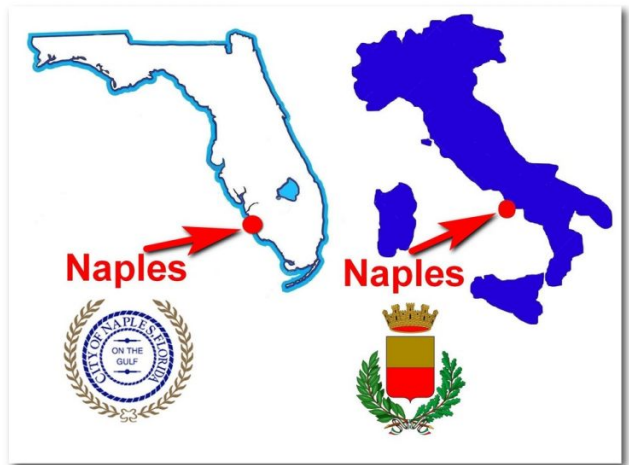


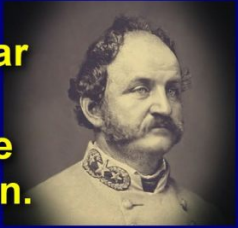
Copyright © Paul Pacter



So who were the two Kentuckians who founded, named, and developed Naples, Florida in 1880s?

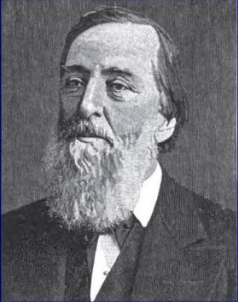
John Stuart Williams

- 1818-1898.
- Confederate Civil War General.
- Elected to US Senate 1879. Lost re-election.



Walter N. Haldeman

- 1821-1902.
- Pro-secessionist newspaper editor.
- Founded Louisville Grays 1876 – National League baseball team. Grays were involved in a betting scandal (fixing games). Out of business in 1878.



Napoli is derived from Latin and Greek Neapolis, meaning "new city".



Neapolitan:
Noun: A resident of Naples.

Adjective: Of or relating to Naples.



Largest Cities in Italy

Population (2021)	
1 Rome	2,800,000
2 Milan	1,400,000
3 Naples	1,000,000
4 Turin	900,000
5 Palermo	700,000
6 Genoa	600,000
7 Bologna	400,000
8 Florence	400,000



Naples, Florida
Population 20,000
Area 14 sq miles
Settled 1880s

See Next Slide

Naples, Italy
Population 1,000,000
Urban area 4,000,000
Area 45 sq miles
Settled 2,000 years ago



What is Naples, Florida?

The Postal Service mailing address of Naples, FL, includes all of the **PINK** areas in addition to the **incorporated City of Naples**. Homes 30 miles from the City of Naples have a Naples address.



For reasons we will talk about later, only 13% of visitors to Italy go to the South. And many of those bypass Naples.



Surprise Geography QUIZ

What are these two Italian islands?

A is _____ ?
B is _____ ?

- Capri
- Corsica
- Mallorca
- Malta
- Sardinia
- Sicily



Surprise Geography QUIZ

What are these two Italian islands?

A is Sardinia?

B is Sicily?

Capri

Corsica

Mallorca

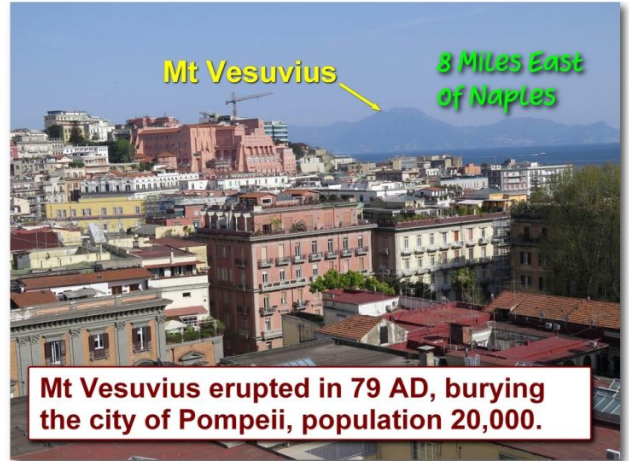
Malta

Sardinia

Sicily



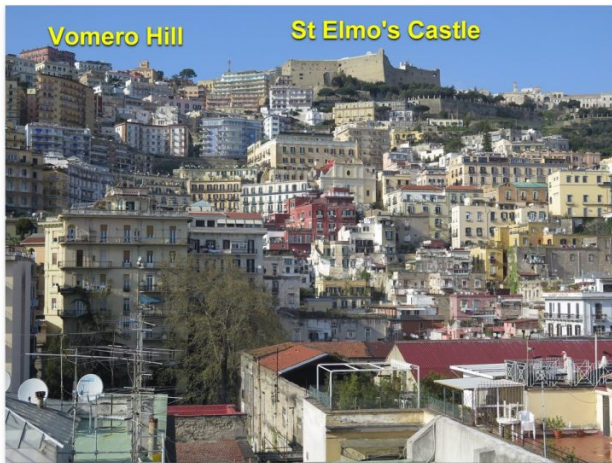
Bay of Naples



Mt Vesuvius

3 Miles East of Naples

Mt Vesuvius erupted in 79 AD, burying the city of Pompeii, population 20,000.

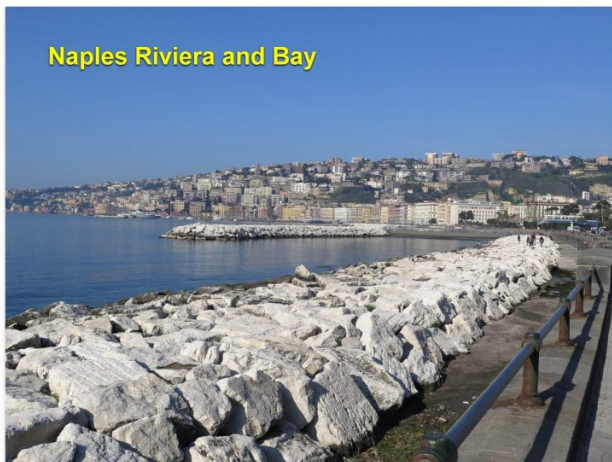


Vomero Hill

St Elmo's Castle



My friends' apartment
Right on the bay



Naples Riviera and Bay



Naples Riviera
Pedestrian street evenings
and weekends

Brief History of Naples - 1

- 5th c BC Naples founded by ancient Greeks.
- 326 BC Romans conquer Naples.
 - Rich Romans build villas on coast.
 - Naples thrives for 700 years.
- 4th c AD Roman Empire splits in two: West and East.

Brief History of Naples - 2

- 476 AD: Germanic invasion of Roman Empire. Empire collapses.
- Eastern part of Roman Empire becomes Byzantine Empire.
- 536 AD: Byzantines capture Naples.
- 645 AD: Basilio (a local Naples leader) ousts Byzantines. Local rule as Duchy of Naples until the 1100s.
- Naples flourishes.

Brief History of Naples, Italy - 3

- 1100s Normans (French) conquered Naples. Part of the Kingdom of Sicily.
 - Naples prospered.
- In 1442 Spain conquered Naples. Spain ruled Naples for 200 years.
- Naples grew rapidly.
 - By 1600 largest city in Europe.
 - Population 300,000.

Brief History of Naples – 4

- 1600s Naples suffers two big problems:
 1. Economic depression.
 2. Plague (1656).
- Popular rebellion.
- 1734 Spanish depart. Naples again an independent kingdom.
- Naples flourishes.

