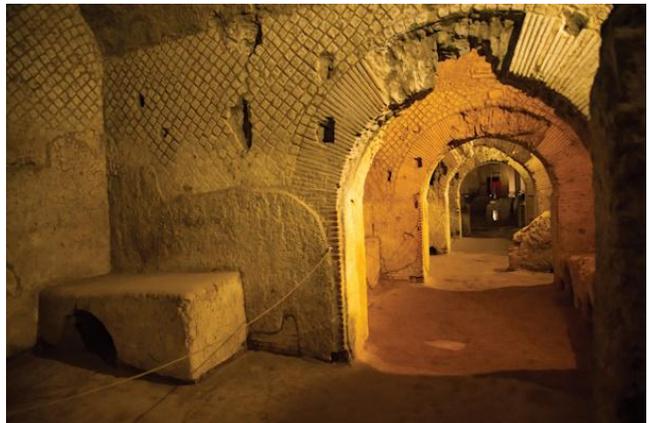




Tour Information



Art of Naples





Travel

Passports

You may need to renew your British Passport if you are travelling to an EU country. **Please ensure your passport is less than 10 years old (even if it has 3 months or more left on it) and has at least 3 months validity remaining from the date of travel.**

For more information, please visit: [passport checker](#)

Visas

If you're a tourist, you do not need a visa for short trips to Italy. For all other passport holders please check the visa requirements with the appropriate embassy.

For further information, please check here: [travel to the EU](#)

Italian Consulate-General: "Harp House", 83/86 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4BL.

Tel: (0)20 7936 5900. Fax: (0)20 7583 9425.

Email: consolato.londra@esteri.it

Website: <https://conslondra.esteri.it/en/>

Open Mon-Fri 09:00-12:00



Tickets

You will be sent an e-ticket, which shows your flight reference number, with your final departure documents. EasyJet have now replaced all of their airport check-in desks with EasyJet Baggage Drop desks. Therefore, you **must** check-in online and print out your boarding passes before travelling. Checking in online also provides the opportunity for you to pre-book seats, if you wish, at an additional cost.

Online check-in is available any time prior to travel using the flight reference number provided.

For more information, please visit:

www.easyjet.com

Please check that the details on your documentation are accurate and that all names are spelt correctly

and match the names on your passport. Your flight ticket is non-transferable and non-refundable. No refund can be given for non-used portions.



Baggage allowance

We advise you to check the baggage allowances carefully as you are likely to be charged the excess if you exceed the weight limit. Maximum weights for single bags apply.

Your EasyJet ticket includes one hold bag of up to 23kg plus one cabin bag that can fit under the seat in front of you, (maximum size 45 x 36 x 20cm, including any handles or wheels). If you book an upfront or extra legroom seat you can also take an additional large cabin bag on board.

<http://www.easyjet.com/en/planning/baggage>

Transfers

On arrival in Naples, transfer by coach (approx. 30 minutes) to the UNA Hotel in the city centre.

Special Requests

If you haven't already, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements. Please note that some airlines may charge for use of wheelchairs.

Border Control

At border control, you may need to show a return or onward ticket, show you have enough money for your stay, use separate lanes from EU, EEA and Swiss citizens when queuing.

Taking food into EU countries

You are not able to take meat, milk or any products containing them into EU countries.



Accommodation

UNA Hotel, Naples

Dating back to the late 1800s, this elegant four-star hotel is located close to Naples Central Station. It features a rooftop “Vesuvio” bar, restaurant and terrace, as well as comfortable bedrooms with all modern amenities such as a minibar, satellite TV, free WiFi connection and air conditioning. The marble bathrooms are complete with a bathtub and/or shower and a hospitality set. Slippers are available on request and all rooms feature refined bath and body amenities by UNA fragranza, exclusively made for UNAHOTELS guests.

For more information, please visit the hotel's website:

<https://www.gruppouna.it/en/unahotels/unahotels-napoli>



Food

Italian food rivals French in the hearts and taste buds of many gastronomes and the regional cuisine, of which the locals are very proud, wonderfully reflects the climate and local produce. Delicious pizza, pasta and risotto dishes are present everywhere throughout Italy with provincial specialities and sauces.

Neapolitan cuisine is balanced between traditional, peasant dishes, elaborate aristocratic cooking, simple rural ingredients, abundant seafood, a tradition reaching back to Greco-Roman roots and the influence of Arab, Spanish, Norman and French cultures, which ruled Naples and the surrounding kingdoms.

