



NAPLES

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SPRINGFIELD VISITS NAPLES.

NAPLES

HISTORY: In the 9th century B.C. the colony of Parthenope was founded by Rhodian navigators, and it was soon after conquered by the Chalcidians of Cumae. In the 6th century Cumaean immigrants began a new town (Neapolis) beside the original settlement (Palapolis), which it soon surpassed in importance, thanks to the arrival of Greek colonists from Chalcis, Pithecusa, and Athens. The two towns were conquered by the Samnites, and in 326, after a three years' siege, by the Romans. Under the Roman domination the towns, now united, became a municipium and a Roman colony, but preserved intact their Hellenic customs, maintaining the use of Greek as an official language until the age of Constantine. Neapolis was regarded as the city of learning and the Roman youth flocked hither to cultivate the arts of rhetoric, poetry, and music. Its environs were the resort of wealthy citizens of Rome, and among the sumptuous villas were those of Lucullus, on the hill of Pizzofalcone, and the Pausilypon of Vedius Pollio. Virgil spent his latter years at Neapolis and there wrote the Georgics and the Aeneid; it was a favorite residence of Augustus and Silius Italicus, and Statius was a native of the city. After a confused period following the collapse of the Roman Empire, Naples was ruled from 568 to 1130 by dukes acknowledging the Byzantine suzerainty; but its enlightened independence suffered a temporary decline when in 1139 the Norman King, Roger II, incorporated it into his kingdom of Sicily. The Ghibelline house of Hohenstaufen became paramount in 1194, and Frederick II founded the University in 1224. After Manfred's death at Benevento in 1266, the realm was presented to Charles I of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, and Conradin, last of the Hohenstaufen, defeated at Tagliacozzo, was beheaded at Naples in 1269. Charles was forced to abandon Sicily in 1282. His successors were Charles II (1285-1309) and Robert the Wise (1309-43), a patron of the arts. His granddaughter Joan I was ousted in 1380 by her cousin Charles III of Durazzo (1381-86) and the Angevin line died out in 1442 with the expulsion of Rene, adopted son of Joan II, by Alfonso I, of the House of Aragon who reunited Naples and Sicily until his death. His successor Ferdinand I (1458-94) subdued a revolt of the feudal barons, but the Aragonese rule ended with the expulsion of Frederick of Altamura by Charles VIII of France in 1496. The division of the kingdom between the French and the Spaniards of Sicily ended in the victories of Gonzalo de Cordoba (1504), 'El Gran Capitan, and the installation of Ferdinand the Catholic on the united throne of Naples and Sicily. For the next 200 years Naples was governed by Spanish viceroys, of whom Don Pedro de Toledo (1532-54) was a great benefactor to the city. Burdensome taxation, however aroused the Neapolitans to insurrection under Masaniello in 1647, but his 'Parthenopean Republic' endured only a few months. In 1707, after the War of the Spanish Succession, Naples passed to the Archduke Charles of Austria (Charles VI), but the succession of viceroys was continued. In 1734, however, the Infante Charles of Bourbon (Charles VII, known as Charles III) seized Sicily and subsequently Naples, and in 1744 signally defeated the Austrian at Velletri, thus founding the Neapolitan Bourbon dynasty. The succession was interrupted in 1799, when General Championnet, at the head of a Napoleonic army, founded the second Parthenopean Republic; the composer Cimarosa was afterwards banished for his enthusiasm in welcoming the French; Admiral Caracciolo and those more closely involved were summarily hanged by Nelson's orders. A further break occurred in 1806, when Joseph Bonaparte was crowned King of Naples; he was succeeded in 1808 by Joachim Murat. In 1815 Naples was restored to Ferdinand of Bourbon, who took the title of Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies. His grandson, Ferdinand II (1830-59), known as 'King Bomba' from his bombardment of Messina (1848), covered

his natural weakness by a ruthless oppression of the people, and his government was stigmatised by Gladstone as "the negation of God." His successor, Francis II, in the face of every warning, refused to admit any concessions, and the Bourbon rule ended with Garibaldi's entry into Naples on September 7, 1860. Francis retired to Gaeta, which held out until February 1861.