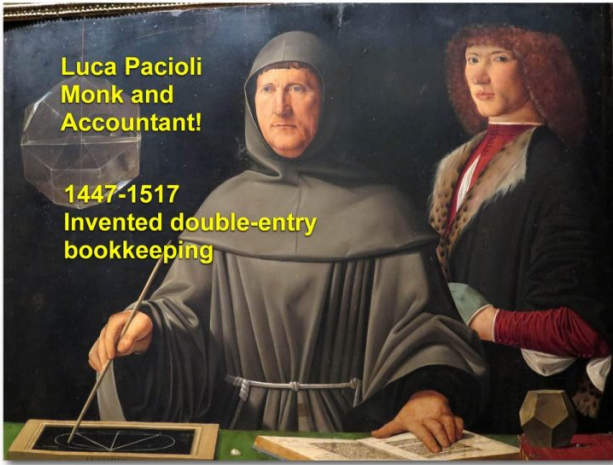
Brief History of Naples – 5

- 1806 Napoleon conquers Naples.
- 1815 French leave (Napoleon lost).
- 1815-1860 oppressive local rule.
- 1860 plebiscite – Neapolitans vote to join new united Italy.
- After 1860 Naples declined economically. Lost its former importance.
- Also devastated by WWI and WW2.
- 1990s and 2000s Slowly recovering.

What a history for Naples!

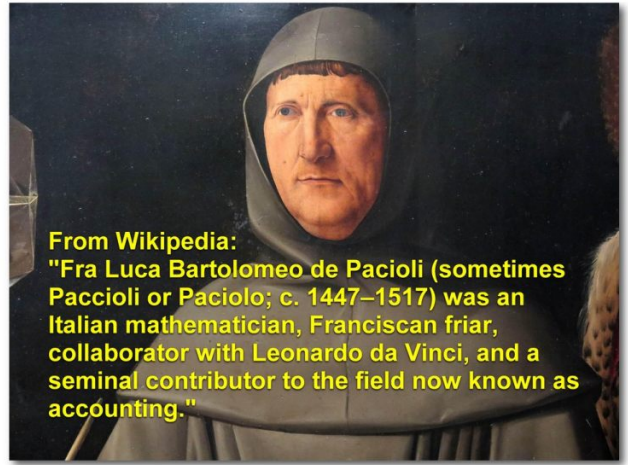
Greek	5th c BC
Roman	326 BC
Germanic	476 AD
Byzantine (Turkish)	536 AD
Duchy of Naples	645 AD
Norman (French)	1100s
Spanish	1442
Kingdom of Naples	1734
French	1806
Part of Italy	1860



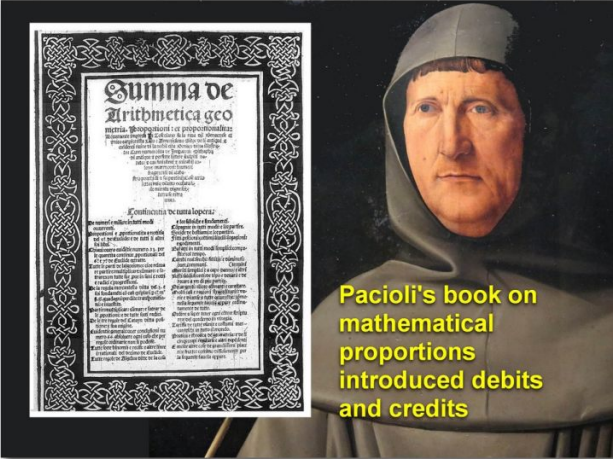


**Luca Pacioli
Monk and
Accountant!**

**1447-1517
Invented double-entry
bookkeeping**



**From Wikipedia:
"Fra Luca Bartolomeo de Pacioli (sometimes
Paccioli or Paciolo; c. 1447–1517) was an
Italian mathematician, Franciscan friar,
collaborator with Leonardo da Vinci, and a
seminal contributor to the field now known as
accounting."**



**Pacioli's book on
mathematical
proportions
introduced debits
and credits**



**Capodimonte Museum is in a grand
Baroque palace built 1738.
Surrounded by a beautiful park.**



**Capodimonte Museum
Raphael
1483-1520
Madonna**



Capodimonte Museum

**Donor
husband**

**Donor
wife**

Main painting

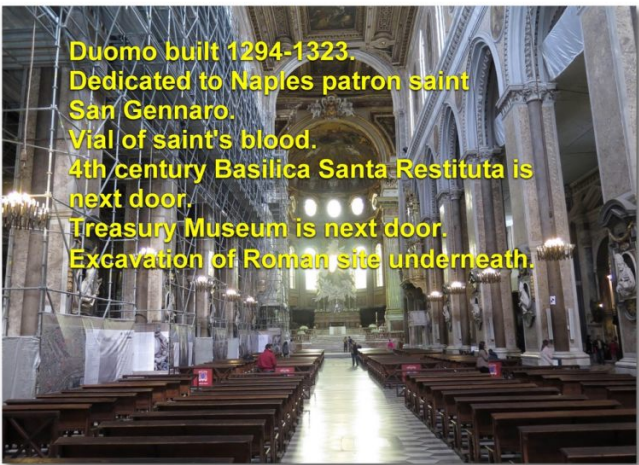
by Joos van Cleve 1520



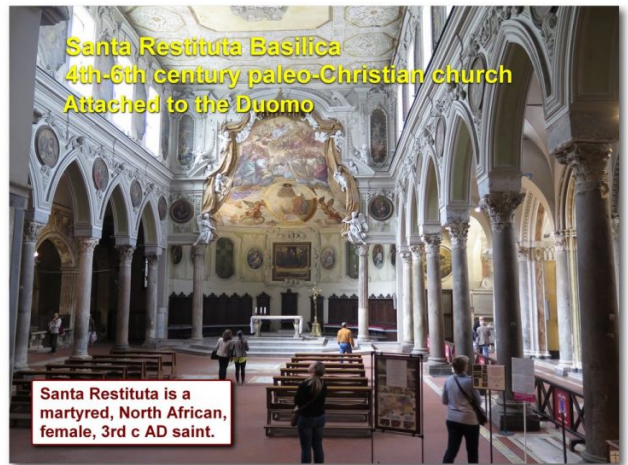
The Flagellation of Christ (Caravaggio) 1607



**Duomo
(Cathedral)
Built 1294
to 1323**



Duomo built 1294-1323.
Dedicated to Naples patron saint
San Gennaro.
Vial of saint's blood.
4th century Basilica Santa Restituta is
next door.
Treasury Museum is next door.
Excavation of Roman site underneath.



Santa Restituta Basilica
4th-6th century paleo-Christian church
Attached to the Duomo

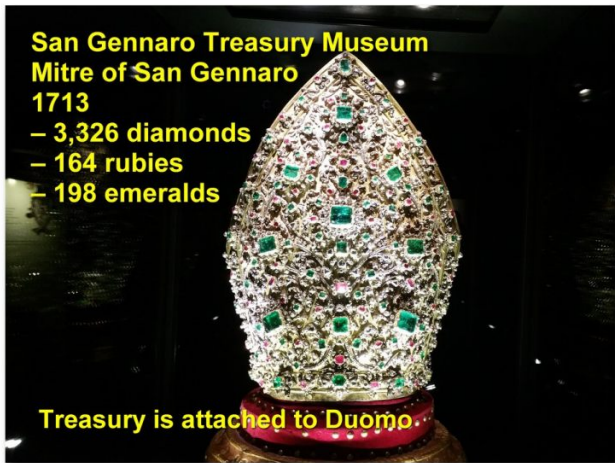
Santa Restituta is a
martyred, North African,
female, 3rd c AD saint.



