XXXIII ANNUAL CONGRESS

U.A.E.

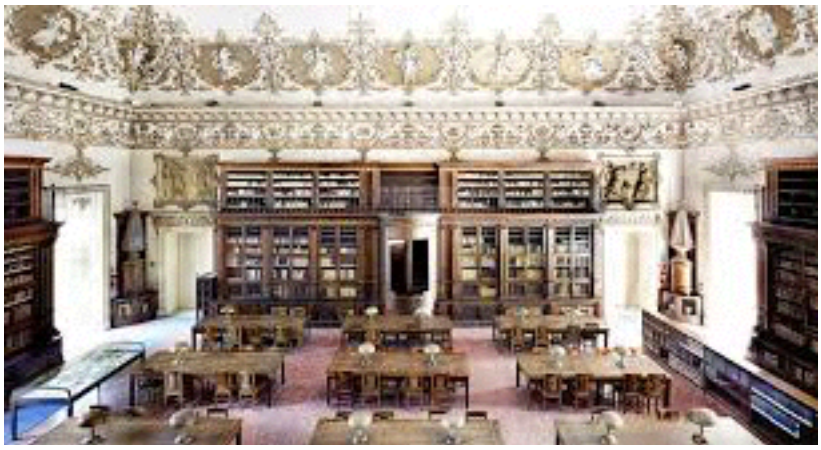
On **28-29 June 2019**, the European Lawyers' Union-*Union des Avocats Européens* (U.A.E.) will hold the **XXXIII Annual Congress** at the **Rari Hall of the "Vittorio Emanuele III" National Library in the Royal Palace of Naples** and at the **"A. De Marsico" Library in Castel Capuano**.

Since the "High Culture" value of the Congress was recognized, the event is sponsored by **the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and the National Library**, so the UAE will be allowed to carry out the event in the most important Rooms and Sections.

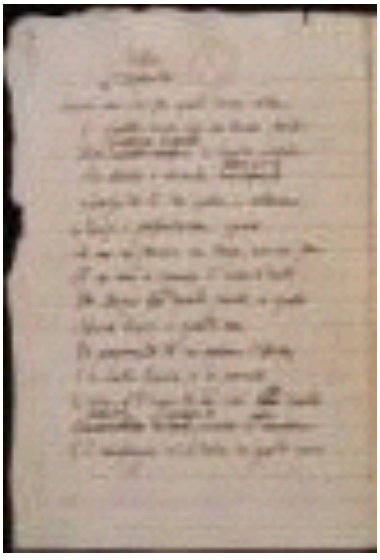
The Congress will take place in the "**Manoscritti and Rari Hall**", while the lunch, with typical Neapolitan dishes, will be held in the "**Palatina Hall**" close to the **"Pompeian Rooms" of the Royal Apartments, which are closed to the public**. Quite exceptionally, upon reservation, the possibility of visiting the "**Papiri Ercolanensi**", of the "**Fondo Aosta**" Sections as well as the other rooms located on the second floor of the Library is granted.

The National Library "Vittorio Emanuele III" of the Royal Palace of Naples

The Manuscripts and Rare Section is located in the halls of the Royal Palace overlooking the Maschio Angioino and the gardens: back **in the nineteenth century, those rooms housed the private apartment of the sovereigns**. A significant evidence of the original use of the rooms is the presence of the **private chapel of the royals** where the altar, the beautiful silver crucifix and the partition with the panels depicting saints painted in 1858 by Vincenzo De Angelis are still preserved.



