



PRINCESS PATTER

A daily guide to cruise activities 

NAPLES • SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2008 • GRAND PRINCESS
Sunrise 7:01am • Sunset 6:40pm • Tonight's Dress: Smart Casual

Welcome to Naples



Naples is Italy's third largest city and is a bustling metropolis of crowded streets, stately buildings and infamously wild traffic that defies description. One needs to search beneath the riotous surface for the unique and very special essence of the people and the city.

It's natives hold strongly to the customs

and culture that have been a part of Naples for centuries, creating a delightful identity that they are fiercely proud of. Situated in the lovely southern region of Campania, Naples is blessed with being the gateway to the stunning coastline of Amalfi. Whether you plan to tour the rich heritage found among the ruins of Pompeii or take a hydrofoil to the sunny island of Capri, you're sure to remember this golden day for many years to come.

Farewell!

There is still a fun-filled day ahead of you and of course an evening of Fine Dining and Entertainment onboard - so the cruise is by no means over! However, as this is the final Princess Patter for this cruise, we would like to take this opportunity to say farewell and a big "Thank you!" We sincerely hope that you have enjoyed your cruise onboard the magnificent Grand Princess and we look forward to welcoming you back on another Princess cruise in the near future.

FROM THE NAVIGATOR



Since departing Messina Straits yesterday evening, the ship has maintained northwesterly courses off the west coast of Italy. Just before arriving in Naples, the vessel will pass Sorrento to starboard and Capri Island to Port. Around sunrise we will embark our pilot in 'Rada de Napoli', who will guide us the remaining two nautical miles. Naples lies along the Tyrrhenian Sea Coast and is Italy's Third Largest City. The port has a naval dockyard and an important shipbuilding industry.

TIME CHANGE



Please be reminded that Ship's clocks were set **Back One Hour** this morning, October 4th at 2:00am.

WEATHER:

Wind: Varoious light air
Temperature: 20°C / 68°F
Sky: Partly cloudy with light air
Sea State: Slight seas

SHIP'S AGENT IN NAPLES

Holme and Co. S.r.l.
Via Santa Lucia 50
80132 Naples, Italy
Tel. No.: (0039) 081 7647075

TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS

Events and activities not to be missed

ENTERTAINMENT

PRINCESS THEATER

Promenade Decks 6 & 7 Forward

9:30pm

FAREWELL MAGIC SHOWTIME

Starring: Master Illusionist

ALEXANDER

... Experience the Illusion!

BACK WITH A BRAND NEW SHOW!

Audio or video taping is prohibited due to copyright.
No savings of seats please.
Last three rows reserved for passengers with limited mobility

ENTERTAINMENT

VISTA LOUNGE

Promenade Deck 7 Aft

10:20pm

PASSPORT TO VALUE

Crystal Ship prize drawing

10:30pm

"PRINCESS POPSTAR" THE FINAL!

The moment has arrived!
It's finally time to crown a winner - YOUR vote will decide who walks away with the coveted title, "Princess Popstar"
Come and support your fellow passengers in this grand finale!

FEATURED TODAY ...

PASSENGER QUESTIONNAIRE & PRIZE DRAW

Please don't forget to take a few minutes to complete the questionnaire that was delivered to your stateroom and hand it to the Passenger Services Desk. Let us know that you have had an excellent time onboard! Champagne and prizes to be won! To be in the draw, please place your questionnaire in the drop box in front of the Passenger Services Desk, Deck 6 by **6:00pm today. Good luck!**



ITALY AT A GLANCE

SIZE: 116,303 square miles,
about the size of Florida and
Georgia combined

POPULATION: 58,133,509
(July 2006 est.)

LANGUAGE: Italian

CAPITAL: Rome

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: Republic

CURRENCY: Euro, formerly
Italian Lira

TIME ZONE: GMT+1

The sunny Bay of Naples is one of Italy's most beautiful sights, and the gateway to the South.

The isles of Capri and Ischia beckon offshore, as the plumed heights of Mount Vesuvius dominate the skyline.

From Capo Miseno on one side to the lovely Sorrento peninsula on the other, white sands and sapphire waters paint an unforgettable picture.

Naples was founded by Greeks from nearby Cumae, who saw the obvious value of a protected anchorage with almost unlimited capacity. They called it "New City" or Neapolis.

The same New City was conquered by the Romans in the 4th century B.C., but the Greek language and customs remained strong for the next 800 years.

