

POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES

The main Post Office in Naples is located in Piazza Matteotti.

Telephone calls may be placed at the Telecom Italia Office. Most public telephones take coins and telephone cards which can be purchased at the Post Office or Tobacconists. You can also place a call with your personal calling card using the following access codes:

AT&T: 172-1011 / MCI: 172-1022 / Sprint: 172-1877

TOURIST INFORMATION The Tourist Information Office is located at Piazza Plebiscito.

TRANSPORTATION Taxis are generally available in front of the Ship's terminal. It is advisable to negotiate a fare before departing. Some taxi drivers may accept U.S. Dollars.

Jetfoils and ferries operate from Molo Beverello , approximately 200 yards from the terminal, to Sorrento, Capri and Ischia. The alternative pier for hydrofoils is Mergellina, approximately 2 miles from the Ship's terminal.

A train service to Pompeii and Sorrento operates from Stazione Circumvesuviana , just off Corso Garibaldi, about 1 mile from the Port.

For up-to-date information regarding jetfoil .

USEFUL WORDS

Yes • Si

No • No

Good Day • Buon Giorno

Good-bye • Ciao

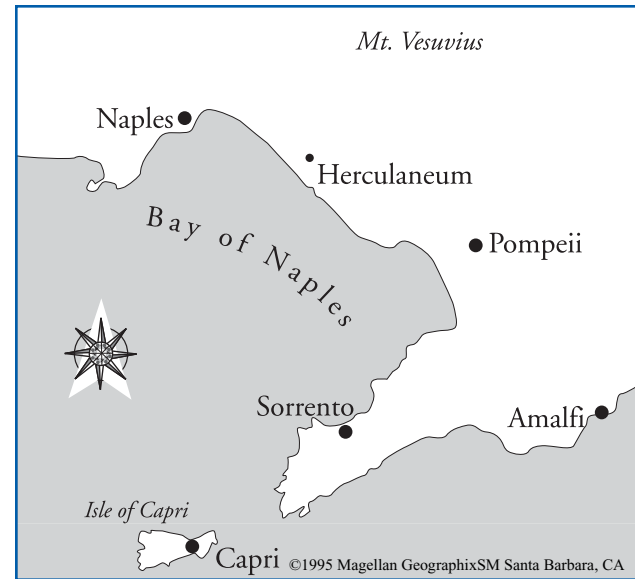
Thank-you • Grazie

You're Welcome • Prego

NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 horizontal blue or grey lines spaced evenly apart, typical of notebook paper. The lines extend across the entire width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical lines, text, or other markings on the page.

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GENERAL INFORMATION Naples is the third largest city in Italy, with a population of over 1.5 million. It lies at the foot of a range of low hills on the west coast of southern Italy. Since the destruction inflicted during World War II, Naples has become an important industrial and commercial center. The Bay of Naples makes it Italy's second most important sea port, surpassed only by Genoa.

The Neapolitans have a great fondness for music and with such songs as 'Santa Lucia', 'O Sole Mio' and 'Funiculi Funicla', the City's music has become familiar throughout the world. The great tenor Enrico Caruso was a native of Naples.

Naples and the surrounding area attracts both tourists and artists with its wealth of historical monuments, its proximity to the beauty of the Amalfi Coast and the famous Isle of Capri, and the archaeological treasures of Pompeii and Herculaneum.



