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#### MY COUNTRY

Events, Exhibitions, Entertainment, Art, Culture, History, Customs, **Traditions, Dates and Free-time IN & AROUND NAPLES - ITALY** Napoli - Italia

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#### DISCOVER the MY COUNTRY MARCH 2020 edition

THIS MONTH My Country magazine welcomes you to Naples and we have a great selection of **DATES** TO REMEMBER from International Women's Day to various Saint celebrations and the National Unity Day-Anniversary of the Unification of Italy. Learn more about the Spring Equinox and DST Daylight Saving Time is nearly here - remember that the clocks will SPRING forward!



**DATES TO REMEMBER - PAGES 4-7** 

This month take a look at some Weekend Tours - with WHAT'S ON NAPOLI visiting Rione Terra, the ancient fortress of Pozzuoli and the Gentileschi exhibition together with the gardens of the Royal Palace of Naples. VISIT NAPOLI arrives once again to Palazzo Reale di Napoli together with some interesting facts about Murat and to the museum Museo Duca di Martina including the latest exhibition Meditteraneo:Keramikos 2020. If you are searching for exhibitions, then take a look at last month's February edition - including a selection arriving from Capodimonte to the national archeaological museum MANN. Finally, take a look at MY Bookshelf for some fantastic publications also available online...

**Buon Viaggio!** 





DATES TO REMEMBER - PAGE 4



## 4 - 7 **MY DATES TO REMEMBER**

International Women's Day St. Patrick's Day, Unification of Italy, St. Joseph's/Father's Day Spring Equinox 2020 Clock's forward, Daylight Saving Time Dantedì National Day

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@Pozzuoli, Rione Terra Weekend Archaeological Tours Exhibition - Artimisia Gentileschi @Museo Duca di Martina (Villa Floridiana) Exhibition - Mediterraneo:Keramikos

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# **MY** BOOKSHELF

Authors: M. Erardi, S. Levenstein

pictured above - Rione Terra, Pozzuoli



GENTILESCHI @ POZZUOLI - PAGE 11



VIA CESARE PAVESE, 19 (Traversa Via Trefole) QUARTO - NAPLES

# **MARCH 8th**

# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY FESTA DELLA DONNA - WOMEN'S RIGHTS



It is believed that the first National Women's Day was first celebrated in the United States on February 28th 1909.

The American Socialist Party designated this day in honour of the 1908 factory workers strike held in New York where women protested against harsh working conditions.

Universal demonstrations quickly developed to involve numerous claims for women's rights - including strikes to improve basic working conditions and wage increases.



#### International Women's Day 2020 #EachforEqual

International Women's Day seemingly entered history for the first time in 1917 when the women of St. Petersburg took to the streets to demand the end of war forming the so-called "Russian revolution in February". This event inspired the Second International Conference of Communist Women in Moscow and they nominated March the 8th as the International Day for workers.

Discrimination against women takes place in all societies and it concerns many different spheres of life, it can have a political, economic, social and cultural basis. The form of women's rights abuse depends often on the culture and tradition of each society, connected with the woman's age, ethnic origin and social status. It is not always connected with actually breaking the law. Some forms of discrimination against women are frequently and openly justified by governments in the name of ideology, morality or religion.

On the 25th of March 1911, 146 workers, who were mostly immigrant women lost their lives in the Triangle Factory of New York and this may be considered as what became the breaking point for change. This episode was probably confused with the legend regarding the cotton factory dating from 1908. The Triangle Factory tragedy actually opened discussions for many women's events and demonstrations that steadily took place throughout Europe, including Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Denmark.





In Italy, the 8th of March was celebrated from year 1922 with similar political values and social demands. The initiative took full power here in 1945, when the Union of Italian Women - which was formed by the Christian and Democratic Labour, Communist, Socialist and Action political parties, celebrated this day in the areas which were already liberated

In 1946 the whole of Italy started to celebrate "Festa della **Donna**" using a flower called the "Mimosa" which flourishes in the month of March and a common gift that has become a symbol for this anniversary still popular today.

The International Women's Day in recent years has become a symbolic occasion to support and improve women's rights - including issues such as divorce, contraception, legalization of abortion - and generally defending women's roles and achievements. The 8th of March celebration is of global importance and may be considered as what was a historical starting point demanding dignity and respect - becoming an important symbol fighting against the oppression and discrimination which women have had to endure over the centuries, but sadly still today in many countries struggle to demonstrate.