The ancient Romans never considered Naples and the surrounding region to be very important, but they were still attracted by such obvious natural beauty. The fertile lands and the sunny, mild climate made it ideal for farming. Together with Sicily, the entire Campanian region was a principal breadbasket of the Roman Empire.

Many villas and estates were constructed here for wealthy landowners and prosperous merchants. The rich and famous of the Empire nearly always had houses here, in addition to those in Rome and elsewhere.

The ruins of Pompeii provide fascinating details of life in this ancient resort.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, Naples and southern Italy were at least technically under the control of the Byzantine emperors, a detail which strengthened the influence of Greek civilization.

During the middle ages, Naples, Amalfi, Sorrento and several other local towns grew wealthy trading with the eastern Mediterranean. In 892 A.D., Sorrento fought a naval battle against Amalfi over control of trade.

Amalfi later became an important maritime republic, like Venice and Genoa, and played an important role in transporting Crusaders to the Holy Land. Some of the largest and most powerful galleys of that day were built along these shores.

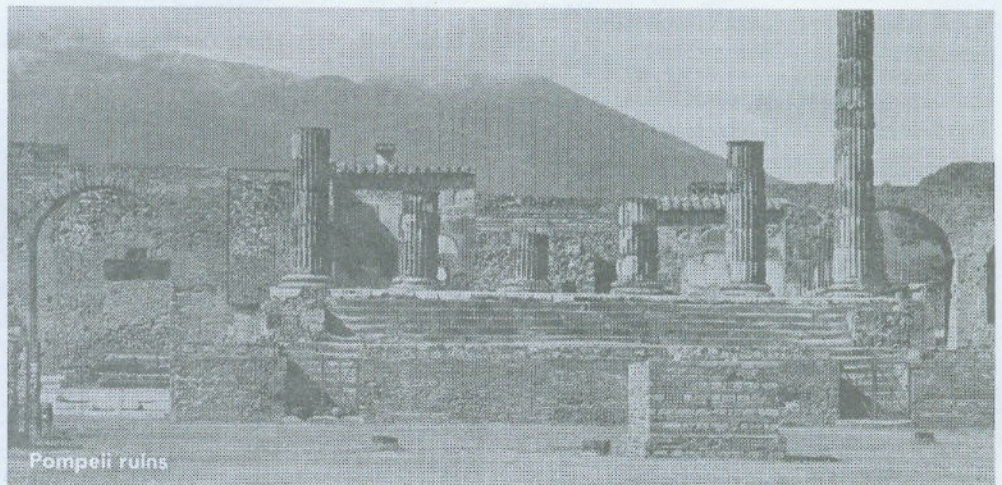
Naples and Sicily were united in a large southern kingdom, which was ruled by a confusing series of German, French and Spanish monarchs. Among the most interesting was Charles I of Anjou, brother of St. Louis of France, who was named king by the Pope in 1268.

His grandson, "Robert the Wise" attracted poets, painters and scholars to Naples, and established one of the most brilliant courts of

ABOUT YOUR PORT GUIDE

This is your guide to Naples, specially prepared by Princess Cruises. This guide is intended to assist you if you are on a shore excursion, touring independently or doing both.

Please note that the information provided is general in nature and is subject to change.



Pompeii ruins

the medieval period. A large population and flourishing trade helped to assure Neapolitan domination of the central Mediterranean.

In 1504, the great soldier Gonzalo de Cordoba defeated the French and made Naples part of the growing Spanish Empire of Ferdinand and Isabella. For the next two centuries, southern Italy would be tied to the exciting history of Spain, although taxes were more oppressive than ever.

A Neapolitan school of painting developed, with strong influence from Spanish and other Italian artists, like Caravaggio.

Magnificent palaces were built during the baroque and rococo periods, especially along the Via Toledo.

Many of the older churches have deceptively sober facades, which offer no hint of the lavish interiors.

It was not until the 19th century that Naples lost its reputation as a sophisticated capital city. The last kings were ruthless tyrants, who used repression to maintain their misrule. Ferdinand II was nicknamed "Bomba" because of his cruel bombardment of Messina during the revolution of 1848. Garibaldi finally conquered the entire southern realm in 1860, and united it to the new Kingdom of Italy.