Pasta, tomatoes, aubergine, peppers, beans, courgettes, olives, seafood and cheese (Mozzarella di Bufala, Parmigiano) are the basic ingredients used to produce delicious, mouth-watering meals.

Typical dishes include *Pasta e Fagioli* (beans and pasta), *Parmigiana di Melanzane* (fried aubergine, tomato, mozzarella and parmesan), *Ravioli Caprese* (tomato and cheese ravioli), *Polpette* (meat balls), and of course, *pizza*, which famously originates in Naples, and is traditionally cooked in a wood-fired oven.

Typical Neapolitan desserts include *Babà* (rum baba, small cake immersed in hard liquor), *Zeppola* (deep-fried dough ball, topped with icing sugar, cream or custard), *Delizia al limone* (lemon cake), *Sfogliatella* (shell-shaped pastry, filled with custard or cream), and mouth-watering ice-creams and sorbets, including *Spumoni*, layered ice-cream cake.

Strong Italian espresso coffee is served after the meal and will be black, in small cups, unless a *cappuccino* is requested.

Table service is common in most restaurants and bars. Usually, a discretionary service charge is added to your bill in restaurants and bars, and no further tipping is required.



Drink

The world's largest wine producer, Italy is home to some of the oldest viticulture regions. The wines are named according to their grape variety or after their village or area of origin. Excellent wines are produced throughout Italy and Sicily, with local wines offering great value and quality.

A wine producing region since the 13th century BC, Campania's wines are traditionally made to be consumed immediately, thus ranking them second best. But in recent years, some wines, notably in the *Taurasi* region, have achieved national recognition and the DOCG status. Famous whites include *Greco di Tufo*, *Falanghina*, *Fiano di Avellino* and *Asprinio di Aversa*; popular reds are *Aglianico*, *Taurasi* and *Piedirosso*.

Campania's best known wine is possibly *Lacryma Christi*, or Tears of Christ, produced from grapes grown on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius.

Italian liqueurs include *Grappa*, *Stregga*, *Galliano*, *Amaretto*, *Sambuca* and *Limoncello*.

Meals included in the price of your holiday are:

Breakfast – daily

Dinner – is included on the first and second evenings



Destination

A wonderful town and the ideal base for this tour, Naples is one of Europe's most vibrant and interesting cities. Highlights include the *Piazza del Plebiscito* and *Royal Palace, San Carlo Opera House, Castel Nuovo*, the *Duomo*, and the hilltop *Castel San Elmo* and *Monastery of San Martino*, which both offer a stunning view (weather permitting) over the city, the bay and Mount Vesuvius.

The *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* provides an excellent introduction to the art and history of Pompeii and contains a large collection of Roman artefacts from Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae.

Places of interest included in the tour:

The Churches of Naples

San Gregorio Armeno ("St. Gregory the Armenian") is a church and a monastery and is one of the most important Baroque complexes in Naples. The church is located on a street of the same name just south of Via dei Tribunali and a few blocks south of the church of San Paolo Maggiore. The construction of the church began in 1574, using designs by Giovanni Battista Cavagni, and consecrated five years later. A later consecration dates to 1674, and refurbishment to 1762. The façade has three arcades surmounted by four pilaster strips in Tuscan order. The interior has a single nave with five side arcades: the decoration, with the exception of the five chapels, was finished by Luca Giordano (also author of the *Saints* over the windows of the dome) in 1679. Bernardino Lama, likely the son of Giovanni Bernardo Lama, was author of the altarpiece. The cupola was painted with a *Glory of San Gregorio* by Luca Giordano. The ceiling *cassettoni* or framed canvases depict the *Life of the St Gregorio Armeno* and were commissioned by the abbess Beatrice Carafa from the Flemish Teodoro d'Errico. On the right, the altarpieces include an *Annunciation of Mary* by Pacecco De Rosa, a *Virgin of the Rosary* by Nicola Malinconico, and frescoes by Francesco Di Maria. On the left, is a *St. Benedict* altarpiece by Spagnoletto. The main altar was designed by Dionisio Lazzari, and has an altarpiece depicting the *Resurrection* by Giovanni Bernardo Lama. The Idria Chapel houses eighteen paintings by Paolo De Matteis, portraying the *Life of Mary*. Over the chapel's high altar is a medieval icon, in Byzantine style, of the *Madonna dell'Idria*. The main attraction is the cloister (1580). In the centre is

a marble fountain, decorated with dolphins and other marine creatures, with the statues of "Christ and the Samaritan Woman", by Matteo Bottiglieri.

