

Baia



Baia is an unusual town, between the hill and the sea, with narrow streets and impassable lanes. It was an ancient Roman settlement. The name Baia easily translates into “Bay”, but the legend goes it comes from Baios. He was Ulysses’s helmsman, who died and was buried there by the Greek hero. That place used to be a house of Patricians and also Nerone used to spend his holidays in Baia. The village fell into decadence during the decades because of the phenomenon of bradyseism which caused dangerous collapses.

Water sport



Posillipo Sailing Club and Naples Rowing Club are famous for water sport such as swimming, rowing, sailing...

Naples

*An Italian proverb says: “See Naples and then die. But I say: “See Naples and then live” for there seems a great deal worth living for.’
- Arthur John Strutt.*

The Underwater Archaeological Park

The archaeological park of Baia is one of the most protected areas of Italy and it is considered a kind of “Atlantis of Roman age”.



Mascalzone Latino is a sailing team, joined by V. Onorato, winner of many world champion regattas. Today it is also a sailing school especially for disadvantaged youth.

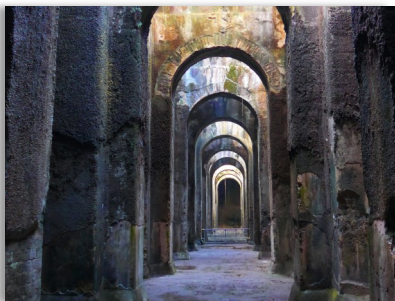


Naples has many swimming-pools such as Scandone Pool, that was recently used in 2019 Universiade.



Erasmus+ Water –a combining element
G.B.Vico High School Naples

Piscina Mirabilis



Built at Augustan Age (44A.C.—14 D.C.)
Piscina Mirabilis was a tank to collect water of Serino river to supply Roman camps.

The Harbour



Naples has one of the most important harbours of Europe. It was founded in the V century A.C. by the ancient Greeks with the birth of *Neapolis*. Today the harbour is situated near many important places in Naples, such as Piazza del Municipio, Maschio Angioino castle, Plebiscito Square, the Royal Palace.

Maschio Angioino



Maschio Angioino, also called Castel Nuovo (New Castle), is a medieval castle situated in Naples and one of its most important monuments; it was built in piazza Municipio in 1279, by Carlo I d'Angiò as royal palace. In the XV century the castle took on a military role because of its strategic location. In 1920s work began to improve the castle and the square.

The Promenade

Mergellina is one of the most important areas of Naples. From the road you can see the volcano Vesuvius and Capri, the most famous of the islands of Naples. At the very end of the road you can visit one of the most iconic monuments of the city: Castel dell'Ovo.



The castle is on Megaride small island, where the Greek landed to found the city of Neapolis in 474 B.C. The Castle was built in 1128 and takes its name from an egg buried inside by the poet Virgilio.

Legend has it that if ever the infamous egg breaks, Naples will fall.



Donn'Anna Villa



Donn'Anna Villa is an unfinished historical building, near Posilippo on the sea. This villa is also called "The Rock of the Siren". From this villa it is possible to see our major islands: Ischia, Capri e Procida.



The Villa was built in 1642 by the architect Cosimo Fanzago viceroy Ramiro Nùñez de Guzman, commissioned by the viceroy Ramiro Nùñez de Guzman to celebrate his wedding with the princess Anna Carafa. According to a legend, the Queen Joan of Anjou (confused with Donn'Anna Carafa) used to meet her lovers, some fishermen, she killed after her nights of passion. Legend has it the ghosts of her victims still haunt the building.