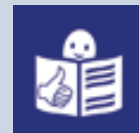




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Pio Monte della Misericordia



**PIO
MONTE
DELLA
MISERICORDIA**

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How to use this guide



This is the Museo per tutti guide for Pio Monte della Misericordia in Naples.

On the following pages you will find:

The social narrative to visit Pio Monte della Misericordia - Grey pages



The **social narrative** explains: 6

- how to buy your ticket
- which are the rules
- what to see
- who can help you

Two maps help you find the artworks and the halls

- map of the church
of Nostra Signora della Misericordia 24
- map of the Quadreria 26

The Pio Monte della Misericordia – Blue pages



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- what is Pio Monte della Misericordia 29
- the history of Pio Monte della Misericordia 32
- the palace of Pio Monte della Misericordia 36
- Madonna della Misericordia 39



The church of Pio Monte della Misericordia and the Quadreria – Yellow pages



On these pages we tell you what you can see inside
the church and the Quadreriaa.

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SHORT VISIT



If you don't have enough time to visit the church of Pio Monte della Misericordia and the Quadreria, we advise you a short visit.

You can watch these artworks and areas:

Church of Nostra Signora della Misericordia

1. Le 7 opere della Misericordia..... 47

The Quadreria

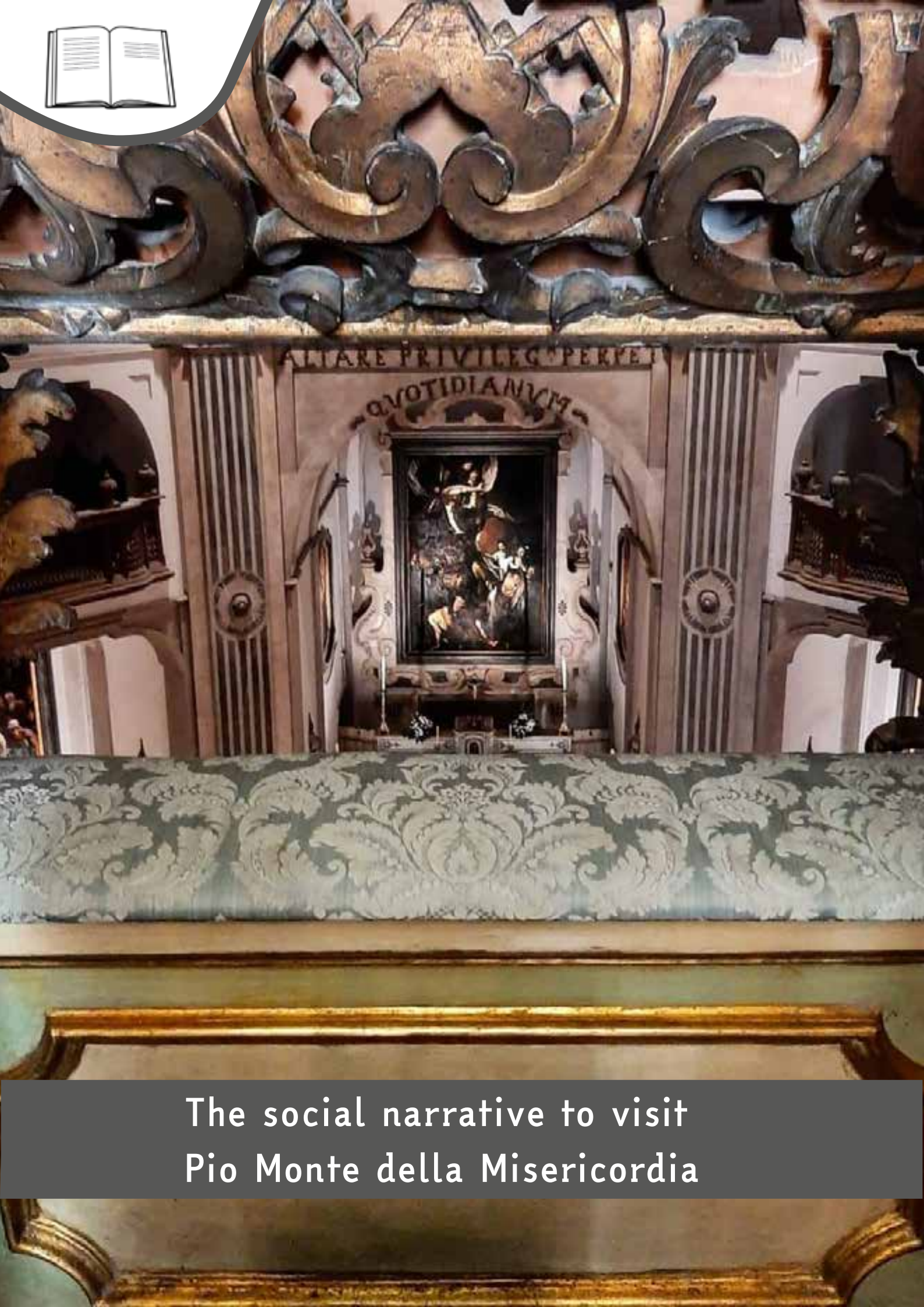
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The social narrative to visit
Pio Monte della Misericordia