The Basilica of **San Lorenzo Maggiore** is located in the heart of Naples, in the historic district known as the "Spaccanapoli". The church was built on the site of an ancient Roman marketplace and you can still see some of the ruins in the church's underground archaeological museum.

Pio Monte della Misericordia is a church in the historic centre of Naples. It is famous for its art works, including Caravaggio's *The Seven Works of Mercy*. A charity brotherhood (Pio Monte della Misericordia meaning "Pious Mount of Mercy" in Italian) was founded in August 1601 by seven young nobles, who met every Friday at the Hospital for Incurables and ministered to the sick. In 1602 they established an institution and commissioned a small church, built by Gian Giacomo di Conforto, near the staircase leading to the Cathedral, on the corner of the Via dei Tribunali and the Vico dei Zuroli. In 1605, they received an apostolic letter from Pope Paul V, according special privileges to the high altar. The church was consecrated in September 1606. From 1658 to 1678 the edifice was enlarged, also with the annexation of neighbouring structures, by architect Francesco Antonio Picchiati, forming a complex with a palace and a renovated church. The latter, at the high altar, houses Caravaggio's *Seven Works of Mercy*. There are also paintings by Luca Giordano, Carlo Sellitto, Fabrizio Santafede, Battistello Caracciolo and others. The noblemen of the brotherhood at Pio Monte della Misericordia were looking for painters "to give permanent visual expression to their sense of charitable mission". Regarding the sharp contrasts of the chiaroscuro in Caravaggio's painting's, the German art historian Ralf van Bühren explains the bright light as a metaphor for mercy, which "helps the audience to explore mercy in their own lives".

Galleria d'Italia

Originally in Palazzo Zevallos Stigliano, the Galleria d'Italia can now be found in the nearby Banco di Napoli building, which houses a compact yet stunning collection of Neapolitan and Italian art spanning the 17th to early 20th centuries. The star attraction is Caravaggio's mesmerising swansong, *The Martyrdom of St Ursula* (1610).

Completed weeks before the artist's lonely death, the painting depicts a vengeful king of the Huns piercing the heart of his unwilling virgin-bride-to-be, Ursula. Positioned behind the dying martyr is a haunted Caravaggio, an eerie premonition of his own impending fate.

Caravaggio's masterpiece is one of around 120 works on display in the *palazzo's* sumptuous rooms. Among the numerous standouts are Luca Giordano's robust *The Rape of Helen*, a graphic *Judith Beheads Holofernes* attributed to Louis Finson, Francesco Solimena's *Hagar and Ishmael in the Desert Confronted by the Angel* and a series of bronze and terracotta sculptures by Vincenzo Gemito.

For more information about the Galleria d'Italia, please visit: <https://gallerieditalia.com/en/naples/#>

Castel Nuovo

The Castel Nuovo was founded in 1279 by Charles I of Naples (Charles of Anjou). One of many Neapolitan landmarks to bear interchangeable names, it is known locally as the Maschio Angioino, in reference to Charles's Angevin origins and from the southern Italian convention that a show of power is necessarily male. There, in the 14th century, the brilliant court of King Robert welcomed Petrarch and Boccaccio, and Giotto was summoned to execute frescoes (now lost). The castle was embellished by Alfonso V of Aragon (Alfonso I of Naples), whose triumphal entry into Naples in 1443 supplies the theme of magnificent Renaissance sculptures over the west entrance. The castle, containing important late medieval and Renaissance decoration, now houses municipal bodies and an institute of Neapolitan history.

For more information about Castel Nuovo, please visit: <https://www.introducingnaples.com/castel-nuovo>

Santa Teresa a Chiaia

Santa Teresa a Chiaia is another example of a Baroque church in Naples. The church was founded in 1620 and completed in 1650-1662 by Cosimo Fanzago. The earthquake of 1688 damaged the church and required reconstruction. The church was originally called Santa Teresa Plaggie, due to the place near the beach where it was located.

Monastery of San Martino

The Certosa di San Martino is a Carthusian monastery founded in the 14th century and situated on Vomero Hill. Today it houses the Museo Nazionale di San Martino and contains a ceiling painting of the "Ascension" by Lanfranco and the ceiling fresco of the "Triumph of Judith" (1704) by Luca Giordano.

For more information about the Monastery of San Martino, please visit: <https://www.italia.it/en/campania/naples/museo-nazionale-di-san-martino>

Castel Sant'Elmo

Castel Sant'Elmo is a medieval fortress located on Vomero Hill adjacent to the Certosa di San Martino, overlooking Naples. The name "Sant'Elmo" derives from a former 10th-century church dedicated to Sant'Erasmo, shortened to "Ermo" and, finally altered to "Elmo". Located near the upper terminus of the Petraio, one of the city's earliest pedestrian connections between upper and lower Naples, the fortress now serves as a museum, exhibition hall, and offices.

