

Naples

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Naples (Italian: *Napoli* [ˈnaːpɔli] (listen)), Neapolitan: *Napule* [ˈnɑːpələ]; Latin: *Neapolis*; Ancient Greek: Νεάπολις, meaning "new city") is the capital of the Italian region Campania and the third-largest municipality in Italy, after Rome and Milan. As of 2012, around 960,000 people live within the city's administrative limits. The Naples urban area has a population of between 3 million^[3] and 3.7 million,^[4] and is the 9th-most populous urban area in the European Union. Around 4 million people live in the Naples metropolitan area, one of the largest metropolises on the Mediterranean Sea.^[2]

Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. Bronze Age Greek settlements were established in the Naples area in the second millennium BC.^[5] A larger colony – initially known as Parthenope, Παρθενόπη – developed on the Island of Megaride around the ninth century BC, at the end of the Greek Dark Ages.^{[6][7][8]} The city was refounded as Neápolis in the sixth century BC^[9] and became a lynchpin of Magna Graecia, playing a key role in the merging of Greek culture into Roman society and eventually becoming a cultural centre of the Roman Republic.^[10] Naples remained influential after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, serving as the capital city of the Kingdom of Naples between 1282 and 1816. Thereafter, in union with Sicily, it became the capital of the Two Sicilies until the unification of Italy in 1861. During the Neapolitan War of 1815, Naples strongly promoted Italian unification.

Naples was the most-bombed Italian city during World War II.^[11] Much of the city's 20th-century periphery was constructed under Benito Mussolini's fascist government, and during reconstruction efforts after World War II. In recent decades, Naples has constructed a large business district, the Centro Direzionale, and has developed an advanced transport infrastructure, including an Alta Velocità high-speed rail link to Rome and Salerno, and an expanded subway network, which is planned to eventually cover half of the region. The city has experienced significant economic growth in recent decades, and unemployment levels in the city and surrounding

Naples Napoli

Comune

Metropolitan City of Naples
(Italian: *Città Metropolitana di Napoli*)



Clockwise, from top left: A skyline of Naples and the Port of Naples, The historical center of Naples, Via Toledo, Telecom Italia Tower - the tallest building in Naples, Castel Nuovo, Skyline of Centro Direzionale in Naples.



Flag



Coat of arms

Nickname(s): Partenope

Campania have decreased since 1999.^[12] However, Naples still suffers from political and economic corruption,^[13] and unemployment levels remain high.^[14]

Naples has the fourth-largest urban economy in Italy, after Milan, Rome and Turin. It is the world's 103rd-richest city by purchasing power, with an estimated 2011 GDP of US\$83.6 billion.^{[15][16]} The port of Naples is one of the most important in Europe, and has the world's second-highest level of passenger flow, after the port of Hong Kong.^[17] Numerous major Italian companies, such as MSC Cruises Italy S.p.A, are headquartered in Naples. The city also hosts NATO's Allied Joint Force Command Naples, the SRM Institution for Economic Research and the OPE Company and Study Centre.^{[18][19][20]} Naples is a full member of the Eurocities network of European cities.^[21] The city was selected to become the headquarters of the European institution ACP/UE^[22] and was named a City of Literature by UNESCO's Creative Cities Network.^[23] The Villa Rosebery, one of the three official residences of the President of Italy, is located in the city's Posillipo district.

Naples' historic city centre is the largest in Europe,^[24] covering 1,700 hectares (4,200 acres) and enclosing 27 centuries of history,^[25] and is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Naples has long been a major cultural centre with a global sphere of influence, particularly during the Renaissance and Enlightenment eras.^[26] In the immediate vicinity of Naples are numerous culturally and historically significant sites, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Culinarily, Naples is synonymous with pizza, which originated in the city. Neapolitan music has furthermore been highly influential, credited with the invention of the romantic guitar and the mandolin, as well as notable contributions to opera and folk standards. Popular characters and historical figures who have come to symbolise the city include Januarius, the patron saint of Naples, the comic figure Pulcinella, and the Sirens from the Greek epic poem the *Odyssey*. According to CNN, the metro stop "Toledo" is the most beautiful in Europe and it won also the LEAF Award '2013 as "Public building of the year".^{[27][28]}



Location of Naples in Italy

Coordinates: 40°50′N 14°15′E

Country	Italy
Region	Campania
Province	Naples (NA)
Government	
• Mayor	Luigi de Magistris (MA)
Area	
• Total	117.27 km ² (45.28 sq mi)
Elevation	17 m (56 ft)
Population (2012 estimate) ^{[1][2]}	
• Total	1 061 644 (city) 4,200,000 (metro area)
Demonym	Neapolitan(s) (English) <i>Nnapulitano, Nnapulitani</i> (Neapolitan) <i>Napoletano, Napoletani</i> (Italian)
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
• Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
Postal code	80100, 80121-80147
Dialing code	081
Patron saint	Januarius
Saint day	19 September
Website	Official website (http://www.comune.napoli.it)

Naples' sports scene is dominated by football and Serie A club S.S.C. Napoli, two-time Italian champions and winner of European trophies, who play at the San Paolo Stadium in the south-west of the city.

Contents

- 1 History
 - 1.1 Greek birth, Roman acquisition
 - 1.2 Duchy of Naples
 - 1.3 Kingdom of Naples
 - 1.3.1 Norman to Angevin
 - 1.3.2 Aragonese to Bourbon
 - 1.4 Italian unification and the present day
- 2 Architecture
 - 2.1 Piazzas, palaces and castles
 - 2.2 Museums
 - 2.3 Churches and religious structures
 - 2.4 Other features
 - 2.4.1 Subterranean Naples
 - 2.4.2 Parks, gardens and villas
 - 2.4.3 Neo-Gothic, *Liberty Napoletano* and modern architecture
 - 2.5 UNESCO World Heritage Site
- 3 Geography
 - 3.1 Quarters
 - 3.2 Climate
- 4 Demographics
- 5 Education
- 6 Politics
 - 6.1 Governance
 - 6.2 Administrative subdivisions
- 7 Economy
- 8 Transport
- 9 Culture
 - 9.1 Art
 - 9.2 Cuisine
 - 9.3 Cinema and television
 - 9.4 Language

- 9.5 Literature and philosophy
- 9.6 Theatre
- 9.7 Music
- 9.8 Sports
- 10 Notable Neapolitans
- 11 Twin towns and sister cities
 - 11.1 Twin towns – Sister cities
 - 11.2 Partnerships and Cooperations
- 12 See also
- 13 References
 - 13.1 Bibliography
 - 13.2 Footnotes
- 14 External links

History

Greek birth, Roman acquisition

The Phlegraean Fields around Naples has been inhabited since the Neolithic period.^[30] The earliest Greek settlements were established in the Naples area in the second millennium BC. Sailors from the Greek island of Rhodes established a small commercial port called Parthenope (*Παρθενόπη*) on the island of Megaride in the ninth century BC.^{[31][32]} By the eighth century BC, the settlement had expanded to include Monte Echia.^[33] In the sixth century BC, after the decline of Parthenope, the new urban zone of Neápolis (Νεάπολις) was founded on the plain, eventually becoming one of the foremost cities of Magna Graecia.

The city grew rapidly due to the influence of the powerful Greek city-state of Syracuse,^[34] and became an ally of the Roman Republic against Carthage. During the Samnite Wars, the city, now a bustling centre of trade, was captured by the Samnites;^[35] however, the Romans soon captured the city from them and made it a Roman colony.^[36] During the Punic Wars, the strong walls surrounding Neápolis repelled the invading forces of the Carthaginian general Hannibal.^[36]

Naples was greatly respected by the Romans as a paragon of Hellenistic culture. During the Roman era, the people of Naples maintained their Greek language and customs, while the city was expanded with elegant Roman villas, aqueducts, and public baths. Landmarks such as the Temple of Dioscures were built, and many emperors chose to holiday in the city, including Claudius and Tiberius.^[36] Virgil, the author of Rome's national epic, the *Aeneid*, received part of his education in the city, and later resided in its environs.



A scene featuring the siren Parthenope, the mythological founder of Naples.^[29]

It was during this period that Christianity first arrived in Naples; the apostles Peter and Paul are said to have preached in the city. Januarius, who would become Naples' patron saint, was martyred there in the fourth century AD.^[37] The last emperor of the Western Roman Empire, Romulus Augustulus, was exiled to Naples by the Germanic king Odoacer in the fifth century AD.

Duchy of Naples

Following the decline of the Western Roman Empire, Naples was captured by the Ostrogoths, a Germanic people, and incorporated into the Ostrogothic Kingdom.^[38] However, Belisarius of the Byzantine Empire recaptured Naples in 536, after entering the city via an aqueduct.^[39]

In 543, during the Gothic Wars, Totila briefly took the city for the Ostrogoths, but the Byzantines seized control of the area following the Battle of Mons Lactarius on the slopes of Vesuvius.^[38] Naples was expected to keep in contact with the Exarchate of Ravenna, which was the centre of Byzantine power on the Italian peninsula.^[40]

After the exarchate fell, a Duchy of Naples was created. Although Naples' Greco-Roman culture endured, it eventually switched allegiance from Constantinople to Rome under Duke Stephen II, putting it under papal suzerainty by 763.^[40]

The years between 818 and 832 were tumultuous in regard to Naples' relations with the Byzantine Emperor, with numerous local pretenders feuding for possession of the ducal throne.^[41] Theoctistus was appointed without imperial approval; his appointment was later revoked and Theodore II took his place. However, the disgruntled general populace chased him from the city, and instead elected Stephen III, a man who minted coins with his own initials, rather than those of the Byzantine Emperor. Naples gained complete independence by the early ninth century.^[41] During the 850s, the city was sacked by Saracen raiders.^[42]

The duchy was under the direct control of the Lombards for a brief period, after the capture by Pandulf IV of the Principality of Capua, a long-term rival of Naples; however, this regime lasted only three years before the Greco-Roman-influenced dukes were reinstated.^[41] By the 11th century, Naples had begun to employ Norman mercenaries to battle their rivals; Duke Sergius IV hired Rainulf Drengot to wage war on Capua for him.^[43]

By 1137, the Normans had attained great influence in Italy, controlling previously independent principalities and duchies such as Capua, Benevento, Salerno, Amalfi, Sorrento and Gaeta; it was in this year that Naples, the last independent duchy in the southern part of the peninsula, came under Norman control. The last ruling duke of the duchy, Sergius VII, was forced to surrender to Roger II, who had proclaimed himself King of Sicily seven years earlier. Naples thus joined the Kingdom of Sicily, with Palermo as the capital.^[44]

Kingdom of Naples

Norman to Angevin



The Gothic Battle of Mons Lactarius on Vesuvius, painted by Alexander Zick.

After a period of Norman rule, the Kingdom of Sicily went to the Hohenstaufens, a German royal house.^[45] The University of Naples Federico II, the oldest state university in the world, was founded by Frederick II, making Naples the intellectual centre of the kingdom.^[46] Conflict between the Hohenstaufens and the Papacy led in 1266 to Pope Innocent IV crowning the Angevin duke Charles I King of Sicily:^[47] Charles officially moved the capital from Palermo to Naples, where he resided at the Castel Nuovo.^[48] During this period, many examples of Gothic architecture sprang up around Naples, including the Naples Cathedral, which remains the city's main church.^[49]



The Castel Nuovo, seat of the medieval kings of Naples.

In 1282, after the Sicilian Vespers, the Kingdom of Sicily was divided into two. The Angevin Kingdom of Naples included the southern part of the Italian peninsula, while the island of Sicily became the Aragonese Kingdom of Sicily.^[47] Wars between the competing dynasties continued until the Peace of Caltabellotta in 1302, which saw Frederick III recognized as king of Sicily, while Charles II was recognised as king of Naples by Pope Boniface VIII.^[47] Despite the split, Naples grew in importance, attracting Pisan and Genoese merchants,^[50] Tuscan bankers, and some of the most prominent Renaissance artists of the time, such as Boccaccio, Petrarch and Giotto.^[51] During the 14th century, the Hungarian Angevin king Louis the Great captured the city several times. In 1442, Alfonso I conquered Naples after his victory against the last Angevin king, René, and Naples was unified with Sicily again for a brief period.^[52]

Aragonese to Bourbon

Sicily and Naples were separated in 1458, but remained dependencies of Aragon under Ferdinand I.^[53] The new dynasty enhanced Naples' commercial standing by establishing relations with the Iberian peninsula. Naples also became a centre of the Renaissance, with artists such as Laurana, da Messina, Sannazzaro and Poliziano arriving in the city.^[54] In 1501, Naples came under direct rule from France under Louis XII, with the Neapolitan king Frederick being taken as a prisoner to France; however, this state of affairs did not last long, as Spain won Naples from the French at the Battle of Garigliano in 1503.^[55]



French troops and artillery entering Naples in 1495, during the Italian War of 1494–98.