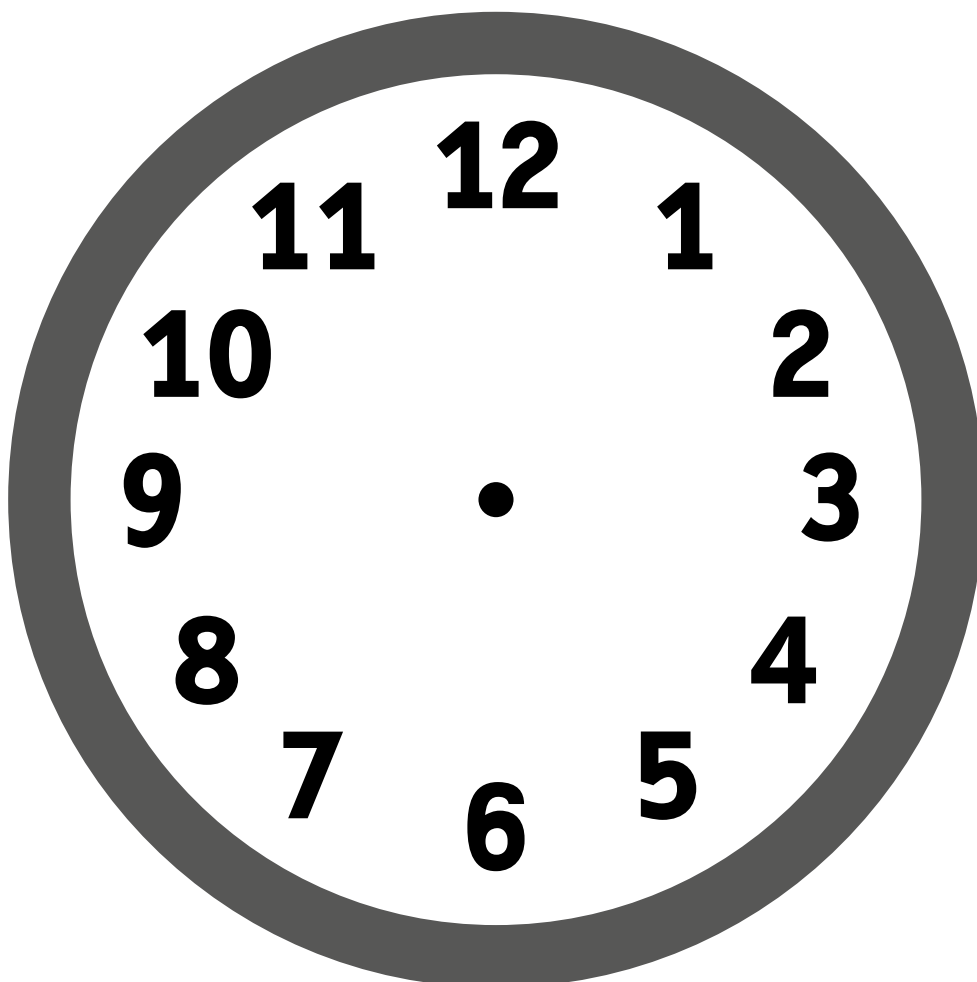


My name is

I'm going to visit Pio Monte della Misericordia

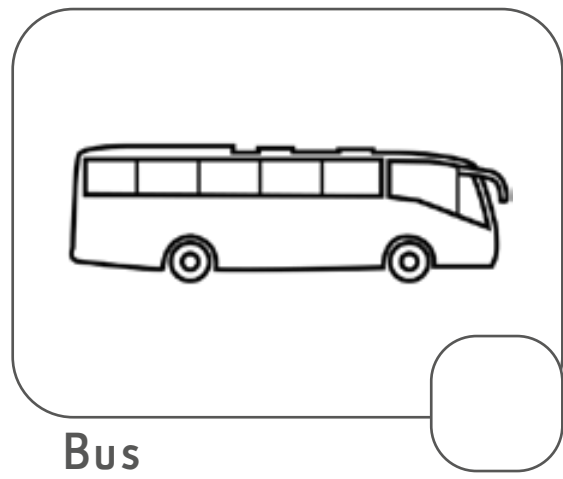
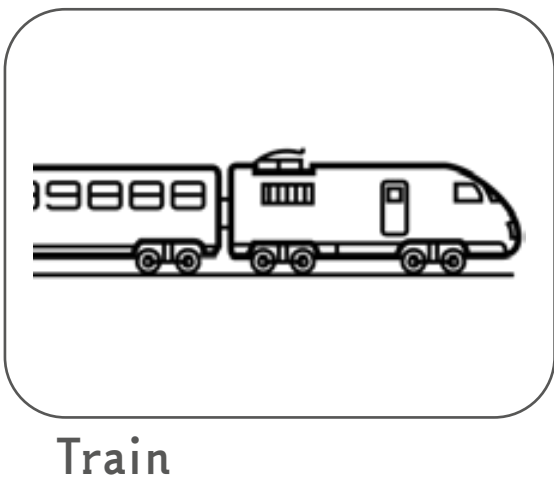
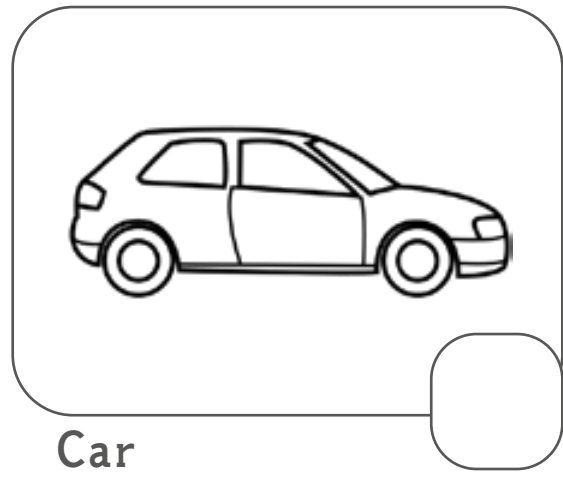
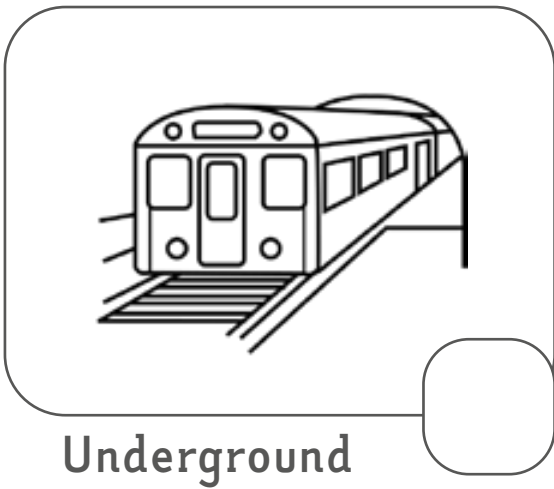
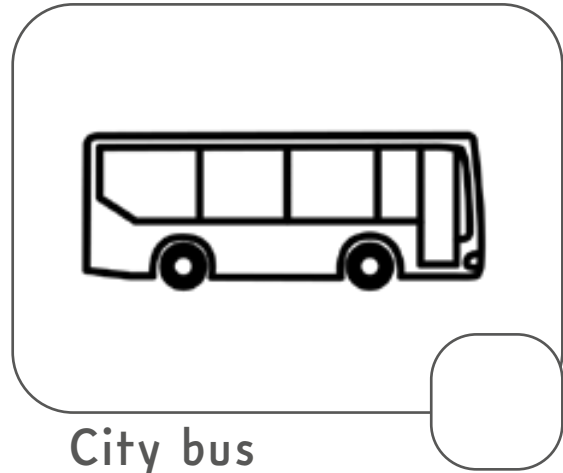
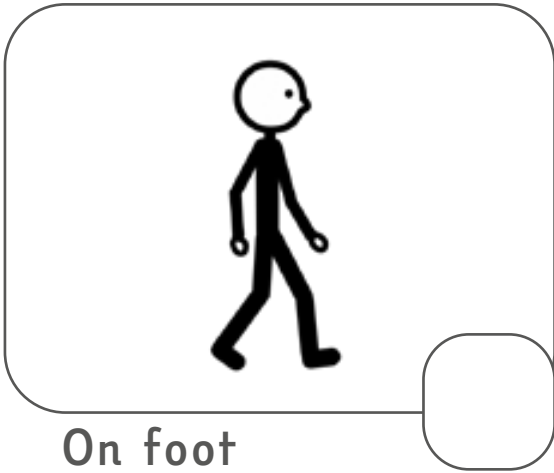
on

at





How do I get to Pio Monte della Misericordia?