Carlo di Borbone inherited from his mother, Elisabetta, the Farnese's family rich collection of works of art (the collection of the imperial age marble statues is currently kept at the Archaeological Museum of Naples): a valuable library was also part of this heritage and it is now the core of the actual National Library. **The Farnese collection** expanded continuously over the years, incorporating private or religious libraries and the **Herculaneum papyrus workshop.**
Purchases and donations made Naples national manuscripts collection **one of the most important collections among those existing in Italy and in Europe,** so that it was necessary to find it a wider and more suitable home: in 1922, the collection was moved from the Royal Palace of Capodimonte to the **Royal Palace.**
The Library preserves invaluable works among manuscripts, incunabula and prints. In particular, it is **second in Italy, immediately after Venice, by number of Greek manuscripts.** The codes, copied and painted in miniature by the expert hands of the monks, are real works of art. The collection of the **autographs** hosted by the library is of great importance: **the *Summa Theologiae,* St. Thomas Aquinas' code**, coming from the convent of San Domenico Maggiore, and whose fragments were donated to the people as relics; the Antiquities of Pirro Ligorio; **the verses of Ariosto**; the ***Conquered Jerusalem* of Tasso**; the writings of **Vico**. Testimonies of Monticelli, Cotugno, De Sanctis, **Croce** up to those of contemporaries like Giuseppe **Ungaretti** can also be found.



A precious rarity are **the original manuscripts and most of Leopardi's autographs**. It is well known that the poet from Recanati died in Naples in 1837. His writings were preserved by his Neapolitan friend Antonio Ranieri, who donated them to the library at his death. Still today, the **autograph papers of most of the Cantos and Operette Morali, of part of the Zibaldone and numerous private letters** are preserved here as well as all the **manuscripts of L'Infinito and A Silvia, written by the hand of the poet, with his corrections and his notes**.

The Library "A. De Marsico" of Castel Capuano.

In the **morning of June 29th**, the Congress will continue and end in the Library "A. De Marsico" of Castel Capuano, **ancient location of the Court of Naples**.

Currently, the building is under restoration works that prevent us from appreciating the beauty of its external walls. But its internal treasures will be fully enjoyable by the participants in the U.A.E. Congress.
Wanted in the 12th century by William I the Norman, Castel Capuano was built to defend the nearby Porta Capuana - the threshold of the road to Capua from which the name derives - and was enlarged by Frederick II of Swabia in 1231 to become a royal residence. It was from the Angevin domination that Castel Capuano began to **identify itself with the legislative power** and precisely because the **headquarters of the Regia Camera della Sommaria, the main administrative and jurisdictional body of the Kingdom of Naples**, was established there, while the rooms of the Library were destined to the meetings of the **Grand Council**. A frame of lavish celebrations for the marriage of princes and rulers, Castel Capuano is also remembered as a **place of conspiracies and crimes**: the Gran Siniscalco Ser Gianni Caracciolo, the favorite of Queen Giovanna II, was assassinated here in 1432.
Since its foundation in 1936, the Library "A. De Marsico" and the heritage that is kept there **express the intellectual bond that historically animates the relationship between magistrates and lawyers**.
The entire book patrimony - thus collected and already placed in the rooms occupied by the Seventh Civil Section of the Court of Naples - was estimated worthy of a greater location in October 1936, **on the initiative of the lawyers 'and prosecutors' union**. The choice fell on today's Conference hall, the meeting place of the Grand Council at the time of Queen Giovanna I and then hall of the Gran Corte Criminale, where the trials of 1848 were celebrated and where Luigi Settembrini was sentenced to death in 1857.
It is important to remember that the libraries of the nineteenth-century Neapolitan lawyers were particularly rich in foreign volumes - **in particular French, given the transalpine derivation of the judicial system from the reforms between 1806 and 1815** - and therefore had a high antiquarian value. Each of these small libraries - in which the Neapolitan jurists had carefully and lovingly collected juridical books and even literature - constitutes a real treasure and all together they were able to illuminate the scholars of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

GRAND HOTEL EXCELSIOR

On **Friday 28 June, at 20.15** (please punctuality to enjoy the wonderful sunset over the Gulf of Naples), there will be an **aperitif** followed by a **gala dinner** at the **Terrace** of the Hotel Excelsior, a m**eeting place for the ancient aristocracy and the nineteenth-century travelling bourgeoisie, which included Naples in its Grand Tour**.

The Excelsior building overlooks the Gulf of Naples since 1906, curving over Via Caracciolo, a stone's throw from the Castel dell'Ovo.