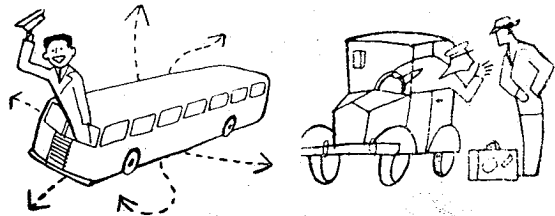
Carelessness on the part of her foreign rulers had left Naples a mass of tortuous and squalid alleys lined with ramshackle tenements densely populated, and, though since 1860 improvements had been under way, a terrible epidemic of cholera swept the city in 1884. As a result, special laws were passed to hasten the re-building of the city; wide thoroughfares were driven through the slums; the waters of the Serino were brought into the city; and complete new quarters were built. Though Naples thus lost much of her picturesqueness, she gained doubly in the improved health and education of her people, many of whom until then had been scarcely civilised. The events of the Second World War nullified much of the improvement. Naples was heavily bombed on August 4, 1943, by the advancing allies, and attacked and captured by the Germans after the armistice of September 8. While a Neapolitan rising (Le Quattro Giornate; September 28-October 1) harried the Germans, who, prior to retiring before the 5th Army, destroyed the port, hotels, and the gas and electricity supplies, on October 1 the 1st King's Dragoon Guards entered Naples. A typhus epidemic followed by a bad winter added to the distress and aggravated the age-old problem of the 'scugnizzi', unfortunate children who manage to survive only by resorting to crime. To this day a great part of the population supports existence, with characteristic patience and good spirits, in dark alleys and beneath dank archways.

In addition to Statius, and many well-known painters, Naples was the birthplace of Iac. Sannazaro (1458-1530), the pastoral poet, of G.B. Della Porta, scientist and playwright, of G.B. Vico, the philosopher, of Carlo Poerio, the statesman, and of Lord Acton, the historian, grandson of the admiral. Neapolitan also were Victor Emmanuel III, and Enrico Caruso, the singer. Among composers native to the city are Carlo Gesualdo, whose murder of his wife in 1590 is the subject of Anatole France's novel 'Le Puits de Sainte Claire,' Domenico Scarlatti whose equally famous father Alessandro died here, and Ruggiero Leoncavallo; Giov. Paisiello died here in 1816. Among Neapolitan Popes are Boniface V, by whom Canterbury was constituted the metropolitan see of Britain for ever, Urban VI, who deposed Joan I in 1380 and gave Naples to Charles of Durazzo, and Boniface IX (Piero Tomacelli), his successor; Baldassare Cossa (antipope John XXIII) also started his adventurous life in Naples. Benedetto Croce lived many years in the city, and Leopardi died here, as did Mary Somerville, the mathematician.

TRANSPORTATION: Local transportation consists mainly of taxis, horse-drawn carriages, streetcars, buses and trolley buses. Public transportation is inexpensive, costing no more than 50 lire. Transfers are not issued; separate fare must be paid on each conveyance. One should always insist on using the meter in taxis. The fare in horse-drawn carriages should always be agreed upon in advance.

The U.S. Navy operates several inter-activity bus routes in the Naples area. They are free to U.S. military personnel. These buses leave from the pier area to the Navy Exchange and NATO Headquarters approximately every hour while the Main Exchange is open.

There is daily steamer and ferry service between Naples and Capri, Sorrento and Ischia. There are four funiculars (cable cars) in Naples, three of which connect the Vomero section with the downtown area. The



fourth runs from the Mergellina area near the U.S. Consulate, to the top of Posillipo Hill. The funiculars run about fifteen minutes apart and cost in the neighborhood of 30 lire. An underground railway, called the Metropolitana, connects the Mergellina and Central railroad stations, and extends to the fairgrounds at Bagnoli. It makes few intermediate stops, however.

CURRENCY: The Italian lire is the medium of exchange, with a value of about 620 lire per dollar as the official rate. U.S. currency must be exchanged for Italian lire by official sources. Customs regulations are particularly strict in Naples, and all personnel should be prepared to submit to inspection by the Italian customs authorities.

CHURCHES: Church services in English are held at the below-listed churches. There are numerous Catholic churches in all sections of Naples, with services conducted in Latin and Italian.