Following the Spanish victory, Naples became part of the Spanish Empire, and remained so throughout the Spanish Habsburg period.^[55] The Spanish sent viceroys to Naples to directly deal with local issues: the most important of these viceroys was Pedro Álvarez de Toledo, who was responsible for considerable social, economic and urban reforms in the city; he also supported the activities of the Inquisition.^[56]

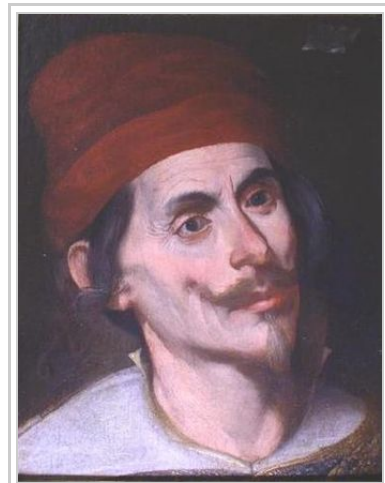
By the 17th century, Naples had become Europe's 2nd-largest city – second only to Paris – and the largest European Mediterranean city, with around 250,000 inhabitants.^[57] The city was a major cultural centre during the Baroque era, being home to artists such as Caravaggio, Salvator Rosa and Bernini, philosophers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as

Giambattista Marino. A revolution led by the local fisherman Masaniello saw the creation of a brief independent Neapolitan Republic in 1647, though this lasted only a few months before Spanish rule was reasserted.^[55] In 1656, an outbreak of bubonic plague killed about half of Naples' 300,000 inhabitants.^[58]

In 1714, Spanish rule over Naples came to an end as a result of the War of the Spanish Succession; the Austrian Charles VI ruled the city from Vienna through viceroys of his own.^[59] However, the War of the Polish Succession saw the Spanish regain Sicily and Naples as part of a personal union, with the 1738 Treaty of Vienna recognising the two polities as independent under a cadet branch of the Spanish Bourbons.^[60]

During the time of Ferdinand IV, the effects of the French Revolution were felt in Naples: Horatio Nelson, an ally of the Bourbons, even arrived in the city in 1798 to warn against the French republicans. Ferdinand was forced to retreat and fled to Palermo, where he was protected by a British fleet.^[61] However, Naples' lower class *lazzaroni* were strongly pious and royalist, favouring the Bourbons; in the mêlée that followed, they fought the Neapolitan pro-Republican aristocracy, causing a civil war.^[61]

Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopaeian Republic, secured by the French Army.^[61] A counter-revolutionary religious army of *lazzaroni* known as the *sanfedisti* under Fabrizio Ruffo was raised; they met with great success, and the French were forced to surrender the Neapolitan castles, with their fleet sailing back to Toulon.^[61]



Portrait of the 17th-century revolutionary leader Masaniello (painting by Onofrio Palumbo).



An 18th-century painting depicting an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Ferdinand IV was restored as king; however, after only seven years Napoleon conquered the kingdom and installed Bonapartist kings, including his brother Joseph Bonaparte.^[62] With the help of the Austrian Empire and its allies, the Bonapartists were defeated in the Neapolitan War, and Ferdinand IV once again regained the throne and the kingdom.^[62] The Congress of Vienna in 1815 saw the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily combined to form the Two Sicilies,^[62] with Naples as the capital city. In 1839, Naples became the first city on the Italian peninsula to have a railway, with the construction of the Naples–Portici railway.^{[63][64]}



On the beach in Naples, a 19th-century painting by Oswald Achenbach.

Italian unification and the present day

After the Expedition of the Thousand led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, which culminated in the controversial Siege of Gaeta, Naples became part of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 as part of the Italian unification, ending the era of Bourbon rule. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies had been wealthy, and as many as 443.2 million ducats were

taken from the old kingdom's banks as a contribution to the new Italian treasury.^{[64][65]} The economy of the area formerly known as the Two Sicilies collapsed, leading to an unprecedented wave of emigration,^[66] with an estimated 4 million people emigrating from the Naples area between 1876 and 1913.^[67]



Spaccanapoli, one of the arterial streets of the historic city centre.

In 1884, Naples fell victim to a major cholera epidemic, caused largely by the city's poor sewerage infrastructure. Government measures to improve sanitary conditions in the Neapolitan slums in 1885 proved largely ineffective. During the early 20th century, efforts to industrialise the city were likewise hampered by administrative corruption and a lack of infrastructure. Facing a slumping economy, many poorer Neapolitans emigrated northwards, or headed overseas to the United States and Argentina.

Naples was the most-bombed Italian city during World War II.^[11] Though Neapolitans did not rebel under Italian Fascism, Naples was the first Italian city to rise up against German military occupation; the city was completely freed by October 1, 1943, when British and American forces entered the city.^[68] The symbol of the rebirth of Naples was the rebuilding of the church of Santa Chiara, which had been destroyed in a United States Army Air Corps bombing raid.^[11]

Special funding from the Italian government's Fund for the South was provided from 1950 to 1984, helping the Neapolitan economy to improve somewhat, with city landmarks such as the Piazza del Plebiscito being renovated.^[69] However, high unemployment and waste management problems continue to affect Naples; Italian media have attributed the city's waste disposal issues to the activity of the Camorra organised crime network.^[70] In 2007, Silvio Berlusconi's government held senior meetings in Naples to demonstrate their intention to solve these problems.^[71] However, the late-2000s recession had a severe impact on the city, intensifying its waste-management and unemployment problems.^[72] By August 2011, the number of unemployed in the Naples area had risen to 250,000, sparking public protests against the economic situation.^[73] In June 2012, allegations of blackmail, extortion and illicit contract tendering emerged in relation to the city's waste management issues.^{[74][75]}

Naples hosted the 6th World Urban Forum in September 2012^[76] and the 63rd International Astronautical Congress in October 2012.^[77] In 2013, it will be the host of the Universal Forum of Cultures.

Architecture

Naples' 2,800-year-history has left it with a wealth of historical buildings and monuments, from medieval castles to classical ruins. The most

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Historic Centre of Naples

Name as inscribed on the World Heritage List (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>)

prominent forms of architecture visible in present-day Naples are the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque styles.^[78] The historic centre of Naples is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.^[79] Naples has a total of 448 historical churches, making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.^[80]

Piazas, palaces and castles

The main city square or *piazza* of the city is the Piazza del Plebiscito. Its construction was begun by the Bonapartist king Joachim Murat and finished by the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV. The piazza bounded on the east by the Royal Palace and on the west by the church of San Francesco di Paola, with the colonnades extending on both sides. Nearby is the Teatro di San Carlo, which is the oldest opera house in Italy. Directly across from San Carlo is Galleria Umberto, a shopping centre and social hub.

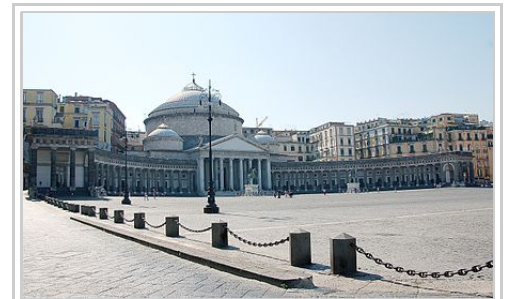
Naples is well known for its historic castles: the ancient Castel Nuovo, also known as *Maschio Angioino*, is one of the city's foremost landmarks; it was built during the time of Charles I, the first king of Naples. Castel Nuovo has seen many notable historical events: for example, in 1294, Pope Celestine V resigned as pope in a hall of the castle, and following this Pope Boniface VIII was elected pope by the cardinal collegium, before moving to Rome. The castle which Nuovo replaced in importance was the Norman-founded Castel dell'Ovo ("Egg Castle"), which was built on the tiny islet of Megarides, where the original Cumaean colonists had founded the city.

Another Neapolitan castle of note is Sant'Elmo, which was completed in 1329 and is built in the shape of a star. During the uprising of Masaniello in 1647, the Spanish took refuge in Sant'Elmo to escape the revolutionaries. The Vigliena Fort, which was built in 1702, was destroyed in 1799 during the royalist war against the Parthenopean Republic, and is now abandoned and in ruin. The Carmine Castle, built in 1392 and highly modified in the 16th century by the Spanish, was demolished in 1906 to make room for the Via Marina, although two of the castle's towers remain as a monument.

Museums



Type	Cultural
Criteria	ii, iv
Reference	726 (http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/726)
UNESCO region (http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/?search=&search_by_country=&type=&media=&region=&order=region)	Europe
Inscription history	
Inscription	1995 (19th Session)



The Piazza del Plebiscito, one of Naples' largest public squares.

Naples is widely known for its wealth of historical museums. The Naples National Archaeological Museum is one of the city's main museums, with one of the most extensive collections of artifacts of the Roman Empire in the world.^[81] It also houses many of the antiques unearthed at Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as some artifacts from the Greek and Renaissance periods.^[81]

Previously a Bourbon palace, now a museum and art gallery, the Museo di Capodimonte is another museum of note. The gallery features paintings from the 13th to the 18th centuries, including major works by Simone Martini, Raphael, Titian, Caravaggio, El Greco, Jusepe de Ribera and Luca Giordano. The royal apartments are furnished with antique 18th-century furniture and a collection of porcelain and majolica from the various royal residences: the famous Capodimonte Porcelain Factory once stood just adjacent to the palace.

In front of the Royal Palace of Naples stands the Galleria Umberto I, which contains the Coral Jewellery Museum. Occupying a 19th-century palazzo renovated by the Portuguese architect Álvaro Siza, the Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Donnaregina (MADRE) features an enfilade procession of permanent installations by artists such as Francesco Clemente, Richard Serra, and Rebecca Horn.^[82] The 16th-century palace of Rocella hosts the Palazzo delle Arti Napoli, which contains the civic collections of art belonging to the City of Naples, and features temporary exhibits of art and culture. Palazzo Como, which dates from the 15th century, hosts the Museo Filangieri of plastic arts, created in 1883 by Gaetano Filangieri.

Churches and religious structures

See also: Churches in Naples and Archdiocese of Naples

Naples is the seat of the Archdiocese of Naples, and the Catholicism is highly important to the populace; there are hundreds of churches in the city.^[80] The Cathedral of Naples is the city's premier place of worship; each year on September 19, it hosts the longstanding Miracle of Saint Januarius, the city's patron saint.^[83] During the miracle, which thousands of Neapolitans flock to witness, the dried blood of Januarius is said to turn to liquid when brought close to holy relics said to be of his body.^[83] Below is a selective list of Naples' major churches, chapels, monastery complexes and other religious structures:

- Santa Chiara
- San Domenico Maggiore
- Gesù Nuovo
- Sansevero Chapel
- San Lorenzo Maggiore
- Santa Maria Donna Regina Vecchia
- Santa Maria Donna Regina Nuova



The Palazzo Capodimonte, home of the National Museum of Capodimonte.



San Francesco di Paola

- Santa Maria Donna Regina Nuova
- Santa Maria del Carmine
- Girolamini
- Santa Maria di Montesanto
- San Ferdinando
- San Francesco di Paola
- San Giovanni a Carbonara
- Sant'Antonio Abate
- San Gregorio Armeno
- Sant'Anna dei Lombardi
- Sant'Eligio Maggiore
- Santa Caterina a Chiaia
- Santa Maria La Nova
- Santa Restituta
- Spires of Naples
- San Pietro Martire
- San Pietro a Maiella
- San Gennaro extra Moenia
- Hermitage of Camaldoli
- Santissima Annunziata Maggiore
- Santa Caterina a Formiello
- Archbishop's Palace
- Madre del Buon Consiglio
- Pio Monte della Misericordia
- Fontanelle cemetery

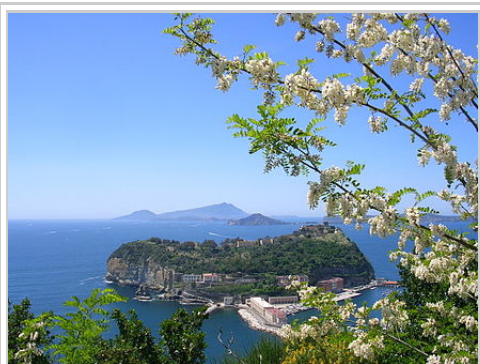


The Church of San Lorenzo Maggiore in central Naples.



Church and Convent of the Girolamini (or Gerolamini)

Other features



Nisida view from Parco Virgiliano.

Aside from the Piazza del Plebiscito, Naples has two other major public squares: the Piazza Dante and the Piazza dei Martiri. The latter originally had only a memorial to religious martyrs, but in 1866, after the Italian unification, four lions were added, representing the four rebellions against the Bourbons.^[84]



The Villa Pignatelli and its garden.