1. Introduction



This guide is made to prepare you to visit Pio Monte della Misericordia. Pio Monte della Misericordia is a very big and beautiful palace. Inside Pio Monte della Misericordia you can visit:

- the church
- the Quadreria.



In this guide you will find:

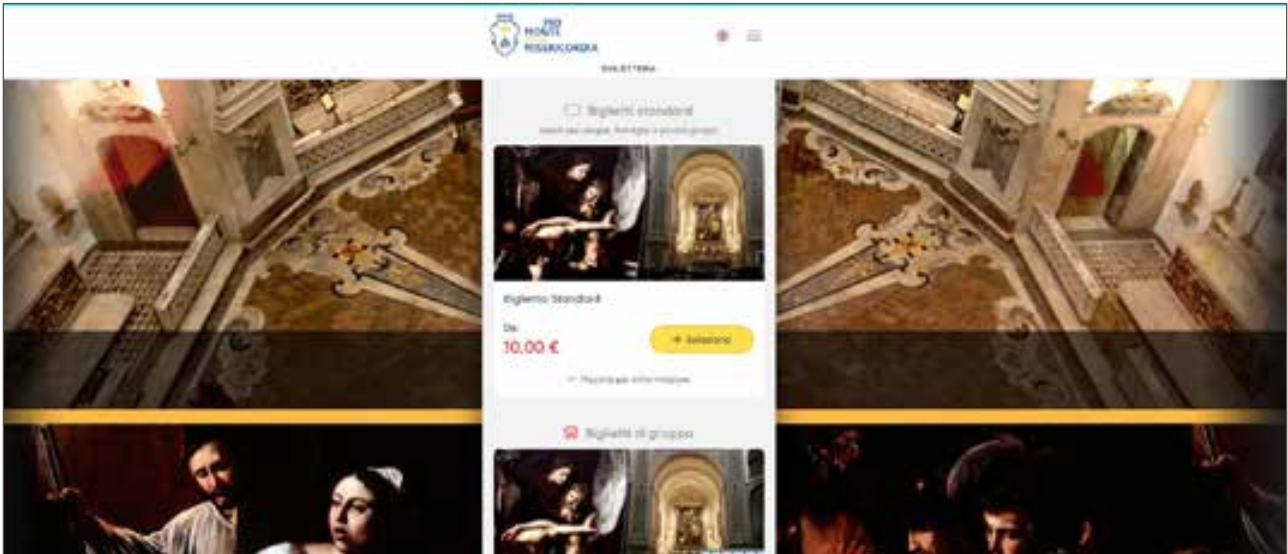
- how to buy your ticket
- which are the rules
- what to see
- who can help you.

Find out what is the Quadreria on page 90



2. The ticket office

To visit Pio Monte della Misericordia, you can:



- Buy your ticket online on www.piomontedellamisericordia.it
Print your ticket and bring it with you to Pio Monte della Misericordia.



- Buy your ticket at Pio Monte della Misericordia ticket office.
The ticket office is at the palace in front of
Pio Monte della Misericordia entrance.



At the ticket office you will see this sign



It means that in this place they've thought of you.

Here you can make all the questions you need,
and you can ask for help.

When you're at the ticket office

you must line up behind the people who arrived before you
and wait until all of them buy their tickets.

Here you may find many people and it can be very noisy.

When nobody is before you in the line, you can go to the person behind
the counter, who will give you your ticket.

**Show your ticket to the person at the entrance of the church
and then to the one at the Quadreria.**

Keep your ticket until the end of your visit.



3. The entrance

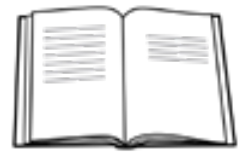


This is the entrance of Pio Monte della Misericordia church.

The church entrance is under the porch with the big arches in front of the ticket office.

Show your ticket to the person with a badge you find at the entrance.

The entrance of the Quadreria is on floor 1 of Pio Monte palace.



The entrance of the Quadreria is on floor 1 of Pio Monte palace.



To visit the Quadreria:

- you can pass by the porch on the left and cross the courtyard. Starting from the courtyard you can take the stairs or the lift to get to floor 1



- you can enter the church and look for the painting called Deposition by Luca Giordano.
Go through the door on the right and the corridor.
Out of the corridor you can take the stairs or the lift to get to floor 1.

The stairs are in the courtyard.

The lift is the courtyard, on the right side.

If you need help to reach the Quadreria,
you can ask the persons with a badge to help you.

Show your ticket to the persons with a badge
at the Quadreria entrance.



4. The rules



While you're walking inside Pio Monte della Misericordia you must pay attention to these rules:

- walk slowly
- speak in a low voice
- you can take pictures with no flash
- if you're carrying a backpack, keep it in your hands or ask the persons who work at Pio Monte della Misericordia if you can leave it at the entrance
- you can't eat and you can't drink
- you can't touch the artworks.



5. What you can do inside Pio Monte della Misericordia



When you're inside Pio Monte della Misericordia you can:

- visit the church and the Quadreria
- watch the palace and the artworks
- write on the Guest book
what you liked or disliked.



6. Who can help you?



At Pio Monte della Misericordia

there are some persons who can help you.

They wear a blue uniform or a badge.

You can ask them questions and any information you need.

All those persons are happy that you visit Pio Monte della Misericordia.



7. The bathrooms

You find the bathrooms:



- in the courtyard, close to the staircase to floor 1



- on floor 1, in the corridor of Quadreria.

If you need help to find the bathrooms, ask the persons with a badge.



8. Where you can relax

There are no chairs where to sit inside the church.

At the Quadreria you can sit on the chairs without cord you find in the rooms.



You can't sit here



You can sit here



9. The courtyard



This is the courtyard of Pio Monte della Misericordia.

Here you can see a well in the middle and an ancient lavabo

made of a stone called marble.