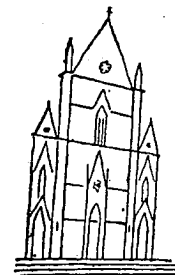
Roman Catholic: Catholic Chapel - NATO Headquarters, Bagnoli
S. Dorotea - Via Petrarca at Via Orazio
Chapel - NAF, Capodichino

Church of England: Christ Church - Via San Pasquale a Chiaia 15b

Christian Scientist: Chapel - Via San Pasquale (behind Christ Church)

Latter Day Saints: Building "F" - NATO Headquarters, Bagnoli

Church of Christ: Building "F" - NATO Headquarters, Bagnoli



TOURS AND POINTS OF INTEREST: The single greatest attraction in Naples is the extraordinary National Museum, the most important archeological museum in Europe, although it's far more than that. Unless you can spare a day for these collections, you should find a guide to show you the highlights. There are literally no signs inside the museum to assist visitors nor are any of the exhibits identified or described. Don't miss the bronze sculptures from Pompeii and other centers (ground floor) or the breathtaking mosaics upstairs, some of which are built up with fragments so small that they appear to be paintings until you look closely. The collections of Roman and Greek glass and silver work as well as the gold jewelry will likely amaze you with their delicacy, good taste, and skilful workmanship.

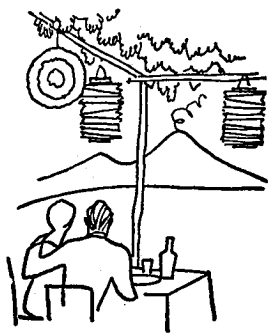
The Capodimonte Royal Palace atop the hill of the same name, by way of contrast, is probably the most sumptuous museum in Europe. In 1957 its china and armor collections were augmented by the National Gallery collections, including nine Titians, several Brueghels, and nearly 500 other paintings from Martini, Masaccio, Mantegna, Giambellino, to the Neapolitan school. Not only have the porcelain, armor, and works of art been arranged with great imagination and style, but the palace itself has been adapted for its present function with great technical skill. The grounds form a delightful park and provide the perfect setting for this remarkable museum.

Although the cathedral is interesting, one of the most moving bits of ecclesiastic sculpture is in the Chapel of San Severo (Piazza San Domenico Maggiore). It is a prone, shrouded figure of Christ worked with such care as to give the illusion that human flesh lies underneath.

Another worthwhile point of interest is the Castel Nuovo, on the Piazza del Municipio, facing the harbor. Its massive bulk dominates the scene and is, for all, a focal point of wonderment. It was built in 1282 for Charles I of Anjou

and has been restored to its original form although it was later reconstructed-- in 1452--for Aragon's Alfonso I. Note especially the Arco di Trionfo, on the west side, between two of the three towers. It dates from 1467 and is generally considered one of the best pieces of the Italian Renaissance. It is richly ornamented with bas-reliefs and is credited to Luciano Laurana.

HOTELS: The three best hotels in Naples are the Excelsior, Vesuvio and the Royal, all located on Via Partenope. However, the below listed hotels have shown interest in U.S. Navy patronage and consequently offer special rates to naval personnel. The following prices are approximates for room with bath:



- Vesuvio - Via Partenope 45, tel. 391523. Single \$4.50, double \$7.50.
- Royal - Via Partenope 38, tel. 391640. Single \$5.20, double \$8.95.
- Mediterraneo - Piazza Municipio, tel. 312240. Single \$4.50, double \$8.00
- Londres - Piazza Municipio, tel. 312193. Single \$4.50, double \$8.00.
- Patria - Via San Felice, near Fleet Landing, tel. 312223. Single \$2.90, double \$7.00
- Majestic - Largo Vasto a chiaia, tel. 391500. New hotel. Single \$4.00, double \$7.50.

Other first class hotels are: Continental, Via Partenope 44; Oriente, Via A. Diaz 44; Parker's, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 135; Santa Lucia, Via Partenope 46; Terminus, Stazione Centrale; and Turistico, Via G. Marconi 23.

RESTAURANTS: Naples is a remarkable eating city. There are dozens of good restaurants. Aside from the leading hotel dining rooms--the Excelsior, Continenta, Londra, or Vesuvio--visit the establishments towards the Santa Lucia waterfront.