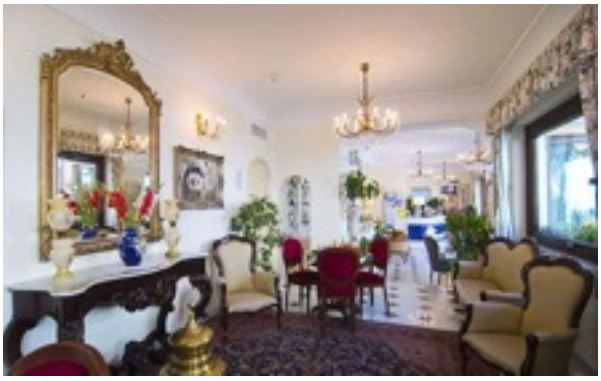
The origins tell that a family of Swiss entrepreneurs, the Kraft, decided to build the hotel on Via Partenope and it officially opened its doors to the public in 1908.

The hotel was a witness to the history of the 20th century: a **Red Cross Presidium** during the First World War, bombed during the Second World War, the Excelsior was also **the hotel of royalty, princes, aristocrats, politicians visiting Naples**.

GRAND HOTEL SANTA LUCIA

The Grand Hotel Santa Lucia, situated on the Naples waterfront, was **designed in 1900 by the famous architect Giovanni Battista Comencini. A haven appreciated by writers, musicians, actors of the twentieth century that overlooks the waterfront called "the most beautiful in the world".**

One of the historic buildings of Naples, it stands with the front open on the Lungomare of Via Partenope, between the ancient **Village of the Marinari** and the more modern Santa Lucia al Mare.



The style and design of its halls followed the one chosen for the historic apartments of the Piscicelli-Taeggi house. The architectural lines result to be very similar to those already produced for the monument of the Duchess Teresa Ravaschieri, in addition to the similarity in the elegant and now disappeared Miccio kiosk in Piazza Trieste e Trento, in front of the Church of San Ferdinando.

GRAND HOTEL ORIENTE

The welcome to the city of Naples will take place on **Thursday 27th, 19.30**, with an aperitif on the ninth floor of the Grand Hotel Oriente. An oasis of serenity **with a 360 degree view of the city**: from the port, with the unmistakable silhouette of the Maschio Angioino to the Vomero hill

with the majesty of Castel Sant'Elmo and the Carthusian monastery of San Martino up to the horizon mirroring on Capri.

Sites of historical interest in the vicinity of the National Library

Royal Apartments: (http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/opencms/MiBAC/sito-MiBAC/Luogo/MibacUnif/Luoghi-della-Cultura/visualizza_asset.html?id=153871&pagename=157031)

The Royal Palace of Naples was founded to be the palace of the king of Spain Philip III of Habsburg in the year 1600, on the initiative of the viceroy Fernando Ruiz de Castro count of Lemos and the viceroy Catarina Zuñiga y Sandoval.
Visits can be made on Thursdays from 9.00 am to 8.00 pm and on Fridays from 9.00 am to 8.00 pm, without reservation.

The royal gardens can be visited from 9.00 to 17.00.

Teatro San Carlo: (Http://www.teatrosancarlo.it/it/pages/visite-guidate.html)

is the opera house of Naples, **the oldest in Europe** as well as one of the most famous and prestigious in the world. It is.
Visits can be booked directly at the theater entrance at the following times:
Hours (Monday to Sunday)
Morning: 10.30; 11:30; 12:30
Afternoon: 14.30; 15:30; 16:30
Each visit takes about 45 minutes

Royal Pontifical Basilica of San Francesco di Paola: located in Piazza del Plebiscito, ex voto of Ferdinand I of Bourbon, it dates back to the nineteenth century, it is the first Neapolitan church with the reverse altar and is considered one of the most important examples of neoclassical architecture in Italy.

Galleria Umberto I: built in Naples between 1887 and 1890, it currently houses prestigious cafes and shops.