# MARCH 17th

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY - San Patrizio

Saint Patrick's Day, or the Feast of Saint Patrick (Irish: Lá Fhéile Pádraig) is a cultural and religious celebration occurring annually on the 17th of March, the death date of the most commonly recognised patron saint of Ireland, Saint Patrick (c. AD 385-461). Historically, it is known that Irish society was pagan for thousands of years but was believed to have changed when groups of Christian missionaries, including St. Patrick himself, arrived... Saint Patrick's Day was made an official Christian feast day in the early seventeenth-century and is observed by the Catholic Church, the Anglican Communion (especially the Church of Ireland), the Eastern Orthodox Church and Lutheran Church. This day commemorates Saint Patrick and the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, as well as celebrating the general heritage and culture of the Irish Population even though St. Patrick's Day was considered a relatively minor celebration in Ireland until the 1970s. Today celebrations include public parades and festivals - céilithe. As for the official colour, several antique artworks depict St. Patrick wearing blue vestments and blue was commonly used on coats-of-arms and flags representing Ireland.

The colour green is thought to have appeared on the scene in modern times to represent the so-called "Emerald Isle". Saint Patrick's Day is today widely celebrated by the Irish and



Irish-at-heart around the world; especially in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand and is a public holiday in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

# **MARCH 17th**

# ANNIVERSARY Unification of Italy - Anniversario dell'Unità d'Italia

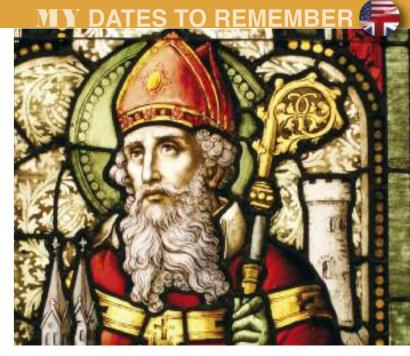


March 17th commemorates the official birth of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 with a number of events. The Anniversary of the Unification of Italy was previously cele-

brated every fifty years - in 1911, 1961 and 2011. Year 2011 marked the 150th anniversary when it was proclaimed as a national holiday on an annual basis. The major representative cities giving value to the national identity and historic values include Naples, Rome, Turin, Genoa, Venice, Florence and Milan.

National Unity Day "Giornata dell'Unità nazionale" was officially approved by parliament by 2012 recognizing the date of the proclamation in Turin in 1861 of March 17th as an annual celebration to consolidate national educational values and citizenship through remembrance.

National Unity Day of Italian Constitution, the anthem, the flag (Italian Parliament, Law n.222 - November 2012)



# MARCH 19th

# ST. JOSEPH'S DAY - San Giuseppe



Father's Day is traditionally celebrated on the third Sunday of June throughout England and America and held on different dates throughout the world. In countries with Catholic traditions such as Italy and Spain, Father's Day; known as the Festa del Papà is celebrated on what may be recognised as St. Joseph's Day. The "Feast of St. Joseph"- San Giuseppe was celebrated and considered as a commemoration within the Anglican Communion and the Lutheran Church but was principally considered as a Christian tradition, celebrated by Catholics, Anglicans and various Lutheran and other religious denominations.

Typical traditions associated with this Saint vary, but in Sicily as well as many Italian-American communities - thanks are given to San Giuseppe for preventing famine. On this day throughout Italy tables are adorned with flowers, candles, wine, bread and meatless dishes to respect the feast occurring during Lent - and in Naples - with Fava beans and sweet "Zeppole di San Giuseppe". These delicious fried or ovenbaked cream cakes are known as Zeppole throughout Naples and Puglia and as "fritelle" in Rome and Florence.

The zeppole cake is known as a typical Neapolitan pastry claiming the fame having been created by Don Pasquale Pinatauro of Naples in 1840 and may be considered as one of the first street-foods.

Saint Joseph is the patron saint of various cities, regions and countries including Canada, China, Mexico, Austria, Belgium and Peru. He is also the patron saint of families, fathers, expectant mothers, carpenters and working people in general.