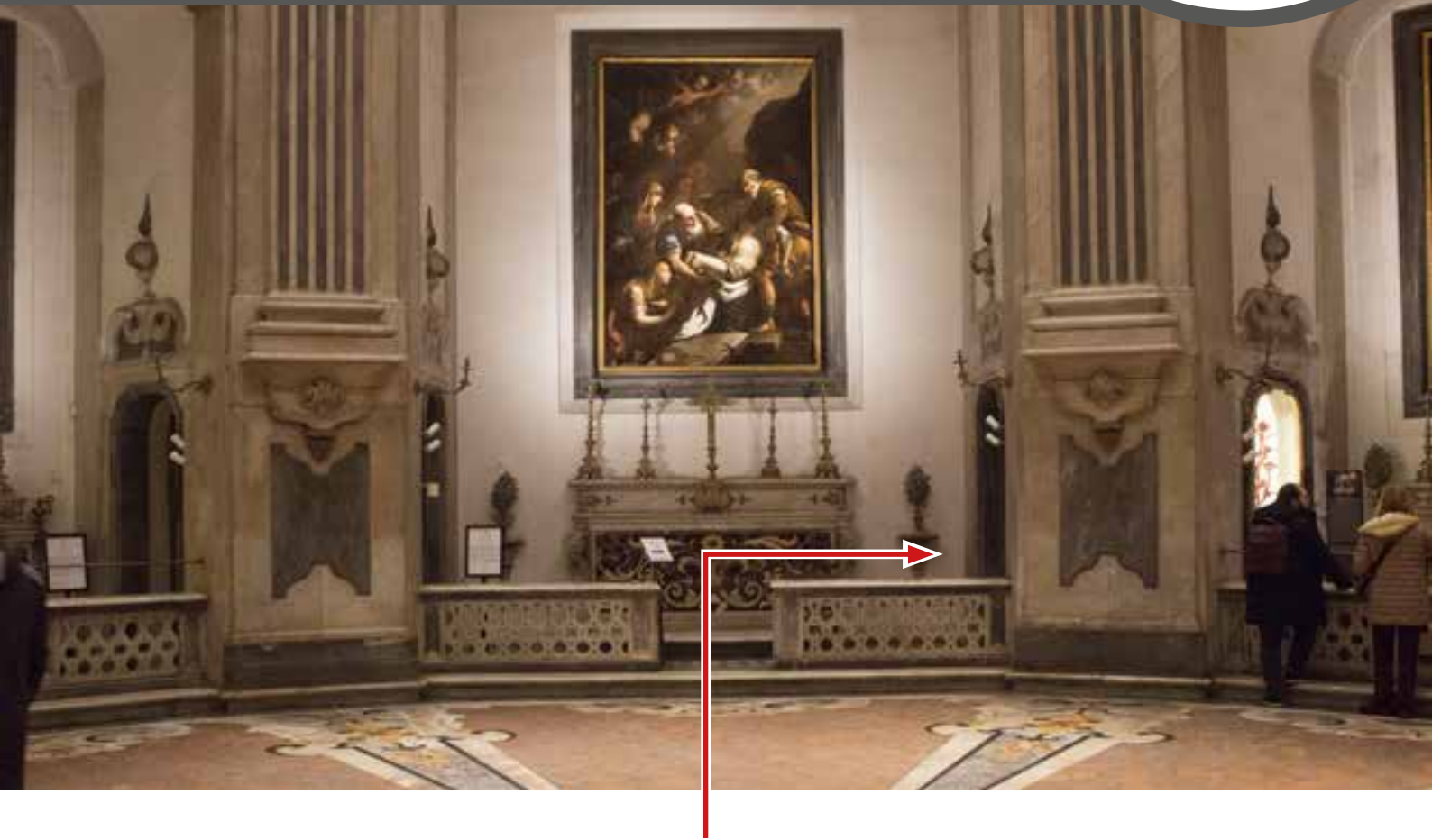
Ancient means of a long time ago.

A lavabo is a sink.

You can also see many windows of the palace.



10. The exit



To go out of the church of Pio Monte della Misericordia look for the painting called Deposition by Luca Giordano. Pass through the door at its right and the corridor. Once out of the corridor, if you go left, you go out of the palace.

When you've finished your visit of the Quadreria, you can go out by the same place where you entered.

If you enjoyed the visit, you can come back whenever you like.





11. The bar



You can find the bar of Pio Monte della Misericordia in the courtyard, before the exit.

Here you can sit at a table to eat and drink.

It's a quite dark place, don't be scared.

If there are many people in there you might hear some noise.

You might also hear the noise of glasses and dishes.

You might also smell coffee and food.

12. The shop



You can find the Pio Monte della Misericordia shop inside the ticket office.

Here you can buy books and objects that remind you of your visit of Pio Monte della Misericordia.

Church of Nostra Signora della Misericordia

The map shows the layout of the church with three main entrances: ENTRANCE PALACE, ENTRANCE QUADRERIA, and ENTRANCE CHURCH. Red arrows point to these entrances. Blue lines connect numbered callouts to specific artworks and coral sculptures. The callouts are:

- 1 Le 7 opere della Misericordia
- 2 San Pietro resuscita Tabithà
- 3 Deposition
- 4 Liberazione di San Pietro dal carcere
- 5 San Paolino che libera lo schiavo
- 6 Cristo ospitato in casa di Marta e Maria
- 7 Il Buon Samaritano
- 8 Coral Sculptures (multiple locations)



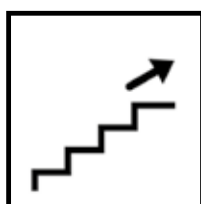
Legend

- 1 Le 7 opere della Misericordia
- 2 San Pietro resuscita Tabithà
- 3 Deposition
- 4 Liberazione di San Pietro dal carcere
- 5 San Paolino che libera lo schiavo
- 6 Cristo ospitato in casa di Marta e Maria
- 7 Il Buon Samaritano
- 8 Coral Sculptures

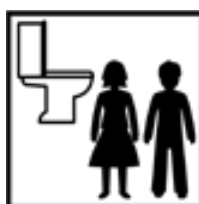
Take the stairs or the lift to go to the Quadreria.



