

Transfrigoroute International Annual General Meeting 2019

Friday, 27 September 2019

Programme for accompanying persons

8.00 – pick up from Grand Hotel Vanvitelli – bus transfer to Castel dell'Ovo
Appointment with an English-speaking guide to visit the following attractions:

Palazzo Reale

The Royal Palace of Naples is an historical building located in Piazza Plebiscito, one of the city's landmarks. It is one of the most representative museum in Naples, hosting objects, furniture, tapestries and rooms dating back to the Spanish and Bourbon period and important paintings and frescoes by famous artists of that time. The Royal Palace is one of the four residences used by the royal house of the Bourbons of Naples during the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The building dates back to the early 17th century, when the Spanish viceroys felt the need for a large and elegant palace that could sumptuously accommodate the court and the sovereigns during their trips to the city. The project was entrusted to Domenico Fontana (the architect of the papal court), who was inspired by late Renaissance canons. Later enlargements and embellishments were made in the 18th and 19th century.

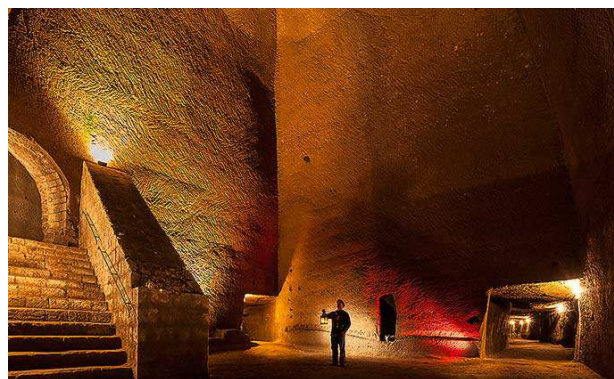
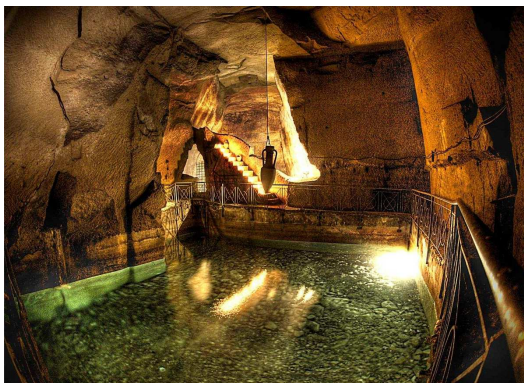
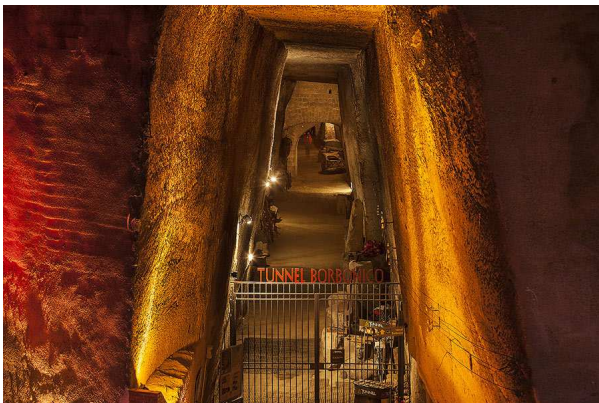


Tunnel borbonico

The Bourbon Gallery is an underground cavity in Naples that extends below the hill of Pizzofalcone, near the Royal Palace, in the district of San Ferdinando.

The Bourbon Gallery is a military route designed by Enrico Alvino in 1853 by order of King Ferdinand II. The tunnel was supposed to connect the current Piazza del Plebiscito with the port area through Mount Echia, in order to allow troops to gather for a prompt defence of the Royal Palace and for the sovereign to escape from the Royal Palace and reach the sea in the shortest possible time.

It constitutes an imposing work, never completed both because of the enormous difficulties encountered during the excavations and of the political upheavals that culminated with the expulsion of the Bourbons and the fall of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Bourbon Gallery crosses the mammoth Cave Carafa – the 16th century basin of tuff from which material was extracted for the construction of the city of Naples – but also tanks of the Roman era and tunnels of the 17th century aqueduct of Carmignano, that served the city and in particular the area of Pizzofalcone.



Teatro San Carlo

The San Carlo Theatre is the most famous lyrical theatre of Naples, one of the world's most prestigious oldest opera houses. Founded in 1737, it is still active and it is also the largest Italian-style theatre of our country.

The San Carlo Theatre was built by will of King Charles III of Bourbon, who was determined to give the city a new theatre to represent his royal power.

Little by little, its fame grew and attracted illustrious personalities of international fame, such as the young Mozart and Domenico Cimarosa.

In 1812, the oldest dance school in Italy was founded in San Carlo.

Among the famous directors are Gioachino Rossini, Gaetano Donizetti, Arturo Toscanini, Igor Fëdorovič Stravinskij, Riccardo Muti, Claudio Abbado and Zubin Mehta.

The stage of San Carlo is trodden by the likes of Niccolò Paganini and Vincenzo Bellini, and in the 20th century it hosted performances by Luciano Pavarotti, Plácido Domingo, José Carreras, Enrico Caruso, Maria Callas, Montserrat Caballé.



13.00 - Castel dell'Ovo - buffet lunch on the Terrazza

15.30 – bus transfer to Grand Hotel Vanvitelli (time for spa and swimming pool)

19.30 - bus transfer to Pietrarsa - gala dinner