PORT EXPLORER & SHOPPING GUIDE

Naples

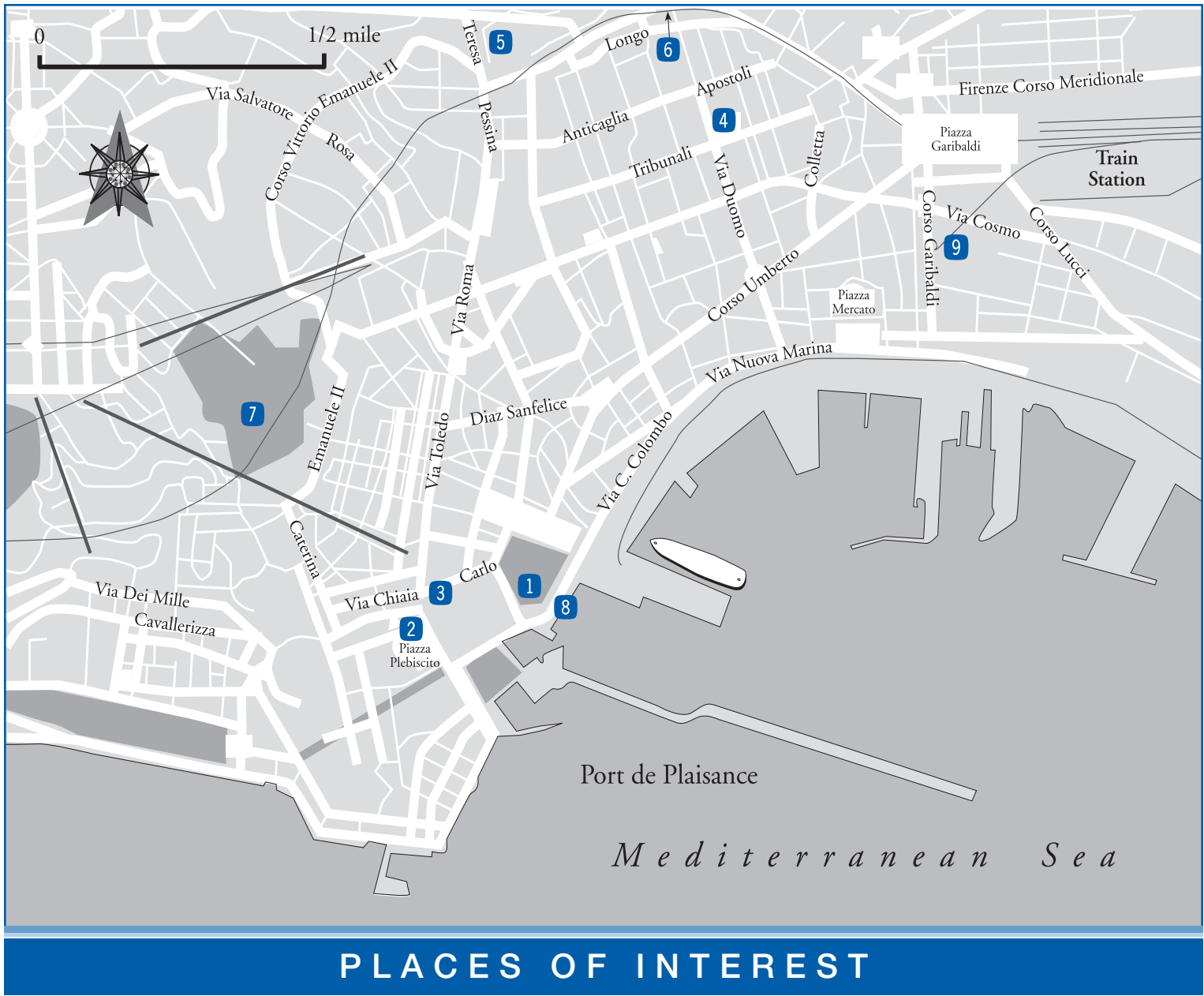
HISTORY It is believed the city of Naples was founded by Greek colonists in the 7th century B.C. and was called Palaepolis, later to become Neapolis (New City). In 326 B.C. it became a Roman town and the City's beauty and mild climate made it a favorite resort for the wealthy Romans. With the decline and fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D., various people fought for control of Naples; the Goths, Byzantines, Lombards, Normans and Germans all held the City for periods during the Middle Ages. In 1442 it came under Spanish rule and remained so for most of the next 250 years.

Naples became the capital of an independent country in 1734, called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. During the Napoleonic wars 1799-1814, Napoleon installed his brother Joseph as King of Naples (1806). After Napoleon's downfall in 1815 the City reverted to Bourbon rule until 1860 when it became a part of Garibaldi's newly formed Kingdom of Italy.

The City was badly damaged in World War II and again in the earthquake of 1980. After the War, Naples became heavily industrialized and the harbor and many parts of the City have been reconstructed. At present a new city is rising on the edge of the eastern harbor, an industrial area with modern high rise offices and apartments.



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1 Castel Nuovo (New Castle) on Piazza Municipio, is a short distance from the Maritime Station. Built between 1279 and 1282, it is surrounded by deep moats and is very imposing. It was built for Charles I of Anjou and rebuilt by Alphonsus I of Aragon in the 15th century. It is famous for the Triumphal Arch that adorns the entrance. Currently a civic building, it has a small museum.

2 Royal Palace, near Piazza del Plebiscito, was designed in the early 17th century by Domenico Fontana for Viceroy Ferrante di Castro. Enlarged and restored, it became the official residence of the Bourbon and Savoy Kings. Inside is the original Bourbon furniture, paintings, statues and beautifully decorated apartments.

3 San Carlo Opera House, located next to the Royal Palace, was built in 1737 at the wish of Charles Bourbon and has been many times restored. One of the most famous opera houses in the world, its interior is very opulent with gold and stucco decorations. It has 184 boxes, 2 galleries and seating for 3,000 people.

4 Cathedral of San Gennaro was originally built in 1323 A.D. Its present facade is in the neo-gothic style and dates from the late 19th century. While the interior is richly adorned, it is in the Chapel that the remains of Naples' patron saint, St. Gennaro, are to be found. Vials containing his blood are kept here and twice a year the dried blood of the Saint is supposed to liquify. If it does not, it is believed that some disaster will befall the City.