The San Gennaro dei Poveri is a Renaissance-era hospital for the poor, erected by the Spanish in 1667. It was the forerunner of a much more ambitious project, the Bourbon Hospice for the Poor started by Charles III. This was for the destitute and ill of the city; it also provided a self-sufficient community where the poor would live and work. Though a notable landmark, it is no longer a functioning hospital.^[85]

Subterranean Naples

Underneath Naples lies a series of caves and structures created by centuries of mining, and the city rests atop a major geothermal zone. There are also a number of ancient Greco-Roman reservoirs dug out from the soft tufo stone on which, and from which, much of the city is built. Approximately one kilometer (0.6 miles) of the many kilometers of tunnels under the city can be visited from the Napoli Sotteranea, situated in the historic centre of the city in Via dei Tribunali. There are also large catacombs in and around the city, and other landmarks such as the Piscina Mirabilis, the main cistern serving the Bay of Naples during Roman times. This system of tunnels and cisterns underlies most of the city and lies approximately 30 metres (98 ft) below ground level. During World War II, these tunnels were used as air-raid shelters, and there are inscriptions in the walls depicting the suffering endured by the refugees of that era.

Parks, gardens and villas

Of the various public parks in Naples, the most prominent are the Villa Comunale, which was built by the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV in the 1780s,^[86] and the Bosco di Capodimonte, the city's largest verdant space. Another important park is the Parco Virgiliano, which looks

towards the tiny volcanic islet of Nisida; beyond Nisida lie Procida and Ischia.^[87] Parco Virgiliano was named after Virgil, the classical Roman poet who is thought to be entombed nearby.^[87] Naples is noted for its numerous stately villas, such as the Neoclassical Villa Floridiana, built in 1816.

Neo-Gothic, *Liberty Napoletano* and modern architecture

Various buildings inspired by the Gothic Revival are extant in Naples, due to the influence that this movement had on the Scottish-Indian architect Lamont Young, one of the most active Neapolitan architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Young left a significant footprint in the cityscape and designed many urban projects, such as the city's first subway. In the first years of the 20th century, a local version of the Art Nouveau phenomenon, known as "*Liberty Napoletano*", developed in the city, creating many buildings which still stand today. In 1935, the Rationalist architect Luigi Cosenza created a new fish market for the city. During the Benito Mussolini era, the first structures of the city's "service center" were built, all in a Rationalist-Functionalist style, including the Palazzo delle Poste and the Pretura buildings. The Centro Direzionale di Napoli is the only adjacent cluster of skyscrapers in southern Europe.



Castello Aselmeyer, a private palace built by the architect Lamont Young in the Neo-Gothic style.



Villa Spera, one of the city's various examples of "*Liberty Napoletano*", a local variant of Art Nouveau architecture.

UNESCO World Heritage Site

In 1995, the historic centre of Naples was listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, a United Nations programme which aims to catalogue and conserve sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of mankind. The UNESCO evaluation committee described Naples' centre as being "of exceptional value", and went on to say that Naples' setting on the Bay of Naples "gives it an outstanding universal value which has had a profound influence".^[79]



Centro Direzionale, the central business district of Naples.

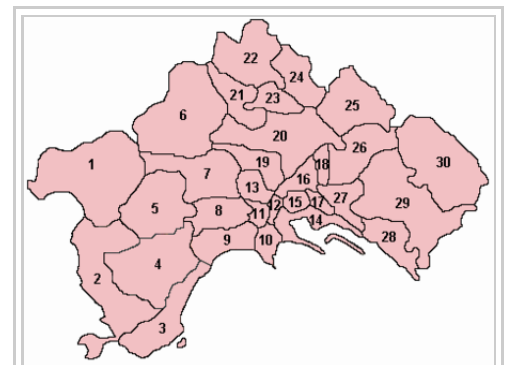
Geography

The city is situated on the Gulf of Naples, on the western coast of Southern Italy; it rises from sea level to an elevation of 450 metres (1,480 ft). The small rivers which formerly crossed the center of the city have since been covered over by construction. It lies between two notable volcanic regions, Mount Vesuvius and the Campi Flegrei (en: *Phlegraean Fields*). The islands of Procida, Capri and Ischia can all be reached from Naples by hydrofoils and ferries. Sorrento and the Amalfi Coast are situated south of the city, while the Roman ruins of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Oplontis and Stabiae, which were destroyed in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD, are also visible nearby. The port towns of Pozzuoli and Baia, which were part of the Roman naval facility of Portus Julius, lie to the north of the city.

Quarters

The thirty quarters (*quartieri*) of Naples are listed below. For administrative purposes, these thirty neighbourhoods are grouped together into ten governmental community boards.^[88]

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Pianura | 11. Montecalvario | 21. Piscinola-Marianella |
| 2. Bagnoli | 12. San Giuseppe | 22. Scampia |
| 3. Posillipo | 13. Avvocata | 23. Miano |
| 4. Fuorigrotta | 14. Porto | 24. Secondigliano |
| 5. Soccavo | 15. Pendino | 25. S.Pietro a Patierno |
| 6. Chiaiano | 16. San Lorenzo | 26. Poggioreale |
| 7. Arenella | 17. Mercato | 27. Zona Industriale |
| 8. Vomero | | |



The quarters of Naples.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 9. Chiaia | 18. Vicaria | 28. San Giovanni a |
| 10. San | 19. Stella | Teduccio |
| Ferdinando | 20. San Carlo | 29. Barra |
| | all'Arena | 30. Ponticelli |

Climate

Naples has a Mediterranean climate (Köppen climate classification: *Csa*),^[89] with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The mild climate and fertility of the Gulf of Naples made the region famous during Roman times, when emperors such as Claudius and Tiberius holidayed near the city.^[36]

Climate data for Naples													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	12.5 (54.5)	13.2 (55.8)	15.2 (59.4)	18.2 (64.8)	22.6 (72.7)	26.2 (79.2)	29.3 (84.7)	29.5 (85.1)	26.3 (79.3)	21.8 (71.2)	17.0 (62.6)	13.6 (56.5)	20.4 (68.7)
Daily mean °C (°F)	8.1 (46.6)	8.7 (47.7)	10.5 (50.9)	13.2 (55.8)	17.3 (63.1)	20.9 (69.6)	23.6 (74.5)	23.7 (74.7)	20.8 (69.4)	16.7 (62.1)	12.3 (54.1)	9.3 (48.7)	15.9 (60.6)
Average low °C (°F)	3.8 (38.8)	4.3 (39.7)	5.9 (42.6)	8.3 (46.9)	12.1 (53.8)	15.6 (60.1)	18.0 (64.4)	17.9 (64.2)	15.3 (59.5)	11.6 (52.9)	7.7 (45.9)	5.1 (41.2)	10.4 (50.7)
Precipitation mm (inches)	104.4 (4.11)	97.9 (3.854)	85.7 (3.374)	75.5 (2.972)	49.6 (1.953)	34.1 (1.343)	24.3 (0.957)	41.6 (1.638)	80.3 (3.161)	129.7 (5.106)	162.1 (6.382)	121.4 (4.78)	1,006.6 (39.63)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm)	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.8	5.7	4.0	2.3	3.8	5.8	8.1	10.8	10.7	89.2
Mean monthly sunshine hours	114.7	127.6	158.1	189.0	244.9	279.0	313.1	294.5	234.0	189.1	126.0	105.4	2,375.4

Source: World Meteorological Organization^[90]

Climate data for Naples-Capodichino, district on the outskirts (altitude: 72 m sl, satellite view (http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=San_Pietro_a_Patierno&params=40.891915_N_14.28654_E_))													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	13.0 (55.4)	13.1 (55.6)	15.6 (60.1)	17.4 (63.3)	23.0 (73.4)	26.5 (79.7)	29.8 (85.6)	30.8 (87.4)	26.8 (80.2)	22.7 (72.9)	17.3 (63.1)	14.3 (57.7)	20.9 (69.6)
Daily mean °C (°F)	8.7 (47.7)	8.8 (47.8)	11.0 (51.8)	12.9 (55.2)	17.8 (64)	21.4 (70.5)	24.3 (75.7)	24.9 (76.8)	21.3 (70.3)	17.1 (62.8)	12.5 (54.5)	9.9 (49.8)	15.88 (60.57)
Average low °C (°F)	4.4 (39.9)	4.5 (40.1)	6.3 (43.3)	8.4 (47.1)	12.6 (54.7)	16.2 (61.2)	18.8 (65.8)	19.1 (66.4)	16.0 (60.8)	12.1 (53.8)	7.8 (46)	5.6 (42.1)	11.0 (51.8)
Precipitation mm (inches)	92.1 (3.626)	95.3 (3.752)	77.9 (3.067)	98.6 (3.882)	59.0 (2.323)	32.8 (1.291)	28.5 (1.122)	35.5 (1.398)	88.9 (3.5)	135.5 (5.335)	152.1 (5.988)	112.0 (4.409)	1,008.2 (39.693)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm)	9.3	9.1	8.6	9.3	6.1	3.3	2.4	3.7	6.1	8.5	10.2	9.9	86.5
Mean monthly sunshine hours	114.7	127.6	158.1	189.0	244.9	279.0	313.1	294.5	234.0	189.1	126.0	105.4	2,375.4

Source: Servizio Meteorologico^[91]

Average sea temperature (Neapolitan Riviera):^[92]

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
15 °C (59 °F)	14 °C (57 °F)	14 °C (57 °F)	15 °C (59 °F)	18 °C (64 °F)	22 °C (72 °F)	25 °C (77 °F)	27 °C (81 °F)	25 °C (77 °F)	22 °C (72 °F)	19 °C (66 °F)	16 °C (61 °F)	19.3 °C (66.7 °F)

Demographics

As of 2012, the population of the *comune di Napoli* totals around 960,000. Naples' wider metropolitan area, sometimes known as Greater Naples, has a population of approximately 4.4 million.^[96] The demographic profile for the Neapolitan province in general is relatively young: 19% are under the age of 14, while 13% are over 65, compared to the national average of 14% and 19%, respectively.^[96] Naples has a higher percentage of females (52.5%) than males (47.5%).^[1] Naples currently has a higher birth rate than other parts of Italy, with 10.46 births per 1,000 inhabitants, compared to the Italian average of 9.45 births.^[97]

The city's population rose from 621,000 in 1901 to 1,226,000 in 1971, before declining as city-dwellers moved to the suburbs. According to different sources, Naples' metropolitan area is either the second-most-populated metropolitan area in Italy after Milan (with 4,434,136 inhabitants according to Svimez Data)^[98] or the third (with 3.1 million inhabitants according to the OECD).^[99] In addition, Naples is Italy's most densely populated major city, with approximately 8,182 people per square kilometre;^[1] however, it has seen a notable decline in population density since 2003, when the figure was over 9,000 people per square kilometre.^[100]

Unlike many northern Italian cities, there are relatively few foreign immigrants in Naples; 98.5% of the city's inhabitants are Italian nationals. In 2006, there were a total of 19,188 foreigners in the city of Naples; the majority of these were Eastern European, hailing mostly from the Ukraine, Poland and the Balkans.^[101] There are few non-Europeans, although there are small Sri Lankan and East Asian immigrant communities. Statistics show that the vast majority of immigrants in Naples are female; this is because male immigrants in Italy tend to head to the wealthier north.^{[96][101]}

Education

Naples is noted for its numerous higher education institutes and research centres. Naples hosts what is thought to be the oldest state university in the world, in the form of the University of Naples Federico II, which was founded by Frederick II in 1224.^[46] The university is among the most prominent in Italy, with around 100,000 students and over 3,000 professors in 2007.^[102] It is host to the Botanical Garden of Naples, which was opened in 1807 by Giuseppe Bonaparte, using plans drawn up under the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV. The garden's 15 hectares feature around 25,000 samples of vegetation, representing over 10,000 plant species.^[103]

Historical population

Year	Pop.	±%
800	50,000	—
1000	30,000	−40.0%
1300	60,000	+100.0%
1500	150,000	+150.0%
1600	275,000	+83.3%
1700	207,000	−24.7%
1861	484,026	+133.8%
1871	489,008	+1.0%
1881	535,206	+9.4%
1901	621,213	+16.1%
1911	751,290	+20.9%
1921	859,629	+14.4%
1931	831,781	−3.2%
1936	865,913	+4.1%
1951	1,010,550	+16.7%
1961	1,182,815	+17.0%
1971	1,226,594	+3.7%
1981	1,212,387	−1.2%
1991	1,067,365	−12.0%
2001	1,004,500	−5.9%
2011	957,811	−4.6%

Sources: ISTAT (2001), City of Naples (2011)^{[1][93][94][95]}

Naples is also served by the Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli, a modern university which opened in 1989, and which, despite its name, has strong links to the nearby province of Caserta.^[104] Another notable centre of education is the *Istituto Universitario Orientale*, which specialises in Eastern culture, and was founded by the Jesuit missionary Matteo Ripa in 1732, after he returned from the court of Kangxi, the Emperor of the Manchu Qing Dynasty of China.^[105]

Other prominent universities in Naples include the Parthenope University of Naples, the private Istituto Universitario *Suor Orsola Benincasa*, and the Jesuit-run Theological Seminary of Southern Italy.^{[106][107]} The San Pietro a Maiella music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatories were founded in the 16th century under the Spanish.^[108] The Accademia di Belle Arti di Napoli located on the Via Santa Maria di Costantinopoli is the city's foremost art school and one of the oldest in Italy.^[109] Naples hosts also the oldest marine zoological study station in the world, Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn, created in 1872 by German scientist Anton Dohrn, and the world's oldest permanent volcano observatory, the Vesuvius Observatory, founded in 1841. The Observatory lies on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, near the city of Ercolano, and is now a permanent specialized institute of the Italian National Institute of Geophysics.