Transatlantico: Here the tables spill out along a wharf lined with luxury sailboats.

Da Ciro: An eatery which establishes an atmosphere similar to that of the Transatlantico.

For food with a view enjoy dinner at the Bellevue, Via Orazio; Capo Posillipo's Giuseppone a Mare, and nearby is the Le Lucciole (The Fireflies).

Among centrally located, reasonably priced places, Giacomino, Via San Carlo 26, is one of the best, and the Al Pappagallo, Via Carlo de Cesare 14, is considered another favorite spot.

Americans who are desperate for waffles, sodas, cheeseburgers, etc., try the California, Via Santa Lucia 101 (near the big hotels).

For a pizza, Ciro and Da Umberto are the likeliest spots.

Wine is the national drink. Each region produces its own. Wine is often served in a "fiasco", a glass bottle encased in straw. Good local wines are Ischia (red), Rose del Vesuvio, Gragnano (red), Lacrima Christi (red), Sorrento (white and red), Capri (white) and Asprinio di Aversa (sparkling).

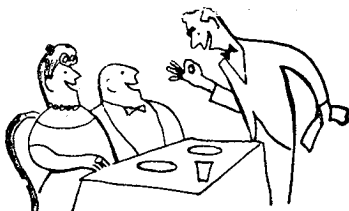
CLUBS AND BARS: Military clubs include the Officer's Club at Bagnoli, CINCSOUTH Headquarters. It has dining room and bar facilities. The enlisted men's club is located on Via Petronia 12, near the Fleet Landing. There is also an enlisted men's club at the NATO Headquarters. This club has recently been completed and offers a fine floor show, good food, exceptional talent and a relaxing atmosphere.

The United Seaman's Service Club is also open to fleet personnel. It has a snack bar, beer bar, dancing and other recreational facilities.

Listed below are some of the recommended bars and night clubs in the city of Naples.

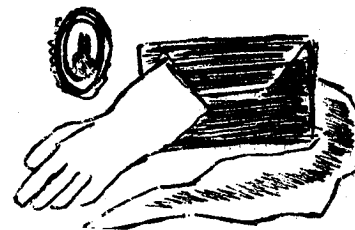


Hotel Continental Bar - Via Partenope 44
Rosso e Nero American Bar - Via Partenope 11
Birreria Lowenbrau - Piazza Municipio, near Fleet Landing
Grill Bar - Hotel Excelsior, Via Partenope 48
Hotel Royal Bar - Via Partenope 38
Lido Club 21 - Via N. Sauro
Lloyd Club - Via Partenope 6
Vesuvietta Night Club - Hotel Vesuvio (winter)
Vesuvio Roof Garden - Hotel Vesuvio (summer)
Hotel Royal Roof - Hotel Royal (summer)
Royal Club - Hotel Royal
Shaker Club - Hotel Miramare, Via N. Sauro 24
Trocadero - Via Partenope 66
Snake Pit - Via San Carlo alle Mortelle 39
El Sombrero - Via Partenope 3
La Conchiglia - Via D. Morelli 11



SHOPPING: The better buys in Naples are cameos, silks, gloves, bags, Borsalino hats, and ceramics, among others. Your best shopping areas are on Via Chiaia, Via Roma, Via Santa Lucia and Via Constantinopoli (for antiques). Some recommended stores are:

Cameos and Jewelry:	Donadio's - Via Santa Lucia 137 Sodo - Via Santa Lucia
Silks:	Trionfo della Seta - Via Chiaia 198
Gloves and Bags:	Barra - Piazza dei Martiri 31
Borsalino hats:	Carnevale - Corso Umberto I 309 Cirino - Via Roma 109 Balbi - Via Chiaia
Ceramics:	Richard Ginori - Via Verdi 35 and Via San Felice 1
Department Store	Unione Militare - Via S. Brigida 64



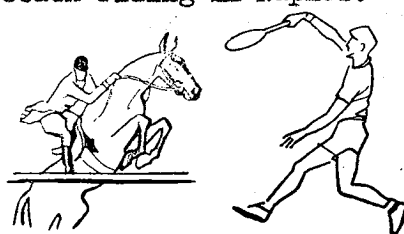
The Navy Exchange and the main ships store at NATO Headquarters, Bagnoli, carry most of the articles sold in downtown shops. The latter is closed Monday but open from 1300 to 2000 Wednesday, and 0900 to 1530 on other days, including Saturday.