Mosaic in Santa Restituta Basilica
1322

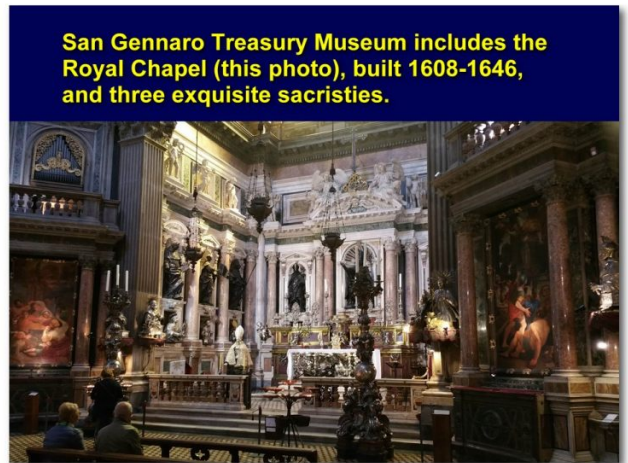


Santa Restituta Basilica
4th Century Baptistry



San Gennaro Treasury Museum
Mitre of San Gennaro
1713
- 3,326 diamonds
- 164 rubies
- 198 emeralds

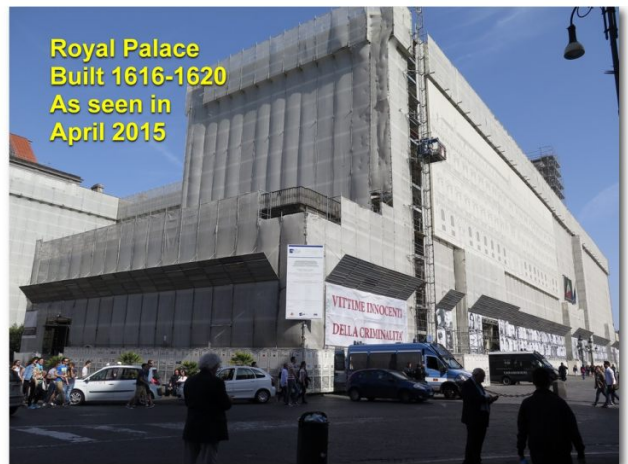
Treasury is attached to Duomo.



San Gennaro Treasury Museum includes the
Royal Chapel (this photo), built 1608-1646,
and three exquisite sacristies.



Royal Chapel Ceiling



Royal Palace
Built 1616-1620
As seen in
April 2015

**Royal Palace - Built 1616-1620
Used by Bourbon Kings
("Kingdom of the Two
Sicilies") 1734-1860**



Royal Palace 1616-1620



1620 - Originally built as a private residence.
1734 - Became the palace of the King of Naples.

Royal Palace 1616-1620



Castel Nuovo (New Castle)
Built 1282

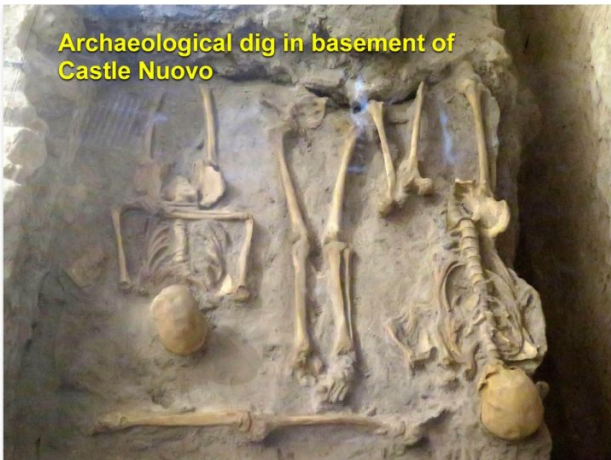
Castel Nuovo (Medieval Palace) built when capital of the Kingdom of Naples was moved from Palermo to Naples 1279.



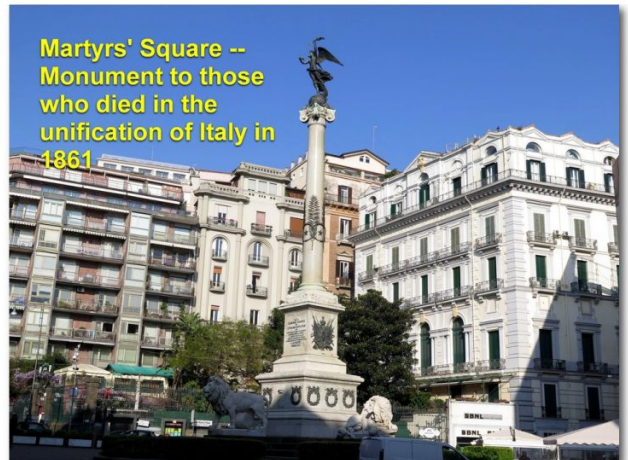
Castel Nuovo

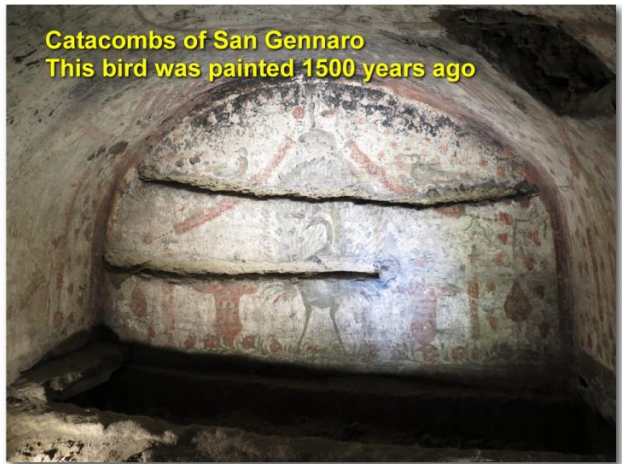
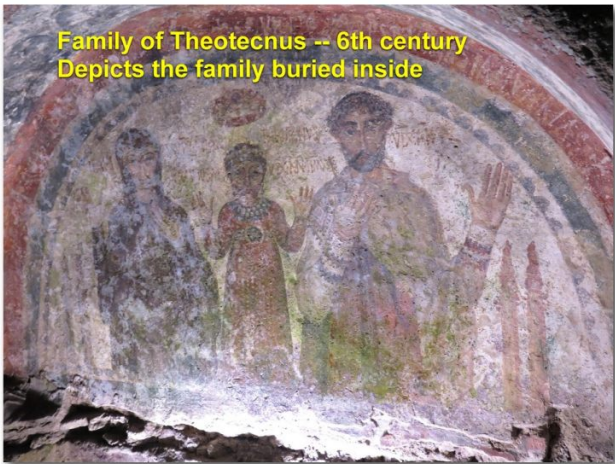
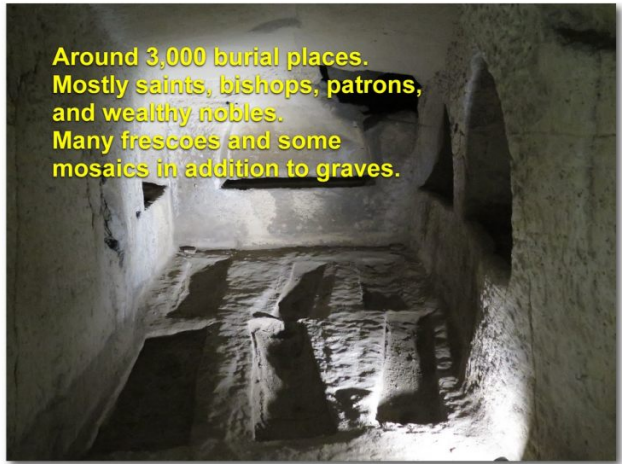