So, Happy Father's Day!

**MARCH 2020** MY COUNTRY MY COUNTRY MARCH 2020 MARCH 20th

# **Spring/Vernal Equinox 2020**

March Equinox will take place in Universal Coordinated Time on Friday March 20th - 3:49 UCT. In Naples, Italy - 4:49

This astronomical event represents the first day of the spring season in the Northern Hemisphere - even though meteorologically speaking, the first day of spring is commonly considered to fall on the 1st of March. The March (or Spring) Equinox falls yearly on March 19th, 20th or 21st marking the moment that the sun crosses the celestial equator.

The term Equinox derives from the Latin - aequus (equal) and nox (night). During the Equinox the Earth's two hemispheres receive the Sun's



rays equally and therefore the amount of daylight and darkness is nearly equal - in all parts of the world. Obviously statistics regarding weather and



temperature cycles are generally based on the Earth's position relating to the sun. Equinoxes and solstices are situated on opposite sides of the equator. The March equinox is known as the "Spring (vernal) equinox" in the Northern Hemisphere and as the "Autumnal (fall) equinox" in the

Southern Hemisphere that takes place in Sep-

The Spring Equinox has been celebrated for centuries as a time of symbolic rebirth. Numerous populations consider the equinox as a positive increase of sunlight hours with earlier dawns and later sunsets. Various cultures celebrate this event to represent new beginnings, celebrating festivals spring holidays around the March equinox period, just like Easter festivities.

# MARCH 29th

Clocks Spring Forward DST DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME



### **EU STATES CONSIDER ABOLISHING DST**

The European Parliament voted in favour of backing the EU Committee draft directive to stop the one-hour clock change in the European Union last March 2019. DST proved unpopular in the EU by a 2018 public survey, with more



than 80% of 4.6 million respondents voting to put an end to seasonal clock changes.

Soon after, the European Commission issued a draft directive to permanently scrap DST in the EU by April 1st, 2019 - no joke!

The original draft proposed that the last EU-wide clock change would be setting clocks forward one hour on Sunday, March 31, 2019. In the meantime, each Member State should have decided whether to remain permanently on "summer time" or to change their clocks back one final time to permanent standard time on Sunday, October 27, 2019.

However, basing an EU legislative change merely on a popular vote caused several Member States to raise timely concerns. The initial plan proved to be too ambitious as several EU Member States called for more time before putting an end to the practice. The main issue voiced in the draft compromised the proposal that the April 1st 2019 deadline was "too ambitious".

A number of EU Member States called for more time and impacted assessments to be conducted before putting an end to setting clocks

back and forth for Davlight Saving Time (DST). In the compromise, this deadline has been pushed two vears ahead, to April 1st 2021. The aim is still to end DST by repealing Directive 2000/84/EC.

Press Release



Aviation associations concerned about proposal to abotish DST changes.

The complexity of moving schedules for many alreads due to a DST removal would be immense, connections could not be accommodated at all, or at the preferred time



# **MARCH 25th**



#### MARCH 25th 2020 - DANTEDI'

The Italian Minister of Cultural Heritage and Tourism Dario Franceschini recently announced the approval of the directive regarding March 25th as a National Day dedicated to the genial poet Dante Alighieri - entitled Dantedì.

Many events will involve scholars, students, cultural institutions and associations.

More than 400 major events and numerous exhibitions are being programmed for next year's 2021 national celebrations marking 700 years from Dante's death, dated September 14th.

Minister Dario Franceschini commented that "Dante will be celebrated annually on March 25th - the day recognised as the start of the journey into afterlife as described in the Divine Comedy-Divina Commedia. Dante is the unity of Italy. He represents the Italian language and the very idea of our country"

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My Country magazine is distributed free-of-charge throughout Naples every month. See page 3 for the main pick-up points



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# **MURAT AND PALAZZO REALE DI NAPOLI**

#### **Joachim Murat - from humble origins to the King of Naples** So. who was Joachim Murat?

Murat was born from humble origins in southwest France - La Bastide-Fortunière (known as Labastide-Murat today) on March 25th 1767. Considered as "The great military man" it was obviously thanks to his so-called "bravery" that he steadily climbed the military ladder. Murat commanded the cavalry of the French Egyptian expedition of 1798 and became Marshal and "First Horseman of Europe" in May 1804, participating in all of Napoleon's campaigns including Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau and Borodino (1812).