THEATRE AND CINEMA: During the winter months, the famous San Carlo Opera House is open, in addition to two other concert halls. During the summer months, concerts and operas are presented in an outdoor theatre. Italian plays and variety shows are presented in five other legitimate theatres in Naples. In September, the renowned song festival of Piedigrotta is the occasion of a week of carnival for the Neapolitans. About five or six cinemas often show American films but with Italian dialogue dubbed in. The U.S. Navy operates two movie houses at the NATO Headquarters where American films with original soundtracks are shown.

ATHLETICS: An indoor basketball stadium is available near the Fleet Landing at CONI Stadium, located across the street from the Snake Pit (Via San Carlo alle Mortelle 39). Showers and dressing rooms are included in the court which has a rental fee of 600 lire per hour. There is no golf course in Naples. Skiing is

possible during the winter at Roccaraso, which is 82 miles distant from Naples. Sailing is excellent from April to October and the facilities of the various yacht clubs may be utilized. There are also facilities for horseback riding in Naples. Tennis courts are available from the following:

Naples Tennis Club - Villa Commenal
Posillip Tennis Club
Yacht Club Canothieri Posillipo
Vomero Tennis Club - 13 Via Massimo Sanzione Vomero



BEACHES: The U.S. Navy operates a beach at Miliscola, on Canale di Procida, near Pozzuoli. There are refreshment stands and beach equipment can be rented. It is ideal for ship's parties. The nearest beaches to Naples are found along Via Caracciolo, beginning at Mergellina. Others beyond this point are mostly private.

POMPEII

Founded in the 6th century B.C., this town of 20,000 souls was inundated by the smoke and ash of an eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. As nearly as can be estimated, some 2,000 inhabitants lost their lives. Yet so sudden was the occurrence, so quickly were the lives snuffed out, that when the city was rediscovered more than actually formed molds in the hardened volcanic ash. As Pompeii was slowly exhumed, it became a marvelously preserved ghost town, with its wall paintings, its baths, its amphitheater, its villas, and squares precisely as they had been on that frightful day. The original diggings were inept, but modern techniques make it possible to unearth and preserve the marvels that are still being discovered here. If you are interested, you can see the areas of current digging. There have been archeological discoveries of far greater cultural significance than that of Pompeii; but here is something unique, where life was extinguished almost in an instant. Still emerging from 2,000 years of silence, Pompeii is awesome.

HERCULANEUM

Overcome by the same eruption of Vesuvius that submerged Pompeii, Herculaneum is not nearly so completely reopened as its more celebrated neighbor. An explanation is that the modern town of Resina is situated directly above a portion of its ancient predecessor. Another is that parts of Herculaneum are buried beneath as much as a hundred feet of volcanic ash, making excavation a slow process. Much, however, has been accomplished. Of special interest are the baths and the House of the Mosaic Atrium.

CAPRI

The song that bears this lovely island's name has probably done it no good, if only because Capri is mispronounced. (Emphasis is on the first, rather than the second syllable.) It is certainly one of the most beautiful spots on the face of the earth, a fact discovered by tourists in the 2nd century B.C. It is accessible by boat from Naples or Sorrento; you will probably land at the Grande Marina and go by funicular to the town of Capri itself. You ought especially to see the Villa Iovis, at one time the resort of the Roman emperor Tiberius, who passed happy hours here pushing his enemies off the bluff. Also of interest is Villa San Michele, at Anacapri, which Axel Munthe describes so vividly in his celebrated Story of San Michele. For a splendid view of the bays of Naples and

Salerno, you should take from Anacapri the ride to the summit of Monte Solaro. Hugging the edge of the mountain is Piccola Marina, sung of by Noel Coward, with amusing disrespect. A worth-while excursion around the island by boat will take you to the famous Blue Grotto with its luminous water, a source of enchantment, a memory you will cherish. But then, your recollections of all of Capri will be of this order.