Maschio Angioino: Castel Nuovo, or even Maschio Angioino, is a historic medieval and Renaissance castle built on the wishes of Charles I of Anjou in 1266, and one of the symbols of the city of Naples.

Castel dell'Ovo: is the oldest castle in Naples that rises on the islet of Megaride; according to legend, the Partenope siren landed on the islet, giving her name to the ancient city, which was the first settlement of the Greeks - the Cumans (of Greek-Euboean origin) - in the mid-7th century BC. The islet of Megaride, reachable by foot, is known as **Borgo Marinari** and there are restaurants of the typical Neapolitan cuisine.

Pizzeria Brandi: following **Via Chiaia** (which along with **Via dei Mille** is one of the most elegant and well-known streets of Naples for ***elite shopping)*** consisting of numerous important buildings and monumental churches, at the Salita S. Anna in Palazzo n.1 / 2, it is possible to taste the pizza in the place where it was born in 1889.

Caffè Gambrinus: in Piazza del Plebiscito is **the historic literary café** of **1860** with elegant Art Nouveau furnishings.

Via Toledo: one of the main arteries of Naples and a famous stop for shopping, it was commissioned by the viceroy Pedro Álvarez de Toledo in **1536** and designed by the royal architects Ferdinando Manlio and Giovanni Benincasa. The road ran along the old western walls of the Aragonese period which, due to the defensive extension of Don Pedro, was made obsolete and therefore eliminated. Over the centuries **its fame has been increased through the travels of the Grand Tour** and some quotes in Neapolitan songs.

Sites of historical interest in the vicinity of the Library "A. De Marsico "

Museo Cappella di Sansevero: Located in the heart of the ancient center of Naples, it is a jewel of the international artistic heritage. Baroque creativity and dynastic pride, beauty and mystery intertwine, creating a unique atmosphere, almost out of time. Among masterpieces such as the famous ***Veiled Christ***, whose image has traveled around the world for the prodigious "weaving" of the marble veil, marvels of virtuosity such as the ***Disinganno*** and the enigmatic ***Anatomical Machines***, the Sansevero Chapel represents one of the most unique monuments that human ingenuity has ever conceived. A **noble mausoleum**, an **initiatory temple** in which the multifaceted personality of its brilliant creator, **Raimondo di Sangro, seventh Prince of Sansevero**, is wonderfully transfused.

Duomo di San Gennaro: the ***Chapel of the Treasure of San Gennaro*** was built as an *ex voto* with the commitment of all the Neapolitan people, and with the contribution of artists among the most important of the Baroque school. Every year, on the first Saturday of May, in this chapel the miracle of the liquefaction of the saint's blood is anxiously awaited.
The gate and the floor designed by **Fanzago**, the precious marbles, the sculptures of the Berninian school, the altar of Solimena, the numerous frescoes and paintings and the niches that guard **the silver bust and the ampullae with the blood of San Gennaro** make the chapel a true artistic jewel, a concentration of masterpieces of inestimable value. Outside the Cathedral, you can visit the **Museum of the Treasure of San Gennaro, which houses the most precious collection of works of art, jewels and silvers in the world,** donated to the patron saint over the centuries as a sign of devotion (https://www.museosangennaro.it).

Biblioteca dei Girolamini: Equipped with an important book collection and an opera musical archive, the library, which is open to the public **since 1586, is the oldest in Naples, second in Italy after the Malatesta of Cesena**. The library specializes in philosophy, Christian theology, Church history, sacred music and European history. The Girolamini library holds **about 159,700 titles, mostly ancient**, including: 94 incunabula, 5,000 works from the sixteenth century, numerous manuscripts, of which about 6,500 concerning compositions and musical works from the 16th to the 19th century.

It is also known that **Giambattista Vico** constantly attended the Library.