Politics

Governance

Each of the 8,101 *comune* in Italy is today represented locally by a city council headed by an elected mayor, known as a *sindaco* and informally called the first citizen (*primo cittadino*). This system, or one very similar to it, has been in place since the invasion of Italy by Napoleonic forces in 1808. When the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was restored, the system was kept in place with members of the nobility filling mayoral roles. By the end of the 19th century, party politics had begun to emerge; during the fascist era, each commune was represented by a *podestà*. Since World War II, the political landscape of Naples has been neither strongly right-wing nor left-wing – both Christian democrats and democratic socialists have governed the city at different times, with roughly equal frequency. Currently, the mayor of Naples is Luigi de Magistris of the IDV party; de Magistris has held the position since the 2011 elections.

Administrative subdivisions

- 1st municipality – Chiaia, Posillipo, San Ferdinando
- 2nd municipality – Avvocata, Mercato, Montecalvario, Pendino, Porto, San Giuseppe
- 3rd municipality – San Carlo all'Arena, Stella
- 4th municipality – Poggioreale, San Lorenzo, Vicaria, Zona Industriale
- 5th municipality – Arenella, Vomero
- 6th municipality – Barra, Ponticelli, San Giovanni a Teduccio
- 7th municipality – Miano, San Pietro a Patierno, Secondigliano
- 8th municipality – Chiaiano, Marianella, Piscinola, Scampia
- 9th municipality – Pianura, Soccavo
- 10th municipality – Bagnoli, Fuorigrotta

Economy

Naples is Italy's fourth-largest economy after Milan, Rome and Turin, and is the world's 103rd-largest urban economy by purchasing power, with an estimated 2011 GDP of US\$83.6 billion, equivalent to \$18,749 per capita.^{[15][16]} Naples is a major cargo terminal, and the port of Naples is one of the Mediterranean's largest and busiest. The city has experienced significant economic growth since World War II, but joblessness remains a major problem,^[12] and the city is characterized by high levels of political corruption and organized crime.^{[74][75]}



Naples is a major national and international tourist destination, being one of Italy and Europe's top tourist cities. Tourists began visiting Naples in the 18th century, during the Grand Tour. In terms of international arrivals, Naples was the 166th-most-visited city in the world in 2008, with 381,000 visitors (a 1.6% decrease from the previous year), coming after Lille, but overtaking York, Stuttgart, Belgrade and Dallas.^[110]

In recent times, there has been a move away from a traditional agriculture-based economy in the province of Naples to one based on service industries.^[111] In early 2002, there were over 249,590 enterprises operating in the province registered in the Chamber of Commerce Public Register.^[111] The service sector employs the majority of Neapolitans, although more than half of these are small enterprises with fewer than 20 workers; 70 companies are said to be medium-sized with more than 200 workers; and 15 have more than 500 workers.^[111]

In 2003, employment in the province of Naples was distributed as follows:^[111]

	Public services	Manufacturing	Commerce	Construction	Transportation	Financial services	Agriculture	Hotel trade	Other activities
Percentage	30.7%	18%	14%	9.5%	8.2%	7.4%	5.1%	3.7%	3.4%

Transport

Naples is served by several major motorways (it: *autostrada*). The Autostrada A1, the longest motorway in Italy, links Naples to Milan.^[112] The A3 runs southwards from Naples to Salerno, where the motorway to Reggio Calabria begins, while the A16 runs east to Canosa.^[113] The A16 is nicknamed the *autostrada dei Due Mari* ("Motorway of the Two Seas") because it connects the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Adriatic Sea.^[114]

Naples has an extensive public transport network, including trams, buses, funiculars and trolleybuses,^[115] most of which are operated by the municipally owned company Azienda Napoletana Mobilità (ANM). Three public elevators are in operation in the city – one within the bridge of Chiaia, one in via Acton and one near the Sanità Bridge.^[116] The city furthermore operates the Naples Metro, an underground rapid transit railway system which integrates both surface railway lines and the city's metro stations, many of which are noted for their decorative architecture and public art.^[115] Suburban rail services are provided by Trenitalia, Circumvesuviana, Ferrovia Cumana and Metronapoli.

The city's main railway station is Napoli Centrale, which is located in Piazza Garibaldi; other significant stations include the Napoli Campi Flegrei^[117] and Napoli Mergellina. Naples' streets are famously narrow (it was the first city in the world to set up a pedestrian one-way street),^[118] so the general public commonly use compact hatchback cars and scooters for personal transit.^[119] Since 2007, Naples has been connected to Rome by a high-speed railway run by Treno Alta Velocità, with trains running at almost 300 km/h (186 mph), reducing the journey time to under an hour.^[120]

The port of Naples runs several public ferry, hydrofoil and SWATH catamaran services, linking numerous locations in both the Neapolitan province, including Capri, Ischia and Sorrento, and the Salernitan province, including Salerno, Positano and Amalfi.^[121] Services are also available to destinations further afield, such as Sicily, Sardinia, Ponza and the Aeolian Islands.^[121] The port serves over 6 million local passengers annually,^[122] plus a further 1 million international cruise liner passengers.^[123] A regional hydrofoil transport service, the "Metropolitana del Mare", runs annually from July to September, maintained by a consortium of shipowners and local administrations.^[124]

The Naples International Airport is located in the suburb of San Pietro a Patierno. It is the largest airport in southern Italy, with around 140 national and international flights arriving or departing daily.^[125]

Culture

Art

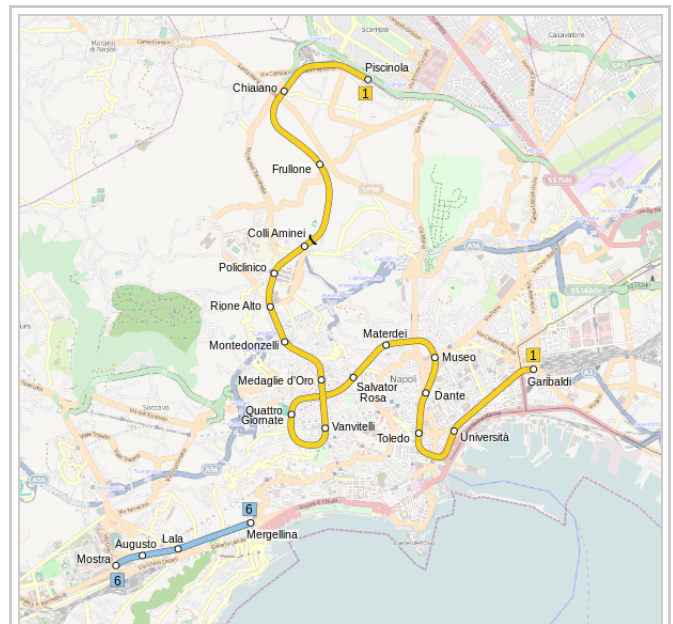


A Romantic painting by Salvatore Fergola showing the 1839 inauguration of the Naples-Portici railway line.

Naples has long been a centre of art and architecture, dotted with Medieval, Baroque and Renaissance-era churches, castles and palaces. In the 18th century, Naples went through a period of neoclassicism, following the discovery of the remarkably intact Roman ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The Neapolitan Academy of Fine Arts, founded by Charles III of Bourbon in 1752 as the Real Accademia di Disegno (en: *Royal Academy of Design*), was the centre of the artistic School of Posillipo in the 19th century. Artists such as Domenico Morelli, Giacomo Di Chirico, Francesco Saverio Altamura, and Gioacchino Toma worked in Naples during this period, and many of their works are now exhibited in the

Academy's art collection. The modern Academy offers courses in painting, decorating, sculpture, design, restoration, and urban planning. Naples is also known for its theatres, which are among the oldest in Europe – the Teatro di San Carlo opera house dates back to the 18th century.



Map of the Naples Metro.

Naples is also the home of the artistic tradition of Capodimonte porcelain. In 1743, Charles of Bourbon founded the Royal Factory of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte. Several of Naples' mid-19th-century porcelain factories remain active today.

Cuisine

Naples is internationally famous for its cuisine and wine; it draws culinary influences from the numerous cultures which have inhabited it over the course of its history, including the Greeks, Spanish and French. Neapolitan cuisine emerged as a distinct form in the 18th century. The ingredients are typically rich in taste, while remaining affordable to the general populace.^[126]

Naples is traditionally credited as the home of pizza.^[127] This originated as a meal of the poor, but under Ferdinand IV it became popular among the upper classes: famously, the Margherita pizza was named after Queen Margherita of Savoy after her visit to the city.^[127] Cooked traditionally in a wood-burning oven, the ingredients of Neapolitan pizza have been strictly regulated by law since 2004, and must include wheat flour type "00" with the addition of flour type "0" yeast, natural mineral water, peeled tomatoes or fresh cherry tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, sea salt and extra virgin olive oil.^[128]

Spaghetti is also associated with the city and is commonly eaten with the sauce *ragù*: a popular Neapolitan folkloric symbol is the comic figure Pulcinella eating a plate of spaghetti.^[129] Other dishes popular in Naples include *Parmigiana di melanzane*, *spaghetti alle vongole* and *casatiello*.^[130] As a coastal city, Naples is furthermore known for numerous seafood dishes, including *impepata di cozze* (peppered mussels), *purpetiello affogato* (octopus poached in broth), *alici marinate* (marinated anchovies), *baccalà alla napoletana* (salt cod) and *baccalà fritto* (fried cod), a dish commonly eaten during the Christmas period.

Naples is well known for its sweet dishes, including colourful gelato, which is similar to ice cream, though more fruit-based. Popular Neapolitan pastry dishes include *zeppole*, *babà*, *sfogliatelle* and *pastiera*, the latter of which is prepared specially for Easter celebrations.^[131] Another seasonal sweet is *struffoli*, a sweet-tasting honey dough decorated and eaten around Christmas.^[132] Neapolitan coffee is also widely acclaimed. The traditional Neapolitan flip coffee pot, known as the *cuccuma* or *cuccumella*, was the basis for the invention of the espresso machine, and also inspired the Moka pot.

Wineries in the Vesuvius area produce wines such as the *Lacryma Christi* ("tears of Christ") and *Terzigno*. Naples is also the home of *limoncello*, a popular lemon liqueur.^{[133][134]}



A 17th-century Neapolitan Baroque painting (1630–1642) by Guido Reni.



Neapolitan pizza. Pizza was invented in Naples.



Zeppole, popular pastries which are eaten in Naples on Saint Joseph's Day.

Cinema and television



Totò

Naples has had an enormous influence on Italian cinema since its beginning, because many literary stories, dramas and comedies spotting the city of Naples as background had been ported into corresponding movie version. For example Naples was the location for some of the first Italian cinema masterpieces, like *Assunta Spina*, adapted from a theatrical drama by a novel of the writer Salvatore Di Giacomo. It was directed both by neapolitan director Gustavo Serena one of first directors of movies in Italy, and by Francesca Bertini (born in Florence, who spent her childhood in Naples), one of the first stars of cinema worldwide.

Naples and its surroundings also gave birth to many of Italians directors and actors such as Vittorio De Sica (Academy Award winner), Sophia Loren (born in Pozzuoli, Academy Award winner), Gabriele Salvatores (Academy Award winner), Massimo Troisi (born in San

Giorgio a Cremano), Antonio de Curtis, Eduardo De Filippo, Peppino De Filippo, Titina De Filippo, Nino Taranto, Tina Pica, Bud Spencer, Aldo and Carlo Giuffré, Lina Sastri, Totò, Mario Merola, Nino D'Angelo, Mario Martone, Paolo Sorrentino, Toni Servillo (born in Afragola) and Pappi Corsicato.

Naples is also the leading location of the first Italian color movie, *Carosello Napoletano*, despite the fact that oleographic slices of the city were entirely reconstructed in studios and not in live locations.

Some notable comedies set in Naples include "Ieri, Oggi e Domani" (Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow), by Vittorio De Sica, starring Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni, Episode "Adelina of Naples" (Academy Award winning movie), *It Started in Naples*, *L'oro di Napoli* again by Vittorio De Sica, dramatic movies like Dino Risi's *Scent of a Woman*, war movies like "The four days of Naples" by Sardinian director Nanni Loy, music and Sceneggiata movies like *Zappatore*, from the eponymous song by Libero Bovio, starring singer and actor Mario Merola, crime movies like *Il Camorrista* with Ben Gazzara playing the part of infamous camorra boss Raffaele Cutolo, and historical or costume movies like *That Hamilton Woman* starring Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier.