Naples today is a lively and animated city, which preserves the reminders of its past in a fan-shaped halo over the beautiful bay. Lavish mansions and churches nestle among poor districts. The Royal Palace of Capodimonte offers a stunning panorama of the entire city. The National Museum displays unique treasures taken from Pompeii and other ancient sites. The heavy damage from World War II has been repaired, and the city is a bustling port once again.

Just offshore is Capri, one of the world's most beloved islands. The name means "Goat Island," and Capri is well suited for these sure-footed animals.

Unlike nearby Ischia, which is volcanic, Capri is a mass of limestone which was once a part of the mainland. The Greeks settled there in ancient times, then the Romans.

The Emperor Augustus was so enchanted with Capri that he built a villa for himself, complete with roads and aqueducts. His successor Tiberius added several other villas, then moved here permanently for the last 10 years of his life. He saw nowhere else in the world that could compete with such beauty!

Beyond any doubt, a visit to Pompeii will teach you more about the ancient Romans than most other activities. Pompeii and the neighboring town of Herculaneum were destroyed and buried by a volcanic eruption in 79 A.D. This catastrophe killed 2,000 people, but it also preserved a unique look at their way of life. Vesuvius managed to freeze an entire society at one instant of time, so that we are able to study the lives and customs of 2,000 years ago.

Herculaneum was a relatively modest working city, typical of the towns inhabited by millions of average Roman families. But Pompeii was very special, with nothing "typical" about it. As the playground of the first century's superstars, Pompeii offers an intimate look at the lives of people so affluent and powerful that the world was at their feet! Even today, we gasp at their lavish and indulgent lives.

A characteristic Pompeian house would be rather dull from the outside, with nothing but bare walls visible, and very few windows.

Once through the main entrance, however, you would see a rectangular entry court called an atrium, open to the sky, and lavishly decorated with mosaics, marbles, statues and paintings. There was frequently a basin in the center to catch rain water. Around the court, there were usually small sleeping cubicles for members of the family. They were quite simple, since most daytime activities took place in other rooms.

A large study or reception room for the head of the household was the central hub, where books and money were kept. Dining rooms and larger salons for family activities completed the rectangle.

More elaborate houses could have several other hollow courtyards added, with fish ponds or warm baths common for wealthy families.

A colonnade or elaborate portico was almost taken for granted as a necessary decoration.

Even ordinary meals were elaborate affairs with several courses. Guests reclined on large couches covered with pillows, while a great variety of food was served.

Plates and cups could be made of earthenware, metal or glass, and were richly decorated. The dining room was the most highly decorated room of the house.

Shops and stores along the Via dell' Abbondanza present a fascinating glimpse of Pompeii's commercial life. Most shops are open to the street, sometimes with serving windows for convenience.

Some shops are equipped with counters holding bins or storage jars built right into them. Business owners often lived in rooms behind the store, or on an upper floor.

Many roads in Pompeii are lined with sidewalks a foot or more above the street level. Stepping stones were placed to allow pedestrians to cross in wet weather, but spaces were still left to allow wheels and horses to get by easily.

You will see deep ruts in some places, where cart wheels have worn away the pavement.

Don't miss the many temples, baths, and theatres which made Roman life so pleasant.

Some buildings have been carefully restored today. Any roofed structure is new, since tons of ash and cinders destroyed any original roof or canopy. The museum is excellent, with utterly unique displays of artifacts and models.

After the discovery and excavation of Pompeii (which began in 1748) the findings took Europe by storm. The so-called Pompeian style of frescoes on a red or black background became an overnight sensation. Royal palaces and country mansions adopted ancient styles of decoration and furnishings, with the subsequent enrichment of the entire civilization. There is so much to learn in Pompeii, and the city itself is a great teacher.



Places of Interest

Naples boasts an ideal location, with both the ruins of Roman cities and the stunning Amalfi Coast in easy reach.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The museum possesses an extraordinary collection of murals, frescoes and mosaics from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

POMPEII

The ancient Roman coastal resort was buried under a blanket of volcanic ash during the 79 A.D. eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

HERCULANEUM

Discovered in 1709, Herculaneum was buried under mud in the 79 A.D. eruption. Excavations revealed its well-preserved Roman villas.

CAPRI

This enchanted island in the Bay of Naples has been a popular resort destination since the days of the Caesars.

POSITANO

Pastel houses tumble down the cliffs to a beach dotted with fishing boats. Long a draw for sophisticated travelers, Positano boasts elegant boutiques and seaside cafés.

