

THE ROYAL PALACE



- The Royal Palace of Naples includes the gardens and San Carlo theatre.
 - History
- The castle stands on the tufa islet of Megaride. In the first century BC Lucius Licinius Lucullus acquired a vast area in the area and built a splendid villa on the island, Villa di Licinio Lucullo, which was equipped with a very rich library, breeding of morays and peach trees imported from Persia. The memory of this property continued in the name of Castrum Lucullanum which the site maintained until the late Roman age. In more obscure times for the Empire - mid-fifth century - the villa was fortified by Valentinian III and it was the fate of hosting the last emperor of Rome, Romulus Augustus, in 476. Subsequently the death of Romolo Augusto, on the islet of Megaride and on Mount Echia, already at the end of the fifth century, Basilian monks settled called from Pannonia by a matron Barbara with the relics of the abbot Severino. Originally located in scattered cells, the monks adopted the Benedictine rule in the 7th century and created an important scriptorium.

Castel dell'Ovo



Castel dell'Ovo

- Castel dell'Ovo is the oldest castle in Naples, it is very important as it stands in the gulf and is linked to the legend about the birth of the same city.

- History

- The castle stands on the tufa islet of Megaride.
- In the first century BC Lucius Licinius Lucullus built a splendid villa on the island, which was equipped with a very rich library. In more obscure times for the Empire - mid-fifth century - the villa was fortified and it hosted the last emperor of Rome, Romulus Augustus, in 476. After his death monks settled there and thus it is explained the cells and the scriptorium.

According to an ancient myth, the body of the siren Partenope was buried in Megaride, having been transported from the sea to that area, after letting himself die following the refusal of Ulysses. Romolo Augustolo, the last western Roman emperor, was demoted to Megaride after his deposition in 476 a.C.