For more information about Castel Sant'Elmo, please visit: <https://www.italia.it/en/campania/naples/castel-santelmo>

Palazzo Reale

The Royal Palace of Naples is not actually the work of the Bourbons. It was originally commissioned in anticipation of a visit to the Vice royalty (a visit that never took place) by the new King of Spain Philip III of Habsburg (the son of Philip II) by the Spanish Viceroy Fernando Ruiz de Castro, who began the palace's construction in 1600. The Palace was to be built in the vast area between Santa Lucia and Castelnuovo; the general project was entrusted to one of the most famous architects of the time, Domenico Fontana, already author of the great works of Pope Sixtus V in Rome; but the works continued for decades, and in many cases Fontana's original project was changed. However, throughout the seventeenth century, the palace, with its large "Largo di Palazzo", was the beating heart of Neapolitan political and social life.

For more information about Bourbon Palazzo Reale, please visit: <https://constantinianorder.net/the-royal-palace-of-naples/?lang=en>

National Archaeological Museum

The National Archaeological Museum of Naples is an important Italian archaeological museum, particularly for ancient Roman remains. Its collection includes works from Greek, Roman and Renaissance times, and especially Roman artifacts from the nearby Pompeii, Stabiae and Herculaneum sites.

For more information about the Museum, please visit:

<https://museoarcheologiconapoli.it/en/home-english/>

Museum of Capodimonte

Museo di Capodimonte is an art museum located in the Palace of Capodimonte, a grand Bourbon palazzo in Naples designed by Giovanni Antonio Medrano. The museum is the prime repository of Neapolitan painting and decorative art, with several important works from other Italian schools of painting and some important ancient Roman sculptures. It is one of the largest museums in Italy and one of the most important art galleries in Europe.

The vast collection at the museum traces its origins back to 1738. During that year King Charles VII of Naples and Sicily (later Charles III of Spain) decided to build a hunting lodge on the Capodimonte hill, but then decided that he would instead build a grand palace, partly because his existing residence, the Palace of Portici, was too small to accommodate his court, and partly because he needed somewhere to house the fabulous Farnese Collection which he had inherited from his mother, Elisabetta Farnese, last descendant of the sovereign ducal family of Parma.

Over the years, the palace was enlarged and filled with more art. In 1787, on the advice of Jacob Philipp Hackert, a laboratory for the restoration of paintings was created.

Now when you visit you will see works by the greatest names, from Titian to Raphael, from Michelangelo to Caravaggio, from Masaccio to Botticelli. Then Mantegna, Rosso Fiorentino, Correggio, Parmigianino, Lotto, the Carracci brothers, Goya, Luca Giordano, Ribera, Artemisia Gentileschi and many others.

For more information about the Museum, please visit: <https://capodimonte.cultura.gov.it/la-reggia/>

Your Expert & Tour Manager

Andrew Spira. Andrew graduated from the Courtauld Institute of Art before completing a MA degree in Museum and Gallery Management at City University, London. He worked at the Temple Gallery, London (specialist in Byzantine and Russian icons), and as a curator at the Victoria and Albert Museum where he specialised in 18th century British Art and Design, and Metalwork. He also specialises in Russian art, publishing 'The Avant-Garde Icon: Russian Avant-Garde Art and the Icon Painting Tradition' in 2008 (Lund Humphries). For 20 years he has been taking tours to cultural sites in Western Europe, Russia, Armenia and Georgia. He was Programme Director at Christie's Education for 10 years before going part-time to focus on his current research project - on personal identity and the way it is reflected in the material culture of Western Europe from the Middle Ages to the present day.

Grading

This tour has been graded as **Demanding**: On your feet all day, uneven terrain (e.g. cobbles).



The Basics

Climate – The weather in Naples at this time of year is likely to be pleasant, but evenings can be quite cool and there is the chance of the odd shower. Our best advice is to come prepared.

Time – GMT +2 hours (Summer time Apr-Oct); GMT + 1 (Standard time Nov-Mar).

Language – Italian

Religion – Roman Catholic

National holidays – New Year's Day (01 Jan); Epiphany (06 Jan); Easter Monday; Liberation day (25 Apr); Labour Day (01 May); Republic day (02 Jun); Assumption of Mary (15 Aug); All Saints' day (01 Nov); Immaculate conception (08 Dec); Christmas day (25 Dec); St Stephens day (26 Dec).