Murat was considered as a brave soldier by Napoleon even though often too impulsive. He married Napoleon's youngest sister Caroline Bonaparte after returning from Egypt in 1800 bearing four children - Achilles, Laetizia, Lucien and Louise, and became prince during March 1806 - before arriving to Naples. Napoleon nominated Murat as King of Naples after ousting the Bourbons two years later in 1808. Murat was noted as a charismatic cavalry officer but also as "The Dandy King" thanks to his flamboyant style of dressing.

But what did Murat - the new sovereign actually do to win favour of the population and take place as one of the statues at the entrance of the Royal Palace Palazzo Reale di Napoli? Well, apart from generally giving priority to the populations most critical conditions and attempting to raise the kingdom's economy, Murat also tried to restore the public debt, forgave the "deserters" and abolished executions. After the foundation of the Banco delle due Sicilie he not only declared that his own expenses would not influence state income but confiscated all ecclesiastical property. These confiscations clearly did not prove popular at all to the clergy - and things did not improve when he introduced the Napoleonic Code which included the legalisation of divorce for the first time in Italy. Murat also dealt with education involving engineering, bibliography, professorships and public works.

As Murat became more and more "Neapolitan" and the kingdom was less tied to France, Napoleon continued his project. Murat signed the pact of alliance with Austria after fighting for Napoleon in the last battles of *Dresden* and *Leipzig* but was convinced to keep the Neapolitan crown. During March 1815 he invaded the papal state fighting against the Austrian army who had the upper hand. Murat was defeated and the Bourbons returned to the throne. Murat dreamt not only the Kingdom of Naples but Italy - asking the entire population to turn against foreign power to then issue the proclamation of Rimini. A number of his troops convinced him to organize another expedition to regain control of Naples - leaving Ajaccio in September 1815 - expected to land in Salerno, Napoli. It is believed that bad weather conditions forced him and the expedition to land at the port of Pizzo - situated on the Calabrian Coast. As one of his battalions landed, they handed him over to the Bourbon Gendarmerie who sentenced him to death for treason. His former allies whom he had deserted campaigned for his arrest in Calabria. The dominant castle of Pizzo was where he was imprisoned and then shot - after his last proud words:

«Soldats! Faites votre devoir! Droit au cœur mais épargnez le visage. Feu!» "Soldiers! Do your duty! Straight to the heart but spare the face. Fire!"

(continues on page 9)



PALAZZO REALE DI NAPOLI My Country magazine recently highlighted the Royal Palace Palazzo Reale di Napoli. It's a pleasure to take another visit to the Palace, with the magnificent series of statues and of course its garden - Giardino Pensile (pictured right). The National Library was transferred here by 1925, but was damaged due to WWII bombings and the subse-

quent military occupation. The external statues dominating the western side of the palace facing Piazza del Plebiscito portray the rulers of the Kingdom of Naples dating from the 10th-century and are positioned in chronological order (see this month's cover page). The Palace was enriched by Murat and his wife Caroline Bonaparte with rich Neoclassic decor and furnishings during the Napoleonic occupation. It is notable that no statue along the façade of Palazzo Reale refers to the Bourbon reign - not even Carlo di Borbone, engraved as Carlo III - Charles III the King of Spain. During the 17th-century the Garden, originally named "Giardino" del Belvedere" was enriched and expanded including a large terrace by the wish of Carlo di Borbone, who arrived to Naples in 1734. Known as the "Giardino Pensile a Palazzo Reale" today, the Garden has recently re-opened to the public following reconstruction works, also offering a fantastic view of the unique Gulf -Golfo di Napoli.

(continued from page 8)



CoopCulture Guided Tours "Passeggiata con vista sul Golfo. Il giardino pensile di Palazzo Reale" include a brief introduction to the history of the Palace and of the Garden.

WHEN - Saturdays and Sundays 11.00 am - 11.45 am - 12.30 pm. Tours last approx. 40 minutes with max. 30 visitors each tour.