5 National Archaeological Museum in Piazza Museo, is one of the most important museums of its kind in the world, containing mosaics, statues, decorations and bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

6 Capodimonte Museum and Art Gallery is located offCorso Amedeo di Savoia, in Parco di Capodimonte. Originally a Royal Palace, the Museum contains a collection of Capodimonte porcelain as well as sculptures and various other art works.

7 San Martino National Museum is situated on Vomero Hill near Corso Vittorio Emanuele III, with sweeping views over the City and bay. The building was once an ancient monastery and now houses works of art and historical mementos of the Kingdom of Italy.

Beyond Naples

Pompeii is 14 miles east of Naples and the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. buried this town. Numerous excavations have taken place and it is now the best preserved specimen of an ancient Roman town in existence. Visitors can see the remains of public buildings, streets, temples, shops, theaters and public baths.

Herculaneum is closer, 9 miles south-east of Naples. It was once the summer resort of wealthy Romans. It was also affected by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. and is remarkably well preserved. Smaller than Pompeii, it offers a unique vision of private life in the Roman Empire, and was the inspiration for Paul J. Getty's museum in Malibu, California.

Mount Vesuvius is the only active volcano on the mainland of Europe. There have been many notable eruptions, the most well-known being that of 79 A.D. which did so much damage to Pompeii and Herculaneum. The last eruption took place in 1944, however, there are still emissions of smoke and interior evidence of heat.

Isle of Capri – This mountainous and romantic island, beautifully situated in the Bay of Naples, 17 miles south of the City, may be reached by jetfoil and hydrofoil.

Ischia, 18 miles south-west of Naples, is the largest island in the Bay of Naples and of volcanic origin. Over the years it has become increasingly popular with tourists and may also be reached by jetfoil and hydrofoil.

Sorrento, 32 miles east, is a peaceful resort and traditional holiday center amid beautiful cliff-side gardens with spacious views. It is well-known for its production of attractive wood inlays and lace work. Reached by train or boat service.

Amalfi Drive, east of Sorrento, is one of the most spectacular Drives in Europe, stretching along the mountains of the Salerno Coast. Amalfi town was originally an important Maritime Republic and its Cathedral, built in 937 A.D., features a unique grand stairway leading to the beautiful byzantine facade.

- Admission Charges are in local currency.
- When going ashore, passengers are advised to take with them only the items they need and to secure any valuables.

SHORE EXCURSIONS To make the most of your visit to Naples and its surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour content and pricing consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk.

LOCAL CUSTOMS Bargaining: Most items have fixed prices, but it may be possible to get a discount on a large purchase. It is normal to bargain at markets and with street vendors.

Tipping: Generally a 15% service charge is added to restaurant bills, however, as this amount doesn't all go to the waiter, it is normal to offer a 5% tip to the waiter in addition to any service charge.

Local Cuisine: As pizza was invented in Naples there are plenty of authentic pizzerias to choose from. Try mozzarella and tomato served with fresh basil and liberally doused in olive oil as a starter. Spigola (Sea Bass) is the most popular of fish, served either steamed or baked. For dessert try Sfogliatella, a delicious clam-shaped Neapolitan pastry.

Drink Specialties: The local wine is Lacrima Christi (Christ's Tears) which comes from the slopes of Vesuvius. Strega is a popular liqueur, it has a rather unique flavor and is very powerful. Bottled water is recommended.

SHOPPING FACILITIES Shops are generally open from 9:00 am – 1:30 pm, 4:30 pm – 8:00 pm Monday through Saturday, although some stores are closed on Monday morning.

The main shopping areas include; Via Roma, Galleria Umberto 1, Via Chiaia and Via Dei Mille, all located approximately 20 minutes walk from the ship's berth.

Naples and its environs are well-known for fine craftsmanship, a tradition passed on from generation to generation, from cameos to inlaid wood, ceramics to nativity puppets.

As in other parts of Italy, fashion and leather items are prevalent.

It is more likely that tourist orientated stores in Sorrento and Capri will accept U.S. Dollars rather than in Naples, although most accept major credit cards.

Value Added Tax (VAT), is added to most purchases. Visitors who spend over a certain amount may be entitled to re-claim some or all of the tax paid, however, regulations and conditions governing the refund of VAT are subject to change and RCCL cannot guarantee the cooperation of local authorities.

LOCAL CURRENCY The unit of currency in this port of call is the euro. There are 8 euro coins denominated in 2 and 1 euros, along with 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces. Every euro coin carries a common European face. On the obverse, each Member State decorates the coins with their own motifs. No matter which motif is on the coins they can be used anywhere inside the Member States. There are 7 euro notes. In different colors and sizes, they are denominated in 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 euros. The notes are uniform throughout the euro area; unlike coins, they have no national side. All euro notes are legal tender in all countries of the euro area.