SORRENTO

It is not hard to see why one visits the city of Sorrento, a rather worldly resort nearly at the southern tip of the cape that separates the Bay of Naples from that of Salerno. Of ancient descent, Sorrento is distinguished not only for its fine hotels, restaurants and shops, but also for some notable buildings; the Duomo with its Romanesque facade, the churches of Carmina and Sant Antonio, the 14th century Palazzo Correale, and the lovely Casa Veniero. There is a pleasant museum from whose park there is a fine view of the bay. Naturally, you may enjoy yourself too by swimming, sailing, playing tennis, or fishing.

SALERNO

In 1943, Allied troops established--with heartbreaking losses and very serious damage to the town--the historic beach head at Salerno. Most of the damage has been repaired now, notably that of the 11th century Duomo with a celebrated atrium and a modern bronze door. There is also a fine provincial museum, featuring displays of antiquities found in the region.

Tours will be made available through the ship to most of the preceding cities in the Naples area.

ROME

Rome is one of the world's great cities--immense by almost every standard. It is the capital of a new and vigorous nation of 50,000,000 people. It is 3,000 years of layered history, above all others the city of classical antiquity. It is the heart and head of the Roman Catholic world of 400,000,000 people. Cities within a city--ancient and modern, pagan and Christian, known to everyone and yet to all still unknown--Rome stands alone among modern cities.

But Rome is not incomprehensible. With a population of 1,800,000--not by any means among the world's largest.

Rome is not elusive. Vast as it may at first seem, overlaid as it is by centuries of history, it still can be seen and remembered with pleasure even by those who have no more than a few days to devote to it. The Roman Forum against the background of the Colosseum; the Piazza of St. Peter's seen from the Via Conciliazione; the Sistine Chapel early in the morning before the daily crowds have arrived; the reposeful beauty of the umbrella pines in the Borghese Gardens; the indescribable softness of the Roman twilight as you look over the city from the Janiculum; the domes and spires of the city's four hundred churches spread below the terrace of the Pincio; the sudden realization of the actual reality of the bloody Roman spectacles that you experience as you look down into the moonlit arena of the Colosseum--all of these you can see and understand and hold in your memory of Rome.

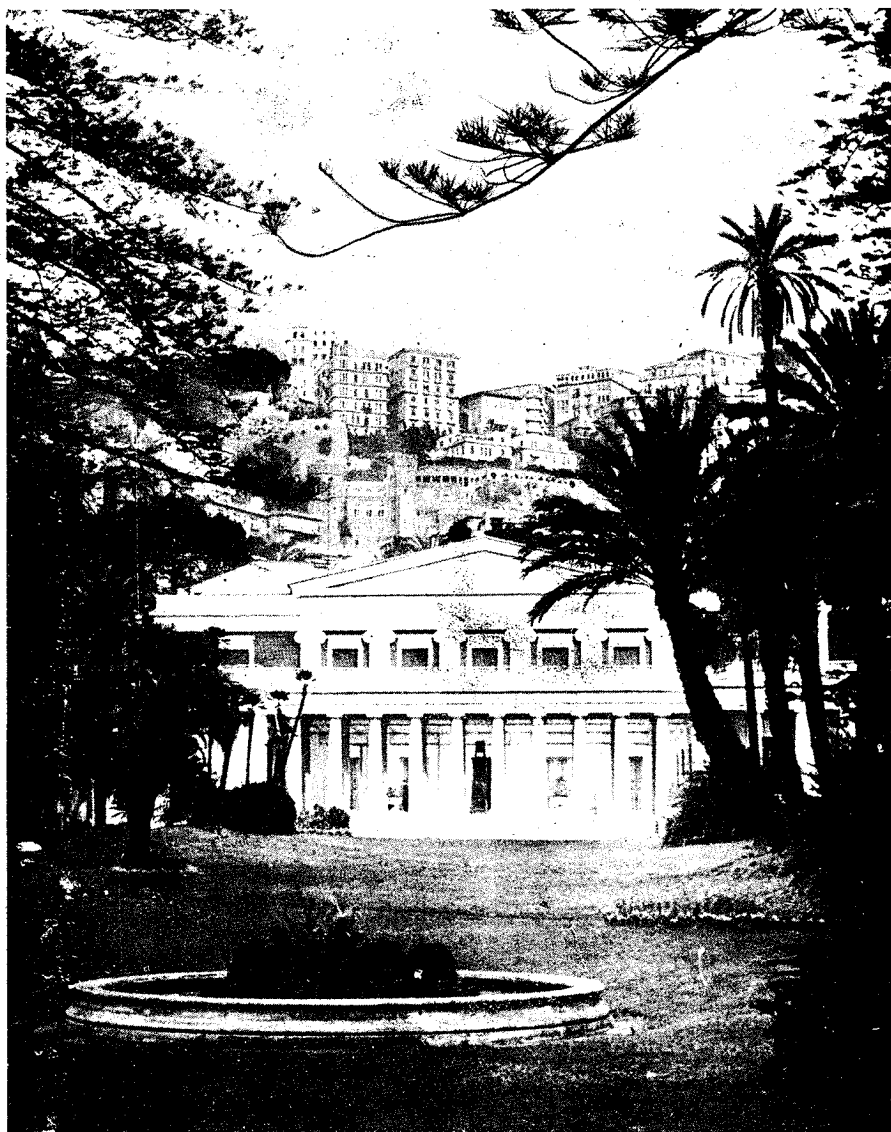
You can see Rome well and pleasurably. One thing, and one thing only, you must remember; You will never feel the real grandeur of this great city if you move at a trot. The rules of Rome are simple, but they are absolute: Slow down Don't try to see all of Rome. It can't be done. Take the little time you need to learn the plan and shape of the city before you plunge in. Decide what is important. See that.