Chiostro di Santa Chiara: The ancient Monumental Complex of Santa Chiara rises in the heart of the historical center of Naples rises. Its construction began in **1310**, at the behest of King Robert of Anjou and his wife Sancia of Mallorca. The Franciscan citadel resulted from the building of two convents: one for the Poor Clares and the other one for the Franciscan minor friars.
Inside the structure it is also possible to admire a museum that preserves some of the treasures that survived the bombing of 1943, a **Roman thermal establishment of the 1st century AD** and a traditional crib with shepherds of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The interior is a vast, high rectangular room, overlooked by the chapels, illuminated by mullioned windows. Behind the main altar stands **the great sepulcher of Roberto**, slightly damaged by the bombings: a work of brothers Giovanni and Pacio Bertini, it represents the seated figure of the king, and is dominated by an epigraph attributed to Francesco Petrarca ("*cernite Robertum regem virtute refertum*"), a great admirer of the Angevin ruler.
The ninth chapel preserves the Baroque structure, and **houses the Bourbon burials**: in particular, the sumptuous tomb of Prince Philip, the eldest son of Charles III, by Giuseppe Sanmartino (1777); in front of this, is the sepulcher of the **Venerable Maria Cristina of Savoy, Queen of Naples**.
The first chapel on the left, adjacent to the entrance, houses the **remains of Salvo d'Acquisto**, the carabiniere who sacrificed himself during World War II to save a group of innocent civilians from Nazi retaliation.
Adjacent to the church is the choir of the Poor Clares, which preserves the original fourteenth-century structure and the remains of **the original frescoes attributed to Giotto** and his workshop.

Complesso Monumentale di San Domenico Maggiore: (https://www.museosandomenicomaggiore.it)
Visiting the monumental complex of San Domenico Maggiore in Naples (now Doma Museum) is a fascinating experience that spans 8 centuries of art, history, culture and faith. In this complex, which is one of the most important monuments of the Neapolitan historical center, we may find traces of some of the arts' most prominent figures: **St. Thomas Aquinas, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella**, **Titian**, **Michelangelo**, **Caravaggio**, **Raphael**, **Giuseppe de Ribera**, Tino di Camaino, Francesco Solimena, **Luca Giordano**, Luigi Vanvitelli, Domenico Vaccaro, Cosimo **Fanzago**, Mattia Preti and a multitude of other artists.

The foundation of the church dates back to **1283**, the year in which Charles II of Anjou financed its construction and entrusted the imposing Gothic building (completed in 1324) to the Preaching Friars (the Dominicans), who still reside in the **convent, which hosted St. Thomas Aquinas. From 1515 to 1615 and from 1701 to 1736, the convent was also the seat of the University of Naples**.

The monumental complex is located in the middle of **the historic center of Naples declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO**, between the lower and the greater Decumanus. Since the Renaissance, it has represented a relevant pole for the history of the city thanks to the choice of the Aragonese sovereigns to elevate the church of San Domenico to a dynastic pantheon: in fact, it is still possible to admire the burials, the so-called Aragonese Arche.
The majestic Basilica, in which an organ of 1640 pipes reverberates, has a peculiarity: in Piazza San Domenico Maggiore it shows itself with the apse and not with the main facade. The primary entrance opens into the courtyard of the convent. From the square, built after the church, the Basilica is accessed through the large staircase on the western side, commissioned by Alfonso I of Aragon for the Romanesque church of San Michele Arcangelo a Morfisa, incorporated into the complex, which leads to the right transept of the Basilica.
The complete museum tour, made with a guided tour, culminates with a visit to the **Corridor and the Cell of St. Thomas Aquinas** and, when possible, to the Chapter Room and to the Refettors. The philosopher Saint studied and lived for a long time in the Basilica of San Domenico Maggiore; there are objects belonging to the Saint and **the prodigious Crucifix of the thirteenth century which, according to tradition, spoke to the aquinate monk**.
The standard museum guided tour includes the Sacristy, the Aragonese Arks, the Hall of Sacred Furnishings with the Collection of 16th century clothes and the Salvator Mundi of the school of Leonardo da Vinci.
The remains of **Isabella of Aragon** are kept in one of the Aragonese Arks: according to some scholars, Isabella was a lover of **Leonardo da Vinci**. According to German scholar Maike Vogt-Luerseen, in fact, the Tuscan genius and the Duchess of Milan married in secret and had five children. Two of them, Antonio and Maria, have been buried in the Convent of San Domenico Maggiore in Naples, as well as Leonardo's remains.