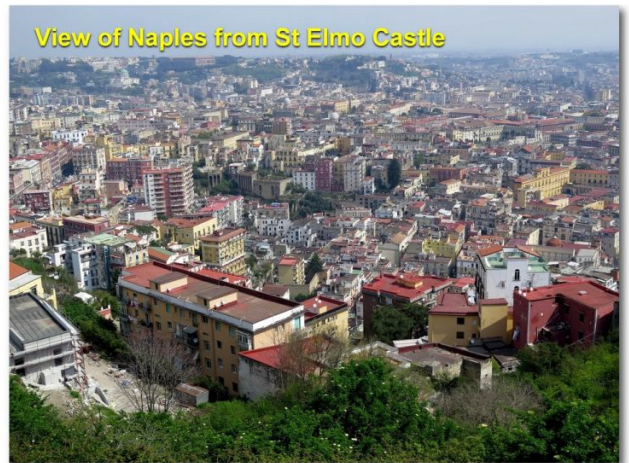
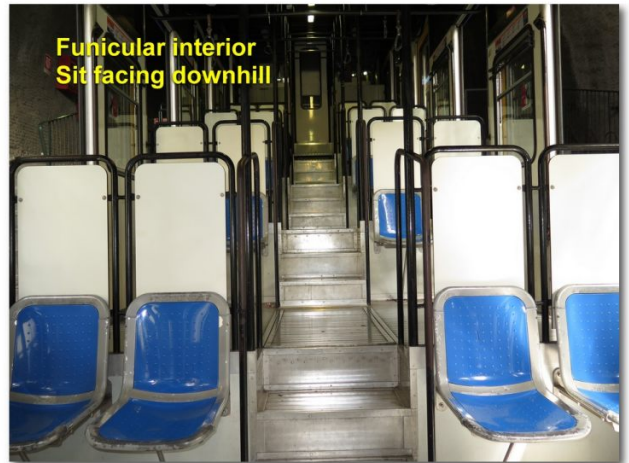
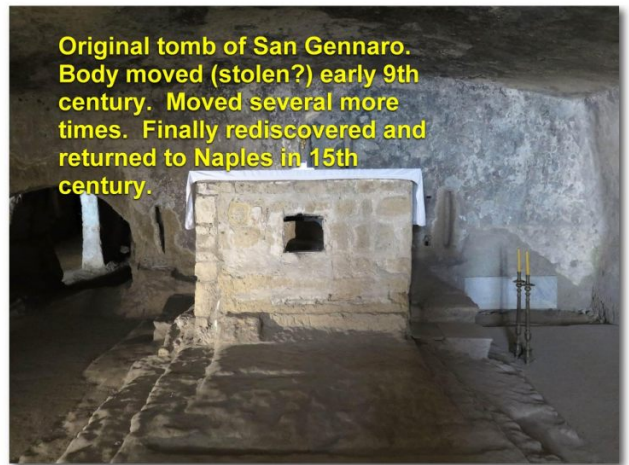
Archaeological dig in basement of Castle Nuovo



Martyrs' Square -- Monument to those who died in the unification of Italy in 1861









**Certosa di San Martino
1368**



**Monastery of
St Martin - 1368
Altar**



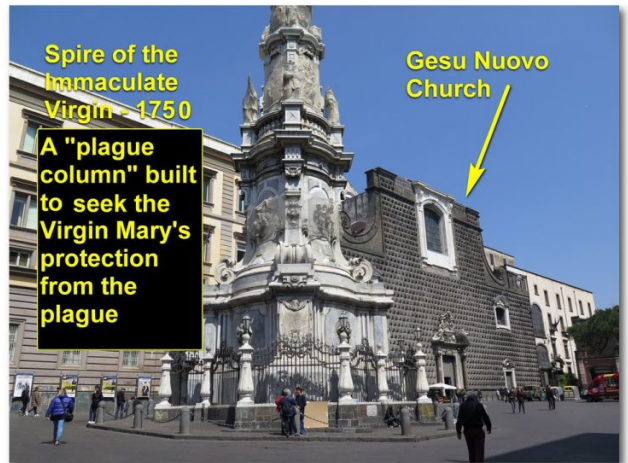
**Castel dell'Ovo - 12th century
Oldest standing fortification in Naples**



**Castel dell'Ovo (Castle of the Egg)
Supposedly a magical egg was put in
the foundation to support the castle.**



**Piazza del Gesu Nuovo
(New Jesus Square)**



**Spire of the
Immaculate
Virgin - 1750**

**Gesu Nuovo
Church**

**A "plague
column" built
to seek the
Virgin Mary's
protection
from the
plague**



**Why did Naples erect
a monument to try to
stop the plague?**

**Second Plague
pandemic from
1346-1353 but
recurring into
18th c. World
population
went from 450
million to 350
million.**

**China lost 1/2
its people
(went from
123m to 65m).
Europe lost 1/3
(went from 75m
to 50m). In 1656, the
plague killed
about half of
Naples' 300,000
inhabitants.
Same all over.**

Major Epidemics/Pandemics in History						
Rank	Epidemics/pandemics	Disease	Death toll	Global pop lost	Date	Location
1	Black Death – Second plague pandemic	Bubonic plague	75–200 million	17–54% Incl 30–60% of Europe	1346–1353	Europe, Asia, and North Africa
2	Spanish flu	Influenza A/H1N1	17–100 million	1–5.4%	1918–1920	Worldwide
3	First plague pandemic	Bubonic plague	15–100 million	7–56% incl 25–60% of Europe	541–549	Europe and West Asia
4	HIV/AIDS global epidemic	HIV/AIDS	42.3 million (as of 2023)		1981–present	Worldwide
5	COVID-19 pandemic	COVID-19	6-28 million	0.1–0.4%	2020–present	Worldwide
6	Third plague pandemic	Bubonic plague	12–15 million		1855–1960	Worldwide

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_epidemics_and_pandemics



Before we look at Piazza del Plebiscito, a bit of history:

Italy is a young country!

Unification (risorgimento) not until 1861.

Flag 1861-1946

- Consolidation of the different states of the Italian peninsula into a single kingdom in 19th century.
- Process began 1815: Congress of Vienna.
- Completed 1871: Rome became capital of Kingdom of Italy.

1815 Congress of Vienna set up 8 states (some with sub-Kingdoms) in Italy, including:

- Papal States (central Italy), including Roman and Venetian republics.
- Duchies of Parma, Placenza, Guastalla, and Lucca.
- Kingdom of Sardinia, which controlled northern Italy and Genoa.
- Kingdom of Naples.
- Kingdom of Sicily.

Over next 40 years, various groups proposed different ways to unite Italy:

- Federal republic (USA model).
- Federation of states all under the Pope (all Italy become a single Papal State).
- Confederation of states (Switzerland model).
- Single kingdom.



1848-1861: Many wars for Italian Independence (from Austria and France) and for Italian Unification.

1860-1861: Many Italian states had plebiscites. People voted for unified Italy as single Kingdom of Italy – 1861.

- Victor Emmanuel II became king.
- Turin was capital.
- Did not include Rome (Papal control) or Venice or Trentino (Austrian control).

1866: Italy attacked Venice, won, Venice joined Italy.

1871: Garibaldi fought papal forces, won, Rome joined Italy.
1878: Victor Emmanuel II died. His son Umberto I became King.
1918: As result of WWI, Kingdom of Italy won Trentino from Austria.
1946: Kingdom abolished. Now Federal Republic.

Piazza del Plebiscito
 Named after the vote on Oct 2, 1860 for the Kingdom of Naples to join the new united country of Italy



The voting took place in this piazza

Ch. of San Francesco di Paola
 Completed 1816.
 Similar design to Pantheon in Rome.



San Francesco di Paola



Santa Chiara Church built 1313–1340
 Extensive damage WWII →
 Disputed exterior renovation



Santa Chiara Church
 Built in 1313–1340



Bone of St Lawrence
 in Santa Chiara Museum



Santa Chiara has tombs of some Bourbon kings





Santa Chiara
Belltower
Begun 1328
Completed
16th century



Galleria Umberto
Mall – 1887-1891.
Similar to Galleria Vittorio
Emanuele Milan 1861.