More modern Neapolitan films include *Ricomincio da tre*, which depicts the misadventures of a young emigrant in the late 20th century. The 2008 film *Gomorrah*, based on the book by Roberto Saviano, explores the dark underbelly of the city of Naples through five intertwining stories about the powerful Neapolitan crime syndicate, the Camorra.

Naples has appeared in episodes of TV serials like *The Sopranos* and miniseries like the 1998 version of *The Count of Monte Cristo*, starring Gérard Depardieu.



Movie poster of *Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow* starring Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni.



Movie poster of *Ricomincio da tre* movie starring Massimo Troisi.

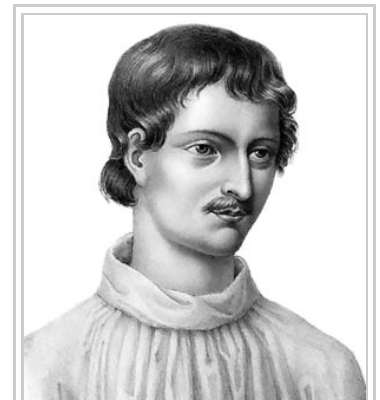
Language

The Naples dialect, a distinct language which is mainly spoken in the city, is also found in the region of Campania, and has been diffused to other areas of Southern Italy by Neapolitan migrants. On October 14, 2008, a law was passed by the Region of Campania, stating that the Neapolitan language was to be legally protected.^[135]

The term "Neapolitan language" is often used to describe the language of all of Campania, and is sometimes applied to the entire South Italian language; *Ethnologue* refers to the latter as *Napoletano-Calabrese*.^[136] This linguistic group is spoken throughout most of southern continental Italy, including the Gaeta and Sora district of southern Lazio, the southern part of Marche and Abruzzo, Molise, Basilicata, northern Calabria, and northern and central Puglia. In 1976, there were theorised to be 7,047,399 native speakers of this group of dialects.^[136]

Literature and philosophy

Naples is one of the main centres of Italian literature. The history of the Neapolitan language was deeply entwined with that of the Tuscan dialect which then became the current Italian language. The first written testimonies of the Italian language are the Placiti Cassinensi legal documents, dated 960 A.D., preserved in the Monte Cassino Abbey, which are in fact evidence of a language spoken in a southern dialect. The Tuscan poet Boccaccio lived for many years at the court of King Robert the Wise and used Naples as a setting for *The Decameron* and a number of his later novels. His works contain some words that are taken from Neapolitan instead of the corresponding Italian, e.g. "testo" (neap.: "testa") which in Naples indicates a large terracotta jar used to cultivate shrubs and little trees. King Alfonso V of Aragon stated in 1442 that the Neapolitan language was to be used instead of latin in official documents.



Giordano Bruno

Later Neapolitan was replaced by Spanish during Spanish domination, and then by Italian. In 1458 the *Accademia Pontaniana*, one of the first academies in Italy, was established in Naples as a free initiative by men of letters, science and literature. In 1480 the writer and poet Jacopo Sannazzaro wrote the first pastoral romance, *Arcadia*, which influenced Italian literature. In 1634 Giambattista Basile collected *Lo Cunto de li Cunti*, five books of ancient tales written in the Neapolitan dialect rather than Italian. Philosopher Giordano Bruno, who theorized the existence of infinite solar systems and the infinity of the entire universe, completed his studies at University of Naples. Due to philosophers such as Giambattista Vico, Naples became one of the centres of the Italian peninsula for historic and philosophy of history studies.



Statue of Giambattista Vico

Jurisprudence studies were enhanced in Naples thanks to eminent personalities of jurists like Bernardo Tanucci, Gaetano Filangieri and Antonio Genovesi. In the 18th century Naples, together with Milan, became one of the most important sites from which the Enlightenment penetrated into Italy. Poet and philosopher Giacomo Leopardi visited the city in 1837 and then died there. His works influenced Francesco de Sanctis who made his studies in Naples, and then eventually became Minister of Instruction during the Italian kingdom. De Sanctis was one of the first literary critics to discover, study and diffusing the poems and literary works of the great poet from Recanati.

Writer and journalist Matilde Serao co-founded the newspaper *Il Mattino* with her husband Edoardo Scarfoglio in 1892. Serao was an acclaimed novelist and writer during her day. Poet Salvatore Di Giacomo was one of the most famous writers in the Neapolitan dialect, and many of his poems were adapted to music, becoming famous Neapolitan songs. In the 20th century, philosophers like Benedetto Croce pursued the long tradition of philosophy studies in Naples, and personalities like jurist and lawyer Enrico De Nicola pursued legal and constitutional studies. De Nicola later helped to draft the modern Constitution of the Italian Republic, and was eventually elected to the office of President of the Italian Republic. Other noted Neapolitan writers and journalists include Antonio De Curtis, Curzio Malaparte, Giancarlo Siani and Roberto Saviano.

Theatre

Naples was one of the centers of the peninsula from which originated the modern theatre genre as nowadays intended, evolving from 16th century "comedy of art". The masked character of Pulcinella is worldwide famous figure either as theatrical character or puppetry character.

The music Opera genre of opera buffa was born in Naples in 18th century and then spread to Rome and then in northern Italy. In the period of Belle Époque Naples rivaled with Paris for its Café-chantants, and many famous neapolitan songs were originally born to entertain the public of cafès of Naples. The most famous known is "Ninì Tirabusciò". The history of how this song was birth was dramatized in the eponymous comedy movie "Ninì Tirabusciò: la donna che inventò la mossa" starring Monica Vitti. The Neapolitan popular genre of "Sceneggiata" is one of the most important genres of modern folk theatre worldwide, dramatizing common canon themes of thwarted love stories, comedies, tearjerker sob stories, commonly about honest people becoming camorra outlaws due to unfortunate events. Born in little folk theatres in the period between the end of 19th century and the World War I, as evolution and crystallization of the neapolitan comedy of art, the Sceneggiata collected an immense success amongst the neapolitan people, and then became one of the most famous and worldwide known genres of Italian cinema thanks to actors and singers like Mario Merola and Nino D'Angelo. Many writers and playwrighters such as Raffaele Viviani wrote comedies and dramas for this genre. Actors and comedians like Eduardo Scarpetta and then his sons Eduardo De Filippo, Peppino De Filippo and Titina De Filippo, during a two generations long effort, contributed to make worldwide known the neapolitan theatre and its comedies and tragedy plays, such as "Filumena Marturano" and "Napoli Milionaria". Actors like prince Antonio de Curtis, Peppino De Filippo, Nino Taranto and many others begun their fame as comedians of Variety show (in Italian called "Varietà") touring in theatres along all Italy, then became famous as cinema actors and, in the end of their career, pioneered the TV in Italy. Eduardo De Filippo ported his theatrical plays as cinema movies and then recording for TV his masterpieces and live theatrical performances. Nowadays comedians like Massimo Troisi started their career in small theatres and cabarets or even discoteques and then emerged in TV entertainment and comedy shows.



A painting of the comic figure Pulcinella with a guitar.

Music

Naples has played an important role in the history of Western European art music for more than four centuries.^[137] The first music conservatories were established in the city under Spanish rule in the 16th century.

The San Pietro a Majella music conservatory, founded in 1826 by Francesco I of Bourbon, continues to operate today as both a prestigious centre of musical education and a musical museum.



Tarantella in Napoli, postcard of 1903.

During the late Baroque period, Alessandro Scarlatti, the father of Domenico Scarlatti, established the Neapolitan school of opera; this was in the form of *opera seria*, which was a new development for its time.^[138] Another form of opera originating in Naples is *opera buffa*, a style of comic opera strongly



Neapolitan mandolin.

linked to Battista Pergolesi and Piccinni; later contributors to the genre included Rossini and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.^[139] The Teatro di San Carlo, built in 1737, is the oldest working theatre in Europe, and remains the operatic centre of Naples.^[140]



The interior of the Teatro San Carlo, shown in a 19th-century postcard.

The earliest six-string guitar was created by the Neapolitan Gaetano Vinaccia in 1779; the instrument is now referred to as the romantic guitar. The Vinaccia family also developed the mandolin.^{[141][142]} Influenced by the Spanish, Neapolitans became pioneers of classical guitar music, with Ferdinando Carulli and Mauro Giuliani being prominent exponents.^[143] Giuliani, who was actually from Apulia but lived and worked in Naples, is widely considered to be one of the greatest guitar players and composers of the 19th century, along with his Catalan contemporary Fernando Sor.^{[144][145]} Another Neapolitan

musician of note was opera singer Enrico Caruso, one of the most prominent opera tenors of all time:^[146] he was considered a man of the people in Naples, hailing from a working-class background.^[147]

A popular traditional dance in Southern Italy and Naples is the Tarantella, originated in the Apulia region and spread next to all part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Neapolitan tarantella is a courtship dance performed by couples whose "rhythms, melodies, gestures, and accompanying songs are quite distinct" featuring faster more cheerful music.

A notable element of popular Neapolitan music is the *Canzone Napoletana* style, essentially the traditional music of the city, with a repertoire of hundreds of folk songs, some of which can be traced back to the 13th century.^[148] The genre became a formal institution in 1835, after the introduction of the annual Festival of Piedigrotta songwriting competition.^[148] Some of the best-known recording artists in this field include Roberto Murolo, Sergio Bruni and Renato Carosone.^[149] There are furthermore various forms of music popular in Naples but not well known outside it, such as *cantautore* ("singer-songwriter") and *sceneggiata*, which has been described as a musical soap opera; the most well-known exponent of this style is Mario Merola.^[150]

Sports

Football is by far the most popular sport in Naples. Brought to the city by the British during the early 20th century,^[151] the sport is deeply embedded in local culture: it is popular at every level of society, from the *scugnizzi* (street children) to wealthy professionals. The city's best known football club is SSC Napoli, which plays its home games at the Stadio San Paolo in Fuorigrotta. The team plays in the Serie A league and has won the *Scudetto* twice, the Coppa Italia five times and the Supercoppa Italiana once. The team has also won the UEFA Cup,^[152] and once named FIFA Player of the Century Diego Maradona among its players. Naples has itself produced numerous prominent professional footballers, including *Ciro Ferrara* and *Fabio Cannavaro*. Cannavaro was captain of Italy's national team until 2010, and led the team to victory in the 2006 World Cup. He was consequently named World Player of the Year.



S.S.C. Napoli's badge on the pitch of the Stadio San Paolo.

Some of the city's smaller clubs include Sporting Neapolis and Internapoli, which play at the Stadio Arturo Collana. The city also has teams in a variety of other sports: Eldo Napoli represents the city in basketball's Serie A and plays in the city of Bagnoli. Partenope Rugby are the city's best-known rugby union side: the team has won the rugby union Serie A twice. Other popular local sports include water polo, horse racing, sailing, fencing, boxing, taekwondo and martial arts. The Accademia Nazionale di Scherma (National Academy and Fencing School of Naples) is the only place in Italy where the titles "Master of Sword" and "Master of Kendo" can be obtained.^[153]

Notable Neapolitans

- Marco Abbondanza (1953–), ophthalmologist
- Benvenida Abrabanel (died 1560), philanthropist, businesswoman
- Lord Acton (1834–1902), historian
- Alfonso II of Naples (1448–1495), king
- Gennaro Annese (1604–1648), revolutionary
- Edoardo Bennato (1946–), architect, singer, songwriter
- Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1598–1680), sculptor, painter, architect
- Cesare Andrea Bixio (1896–1978), composer
- Pope Boniface V (died 625), pope
- Pope Boniface IX (1356–1404), pope
- Giovanni Bovio (1837–1903), philosopher, politician
- Libero Bovio (1883–1942), poet, songwriter
- Giordano Bruno (1548–1600), philosopher
- Renato Caccioppoli (1904–1959), mathematician
- Salvatore Cammarano (1801–1852), librettist, poet, playwright
- Michele Campanella (1947–), pianist, conductor
- Fabio Cannavaro (1973–), World Cup-winning footballer
- Enrico Cannio (1874–1949), composer

- Renato Carosone (1920–2001), singer-songwriter, musician
- Enrico Caruso (1873–1921), opera singer
- Francesco Clemente (1952–), artist
- Belisario Corenzio (c.1558–1643), painter
- Benedetto Croce, (1866–1952), writer, politician, senator, philosopher
- Nino D'Angelo (1957–), singer, actor
- Pino Daniele (1955–), singer-songwriter, musician
- Luciano De Crescenzo (1928–), engineer, writer, actor, film director, philosopher
- Antonio "Totò" De Curtis (1898–1967), actor
- Ernesto De Curtis (1875–1937), composer
- Eduardo De Filippo (1900–1984), actor, writer
- Enrico De Nicola (1877–1959), president, jurist, journalist
- Tullio De Piscopo (1946–), singer, songwriter
- Teresa De Sio (1955–), musician, singer, songwriter
- Giambattista Della Porta (1535–1615), alchemist, scientist, philosopher, writer, playwright
- Eduardo di Capua (1865–1917), composer
- Salvatore Di Giacomo (1860–1934), poet
- Antonio Di Natale (1977–), footballer
- Tony Esposito, (1950–), musician, songwriter
- Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies (1751–1825), king
- Gaetano Filangieri (1752–1788), jurist
- Vincenzo Gemito (1852–1929), sculptor
- Luca Giordano (1634–1705), painter
- Joanna I of Naples (1328–1382), queen
- Ruggiero Leoncavallo (1857–1919), composer
- Giovanni Leone (1908–2001), politician, 6th President of Italian Republic
- Pirro Ligorio (1510–1583), architect
- Alphonsus Liguori, (1696–1787), saint, writer
- Sophia Loren (1934–), actress
- Cristoforo Majorana (15th century; most active 1480–94), painter
- Giambattista Marino (1569–1625), poet
- Mario Martone (1959–), film director
- Masaniello (1622–1647), revolutionary
- Mario Merola (1934–2005), singer
- Domenico Morelli (1823–1901), painter
- Riccardo Muti (1941–), conductor
- Giorgio Napolitano (1925–), politician, president