AMALFI COAST

Stretching from Sorrento to Salerno, the Amalfi Coast is one of the most stunning coastal drives in the world.

AMALFI

This romantic town is situated at the mouth of a deep gorge. Elegant shops and chic boutiques line Amalfi's central piazza and cobbled streets.

SORRENTO

The village offers splendid views of the Bay of Naples. Sorrento's flower-filled main street is the Corso Italia, a boulevard lined shops, boutiques and cafés.

RAVELLO

Arguably the most beautiful town on the Amalfi coast, this 13th-century village has been a favored retreat for writers and artists.

Practical Information

DOCKING

Your Princess ship docks at Stazione Maritima in Naples. The dock is approximately 3/4 of a mile from the city center.

SHORE EXCURSION DEPARTURES

Passengers will meet at a specific location for each shore excursion departure. Please refer to your tour ticket and the Princess Patter for the correct place and time. Your Shore Excursion staff will be at that location to assist you.

TAXIS

Taxis are available pierside and throughout the city. Few drivers speak English and will accept both U.S. dollars and Euros.

TRAINS

Trains are available from Naples to Pompeii and Sorrento depart every half a hour. Local currency will be needed for the fare.

HYDROFOILS

Hydrofoil service is available from Naples to Capri and Sorrento. Local currency will be needed for the fare.

SHOPPING

Naples and the Amalfi Coast offer a wide variety of merchandise, from top fashions to local handicrafts. You'll find good buys in:

Leather: Local factories and vendors offer bags, shoes and clothing

Jewelry: Beautiful cameos and coral pieces

Embroidery: Table linen and crocheted lace are a regional specialty

Intarsia: This wood-inlay art form is a centuries-old tradition

Popular shopping areas in Naples are along Via Chiaia, Via Dei Mille, Via Roma, Corso Umberto, and Via Duomo.

OPENING AND CLOSING TIMES

Banks: The nearest bank locations are Banca d'Italia on Via Cervantes and Banca di Roma on Via Roma open Monday through Friday from 8:20 a.m. to 1:20 p.m. and from 2:45 to 3:45 p.m.

Shops: Most stores are open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.; closed Sundays and on special holidays. From October to June, shops are closed on Monday morning and Sunday. From July to September, shops are closed on Saturday afternoon and are open on Monday morning.

Post Office: There is a post office within the pier area. that is open from 8:30am to 12:30pm Monday through Friday.

PROPER ATTIRE

Please wear proper attire ashore when planning to visit churches, cathedrals and other sacred places. Shorts for both men and women are considered improper; knees must be covered. Women should also cover their bare shoulders.

LOCAL CUISINE

Food Specialties

The Campania region's cuisine is mostly simple fare, using fresh local ingredients. The tomatoes here are exported around the world, and you can see vines hanging outside almost every home. You'll want to try the pasta, which is usually cooked al dente (chewy rather than soft). Some specialties include:

Spaghetti alle vongole: Made with clam sauce, either white or red

Pizza alla marinara: Simple yet tasty pizza made with tomatoes, garlic and oregano

Insalata Caprese: Slices of fresh mozzarella and ripe red tomatoes, garnished with basil

Melanzane alla parmigiana: Fresh eggplant fried and layered with tomato sauce and mozzarella cheese

Drink Specialties

The region produces a number of excellent wines, among them:

Whites: Gragnano, Falerno, Lacrima Cristi, Greco di Tufo

Reds: Aglianico, Taurasi, Falerno

It is always recommended that you drink bottled water while in port.

TIPPING

Suggested tipping is 15 to 20 percent for good service.

SOME USEFUL WORDS

Yes	Si
No	No
Yes, please	Si grazie
Thank You	Grazie
Excuse me, sorry	Scusi
Good Morning	Buon giorno
Goodbye	Arrivederci

CLIMATE

Naples enjoys a generally moderate Mediterranean climate, however, the winter can be quite chilly and the summer hot and dry with cool sea breezes. Average winter temperatures are about 40 degrees F and average summer temperatures are about 90 degrees F.

PRINCESS CRUISES AGENTS

In case of emergency while you are ashore, please contact:

Holme & Co. S.r.l.
Via Santa Lucia 50
Naples, Italy
80132
Telephone: 39-081-7647075
Telefax: 39-081-7647520



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*Map not to scale

TO POMPEII,
HERCULANEUM,
POSITANO, ALMALFI,
COAST AND ALMALFI,
SORRENTO & RAVELLO