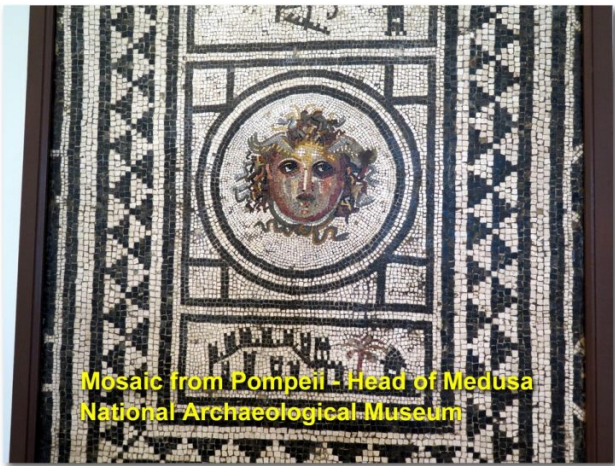


National Archaeological Museum
Built 1615.
One of the world's finest.

Extensive collection of Roman and
Greek antiquities.
Including many from Pompeii
(which we will visit shortly).



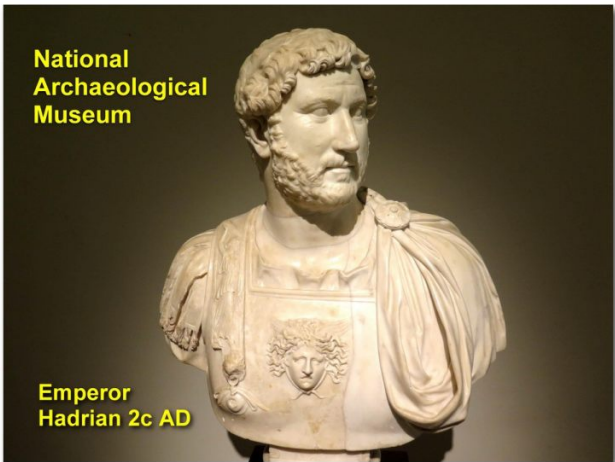
Marco Nonio Balbo 1c BC
National Archaeological Museum



Mosaic from Pompeii - Head of Medusa
National Archaeological Museum

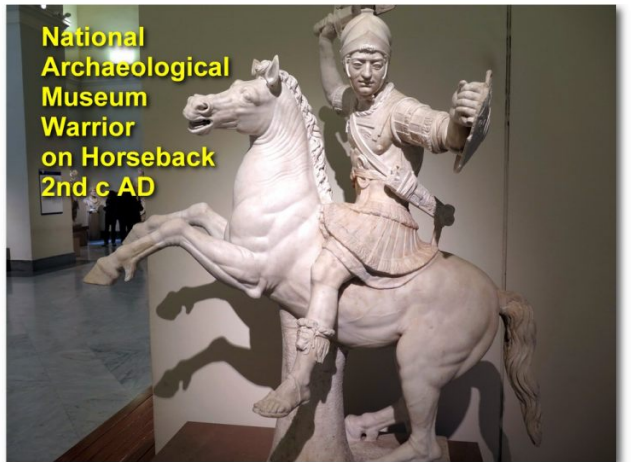


National Archaeology Museum
Mosaic from Pompeii
Fighting Roosters

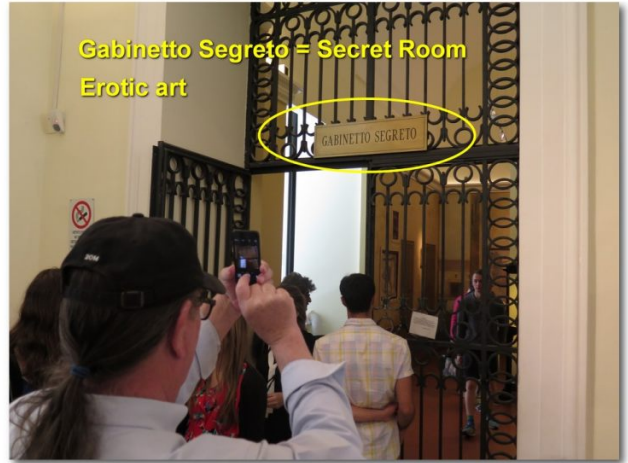
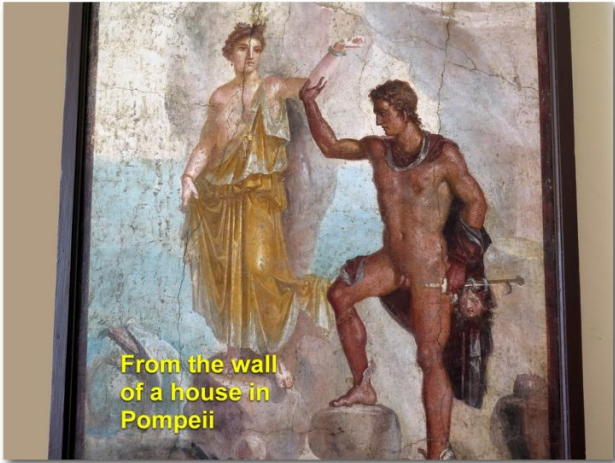
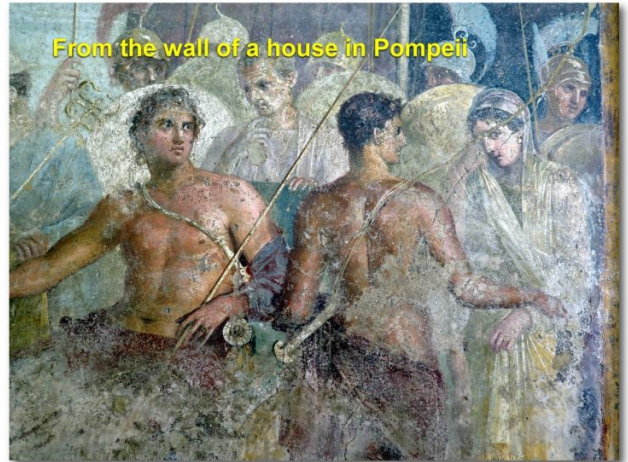
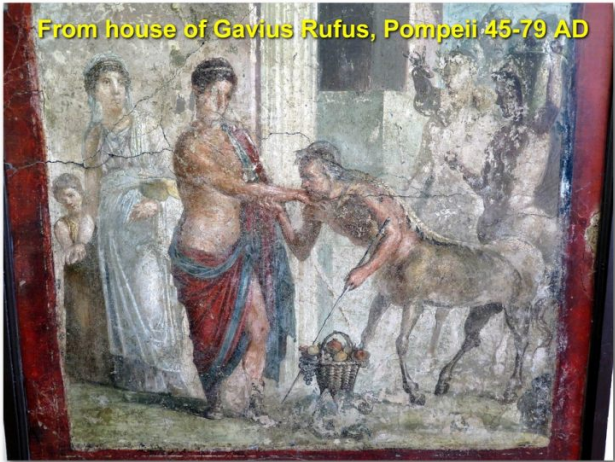


National
Archaeological
Museum

Emperor
Hadrian 2c AD



National
Archaeological
Museum
Warrior
on Horseback
2nd c AD





So why doesn't Naples attract many tourists?

Business Insider:
 "Why no one wants to travel to Naples"

New York Times:
 "Why No One Goes to Naples"

So, why don't tourists come to Naples?

1. Crime – both reality and perception

- Level of crime:
 - Milan score: 47.34 "Moderate"
 - Naples score 71.61 "High"
- The Camorra (mafia in Naples) controls some "public services".
 - 100 autonomous clans.
 - 10,000 immediate associates.