Chiesa del Gesù Nuovo: The Sanseverino Palace, known as the Gesù Nuovo, was built in **1470** by order of Roberto Sanseverino prince of Salerno. Following the confiscation in 1547, it was donated to the Jesuits who began the renovation in April 1584, leaving intact only the ashlar façade (pointed stones) and the basement, although over the years various chapels and works have been added to the structure of art, which create a unique blend of architecture and art.

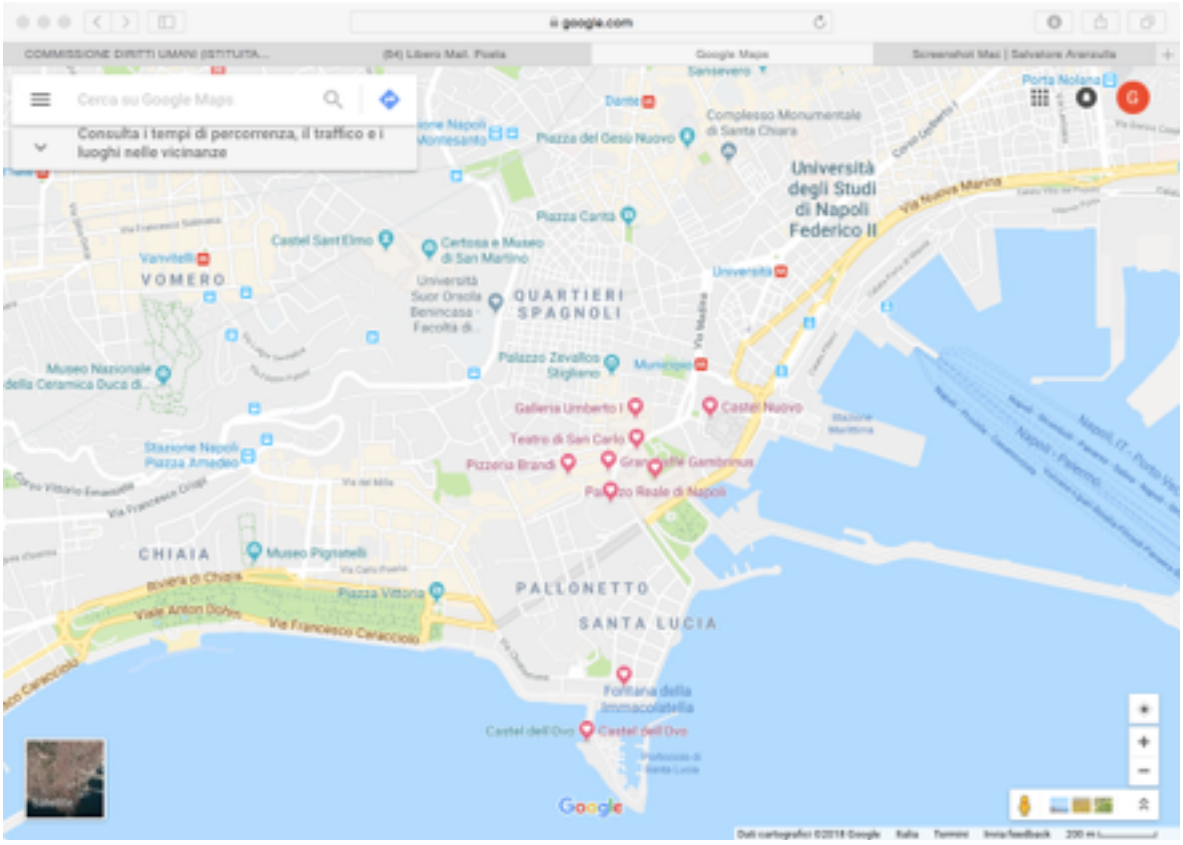
Inside the Basilica it is possible to admire works by important artists such as Giovanni Lanfranco, Cosimo Fanzago, Luca Giordano and Francesco Solimena. In addition, numerous artisans, carvers, stonemasons, brass painters and plasterers took part in the finishing touches of the Church as a whole. What completely captivates the eye inside the Church of the Gesù Nuovo is the high altar, a true jewel, raised in 1854.