HOW - Purchase Tour tickets directly up-to 15 minutes before each tour (due to availabilty) or call to book: CoopCulture 848 800 288 or +39 06 39967050 from mobiles or outside Italy

WHERE - The Royal Palace of Naples Palazzo Reale di Napoli is situated in the main square Piazza Plebiscito - just a short walking distance from the central Montesanto train station.



The Royal Palace Palazzo Reale di Napoli is open daily except Wednesdays from 9 am to 8 pm. Last admission is by 7 pm. Audioguides are available (€ 4.00) Entrance Fees: Standard € 6.00, Reduced € 3.00, Ages from 18 to 25 € 2.00, Free for Under 18's.



MARCH 2020 MY COUNTRY **MARCH 2020** MIY COUNTRY

# RIONE TERRA, POZZUOLI

#### **RIONE TERRA - THE ANCIENT FORTRESS**

The ancient fortress overlooking the *gulf of Pozzuoli - Rione Terra* has been frequently highlighted by My Country magazine - including the first project of guided archaeological tours scheduled from October back in 2015 - strolling down the streets from 2,000 years ago...

**ON THE ROAD** The My Country team visited this fantastic project at its beginning a few years ago, during tours then organised on an experimental basis. After booking a visit by e-mail we received the confirmation including date and expected time of arrival. That morning we arrived early to take some photographs before being greeted by our guide called Raffaela. She proved to be not just a simple guide - but a passionate archaeologist. So, what could be better - as she guided us along this fascinating underground route - giving life to taverns and workshops, describing the surroundings and typical daily atmospheres of the ancient Puteoli - commercial and cosmopolitan city of the Roman world - with detailed explanations - enhanced with multimedia audio and visual effects?

The ancient fortress of Rione Terra is situated 33 metres above sea level between Nisida and Baia and was Pozzuoli's first urban settlement - a Roman town and fishing village overlooking the sea with its acropolis, castrum fortifications, market, residences and religious areas.

In March 1970 the entire population was forced to evacuate the area of Rione Terra - totally abandoned due to major bradyseismic events to then suffer further structural damage in 1980. Many years followed involving works of redevelopment and restoration regarding both the Cathedral and the fascinating underground archaeological route dating from the Roman era - that was finally opened to the public in 2014.

#### Archaeological Tours - Percorso Archeologico

Admission on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 am to 5 pm. Reservation IS necessary by phone +39 081 / 19936286 - 19936287 or directly from the InfoPoint - situated at the Rione Terra entrance on the right-hand side.

Entrance Fees: Standard € 5.00, Reduced for groups (minimum 15) and ages from 18 to 25 years € 2.50, free of charge for Under 18's.



#### THE UNDERGROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUTE

Percorso Archeologico Rione Terra, Pozzuoli

- 1. THE ENTRANCE 2. THE SEA The Port of Pozzuoli in Roman times with ships and goods on the waves
- 3. THE ANCIENT CITY Including excavations allowing the reconstruction of the ancient city as it was
- 4. THE POZZUOLI FISH MARKET The market's ancient origins including Medieval cisterns
- 5. THE STRATIFICATIONS The History of Rione Terra, its origins and building structures frequently transformed according to necessities. To be noted - the advanced Spa's and the areas Tiepidarium and Frigidarium
- 6. THE SATURNALIA CELEBRATION One of the most popular religious celebrations originating from ancient Rome celebrated annually from December 17th to the 23rd to honour Saturn 7. THE GOODS - A typical representation within the original Granaries including suggestive audio effects 8. THE RUINS - An enchanting environment full of important archaeological discoveries including the head of Athena Lemnia and other statues together with various revealing waste residues
- 9. THE PISTRINIUM What may be considered as a bakery revealing how slaves transformed wheat to flour

(continued on page 11)

Museo Diocesano Pozzuoli Rione Terra "I Tesori della Cattedrale di Pozzuoli"

**EXHIBITION** 

### RITORNANO I MAGI

Artemisia Gentileschi

### **@ MUSEO DIOCESANO POZZUOLI**

Rione Terra, Pozzuoli (Napoli) until MAY 31st 2020

The painting created by Artemisia Gentileschi entitled "L'Adorazione dei Magi" following a great success on show at Milan from last October 2019 has returned to Pozzuoli last February 6th. The dominating canvas (310 x 206 cm) is part of a series of masterpieces created for the cathedral of Pozzuoli - Basilica Cattedrale di San Procolo Martire and commissioned by the Spanish bishop Martin de Lèon y Cardenas - dated from 1636 to 1649.