Currency – Euro. €1 = 100 cents. Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents.

Banks – Cashpoints compatible with international banking networks are located in all towns and cities, as well as airports, major train stations and other spots. They usually offer an attractive exchange rate. Those banks that still exchange foreign currencies into local money will always charge a transaction fee, so withdrawing money from an ATM usually represents the most logical means of obtaining euros.

Credit cards – American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted across the country. If you're eating at a restaurant, check prior to the meal that your card will be an acceptable form of payment. Even in cities, it's advisable to carry a supply of cash with you at all times. Varying amounts of commission can be charged.

Electricity – 220 volt, two-pin continental plug.

Drinking water – Tap water is safe to drink. (Although you'll find a huge amount of bottled water for sale too).

Shops & Museums – Department stores are open 08:30-19:30 Monday to Saturday. Most shops are

closed between 12:30-15:30. Please note that some museums close on Mondays.

Although very common in tourist towns in Italy, please note that street vendors selling all kinds of designer knockoffs are illegal and could land you with a hefty fine. Care should also be taken when buying antiques since Italy is renowned for skilled imitators.

Clothes & Shoes – You may like to bring a warm sweater for cool evenings. Light rain wear for the occasional storm and good flat/grip walking shoes are recommended.

Camera – bring plenty of memory cards/film and any spare camera batteries as these are not always available. Please check with your guide before photographing people.

Bath plugs – The hotel has plugs for basins, but it is useful to carry a 'universal' one with you.

Telephones/mobiles – The guarantee of free mobile phone roaming throughout the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway has ended. Check with your phone operator to find out about any roaming charges you might get from 1 January 2025. A new law means that you're protected from getting mobile data charges above £45 without you knowing. Once you reach £45, you need to opt in to spend more so that you can continue using the internet while you're abroad. Your phone operator will tell how you can do this.

Tipping – To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that when receiving a good service, one does award with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services, but for your guidance about £2-3 per person per day for the tour manager is the norm. We would like to reiterate that tipping is an entirely optional payment and this information is given purely to answer any questions you may have about it.



Health

Doctor/Dentist/Chemist

Please talk to your tour manager if you are feeling unwell and they will organise for you to see a doctor.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.



Hospital

Your tour manager/hotel reception will arrange hospital transport.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.

General Health Advice

We suggest you take a good supply of your own individual medicines with you and always keep some in your hand luggage in case you get delayed or your luggage goes astray. General-purpose supplies for bites, stings, or scratches, and your usual medication for headaches, or stomach upsets are always recommended. Oral re-hydration sachets are excellent for topping up salt and glucose levels.

Visit the NHS Fit For Travel website for more generally information specific to the country you are visiting – www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk

Sun Protection

Always ensure you take sufficient sun protection and moisturiser. A sun hat and sunglasses are also advisable.

Inoculations

You should check with your own doctor and take their advice as to which inoculations are required for the country you are visiting, as only they know your medical history and recommendations are liable to change at short notice.



Insurance

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

To be covered under your Travel Insurance Policy, if you become ill, it is essential that you contact a local doctor and telephone the emergency number of your insurance company. You will **NOT** be covered for any claim unless this procedure is carried out. Your insurance company will then decide on the best course of medical attention.

Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC)

Before you travel, make sure you've got a valid European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) or travel insurance with health cover.

You may not have access to free emergency medical treatment and could be charged for your healthcare if you do not have an EHIC or GHIC when visiting an EU country, or travel insurance with full healthcare cover when visiting Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein. If you have an EHIC it will still be valid while it remains in date. Your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) will be valid if you are travelling to an EU country.

For further information about the GHIC please visit: <https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/healthcare-abroad/apply-for-a-free-uk-global-health-insurance-card-ghic/>



Emergencies

Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:

00 44 20 7251 0045

Outside office hours (Mon-Fri 09:00-17:00), telephone our emergency staff on:

00 44 7841 023807 or 00 44 7441 343850

PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.

If you find that you are in need of consular assistance during your holiday:

British Consulate Rome

Via XX Settembre 80/a

00187 Rome

Italy

Tel: +39 (0)6 4220 2431

Fax: +39 (0)6 4220 2334

Email: Italy.consulate@fco.gov.uk

Open Mon-Fri 09:00-12:00 and 14:00-15:00. Phone lines open 09:00-17:00. Outside these hours a consular Emergency Service is in operation and can be contacted on +44 (0) 207 008 1500.

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