So, why don't tourists come to Naples?

2. Stiff competition in Italy:
 Rome, Venice, Florence, Milan.
 Not to mention Tuscany and the Alps.

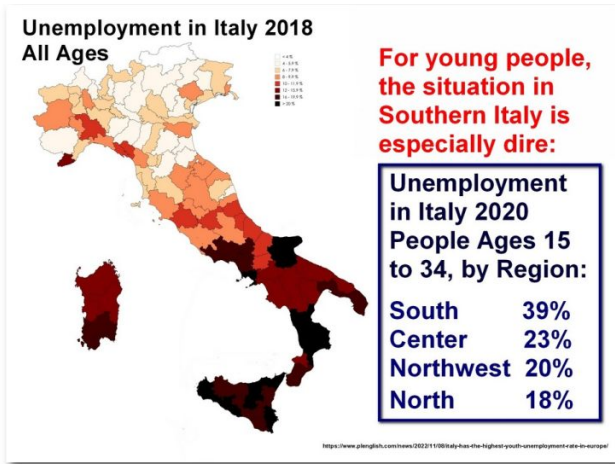
3. Poor marketing.
 "The Italian Tourist Board spends an astounding 98% of its budget on salaries, with basically nothing left for its actual job of tourism promotion."

So, why don't tourists come to Naples?

4. Poor regional economy

"By almost every measure, Naples region is actually worse off relative to the rest of the country than it was 60 years ago."

- GDP per person in Naples area is 40% below the northern and central regions.
- One of the poorest cities in Europe.
- Technically bankrupt. Bloomberg likens Naples to Detroit since the 1950s.



So, why don't tourists come to Naples?

5. Trash and toxic waste problems.

- Stories of garbage piling up on the streets.
- Landfills are full.
- Civil service worker strikes.
- Many say the mafia controls dumping and does not stop dumping of toxic waste and nuclear waste. Three towns near Naples ("the Triangle of Death") have rates of breast cancer and birth defects 47% and 80% above national averages.

So, why don't tourists come to Naples?

6. They think there's nothing to see.

On this, the tourists are VERY WRONG.

We have already seen many world class sites, including Duomo. Treasury. Baptistry. Castel Nuovo. Santa Restituta. Umberto Mall. Catacombs. Capodimonte Museum. National Archaeological Museum. Monastery of San Martino. St Elmo Castle. Piazza del Plebiscito. Royal Palace. Castel dell'Ovo. Gesu, San Ferdinando, and Santa Chiara Churches. Funiculars.

And we haven't yet talked about day trips to Pompeii, Herculaneum, Sorrento, or Ischia. Or FOOD or MARKETS.



Now we can turn to something more important in Italy than archaeology, paintings, or the economy: FOOD

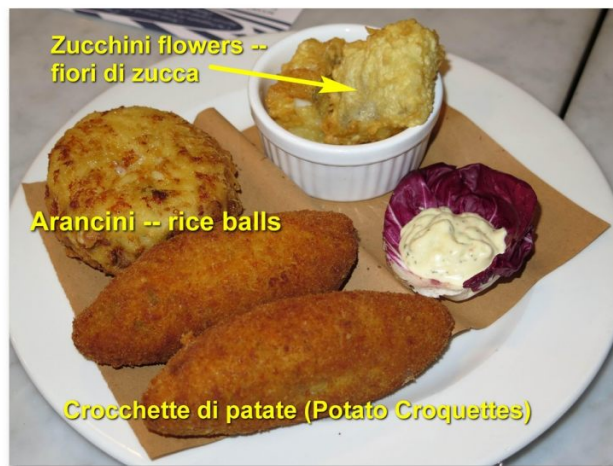


Wikipedia:
"Modern pizza developed in Naples, when tomato was added to the focaccia [flatbread] in the late 18th century."



Naples wood-oven pizza from Sorbillo Pizza. Mozzarella, fresh Vesuvius tomatoes, basil.

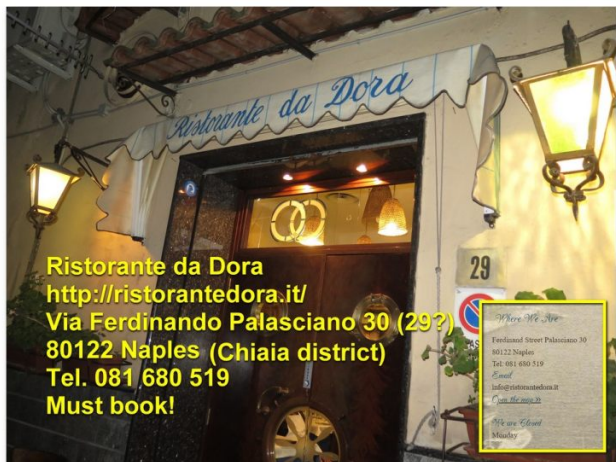
One more thing:
Never served with slices cut!



Zucchini flowers -- fiori di zucca

Arancini -- rice balls

Crocchette di patate (Potato Croquettes)



Ristorante da Dora
<http://ristorantedora.it/>
Via Ferdinando Palasciano 30 (29?)
80122 Naples (Chiaia district)
Tel. 081 680 519
Must book!

Where We Are
Ferdinand Street Palasciano 30
80122 Naples
Tel. 081 680 519
Email
info@ristorantedora.it
www.ristorantedora.it
We are Closed
Monday



Ristorante da Dora



Mixed seafood starter (appetizer)
Da Dora Restaurant



"Fish fry" at Da Dora Restaurant



Paul's seafood with linguini at Da Dora



Octopus starter at Da Dora



Vognole (clams) starter at Da Dora



Fried squid at Da Dora Restaurant



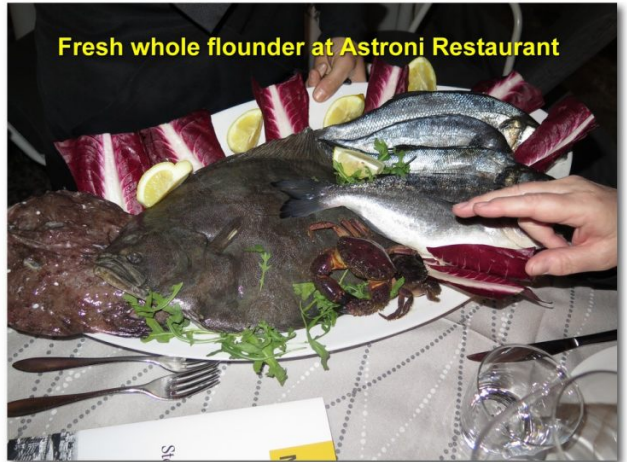
Clams with linguini at Da Dora Restaurant



Risotto at Da Dora Restaurant



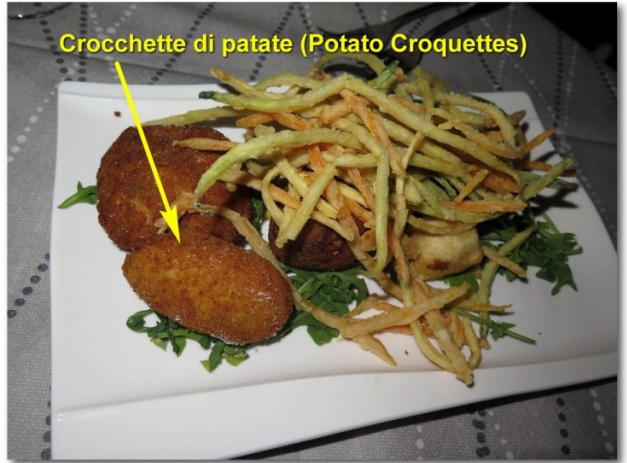
Fish in broth at Da Dora Restaurant



Fresh whole flounder at Astroni Restaurant



My portion of our flounder at Astroni



Crocchette di patate (Potato Croquettes)



Cannolo (plural Cannoli)
Cannolo means little tube



My friends
Debbie and
Steve.
Oca means
goose.