The masterpiece takes position amongst a splendid collection of works created by Beltrano, Fracanzano and de Ribera amongst others, where Artemisia Gentileschi is the only female artist present. Gentileschi was the first female to enter the Academy of Design in Florence - Accademia del Disegno di Firenze in 1616. She was also the first artist to display three canvases simultaneously in one church with the magnificent works - San Gennaro nell'Anfiteatro, i Santi Procolo and Nicea.

#### **EXHIBITION INFO:**

+39 / 081 8535828 - 081 8535264

Ritornano i Magi - Artemisia Gentileschi

WHERE: Museo Diocesano di Pozzuoli, Rione Terra WHEN: Until May 31st 2020 - Saturdays and Sundays from 9:30 am to 1:30 pm and 3:00 pm to 6:00 pm

INFO: museo@diocesipozzuoli.org Museo Diocesano Pozzuoli

PICTURED RIGHT: Artemisia Gentileschi, Adorazione dei Magi, 1636-1637, Oil on canvas, 216 x 311 cm, Cattedrale di San Procolo, Pozzuoli Napoli

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# @ MUSEO DUCA DI MARTINA IN VILLA FLORIDIANA

171. Via Aniello Falcone

The Museum **Museo Duca di Martina** was originally used as a summer season residence constructed by the King *Ferdinando di Borbone* in year 1817. The entire complex was renovated and included a casino that now sites the Museum and a coffee house *Villa Lucia*. The surrounding Park **Villa Floridiana** was entrusted to the architect *Niccolini* from 1817 to 1819. Following the death of the *Duchessa di Floridia*, numerous transformations were made dating from 1826. The Museum *Museo della ceramica Duca di Martina in Villa Floridiana* was established in 1927 and is considered to display one of the most important and prestigous Italian collections of Decorative Art.

The heirs of the *Duca di Martina*, who was born in Naples in 1829 donated a personal collection consisting of over seven-thousand objects ranging from porcelain to enamels, maiolica, crystal, glass, coral and bronzes. The first floor holds a collection of Eighteenth-Century European porcelains. Apart from the vast selection of original ceramic collections, exhibits range from Medieval to Renaissance art, including paintings, furniture, items of worship and personal accessories.

*Niccolini* also designed and reconfigured the English landscape gardens within the Park *Villa Floridiana*, taking advantage of the natural slopes facing towards the sea and creating unique features such as an open-air theatre, greenhouses, ponds, a temple and a shelter for exotic animals. The *Villa Floridiana* was then entrusted to the gardener *Dehnhart* who elegantly enriched the area by introducing more than 150 different plant species, including oaks, pines, palms, camellias and a ginkgo specimen. Today, the Villa has become an urban park covering over 8 hectares and is popular for all ages.









The Museum *Museo Duca di Martina* has recently reopened to the public. *Please note:* Due to recent security works in progress, the Park *Villa Floridiana* is **temporarily closed** - therefore access to the Museum is currently allowed to and from the entrance situated at *171 Via Aniello Falcone.* 

SEE PAGE 13 - THE EXHIBITION KERAMIKOS & MORE DETAILS







# EXHIBITION Modite

# Mediterraneo: Keramikos 2020

(Lorenzo Fiorucci, Magazzini della Lupa, Polo Museale della Campania)

@ MUSEO DUCA DI MARTINA / VILLA FLORIDIANA 77 Via Cimarosa / 171 Via Aniello Falcone, Napoli

#### until APRIL 18th 2020

The Mediterranean has always been and is still today a major element that binds Naples and its history and rich culture to the land of which man has changed and developed forms, imprinted legends and beliefs and narrated various stories from mixed cultures - enabling us today to travel and create memorable itineraries that are clearly evident within the precious collections held within the Museum **Museo Duca di Martina**.



The **Keramikos** project was established in 2007 aiming to enhance ceramics as an expressive medium, to then form the cultural association *Magazzini della Lupa* - who have contributed to the diffusion of contemporary ceramic sculpture with programmed exhibitions and publications since year 2014.