- Francesco Antonio Picchiati (1619–1694), architect
- Eleonora Fonseca Pimentel (1751–1799), poet, journalist, revolutionary
- Giovanni Pontano (1426–1503), writer, diplomat, humanist, poet
- Nicola Porpora (1686–1768), composer
- Giovan Leonardo Primavera (c. 1540–1585), composer, poet
- Giuliana Rancic (1974–), journalist, television personality
- Massimo Ranieri (1951–), singer, songwriter, actor
- Salvator Rosa (1615–1673), poet, satirist, painter
- Massimiliano Rosolino (1978–), Olympic swimmer
- Ferdinando Russo (1866–1927), poet, journalist, writer
- Ludovico Sabbatini (1650–1724), religious teacher, priest
- Raffaele Sacco (1787–1872), poet, inventor, lyricist
- Gabriele Salvatores, (1950–), Academy Award–winning film director
- Ferdinando Sanfelice (1675–1748), painter
- Jacopo Sannazaro (1458–1530), poet
- Fausto Sarli (1927–2010), fashion designer
- Lina Sastri (1955–), actress
- Roberto Saviano (1979–), journalist, writer
- Domenico Scarlatti (1685–1757), composer
- Matilde Serao (1856–1927), writer, journalist
- Alan Sorrenti (1950–), singer, songwriter
- Paolo Sorrentino (1970–), screenwriter, film director
- Bud Spencer (1929–), swimmer, water polo player, actor
- Statius (45–96 AD), poet
- Franjo Grande Stevens (1928–), lawyer
- Pietro Summonte (1463–1526), poet, writer, humanist
- Bernardo Tanucci (1698–1783), jurist, politician, minister
- Laura Terracina (1519–c. 1577), poet
- Mario Trevi (1941–), singer
- Massimo Troisi (1953–1994), actor
- Roberto Tucci (1921–), Roman Catholic Cardinal, theologian
- Peppino Turco (1846–1907), songwriter, journalist
- Pope Urban VI (1318–1389), pope
- Domenico Antonio Vaccaro (1678–1745) architect, painter
- Luca Valerio (1552–1618), mathematician
- Ambra Vallo, ballet dancer
- Luigi Vanvitelli (1700–1773) architect

- Luigi Vanvitelli, (1700–1775), architect
- Giambattista Vico (1668–1744), philosopher
- Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1869–1947), king
- Lamont Young (1851–1929), architect

Twin towns and sister cities

Twin towns – Sister cities

Naples is involved in town twinning (Italian: *gemellaggio*). Below is a list of Twin towns and Sister cities listed on the official website of the city of Naples:^[154]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Gafsa, Tunisia^[154] ▪  Sighet, Romania^[154] ▪  Călărași, Romania^[154] ▪  Budapest, Hungary^{[154][155][156]} ▪  Kragujevac, Serbia^[154] ▪  Palma de Mallorca, Spain^[154] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Athens, Greece^[154] ▪  Santiago de Cuba, Cuba^[154] ▪  Santiago de Cuba Province, Cuba^[154] ▪  Nosy Be, Madagascar^[154] ▪  Nablus, Palestinian Authority^[154]
--	---

Partnerships and Cooperations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Acapulco, Mexico ▪  Kagoshima, Japan^[157] ▪  Baku, Azerbaijan^[158] ▪  Tripoli, Lebanon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  Kolkata, India^[159] ▪  İzmir, Turkey ▪  Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (since 1964)^[160] ▪  Zhengzhou, China
--	--

See also

- Bourbon Tunnel, a subterranean tunnel in Naples
- List of radio stations in Naples
- List of tallest buildings in Naples
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Sirenuse, an archipelago close to Naples

References

Bibliography


- Acton, Harold (1956). *The Bourbons of Naples (1734–1825)*. London: Methuen.
- Acton, Harold (1961). *The Last Bourbons of Naples (1825–1861)*. London: Methuen.
- Buttler, Michael; Harling, Kate (March 2008). Paul Mitchell, ed. *Naples* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=ID0-PQAACAAJ>) (Third ed.). Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom: Automobile Association Developments Limited 2007. ISBN 978-0-7495-5248-0. Retrieved March 11, 2010.
- Chaney, Edward (2000). "Inigo Jones in Naples" in *The Evolution of the Grand Tour*. London: Routledge.

Footnotes

1. ^{a b c d} 'City' population (i.e. that of the *comune* or municipality). City of Naples (<http://en.comuni-italiani.it/063/049/>). Comuni-italiani.it. 2012. Retrieved April 11, 2012.
2. ^{a b} Principal Agglomerations of the World (<http://www.citypopulation.de/world/Agglomerations.html>). Citypopulation.de. October 1, 2011. Retrieved April 1, 2012.
3. ^a Urbanismi in Italia (https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:___3eQhm77NgJ:www.cityrailways.it/storage/pdf/01_urbanismi%2520ITALIA_2011.pdf+area+metropolitana+genova+cityrailways&hl=it&gl=it&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESjDMzGUJ7IgpYS5yCMwBhH8_xo7WTNApyU_qcdOttBLmAb_haOeR5wIBY5bmEplh-98jpCUga8D4fl71Qjvxr2hbYQHraBRbro663gnH3C8dzHmOjs1efJT1ZLHrWprsW63AgXU&sig=AHIEtbR1sNS5BPKqqKmb0T76lxtRD0Mk8g) via Google Docs. 2011. Retrieved October 4, 2012.
4. ^a World Urban Areas (<http://www.demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf>). Demographia.com. April 2011. Retrieved April 1, 2012.
5. ^a Blackman, D.J. and Lentini, M.C. *Ricoveri Per Navi Militari Nei Porti Del Mediterraneo Antico E Medievale* (in Italian) (<http://books.google.it/books?id=GhB4VDYuJXsC&pg=PA99&lpg=PA99&dq=alta+velocit%C3%A0+afragola+miceneo&source=bl&ots=nySzeixlo&sig=MFKaG33VOBAfJaewaz2vMDpSI&hl=it&sa=X&ei=XocUMvkFq7S4QTMtIGoCg&ved=0CFEQ6AEwAg#v=snippet&q=afragola&f=false>) via Google Books. Retrieved October 15, 2012.
6. ^a "Chronology of the history of Naples" (<http://www.danpiz.net/napoli/storia/Cronologia.htm>). Danpiz.net. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
7. ^a "Greek Naples" (http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/Greek_Naples.html). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. Retrieved 2013-08-08.
8. ^a "Topography of the Castel Nuovo area: between Parthenope and Neapolis" (<http://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/EN/IDPagina/1425>). City of Naples. 2001. Retrieved May 14, 2012.
9. ^a Daniela Giampaola, Francesca Longobardo (2000). *Naples Greek and Roman*. Electa.
10. ^a Naples (<http://ac-support.europe.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/virgil.htm>). Ac-support.europe.umuc.edu. Retrieved February 12, 2013.
11. ^{a b c} "Bombing of Naples" (<http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/Naples%20bombing.htm>).

Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. October 7, 2007. Retrieved 2013-08-08.

12. ^{a b} "Site3-TGM table" (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tgs00010>). Epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu. Retrieved January 25, 2010.
13. ^a "Cordova: 'Visto? La corruzione a Napoli non si è mai fermata' – Repubblica.it » Ricerca" (<http://ricerca.repubblica.it/repubblica/archivio/repubblica/2000/05/10/cordova-visto-la-corruzione-napoli-non-si.html>). Ricerca.repubblica.it. Retrieved March 14, 2010.
14. ^a "Italy on a Budget" (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldclass/16069714>). BBC World Class. December 12, 2011. Retrieved January 3, 2012.
15. ^{a b} "Global city GDP 2011" (<http://www.brookings.edu/research/interactives/global-metro-monitor-3>). Brookings Institution. Retrieved March 5, 2013.
16. ^{a b} "Which are the largest city economies in the world and how might this change by 2025?" (<https://www.ukmediacentre.pwc.com/imagelibrary/downloadMedia.ashx?MediaDetailsID=1562>) PricewaterhouseCoopers. November 2009. Retrieved April 23, 2012.
17. ^a "The port of Naples" (<http://www.ilmediterraneo.it/italian/news/economy-and-finance/il-porto-di-napoli-cresce-0003081>). Ilmediterraneo.it. March 19, 2010. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
18. ^a "SRM Studi e Ricerche per il Mezzogiorno – Ricerche" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080406054423/http://www.srmezzogiorno.it/ricerche.html>). Srmezzogiorno.it. May 1, 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.srmezzogiorno.it/ricerche.html>) on April 6, 2008. Retrieved March 14, 2010.
19. ^a "OPE impresa (sede in Napoli – Centro direzionale)" (http://www.casertanews.it/public/articoli/201006/art_20100609063500.htm). Casertanews.it. June 9, 2010. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
20. ^a "Centro studi OPE (sede in Napoli dal 1 febbraio 2009)" (http://www.happystudent.it/HappyStudent/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=392). Happystudent.it. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
21. ^a Eurocities. "EUROCITIES – the network of major European cities" (<http://www.eurocities.eu/main.php>). Eurocities.eu. Retrieved February 3, 2010.
22. ^a "Dipartimento politiche comunitarie: Napoli sede dell'ACP-UE. Ronchi: "Pieno sostegno dei nostri europarlamentari" " (<http://www.politichecomunitarie.it/comunicazione/16793/napoli-sede-dellacp-ue-ronchi-pieno-sostegno-dei-nostri-europarlamentari>). Politichecomunitarie.it. Retrieved March 14, 2010.
23. ^a Claudio Calveri (June 7, 2010). "Naples city of Unesco's literature" (<http://napolicittadellaletteratura.wordpress.com/2010/06/07/avviato-il-contatto-con-lunesco/>). napolicittadellaletteratura.wordpress.com. Retrieved March 13, 2010.
24. ^a Name (May 27, 2008). "The historic city center of Naples" (<http://vicolostorto.wordpress.com/istituzioni-e-societa/>). vicolostorto.wordpress.com. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
25. ^a "1.700 hectares" (<http://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/11019>). Comune.napoli.it. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
26. ^a "Centro Storico di Napoli" (<http://www.unesco.it/patrimonio/elenco/napoli.htm>). Unesco.it. Retrieved January 25, 2010.
27. ^a http://www.repubblica.it/esteri/2014/02/17/foto/le_stazioni_metropolitane_pi_imponenti_deuropa_per_la_cnn_toledo_sei_78844123/?ref=fad#1