GLOSSARY

YES	(SEE)	SI
NO	(NO)	NO
DO YOU UNDERSTAND	(ah-VAY-tay ka-PEE-to)	AVETE CAPITO
I DON'T UNDERSTAND	(NOHN ka-PEE-sko)	NON CAPISCO
PLEASE	(payr pya-CHAY-ray)	PER PIACERE
EXCUSE ME	(skoo-see)	SCUSI
GOOD MORNING	(bwawn johr-noh)	BUON GIORNO
GOOD EVENING	(bwaw-nah seh-rah)	BUONA SERA
GOODBYE	(ahr-ree-veh-dehr-chee)	ARRIVEDERCI
HOW ARE YOU	(koh-meh stah)	COME STA
I AM WELL, THANK YOU	(beh-neh grah-tsyeh)	BENE, GRAZIE
HOW MUCH IS IT	(kwahn-toh koh-stah)	QUANTO COSTA
ALL RIGHT	(vah beh-neh)	BA BENE
IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE	(koh-stah trawp-poh)	COSTA TROPPO
I AM SORRY	(mee dees-pyah-cheh)	MI DISPIACE
WHAT TIME IS IT	(kay oh-rah eh)	CHE ORA E
I FEEL SICK	(mee sehn-toh mah-leh)	MI SENTO MALE
I NEED A DOCTOR	(aw bee-zaw-nyoh dee-koh)	HO BISOGNO DI UN MEDICO
WHERE IS _____	(dohv-eh _____)	DOV'E _____
BRING ME _____	(mee pawr-tee _____)	MI PORTI _____
SPEAK SLOWLY	(pah-lee lehn-tah-mehn-teh)	PARLI LENTAMENTE

IMPORTANT SIGNS

ALT	STOP
PERICOLO	DANGER
VIETATO L'INGRESSO	NO ADMITTANCE
UOMINI OR SIGNORI	MEN



NAPLES A magnificent gift to the State: Villa Pignatelli at the Riviera di Chiaia, bequeathed by the late Princess Donna Rosina Aragona Pignatelli Cortes. The Villa, with its art collections and Park, has been transformed into a Museum. The marble and bronze sculptures, pictures, collections of antique porcelain from China, Saxony, Sevres and Capodimonte, have been arranged by the Superintendence to the Galleries. The Museum is shortly to be opened by the Minister of Education and will be a new attraction for Italian and foreigner visitors. (Photo COSTA)

NOTICE TO ALL HANDS

RETAIN THIS BOOKLET. DO NOT THROW IT AWAY. EACH TIME WE RETURN TO NAPLES, YOUR PIO OFFICE WILL ISSUE A SUPPLEMENT WHICH CAN BE ATTACHED TO THIS BROCHURE.

COUROY