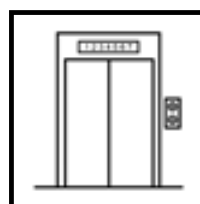
Ticket office



Stairs



Bathrooms



Lift



Quadreria

12 Portrait of the painter's wife



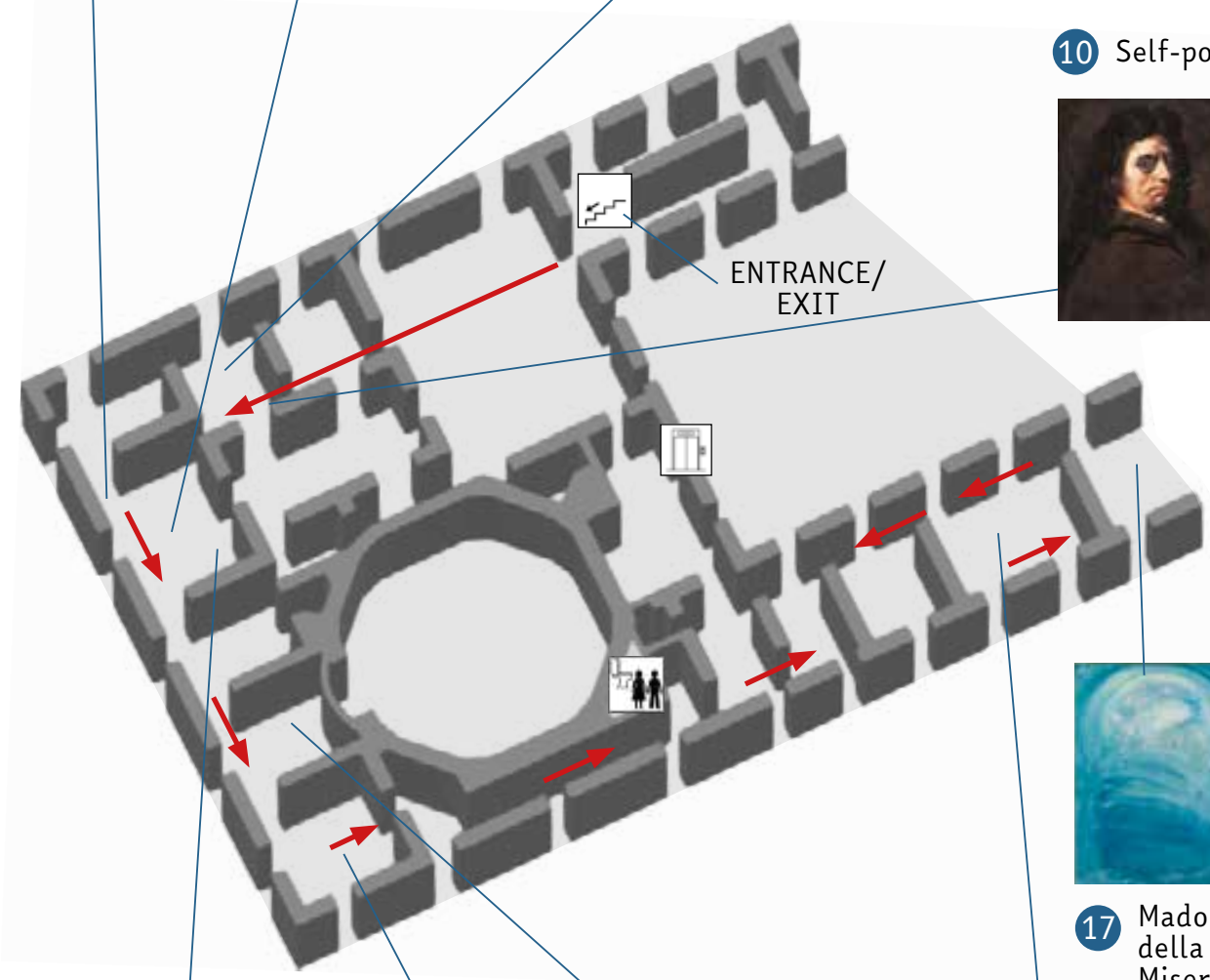
11 Sala Leonetti



9 7-side Government Table



10 Self-portrait



17 Madonna della Misericordia



13 Aurora e Titone



15 Sala del Governo



14 Sala del Coretto



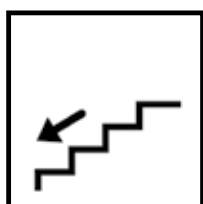
16 Eden



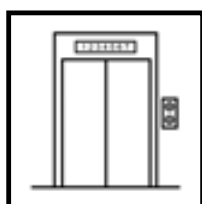
Legend

- 9 7-side Government Table
- 10 Self-portrait
- 11 Sala Leonetti
- 12 Portrait of the painter's wife
- 13 Aurora e Titone
- 14 Sala del Coretto
- 15 Sala del Governo
- 16 Eden
- 17 Madonna della Misericordia

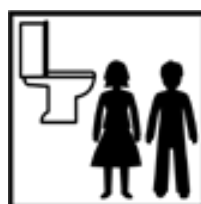
Take the stairs or the lift to go out.



Stairs



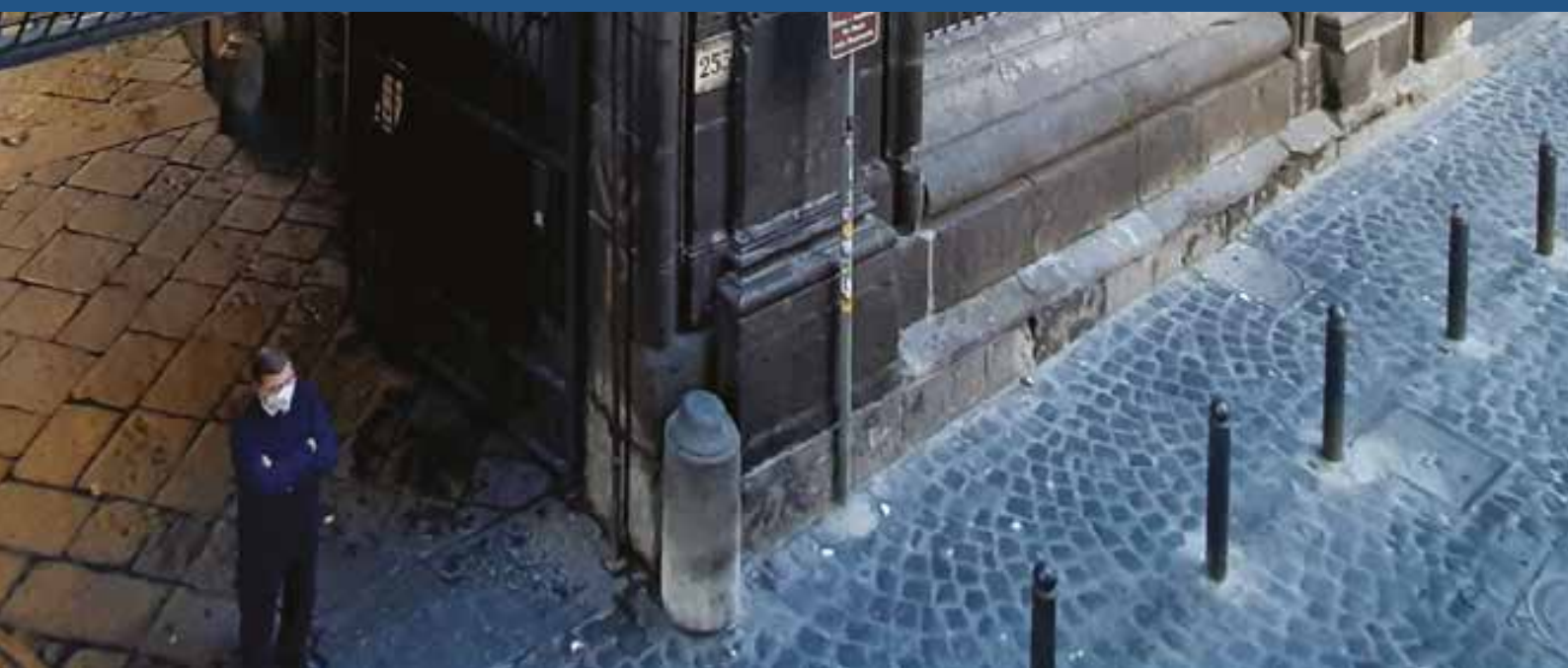
Lift



Bathrooms



The Pio Monte della Misericordia



What is the Pio Monte della Misericordia



The **Pio Monte della Misericordia** is an association.