The exhibition **Meditteraneo: Keramikos 2020** opening dates have been extended to Saturday April 18th 2020. The exhibition presents 26 artists and the Mediterranean theme is divided into three categories:

The first: \*Omaggio - A tribute to the four sculptors - *Garesio, Muky, Pirozzi* and *Summa*; Two sections regard the way the artists related to the Mediterranean with - the second: \*Memorie del Mediterraneo - Memories presenting works by *Bellucci, Caruso, Cechetti, Chiucchi, Crisafi, Francucci, Gabrieli, Manni, Pagliarulo, Palmarelli and Taschini*; the third: \*Metafora del Mediterraneo - Metaphors displays works created by *Antonelli, Baldelli, Luccioli, Melloni, Monachesi, de Nichilo, Palmieri, Quintili, Ruzza, Soddu* and *Talotta*.

Special events will be held throughout the Museum during the exhibition aiming to create a broader horizon upon and the enhancement of Italian ceramic sculpture and contemporary ceramics.

#### Museo della ceramica Duca di Martina in Villa Floridiana

171 Via A. Falcone / 77 Via Cimarosa (80127) Napoli

*Opening times:* 9.30 am to 5 pm - last admission by 4.15 pm - Closed Tuesdays. *Museum Entrance fees:* Standard € 4,00; Reduced € 2,00

FEBRUARY 2020 NOTE: THE PARK VILLA FLORIDIANA IS TEMPORARILY CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

(For updates follow My Country on www.facebook.com/paesemiomycountry

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE MUSEUM ON PAGE 12











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Title: Napoli - Vedute, scorci e monumenti

Author: Marcello Erardi Format: Paperback/60 pages

Published: October 2017 (Youcanprint)

The city of Naples shines upon an enchanting Gulf. Naples is a millennial city full of art, history and culture and is successfully revealed within the collection of 50 photographs published in this book literally entitled: Naples - Views, glimpses and monuments. Marcello Erardi demonstrates not only his total passion for photography but also the love for his homeland, portraying monuments and landscapes from an interestingly different view. He addresses not only travellers, but also Neapolitans to become tourists and custodians of the city of Naples. Take a look at his Facebook page created in 2013 "Napoli vista attraverso gli scatti fotografici" including over 2200 photo albums and 650 videos giving value to every angle of the city and the enormous historical and artistic heritage. Marcello Erardi has frequently donated numerous photographs, including cover pages to My Country magazine. This photographic collection is available from central Naples directly from the bookshops "Libreria Neapolis" and "Libreria Colonnese". the museum Museo del Tesoro di San Gennaro and online - amazon.it, unilibro.it and bookdepository.com

Author: Susan Levenstein MD Format: Paperback/270 pages

Published: May 2019 (Paul Dry Books)

Susan Levenstein is THE Dottoressa - who set off 40 years ago for what was expected to be a one-year experience in Rome after growing up in New York and becoming a graduate of Harvard University and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Dottoressa: An American Doctor in Rome is a biographic memoir written with a somewhat humorous love and sometimes sheer desperation following her career in Rome - the Eternal City - amongst a series of typically Italian scenes of not only brilliance but also sexism, total chaos and rigidity. Susan Levenstein manages to cover a number of aspects illuminating some amusing national differences regarding not only health care but also of character and everyday life. Learn more about Dr. Levenstein on her blog at Stethoscope On Rome. Levenstein takes part in many projects for development and The Parent-Child Home Program for Overcoming Educational Disadvantage revised edition "Messages from Home" written by Phyllis and Susan Levenstein was published by Temple University Press.

"Dottoressa: An American Doctor in Rome tells the story of my four decades of Italian medical adventures and misadventures - much more about Italy, and about medicine, than about myself. When I migrated from the banks of the East River to the Tiber shores the path was strewn with bureaucratic boulders, landmines, and pitfalls. I offer the tale of my odyssey as an object lesson to would-be fellow cosmopolites in that art of abandoning all hope the Italians like to call pazienza" Susan Levenstein

Dottoressa: An American Doctor in Rome is available online: amazon.it, bookdepository.com and as an ebook: Amazon, Apple iTunes Bookstore, Barnes & Noble, Google Play, Kobo.

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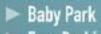












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