28. ^ http://www.ansa.it/web/notizie/regioni/campania/2013/09/21/Premiata-stazione-Toledo-metro_9335907.html
29. ^ "Center of Naples, Italy" (<http://chabadnapoli.com/travel.aspx>). Chadab Napoli. June 24, 2007.
30. ^ "Neapolis Station – Archaeological Yards" (<http://members.virtualtourist.com/m/938ff/23f84/6/?o=3>). Virtualtourist.com. June 12, 2005. Retrieved September 7, 2012.
31. ^ "Port of Naples" (http://www.worldportsource.com/ports/ITA_Port_of_Napoli_1073.php). World Port Source. Retrieved May 15, 2012.
32. ^ Attilio Wanderlingh (2010). *Naples: The History*. Intra Moenia.
33. ^ Archemail.it (http://www.archemail.it/notizie2011.htm#21/10/2011_Napoli_Gli_scavi_della_Linea_6_portano_alla_luce_una_novita_C3%A0_clamorosa_la_Napoli_greca_C3%A8_stata_fondata_nell_C2%B4ottavo_secolo_a_C.,_non_nel_settimo_28Repubblica%29). Retrieved December 3, 2012.
34. ^ "Greek Naples" (http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/Greek_Naples.html). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. January 8, 2008.
35. ^ "Touring Club of Italy, Naples: The City and Its Famous Bay, Capri, Sorrento, Ischia, and the Amalfi, Milano" (http://books.google.com/books?id=u23MlfA8pcoC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Touring+Club+of+Italy,+Naples:+The+City+and+Its+Famous+Bay,+Capri,+Sorrento,+Ischia,+and+the+Amalfi&hl=en&ei=jD_HTaW2H6Th0gHlp7TxBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0OCGgQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=campanian%20people&f=false). Touring Club of Italy. 2003. p. 11. ISBN 88-365-2836-8.
36. ^ **a b c d** "Antic Naples" (http://naples.rome-in-italy.com/history_naples_1.html). Naples.Rome-in-Italy.com. January 8, 2008.
37. ^  "Naples" in the 1913 *Catholic Encyclopedia*.
38. ^ **a b** Wolfram, Herwig (1997). *The Roman Empire and Its Germanic Peoples* (<http://books.google.com/?id=F33naMdrCs8C&pg=PA238&dq=mons+lactarius+naples>). University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-08511-4.
39. ^ "Belisarius – Famous Byzantine General" (http://historymedren.about.com/od/bentries/a/11_belisarius.htm). About.com. January 8, 2008.
40. ^ **a b** Kleinhenz, Christopher (2004). *Medieval Italy: An Encyclopedia* (<http://books.google.com/?id=2SBRqpIVtEUC&pg=PA755&lpg=PA755&dq=duchy+of+naples>). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-22126-9.
41. ^ **a b c** McKitterick, Rosamond (2004). *The New Cambridge Medieval History* (<http://books.google.com/?id=2SBRqpIVtEUC&pg=PA755&lpg=PA755&dq=duchy+of+naples>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-85360-6.
42. ^ Hilmar C. Krueger. "The Italian Cities and the Arabs before 1095" in *A History of the Crusades: The First Hundred Years*, Vol.I. Kenneth Meyer Setton, Marshall W. Baldwin (eds., 1955). University of Pennsylvania Press. p.48.
43. ^ Bradbury, Jim (April 8, 2004). *The Routledge Companion to Medieval Warfare* (<http://books.google.com/?id=1C54r8GgrUIC&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=Sergius+IV+hired+Rainulf+Drengot>). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-22126-9.
44. ^ "Kingdom of Sicily, or Trinacria" (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/topic-542840/Kingdom-of-Sicily>). Britannica.com. January 8, 2008.
45. ^ "Swabian Naples" (<http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/swabian.html>). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. October 7, 2007.
46. ^ **a b** "Italy: PhD Scholarships in Various Fields at University of Naples-Federico II" (<http://www.scholarshipnet.info/postgraduate/italy-phd-scholarships-in-various-fields-at-university-of-naples-federico>

- ii/). ScholarshipNet.info. October 7, 2007.
47. ^ **a b c** "Sicilian History" (<http://www.dieli.net/SicilyPage/History/SicilianHist.html>). Dieli.net. October 7, 2007.
 48. ^ "Naples – Castel Nuovo" (<http://www.planetware.com/naples/castel-nuovo-i-cm-ncn.htm>). PlanetWare.com. October 7, 2007.
 49. ^ Bruzelius, Caroline. "ad modum franciae": Charles of Anjou and Gothic Architecture in the Kingdom of Sicily ([http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-9808\(199112\)50%3A4%3C402%3A%22MFCOA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-9808(199112)50%3A4%3C402%3A%22MFCOA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-G)). The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians.
 50. ^ Constable, Olivia Remie (August 1, 2002). *Housing the Stranger in the Mediterranean World: Lodging, Trade, and Travel* (<http://books.google.com/?id=y9H7mfxqs7UC&pg=PA209&lpg=PA209&dq=%22genoese+merchants%22+naples>). Humana Press. ISBN 1-58829-171-5.
 51. ^ "Angioino Castle, Naples" (<http://www.naples-city.info/napoli/angioinoeng.htm>). Naples-City.info. October 7, 2007.
 52. ^ "Aragonese Overseas Expansion, 1282–1479" (<http://www.zum.de/whkmla/region/spain/aragonexp.html>). Zum.de. October 7, 2007.
 53. ^ "Ferrante of Naples: the statecraft of a Renaissance prince" (<http://www.questia.com/googleScholar.qst;jsessionid=HGLTkBTylppyN6nRHvHhh1ChNGN38XWmr4Hzhn5HLhnkhhWHHhXn!602093125?docId=5000263626>). Questia.com. October 7, 2007.
 54. ^ "Naples Middle-Ages" (http://naples.rome-in-italy.com/history_naples_2.html). Naples.Rome-in-Italy.com. October 7, 2007.
 55. ^ **a b c** "Spanish acquisition of Naples" (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-27691/Italy>). Britannica.com. October 7, 2007.
 56. ^ "Don Pedro de Toledo" (<http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/toledo.html>). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. October 7, 2007.
 57. ^ Colin McEvedy (2010), *The Penguin Atlas of Modern History (to 1815)*. Penguin. p. 39.
 58. ^ "Naples in the 1600s" (<http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/goldenage.htm>). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. Retrieved November 3, 2008.
 59. ^ "Charles VI, Holy Roman emperor" (<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ch/Charles6HRE.html>). Bartleby.com. October 7, 2007.
 60. ^ "Charles of Bourbon – the restorer of the Kingdom of Naples" (http://www.realcasadiborbone.it/uk/archivistorico/cs_04.htm). RealCasaDiBorbone.it. October 7, 2007.
 61. ^ **a b c d** "The Parthenopean Republic" (http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/Parthenopean_Republic.html). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. October 7, 2007.
 62. ^ **a b c** "Austria Naples – Neapolitan War 1815" (<http://www.onwar.com/aced/data/november/neapolitan1815.htm>). Onwar.com. October 7, 2007.
 63. ^ "La dolce vita? Italy by rail, 1839–1914" (<http://www.questia.com/googleScholar.qst;jsessionid=HFrVrf1TjfqLz1blXyCDqSvFywZQx4Xvx2hbqJH3pFdT6mQhPSs2!2097620639?docId=5001632992>). Questia.com. October 7, 2007.
 64. ^ **a b** "Why Neo-Bourbons" (http://www.neoborbonici.it/portal/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=227&Itemid=137). NeoBorbonici.it. October 7, 2007.
 65. ^ "LE FINANZE NAPOLETANE e LE FINANZE PIEMONTESE DAL 1848 AL 1860 (in Italian)" (http://www.brigantaggio.net/brigantaggio/Storia/Altre/VARIE/0031_Le_finanze_napoletane_e_piemontesi_GSavarese).

- PDF). Brigantaggio.net. 2004. Retrieved July 11, 2012.
66. ^ "Italians around the World: Teaching Italian Migration from a Transnational Perspective" (<http://www.oah.org/pubs/magazine/migrations/townsend.html>). OAH.org. October 7, 2007.
 67. ^ "Social Networks and Migrations: Italy 1876–1913" ([http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-9183\(199923\)33%3A3%3C640%3ASNAMI1%3E2.0.CO%3B2-9](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0197-9183(199923)33%3A3%3C640%3ASNAMI1%3E2.0.CO%3B2-9)). Enrico Moretti. October 7, 2007.
 68. ^ Hughes, David (1999). *British Armoured and Cavalry Divisions*. Nafziger. pp. 39–40.
 69. ^ "North and South: The Tragedy of Equalization in Italy" (<http://www.fcpp.org/images/publications/FB049ItalianEqualizationMarch07draft.pdf>) (PDF). Frontier Center for Public Policy. October 7, 2007.
 70. ^ Fraser, Christian (October 7, 2007). "Naples at the mercy of the mob" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/from_our_own_correspondent/6727215.stm). BBC.
 71. ^ "Berlusconi Takes Cabinet to Naples, Plans Tax Cuts, Crime Bill" (<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601085&sid=acV5uzL85glM&refer=europe>). Bloomberg.com. October 7, 2007.
 72. ^ "Naples, city of the hard luck story" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/blog/2011/oct/16/naples-city-hard-luck-story>). *The Guardian*. October 16, 2011. Retrieved October 17, 2010.
 73. ^ "Unemployment spawns protests across Naples" (<http://www.demotix.com/news/776853/unemployment-spurns-protests-across-naples>). Demotix.com. August 2, 2011. Retrieved October 17, 2011.
 74. ^ *a b* "Cricca veneta sui rifiuti di Napoli: arrestati i fratelli Gavioli" (in Italian) (<http://mattinopadova.gelocal.it/cronaca/2012/06/20/news/cricca-veneta-sui-rifiuti-di-napoli-arrestati-i-fratelli-gavioli-1.5291660>). *Il Mattino*. June 20, 2012. Retrieved July 11, 2012.
 75. ^ *a b* "Gestione rifiuti a Napoli, undici arresti tra Venezia e Treviso" (in Italian) (<http://www.sivempveneto.it/veditutte/7429-gestione-dei-rifiuti-a-napoli-undici-arresti-tra-venezias-e-treviso.html>). *Il Mattino di Padova*. June 21, 2012. Retrieved July 14, 2012.
 76. ^ UN Habitat (<http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=9740&catid=672&typeid=6&subMenuId=0>). Retrieved December 24, 2011.
 77. ^ Manuela Proietti. "Expo 2012, Napoli capitale dello spaziol Iniziative | DIREGIOVANI" (http://www.diregiovani.it/gw/producer/dettaglio.aspx?id_doc=31468). Diregiovani.it. Retrieved January 25, 2010.
 78. ^ "Historical centre" (http://www.inaples.it/eng/pianta_stratificata.htm). INaples.it. October 7, 2007. Retrieved January 22, 2013.
 79. ^ *a b* "Historic Centre of Naples" (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/repcom95.htm#726>). UNESCO. January 8, 2008.
 80. ^ *a b* "Naples" (<http://www.red-travel.com/uk/ferrari-tour-italy/places/naples-english-guided-visit.htm>). Red Travel. January 8, 2008.
 81. ^ *a b* "Napoli" (<http://www.best.unina.it/ac07/napoli.htm>). Best.unina.it. January 8, 2008.
 82. ^ Aric Chen (September 18, 2005). Going to Naples (<http://travel.nytimes.com/2005/09/18/travel/18going.html>). *New York Times*. Retrieved January 30, 2013.
 83. ^ *a b* "Saint Gennaro" (<http://www.splendoroftruth.com/curtjester/archives/008358.php>). SplendorofTruth.com. January 8, 2008.
 84. ^ "Piazza Dei Martiri" (<http://www.inaples.it/ita/dettaglio.asp?idp=92&cod=65>). INaples.it. January 8, 2008.
 85. ^ Ceva Grimaldi, Francesco (1857). *Della città di Napoli dal tempo della sua fondazione sino al presente* (<http://books.google.com/?id=G9DOLMIjFb4C&pg=PA521&lpg=PA521&dq=%22Albergo+Reale+dei+Poveri%22+napoli>). Harvard University

- via Google Books. Retrieved February 14, 2013.
86. ^ "Villa Comunale" (<http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/blog19.htm>). Faculty.ed.umuc.edu. January 8, 2008.
 87. ^ *a b* "Parco Virgiliano" (http://events.skyteam.com/sisp/index.htm?fx=event&event_id=32829). SkyTeam.com. January 8, 2008.
 88. ^ "Quartieri" (<http://www.palapa.it/palapadnn/Quartieri/tabid/52/Default.aspx>). Palapa.it. January 8, 2008.
 89. ^ "World Map of Köppen–Geiger Climate Classification" (<http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/>). Institute for Veterinary Public Health – Vienna. 2011. Retrieved December 16, 2012.
 90. ^ "Weather Information for Naples" (<http://www.worldweather.org/176/c00604.htm>). World Meteorological Organization. June 2011. Retrieved September 7, 2012.
 91. ^ Tabelle climatiche della stazione meteorologica di Napoli-Capodichino Ponente dall'Atlante Climatico 1971–2000 (PDF) ([http://clima.meteoam.it/AtlanteClimatico/pdf/\(289\)Napoli%20Capodichino.pdf](http://clima.meteoam.it/AtlanteClimatico/pdf/(289)Napoli%20Capodichino.pdf)). Servizio Meteorologico dell'Aeronautica Militare. Retrieved December 5, 2012.
 92. ^ Neapolitan Riviera Climate (<http://www.weather2travel.com/climate-guides/italy/neapolitan-riviera/>) - weather2travel.com
 93. ^ <http://books.google.dk/books?id=SRMEg1zAQOEC&pg=PA51&dq=roman+milan+population+size+70,000&hl=da&sa=X&ei=YYVBU56KKKW57/>
 94. ^ <https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1866/803/a1.1g746.pdf;jsessionid=6623384256ACCA3FE866F1sequence=1>
 95. ^ <http://books.google.dk/books?id=cXuCjDbxC1YC&pg=PA266&dq=naples+100,000+population+in+1400+AD&hl=da&sa=X&ei=p-IKU5H2CYPRtAablIGIDA&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=naples%20100%2C000%20population%20in%2014>
 96. ^ *a b c* "Demographics of Naples" (<http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmatthew/naples/demographics.htm>). UMUC.edu. Retrieved January 8, 2008.
 97. ^ "Demographics" (<http://demo.istat.it/bil2007/index.html>). ISTAT. January 8, 2008. Retrieved July 10, 2013.
 98. ^ "Seminario-aprile2001.PDF" (<http://users.libero.it/domenico.smarrazzo/studio.PDF>) (PDF). Retrieved July 19, 2009.
 99. ^ OECD. "Competitive Cities in the Global Economy" (<http://213.253.134.43/oecd/pdfs/browseit/0406041E.PDF>) (PDF). Retrieved April 30, 2009.
 100. ^ "Urban slums reports: the case of Naples, Italy" (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Naple.pdf) (PDF). UCL. 2003. Retrieved July 10, 2013.
 101. ^ *a b* "Commune Napoli" (<http://demo.istat.it/str2006/query.php?lingua=ita&Rip=S4&Reg=R15&Pro=P063&Com=49&paese=A9999&submit=Tavola>). ISTAT. 2006. Retrieved January 8, 2008.
 102. ^ "University of Naples "Federico II" " (http://www.international.unina.it/contenuto.php?id_group=6&id_pag=20). UNINA.it. October 7, 2007.
 103. ^ "Orto Botanico di Napoli" (<http://www.ortobotanico.unina.it/VerInglese/pstoria/StoriaE.htm>). OrtoBotanico.UNINA.it. October 7, 2007.
 104. ^ "Scuola: Le Università" (http://www.napoliaffari.com/napoliaffari/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=72&Itemid=255). NapoliAffari.com. October 7, 2007.
 105. ^ Ripa, Matteo (1849). *Memoirs of Father Ripa: During Thirteen Years Residence at the Court of Peking in the Service of the Emperor of China* (<http://books.google.com/>)