An **association** is a group of persons who do things together.

7 lords from Naples made the Pio Monte della Misericordia Association a long time ago.

The 7 lords came from 7 important families from Naples and used to ask rich people for money to help:

- the poor
- the very sick
- children who had no parents
- old and lonely persons
- persons in prison.

A prison is the place where the persons who behave very bad and don't respect rules go.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia is called this way to remind the money collected by the 7 lords to do good things.

To collect means to put together.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia helped people by making the **7 works of mercy** as written in one of the **Gospels**.

The 7 works of mercy are 7 good things that can be done to help people.

The Gospels are the books about Jesus' life.



The 7 works of mercy are:

1. Give food to those who are hungry.



2. Give drink to those who are thirsty.



3. Give clothes to those who haven't got any.



4. Help pilgrims.

Pilgrims are persons who travel a lot to go to faraway places and visit houses, churches and places where saints used to live.

Saints are very good persons who pray a lot and behave always.



5. Help sick people.

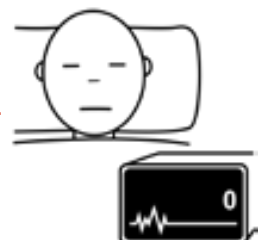


6. Visit persons who are in prison.

Prison is the place where the persons who behave very bad and don't respect rules go.



7. Bury dead persons.





Here you can see the **symbol** of Pio Monte della Misericordia.

A symbol is used to explain an idea by using drawings when that idea is important and difficult to understand by words.

In this symbol there are 7 mountains together.

On top of the biggest mountain there is a cross.



The 7 mountains are like:

- the 7 works of mercy
- the 7 lords who made the Pio Monte della Misericordia Association.



The history of the Pio Monte della Misericordia

7 lords from Naples made the Pio Monte della Misericordia Association a very long time ago, more than 400 years ago.

An association is a group of persons who do things together.

Those 7 lords decided to make the Association

because there were many persons in Naples who needed help.



A short time later the Pio Monte della Misericordia had become very important and many persons asked to become part of the Association.

The Association became bigger and bigger and the 7 lords had to organize work for all the Association persons.



Each of the 7 lords became a Governor, the person who rules one of the 7 works of mercy.

One of the Governors, in turn, used to be responsible of the money collected by the Pio Monte della Misericordia.

That Governor decided how much money was to be used for each work of mercy.

After some time the Pio Monte della Misericordia had built many buildings where people could be helped:

- a hospital
- a house for old persons
- a house for children who had no parents
- a house to give food to poor persons.



Church



House of the Pio Monte

After some times, the Pio Monte della Misericordia also bought a palace to have a place where to meet. **On the ground floor of the palace a church was built where they could pray.**

On the first floor the House of the Pio Monte was built. Here, the Association persons used to meet and work together.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia still has its place in that palace. The Governors decided to make the palace even more beautiful.

Today the Pio Monte della Misericordia is still helping the persons who need help.



Every Friday the Governors meet at the House of the Pio Monte to organize the work for all the Association persons. The Governors group is called Government. Today you also can enter the Palace of Pio Monte della Misericordia and see what's inside.





The Palace of Pio Monte della Misericordia

You can find the Palace of Pio Monte della Misericordia in the centre of Naples, in front of a little square called Sisto Riario Sforza.



This square is very important because there is one of the entrances of Naples Duomo.

The Duomo is the most important church in town.



The palace is a 3-floor building.
Inside the palace there are:

- the church on ground floor
- the House of Pio Monte della Misericordia on floor 1, together with Quadreria halls
The Quadreria is a place where they keep many paintings, furniture and objects
- the Historical Archive and the Library on floor 2.



Find out what the Historical Archive and the Library are on page 38



The Pio Monte Historical Archive and Library



The **Historical Archive** is the place where all the important **documents** are kept. The documents are sheets where they wrote thing to be remembered.

At the Historical Archive of Pio Monte della Misericordia there are documents about:

- money collected by the Association
- how Pio Monte della Misericordia used the money they collected
- the donations made to the Association by rich people.

The **Library** is a place where there are many books.

Only those who study documents and books can enter the Pio Monte Historical Archive and the Library.



Madonna della Misericordia



At the entrance of the church, you can see the **bas-relief** of **Madonna della Misericordia**.

Andrea Falcone made this bas-relief a long time ago.

A bas-relief is s a sculpture made on a stone piece.

It's called bas-relief because drawings seem to get out of the stone piece.

If you touch a bas-relief, you can fell the shape of the drawings with your fingers.





In the upper part you see the **Madonna** statue.

The Madonna is Mary, Jesus' mother.

The Madonna is holding Child Jesus and is sitting on clouds in the sky.

The Madonna is looking downwards.

Andrea Falcone painted the Madonna looking downwards to let you know that she's always looking at the persons who live on Earth to see if they are fine.

The Madonna cares about those who are sick and need help.



In the lower part you can see the drawing of 7 mountains with a cross on top.



This is the **symbol** of Pio Monte della Misericordia that reminds the 7 works of mercy.

A symbol is used to explain an idea by using drawings when that idea is important and difficult to understand by words.

Under the mountains you see a cloth drawing but made of stone.

On this part of the bas-relief, they wrote the history of Pio Monte della Misericordia.



Go left to enter
the House of Pio Monte.

Go right to enter
the church.

The Palace of Pio Monte della Misericordia is made this way
to let you understand that praying is not enough
if you want to be a good person.

You need to make good things also.

People go to church to pray.

People go to the House of Pio Monte to do good things.



The artworks





Church of Nostra Signora della Misericordia



This is the church of Nostra Signora della Misericordia.

This church is called this way to remind the Madonna della Misericordia. Madonna is one of the ways they call Mary, Jesus' mother.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia had this church built a long time ago. Francesco Antonio Picchiatti built this church.

This is a little but very beautiful church.

When you go inside, you find yourself in a round hall.



Look up and you'll see a beautiful **dome**.
A dome is a round-shaped ceiling.



The floor of this hall is divided into triangles and is very beautiful.
The floor is made of red cotto and of a stone called marble
of many colours.
Cotto is a material used to make floors.



In this hall you can see **7 altars**.

An altar is the table used by priests to say Mass.

Over each altar there is a very big painting.

Those paintings show all the 7 works of mercy.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia asked many important artists to make paintings to be hung on the church walls to make it even more beautiful.



In those paintings you can see:

- Jesus
- the Madonna.

The Madonna is Mary, Jesus' mother

- the saints.

Saints are persons who pray a lot and behaves always.



1. Le 7 opere della Misericordia Caravaggio





The most important painting is the one hanging on the altar in the centre of the church.

This painting is called **Le 7 opere della Misericordia** because it shows the 7 works of mercy.

The **7 works of mercy** are 7 good things that can be done to help people.

The 7 works of mercy are written in one of the **Gospels**.