Spaghetti with clams at Trattoria dell'Oca



Pizza with Vesuvius pomodorini
at Pizzeria Don Ernesto

March 2015





Lunch salad: Chicken with arugula



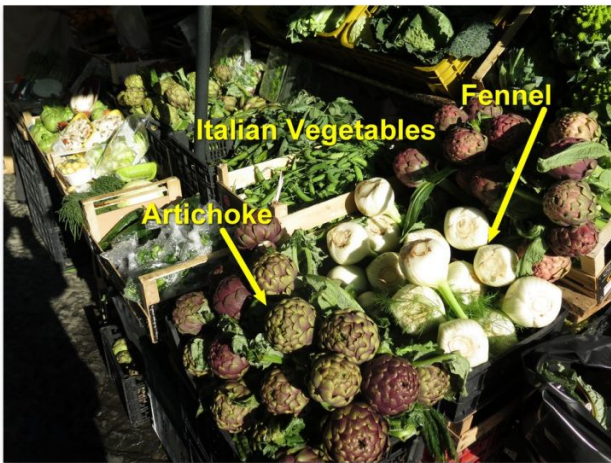
Veal with capers



Zucchini with Vesuvius tomatoes



Markets in Naples are nice, but not as elegant or complete as those in Rome. I never saw anything like Campo de' Fiori, for example.



Italian Vegetables
Artichoke
Fennel



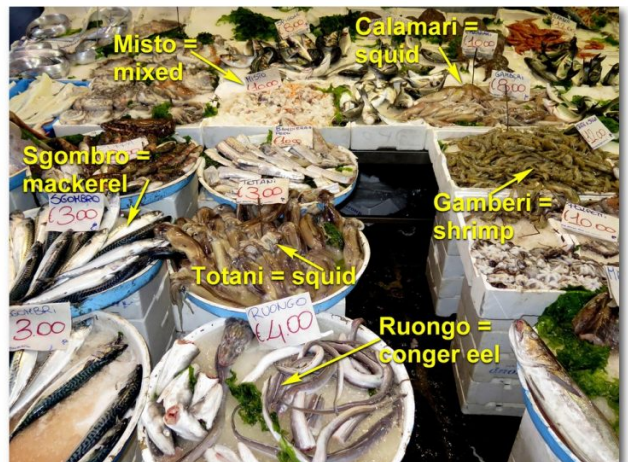
Sicilian Lemons

Giant lemons known as Cedro



Zucchini Flowers = Fiori di zucca

Melanzane = eggplants (= aubergines)
Offerta = on sale
1 Euro per kilo
1 Euro = US\$1.09
1 kilo = 2.2 pounds
So eggplants are 50cents a pound



Misto = mixed

Calamari = squid

Sgombro = mackerel

Gamberi = shrimp

Totani = squid

Ruongo = conger eel



POMPEII

Now let's go just a few miles east of Naples to the Roman city of Pompeii.* Pompeii was devastated by the eruption of Mt Vesuvius, a volcano, in 79 AD.

*Today, the modern city next to Pompeii is Pompei (one i).

A volcano is a mountain with a hole at the top. In the hole is a pool of melted, red-hot rock. When pressure builds up, eruptions occur. Gases and rock shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments.

There are about 1,500 active or potentially active volcanoes in the world today.

Every part of the world.

500 million people live near them.

Chile Volcano April 2015 "Volcán Calbuco"



Chile Volcano April 2015

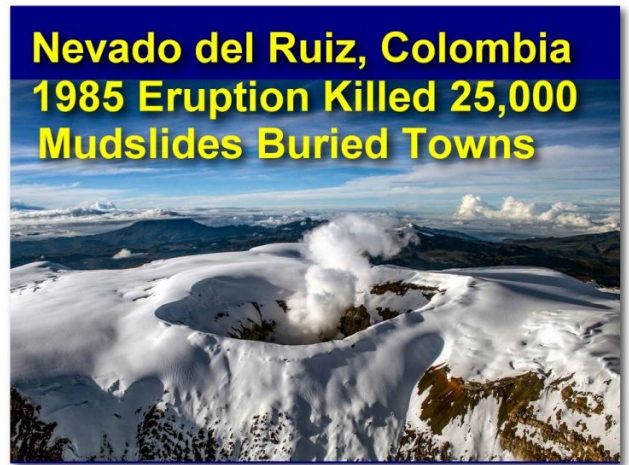
Amazingly -- no casualties!
But lots of damage.

Chile Volcano April 2015



Mt Calbuco, Chile, 2015





Grindavik, Iceland in Danger Dec 2023 and Jan 2024

Photo Jan 14. BBC Feb 3: "Grindavik [pop 3,500] now lies empty. Its people have fled and are beginning to face up to realisation they may never be able live there again."

17 years later, while still rebuilding Pompeii, disaster struck!

Mt Vesuvius erupted on August 24, 79 AD.

Sent out a cloud of gas, ash, stones 21 miles high.

In 79 AD Pompeii was buried in 13 to 20 feet of ash. The ash hardened over buildings and people.

Pompeii remained buried for 2,000 years until it was discovered by accident in 1748.

Vesuvius Today

Vesuvius is regarded as one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world because 3,000,000 people live near enough to be affected by an eruption, with 600,000 in the danger zone. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Vesuvius

In 62 AD Pompeii was a prosperous city of 20,000. It had villas, theatres, arenas, temples, fountains, shops.

In 62 AD, an earthquake damaged most of the buildings in Pompeii.

Red-hot rock poured down at 1.5 million tons a second. Moving at 100 mph.

People in Pompeii and nearby towns had NO WARNING!

They were buried alive.

Pompeii was about 2 square miles. Since 1748 a lot of the ash has been removed. Pompeii has become a tourist site.

Hundreds of preserved buildings and art from Roman times.

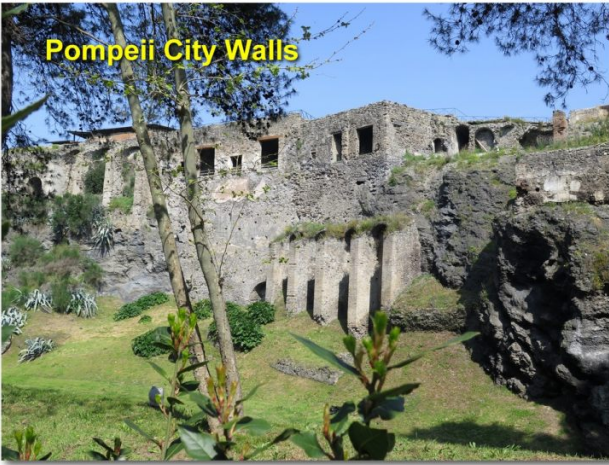
And over 1,000 well-preserved human bodies have been found.