- id=ex8LAAAAYAAJ&dq=Memoirs+of+Father+Ripa&printsec=frontcover). New York Public Library.
106. ^ "Pontificia Facoltà Teologica dell'Italia Meridionale" (<http://www.pftim.it/storia.php>). PFTIM.it. October 7, 2007.
 107. ^ "Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa – Napoli" (<http://www.unisob.na.it/universita/facolta/formazione/index.htm>). UNISOB.na.it. October 7, 2007.
 108. ^ "History" (http://www.sanpietroamajella.it/en/inf_cs_storia.html?ocs=1&rss=3). SanPietroaMajella.it. October 7, 2007.
 109. ^ Cassese, Giovanna (2013). *Accademie patrimoni di belle arti* (<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=JWXramn2Ra0C&pg=PT20>), p. 189. Gangemi Editore. ISBN 8849276710
 110. ^ "Euromonitor Internationals Top City Destinations Ranking Euromonitor archive" (http://www.euromonitor.com/_Euromonitor_Internationals_Top_City_Destinations_Ranking). Euromonitor.com. December 12, 2008. Retrieved March 28, 2010.
 111. ^ *a b c d* "Rapporto sullo stato dell'economia della Provincia di Napoli" (<http://www.cnr.it/istituti/Libri.html?cds=093&id=1617>). Istituto ISSM. January 8, 2008.
 112. ^ "Driving around Italy" (<http://www.onestopitaly.com/allitalydriving.html>). OneStopItaly.com. June 26, 2007.
 113. ^ "A3" (http://www.aiscat.it/inautostrada/tratta.htm?ck=1&nome=autostrade&idl=4&aut_id=A3). AISCAT.it. June 26, 2007.
 114. ^ "A16 – Autostrada dei due Mari" (http://www.aiscat.it/inautostrada/tratta.htm?ck=1&nome=autostrade&idl=4&aut_id=A16). AISCAT.it. June 26, 2007.
 115. ^ *a b* "Naples Italy Transportation Options" (http://goeurope.about.com/cs/italy/p/naples_trans.htm). GoEurope.com. June 26, 2007.
 116. ^ "Easy Access Transport options for persons with motion problems" (<http://www.turismoaccessibile.it/trasporti.htm>). Turismoaccessibile.it. June 18, 2009.
 117. ^ "The Naples Train Station-Napoli Centrale" (http://www.raileurope.com/us/train_stations/naples.htm). RailEurope.com. June 26, 2007.
 118. ^ "Istituzione di un senso unico pedonale zona Decumani nel periodo natalizio" (in Italian) (<http://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/8505>). Comune di Napoli. November 21, 2008. Retrieved November 27, 2011.
 119. ^ "Naples – City Insider" (http://www.marriott.co.uk/city-guide/uk-city-overview.mi?cityId=42&guideType=getting_there). Marriott.co.uk. June 26, 2007.
 120. ^ "High Speed Rail Operations, Italy" (<http://www.railway-technology.com/projects/italy/>). Railway-Technology.com. June 26, 2007.
 121. ^ *a b* "Ferries from Naples" (<http://www.italyheaven.co.uk/campania/ferries.html>). ItalyHeaven.co.uk. June 26, 2007.
 122. ^ "Passenger traffic statistics" (<http://www.porto.napoli.it/it/settori/trapas.php>). Autorità Portuale di Napoli (Naples Port Authority). March 13, 2013. Retrieved April 18, 2013.
 123. ^ "Statistics of cruise passenger arrivals" (<http://www.porto.napoli.it/it/settori/tracro.php>). Autorità Portuale di Napoli (Naples Port Authority). March 13, 2013. Retrieved April 18, 2013.
 124. ^ "Consortium of Metropolitana del Mare" (<http://www.metrodelmare.net/>). Metro' del Mare S.C.A.R.L. March 13, 2013. Retrieved April 18, 2013.
 125. ^ "Naples International Airport" (<http://www.portal.gesac.it/portal/page/portal/internet/notahomepage-eng.pdf>) (PDF). Gesac.it. June 26, 2007.
 126. ^ "The Foods of Sicily – A Culinary Journey" (<http://www.italianfoodforever.com/iff/articles.asp?id=55>).

- ItalianFoodForever.com. June 24, 2007. Retrieved June 19, 2013.
127. ^{a b} "Pizza – The Pride of Naples" (http://www.holidaycityflash.com/italy/pizza_naples.htm). HolidayCityFlash.com. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
128. ^a "Proposal of recognition of the Specialita' Tradizionale Garantita 'Pizza Napoletana'" (http://www.fornobravo.com/vera_pizza_napoletana/VPN_spec.html). Forno Bravo. May 24, 2004. Retrieved November 27, 2011.
129. ^a "La cucina napoletana" (<http://www.portanapoli.com/Ita/Cucina/cucina.html>). PortaNapoli.com. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
130. ^a "Campania" (<http://www.cucinet.com/campania.htm>). CuciNet.com. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
131. ^a "Campania – Cakes and Desserts" (<http://www.emmeti.it/Cucina/Campania/Prodotti/Campania.PRO.79.uk.html>). Emmeti.it. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
132. ^a "Struffoli – Neapolitan Christmas Treats" (<http://italianfood.about.com/od/tastysweettreats/r/blr0359.htm>). About.com. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
133. ^a "Lacryma Christi – A Legendary Wine" (<http://www.bellaonline.com/articles/art24322.asp>). BellaOnline.com. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
134. ^a "Limoncello" (http://www.pizzatoday.com/behindthebar_articles.shtml?article=MjYwM3N1cGVyMjYwMHNIY3JldDI2MDc=). PizzaToday.com. January 8, 2008. Retrieved June 24, 2013.
135. ^a "Tutela del dialetto, primo via libera al Ddl campano" (<http://www.denaro.it/VisArticolo.aspx?IdArt=548026>). *Il Denaro* (in Italian). October 15, 2008. Retrieved June 22, 2013.
136. ^{a b} "Ethnologue Napoletano-Calabrese" (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nap). Ethnologue.com. Retrieved March 13, 2011.
137. ^a "Naples" (<http://pveout.area.na.cnr.it/NIG/Naples.html>). AgendaOnline.it. January 8, 2008.
138. ^a "Timeline: Opera" (<http://www.timelineindex.com/content/select/1462/912,1,107,1462>). TimelineIndex.com. January 8, 2008.
139. ^a "What is opera buffa?" (<http://classicalmusic.about.com/od/operafaq/f/ofaq9.htm>). ClassicalMusic.About.com. January 8, 2008.
140. ^a "Teatro San Carlo" (http://www.whatsonwhen.com/sisp/index.htm?fx=event&event_id=33089). WhatsOnWhen.com. January 8, 2008.
141. ^a "Vinaccia 1779" (<http://www.earlyromanticguitar.com>). EarlyRomanticGuitar.com. January 8, 2008.
142. ^a Tyler, James (October 24, 2002). *The Guitar and Its Music: From the Renaissance to the Classical Era* (<http://books.google.com/?id=XQgVGIGnBrUC&dq=the+guitar+and+its+music+from+the+renaissance+to+the+classical+era&pg=PP1&q=The+Guitar+and+Its+Music:+From+the+Renaissance+to+the+Classical+Era+>). Routledge. ISBN 0-19-816713-X.
143. ^a "Cyclopaedia of Classical Guitar Composers" (<http://www.jodrellbank.manchester.ac.uk/~agg/guitar/#giuliani>). Cyclopaedia of Classical Guitar Composers. January 8, 2008.
144. ^a "The Masters of Classical Guitar" (<http://www.lagunaguitars.com/library.html>). LagunaGuitars.com. January 8, 2008.
145. ^a "Starobin Plays Sor and Giuliani" (http://www.finefretted.com/html/starobin_plays_sor_and_giulian.html). FineFretted.com. January 8, 2008.
146. ^a "Enrico Caruso" (<http://student.britannica.com/comptons/article-9273542/Enrico-Caruso>). Encyclopædia Britannica. January 8, 2008.
147. ^a "Enrico Caruso" (<http://www.grandi-tenori.com/tenors/caruso.php>). Grandi-Tenori.com. January 8, 2008.
148. ^{a b} "History" (<http://www.festadinediogrrotta.it/enσ/storia/storia.htm>). FestaDiPiediσrotta.it. January 8, 2008.

149. ^ "Artisti classici napoletani" (http://www.naplesmylove.com/artisti_classici_napoletani.html). NaplesMyLove.com. January 8, 2008.
150. ^ "Mario Merola obituary" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/2006/dec/07/guardianobituaries.italy>). *The Guardian* (London). January 8, 2008.
151. ^ "Storia Del Club, by Pietro Gentile and Valerio Rossano" (http://napoli2000.etereanetwork.com/StoriaClub_Albori.asp). Napoli2000.com. June 23, 2007.
152. ^ "Palmares" (<http://www.sscnapoli.it/static/content/Palmares-87.aspx>). www.sscnapoli.it.
153. ^ "Fencing" (<http://www.accademianazionalescherma.it/>). Accademia Nazionale di Scherma. June 12, 2008.
154. ^ *a b c d e f g h i j k l* Vacca, Maria Luisa. "Comune di Napoli - Gemellaggi" [Naples - Twin Towns] (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130722204102/http://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/5931>). *Comune di Napoli* (in Italian). Archived from the original (<http://www.comune.napoli.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/5931>) on 2013-06-22. Retrieved 2013-08-08.
155. ^ "Sister City – Budapest" (http://www.nyc.gov/html/unccp/scp/html/sc/budapest_main.shtml). Official website of New York City. Retrieved May 14, 2008.
156. ^ "Sister cities of Budapest" (<http://www.budapest.hu/engine.aspx?page=20030224-cikk-testvervarosok>) (in Hungarian). Official Website of Budapest. Retrieved January 31, 2008.
157. ^ "姉妹・友好・兄弟都市" [Twin cities] (https://web.archive.org/web/20130602195754/http://www.city.kagoshima.lg.jp/_1010/shimin/7siseijouhou/7-8kouryu/7-8-1simaitosi.html). *Kagoshima International Affairs Division* (in Japanese). Archived from the original (http://www.city.kagoshima.lg.jp/_1010/shimin/7siseijouhou/7-8kouryu/7-8-1simaitosi.html) on 2013-06-02. Retrieved 2013-08-08.
158. ^ "Twin-cities of Azerbaijan" (http://www.azerbaijans.com/content_1719_en.html). *Azerbaijans.com*. Retrieved 2013-08-09.
159. ^ Mazumdar, Jaideep (17 November 2013). "A tale of two cities: Will Kolkata learn from her sister?" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/A-tale-of-two-cities-Will-Kolkata-learn-from-her-sister/articleshow/25916888.cms>). *Times of India* (New Delhi). Retrieved 17 November 2013.
160. ^ Fraternity cities on Sarajevo Official Web Site (<http://www.sarajevo.ba/en/stream.php?kat=147>). City of Sarajevo. 2008. Retrieved November 9, 2008.

External links

- Official website (<http://www.comune.napoli.it>) **(Italian)** **(English)**

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Naples&oldid=617546061"

Categories: Visitor attractions in Naples | Cities and towns in Campania

| Communes of the Province of Naples | Naples | Ancient Greek cities | Capitals of former nations

| Cumaean colonies | Mediterranean port cities and towns in Italy

| Populated places established in the 7th century BC | World Heritage Sites in Italy

-
- This page was last modified on 19 July 2014 at 06:02.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.