The Gospels are the books about Jesus' life.

Caravaggio made this painting a long time ago.

Caravaggio was a very famous and important painter from Milan.

Milan is a town far from Naples.



This is a very big painting.

On top you see the Madonna with Child Jesus.

The Madonna and Jesus are smiling while they're looking downwards.

Around the Madonna you can see a big white cloth.

The Madonna is in the sky with 2 angels with big wings.

The angels have open arms.

Caravaggio painted the angels with open arms to let you know they're flying.





In the lower part of the painting,
you can see a dark street in Naples.
The Madonna and Jesus are looking down
to see what's happening in the street.
There are many persons in that street.





On the right side you see a woman with a brown dress and a white shirt.

This woman is breast-feeding an old man at her right.

To breast-feed means to give milk from breast.

You can see only the grey-haired head of the man.

The man is leaning out of a prison window.

A prison is the place where the persons who behave very bad and don't respect rules go.

The woman is called Pero and she's breast-feeding her father, Cimone.

Pero and Cimone show 2 works of mercy:

- give food to those who are hungry
- visit persons who are in prison.





Behind Pero you see a priest with a torch in his hand.

A torch is a burning stick used to make light.

The priest has a white shirt and a white cloth around his arm.

The priest has his mouth open.

In front of the priest there is a man.

You can't see the man's face very well but **you see he's lifting a dead person's feet.**

The 2 men are making a work of mercy, **bury the dead.**





On the left side
you see Saint Martin with a feather
hat and an orange shirt.
Saint Martin is giving his brown mantle
to the naked man next to his feet.
The man is sick and is sitting on
the ground.
The man is taking Saint Martin's
mantle with a hand to cover himself.
Saint Martin is making
2 works of mercy:

- give clothes to those who haven't got any
- visit sick people.





On Saint Martin left there is a man with a very skinny face. This man is **Saint James**. He was a saint and a pilgrim. Pilgrims are persons who travel a lot to go pray in faraway places. In front of Saint James there is a man approaching. Saint James and the man represent the work of mercy of

helping pilgrims.

Behind Saint Martin you see **Samson drinking some water.**

Samson was a very strong man. You can see only Samson's chest and arm lifted to drink. Samson represents the last work of mercy:

give drink to those who are thirsty.





Caravaggio



The real name of Caravaggio was **Michelangelo Merisi**.

They used to call him Caravaggio

because his parents were born in Caravaggio.

Caravaggio is a little town near Milan.

Caravaggio was a painter from Milan.

There Caravaggio studied to become a painter and made his first paintings.

Then he travelled and lived in many other towns like Rome and Naples.

How did Caravaggio paint

Caravaggio is famous because his paintings are special.

In Caravaggio paintings you always see **real things**.

His paintings seem like photos.

In his paintings you see a lot of **light** and of **dark**.

Caravaggio used to make his paintings in a dark room.

In the room he used to put the objects and the persons he wanted to paint.

Caravaggio used to let just one ray of light from a window placed above.

Then he used a mirror to watch real objects and persons in a different way.

Caravaggio was like a photographer.

You can see 2 more Caravaggio's paintings in Naples:

- the Flagellazione di Cristo at Museo di Capodimonte
- the Martirio di Sant'Orsola at Gallerie d'Italia.





2. San Pietro resuscita Tabithà Fabrizio Santafede



This painting is called **San Pietro resuscita Tabithà**.
Fabrizio Santafede made this painting a long time ago.
Here Saint Peter is resuscitating a dead woman called Tabithà.
To resuscitate a person means that person
is going to live again after being dead.



Saint Peter has a blue gown and a long orange cloak.

On one hand he's holding 2 big keys
and with the other one he's holding Tabithà's arm.

Tabithà was a very good woman who used to help the poor.

One day Tabithà got sick and died.

Saint Peter decided to resuscitate her
because she had been a very good person.



**Tabithà is in the centre of the painting,
she has got a yellow cloth and a white dress.**

Her face is very pale and tired.

Tabithà is lying on a bed and Saint Peter is helping her stand up.

This is the bed where she died.

Fabrizio Santafede paints her like this to let you understand
she had died.



Here you can see many people who came to see Saint Peter resuscitating Tabithà. To resuscitate a person is a very very special thing and it happens hardly ever. Only Jesus and the saints can resuscitate a person. This was such a special moment that the street was full of persons and there are also some boys at a window. Among the many persons who came to see there were also the poor that Tabithà had helped. Those persons loved her, and they were happy that she would live again.



Near Tabithà, you can see a man with a damaged white shirt.

He's got a crutch because he cannot walk well.

This man has a piece of bread in his hand.

This man shows a work of mercy made by Tabithà:

give food to those who are hungry.

There's also a man sitting on the ground, you can see his back.

The man's back is naked, and his pants are white.

You can't see his face because he's looking at Tabithà.

This man represents another work of mercy made by Tabithà:

give clothes to those who haven't got them.





On the left you can see 2 girls:

- one with a pink dress and a white shirt.
This girl has a white cloth in her hand.
The painter painted the cloth to let you understand that Tabithà made dresses for **widows**.
A woman becomes a widow when her husband dies.
- The other girl has got a blue dress and a veil on her head.
This girl has some coins in her hand.
The painter painted the coins to let you understand that Tabithà used to give money to the poor.



They all watched Caravaggio



The street full of persons
and the man with his naked back towards you
let you know that Fabrizio Santafede made this painting
after watching the painting by Caravaggio,
In Caravaggio's painting also there is a street full of persons
and a man with his naked back towards you.
Caravaggio was a very good painter
and all the painters used to watch and study his paintings
to understand how they had been made,
Try to find in Caravaggio's painting the persons
who are like the ones Santafede painted.



3. Deposition

Luca Giordano





This painting is called **Deposition**.

The deposition is the moment when dead Jesus' body is taken from the cross.

Luca Giordano made this painting a long time ago.

Luca Giordano was a very good painter from Naples.

This painting represents the work of mercy of burying dead persons.

In this painting you see a group of persons taking Jesus' body from the cross to bury him.





**In the middle of the painting
there is dead Jesus' body held by 2 men.**

Jesus is naked and has a sheet tied under his belly.

You can see 2 parts of Jesus' body very well
because they are well lit: his belly and his legs.

Jesus' skin is grey.

The painter used this colour to let you know he's dead.

Jesus' head isn't lit, and you can't see his face very well.

**The man at his right is holding his arms,
the one at his left is holding his legs.**

The 2 men have beards, and their sleeves are lifted.

The lifted sleeves let you understand that for the 2 men Jesus' body
is heavy to lift.



Under Jesus you can see his tomb stone with:

- the **crown** made with a thorn branch Jesus had on his head
- the **nails** used on Jesus' hands and feet to put him on the cross
- the **hammer** use to take the nails off Jesus' hands and feet.



Here you see John, _____
one of Jesus' friends.

Here you see Mary, _____
Jesus' mother.