Pompeii was (is) a walled city



This arena could seat 20,000

Pompeii City Walls



Hundreds of Houses and Shops



Ovens for Cooking



**Casa del Menandro
Home of a wealthy aristocrat**



**Casa del Menandro
House of Menander**



**18 victims of the eruption were
found in Casa Menandro**





18 victims of the eruption were found in Casa Menandro



Pompeii - Casa del Menandro



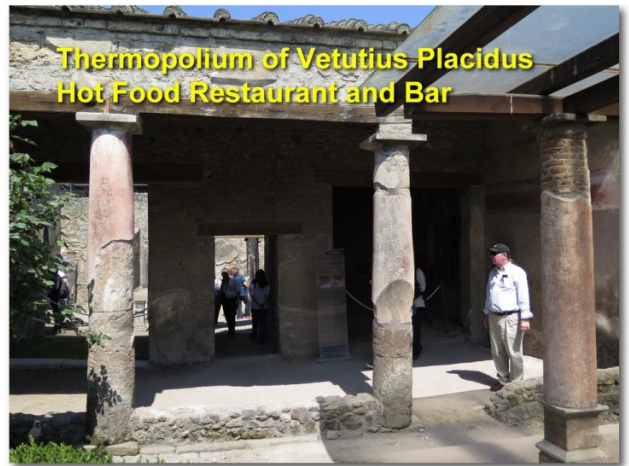
Quadriportico
Athletic field and gladiators' barracks



Pompeii - Quadriportico



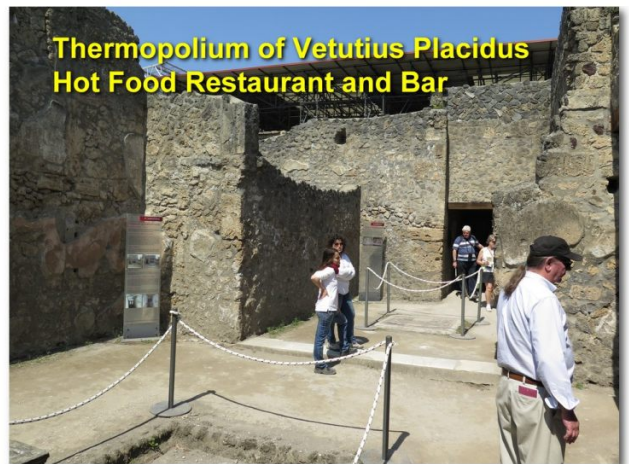
Large Theatre
2nd c BC - Seated 5,000



Thermopolium of Vetutius Placidus
Hot Food Restaurant and Bar



Fresco - Thermopolium of Vetutius Placidus



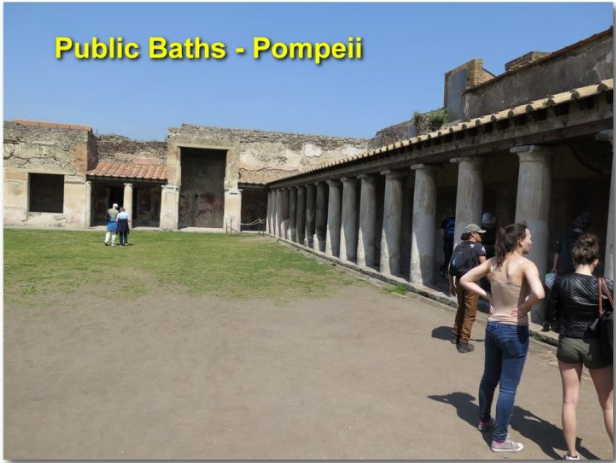
Thermopolium of Vetutius Placidus
Hot Food Restaurant and Bar



**Thermopolium of Vetutius Placidus
Kitchen**



Pompeii - Roman Temple



Public Baths - Pompeii



Women's Bath

**This part
would be
filled with
hot
water**



Men's Bath

This part would be filled with hot water



Preserved body found in men's bath



Preserved body found in men's bath



**Mt Merapi
Indonesia
2010**



Via Lupanare
The Lupanare was the official brothel of Pompeii.



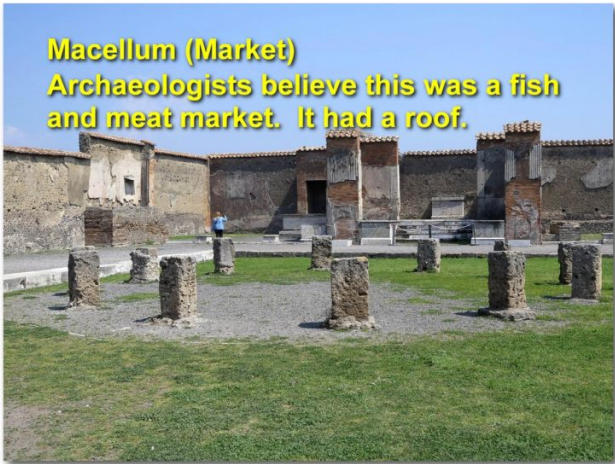
Mt Vesuvius



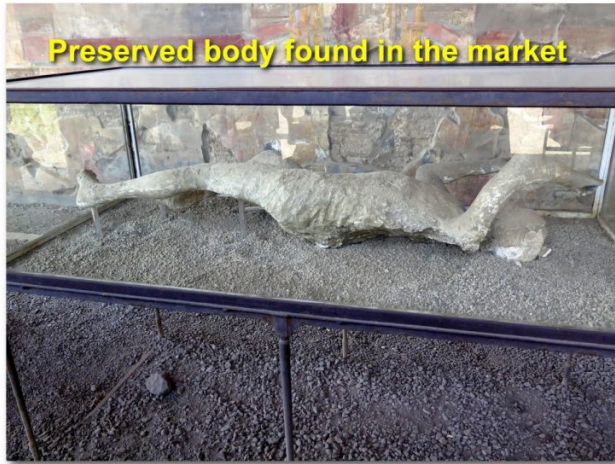
The Forum - Main Public Square in Pompeii. Like 5th Ave South and Cambier Park in Naples.



Pompeii - Forum
Altar of Augusto
Temple of Vespasian



Macellum (Market)
Archaeologists believe this was a fish and meat market. It had a roof.



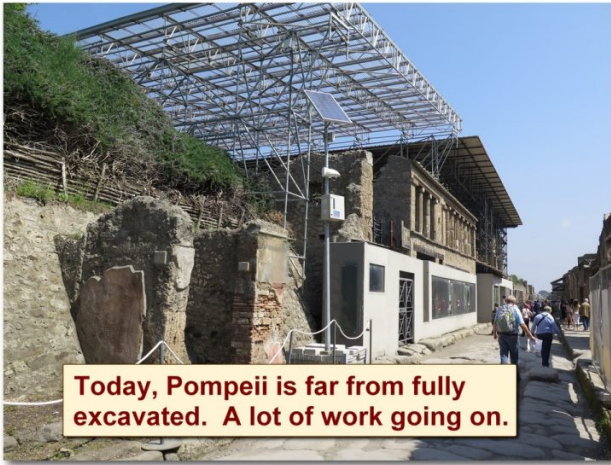
Preserved body found in the market



Preserved body found in the market



Pompeii Forum and Mt Vesuvius



Today, Pompeii is far from fully excavated. A lot of work going on.

Ideas for day trips (or longer) when visiting Naples:

- Top of Mt Vesuvius.
- Sorrento: easy day trip from Naples by boat or train.
- Amalfi Peninsula.
- Herculaneum: archaeological park rivalling Pompeii. Was buried by the 79 AD eruption of Vesivius.
- Isle of Capri.
- Island of Ischia.

My upcoming Collier County Public Library presentations in first half of 2024:

~~Naples Regional Branch, 650 Central Av, Naples Italy: The Other Naples, Wed, Mar 6, 2-3:30pm~~

Headquarters Library, 2385 Orange Blossom Dr, Naples

Everglades City and Chokoloskee: The Pioneers of Collier County, Thurs, Jun 6, 2-3:30pm

Easy Nature Hikes: Naples, Thu, Jun 20, 2-3:30pm

Harry Potter Studios, Thurs, July 11, 2-3:30pm

PDFs of Slides Posted at www.PaulVisits.com

Coming Up at Baker Senior Center All 3 to 4 pm

Southern France	Monday, Apr 1, 2024
Rome Part 1	Monday, May 6, 2024
Rome Part 2	Monday, June 3, 2024
Albania	Monday, July 1, 2024

PDFs of Slides Posted at www.PaulVisits.com

THE END

Thank you for coming!

Paul Pacter
ppacter@gmail.com

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