On the ashlar of the facade of the Gesù Nuovo are engraved letters of the Aramaic alphabet, of about ten centimeters, **corresponding to musical notes**. In practice, the ashlar is a **pentagram** on which **a musical melody for plectrum instruments** i**s written**: it can be read from right to left and from bottom to top and lasts about three quarters of an hour. Scholars have decided to name it "***Enigma***".
The Church opens onto the homonymous **Piazza del Gesù Nuovo**, one of the symbolic squares of the historic center of Naples, crossed by the famous Spaccanapoli.

SPACCANAPOLI: The **lower decumanus**, commonly called Spaccanapoli, is an artery of the **historic center of Naples, declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO** and one of the most important streets in the city. Together with the decumanus major and the upper decumanus (decumani of Naples), it is one of the three main roads of the urban plan designed in the Greek era, which crossed the entire Neapolis in their entire length. The lower decumanus became important between the Middle Ages and the nineteenth century for the convents of religious orders and for the homes of powerful men who lived there. The road is also commonly called "Spaccanapoli" as it clearly divides the ancient city with its perfect linearity.

PIZZERIA TRIANON DA CIRO: Founded in **1923** by the spouses Leone, the Pizzeria Trianon Da Ciro takes **its name from the eponymous theater, the Trianon**, which several years ago was the place where the best artists of the Neapolitan and Italian theater scene performed.
The historic Neapolitan pizzeria **hosted people like Totò, Macario and Nino Taranto**, all attracted by the aroma of freshly baked pizza from the wood-fired oven which reached the theater doors. Many came, along with them, to taste the famous pizza called "a Wheel of a Cart", so nicknamed because of its enormous size. For a hundred years the management has never changed, the heirs of Ciro and Giorgina Leone are witnesses of a long tradition of pizza makers since 1923, and the only custodians of the dough techniques that have been handed down for three generations. In fact, even the pizza makers, who work the dough prepared daily by the owners, do not know the recipe.

PASTICCERIA SCATURCHIO: located in Piazza San Domenico Maggiore, the Scaturchio pastry shop is a real Mecca for gourmets and lovers of tradition, a true institution in the art of confectionery for lovers of life, made of delicacy and taste. For more than a century a city custom, from coffee to aperitif, from sweet to savory. In **1919**, the store in Piazza San Domenico was born. So begins the story of what will become the most famous pastry shop in Naples which, in the hands of **Giovanni, flanked by his wife Katharina, from Salzburg**, will enrich his repertoire of Neapolitan classic sweets, also drawing on the Habsburg tradition, thus increasing the originality of the offer and expanding the clientele. Back in the Twenties, the Scaturchio showcase made famous: the babas and the apple and walnut strudels, the puffs and the sacred cakes, the desserts and the sweet "brioscine" of the Danube, a delicious inflorescence of small brioches filled with jam and custard and, finally, a patent, **the famous "*Ministerial*",** dedicated by Francesco to his sweetheart Anna Fougez, diva of the *Cafè Chantant*. In 1994, the **baba Vesuvio** is patented, a scenic delight that will head to the table of the great of the earth hosted in Naples on the occasion of the G7.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Certosa e Museo di San Martino
Piazza del Gesù Nuovo
Piazza Carità
Palazzo Zevallos Stigliano
Galleria Umberto I
Teatro di San Carlo
Pizzeria Brandi
Palazzo Reale di Napoli
Castel Nuovo
Museo Pignatelli
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