Mary has a brown veil covering
her hair and a long blue cloak.
Mary has her arms open
and is looking at Jesus.

Mary Magdalene _____
is holding Jesus' feet.

Mary Magdalene
was one of Jesus' friends
and loved him.

All of them are very sad
because Jesus died.





There are some other persons near Mary and the 2 men.
You can't see those persons very well.
This part of the painting is very dark
because it's not well lit.

Luca Giordano painted the important persons with a special light:

- Jesus
- the 2 man who are taking him down from the cross
- John
- Mary
- Mary Magdalene.

Luca Giordano painted this way
because he wanted you to watch those persons very well.



At the top left you can also see the angels in the clouds very well.
There are many angels, one close to the other.
Some of them with open arms, some others with their hands tight
because they're praying for Jesus.

At the top right you can see a mountain.
It's the mountain where Jesus had been put on the cross.
Over the mountain the sun is lighting the angels.



4. Liberazione di San Pietro dal carcere Battistello Caracciolo



This painting is called **Liberazione di San Pietro dal carcere**.
Battistello Caracciolo made this painting a long time ago.
In the centre of the painting, you see Saint Peter with a grey beard.
Saint Peter has got no hair and wears a dark green dress
with a yellow mantle.



Saint Peter is in **prison**.

A prison is the place where the persons who behave very bad and don't respect rules go.

Saint Peter isn't a bad person, but he had been taken to prison because he was one of Jesus' **apostles**.

An apostle is a friend of Jesus' who listens to him and does whatever Jesus says to do.

When Jesus was put on the cross some of his friends were put in prison.

Near him, there is an angel with a white dress.

The angel went to free Saint Peter because he's a good person and should not be in prison.

Saint Peter is surprised because he's thinking that what's happening is a dream.

Around Saint Peter and the angel is all dark, being nighttime.

The angel is making a work of mercy: to visit and to free persons who are in prison.





Near them, there are **guards** controlling the prison.

Guards are like nowadays policemen.

The guards are sleeping, and they can't see the angel is letting Saint Peter get out of prison.

The man sitting on the ground is a poor man.

He's got naked back, a red cloth around his belly and has no shoes.

Look at this man: you'll see his feet are very dirty.

Battistello Caracciolo painted him this way after watching Caravaggio's painting.

Caravaggio also had painted a man sitting on the ground, with no shoes and with naked back.



5. San Paolino che libera lo schiavo

Giovan Bernardo Azzolino



This painting is called **San Paolino che libera lo schiavo**.
Giovanni Bernardo Azzolino made this painting a long time ago.



Here you can see Saint Paulin freeing a **slave**.

A very long time ago a slave was a poor person who had to work for a rich one.

The slave wasn't paid for his work.

The rich person decided what the slave had to do and where the slave had to go.



In the middle of the painting, you can see Saint Paulin with a long dark grey gown.

Saint Paulin has a long beard and has a hand on his breast.

Saint Paulin is turned towards the man near him.

The man is the king of Visigoths.

Visigoths people used to live in a faraway country.

People are a group of persons who live together in a country.

Each people have their own ways to celebrate, cook, speak and stay together.



The king of Visigoths has moustache and a white round hat.
This hat is called turban.
They use it in the faraway countries where it's very hot.
The man has a long red dress and a sword hanging on his side.
The man has his hand put on Saint Paulin's shoulder.
The king of Visigoths decided to free the slave, as Saint Paulin had asked him to do.



The slave is the boy on bottom.
The boy is kneeling because he's thanking Saint Paulin for freeing him.

We can see the boy's back very well because he's bent on the ground.
Near him you can see the chains that used to keep him tied.





The Visigoths had caught the boy and made him their slave.

A very long time ago people from faraway countries used to come over to the towns near to the sea, like Naples.

The Visigoths were one of those people.

They used to steal whatever they could find in town:

- food
- animals
- money
- precious things.

Sometimes they also caught persons to make them their slaves.

Near Saint Paulin there are many women and children.

These women have come to see Saint Paulin freeing the boy.

They are happy and have their arms up to celebrate.



Near the king of Visigoths there are some men.

They're talking about the freed boy





On top you see the sky with clouds.

In the middle of the clouds there are:

- God
- Jesus and his mother Mary
- many angels.

They're looking at Saint Paulin freeing the boy as well, and they are all happy.

A great light goes down from them to lighten the centre of the painting. The other parts of the painting are darker than the centre and it's difficult to see the place where Saint Paulin and the king of the Visigoths are.

This painting shows you another work of mercy:
free persons who had become slaves.

A very long time ago there were many persons who became slaves. The Pio Monte della Misericordia used to pay to free slaves.



6. Cristo ospitato in casa di Marta e Maria Fabrizio Santafede



This picture is called **Cristo ospitato in casa di Marta e Maria**.

Fabrizio Santafede made this painting a long time ago.

Cristo in another name for Jesus.

To host means to let persons into your house and be nice to them

For example, giving them drink and food.



This painting tells you a story written in one of the **Gospels**,
The Gospels are the books about Jesus' life.
The story tells about Jesus' visit to 2 sisters called Martha and Mary.
The 2 sisters let Jesus get into their house to host him.
While Jesus is inside, Martha keeps on cleaning the house.
Mary, on the contrary, sits near Jesus and listens to what he's saying.
Martha is telling off her sister Mary because she's sitting
and she's not helping her to clean the house.
Jesus defends Mary, saying she's behaving well
because she's sitting near him to listen to his words.

In this painting Fabrizio Santafede painted Jesus with Martha and Mary.

**Here you can't see Jesus
in the 2 sisters' house.**

**You see Jesus
in the street
with many persons.**

Behind the persons
you can see
some buildings.





Jesus is in the middle of the painting with a white gown and a long blue cloak. Around his head there is a **halo**.

A halo is a round golden light circle on the heads of the saints and Jesus.



Jesus is talking to **kneeling Mary**.

Mary wears a red dress and a white shirt, and there is a yellow cloak on her legs.

Mary's hand is on her breast because it's very important for her to see Jesus and listen to him.

Mary is happy and feels very lucky to have Jesus in her house.

Behind Mary there is her sister Martha.

Martha is standing, she's got a veil on her head, a green dress and a white shirt with red sleeves.



On the left there are some men.

Those who studied this painting think that these men are Jesus' **apostles**.

The apostles were Jesus' friends and used to listen to him and used to do whatever Jesus said.



In the lower part of the painting, you see:

- 2 little girls on the left.

One of the little girls is sitting with a fruit basket on her knees

- 2 pilgrims on the right.

Pilgrims are persons who travel a lot to go pray in faraway places.

In this painting you can see the work of mercy of hosting pilgrims.



7. Il Buon Samaritano

Giovan Vincenzo Forlì



This painting is called **Il Buon Samaritano**
Giovan Vincenzo Forlì made this painting a long time ago.
Samaritans were the people who lived in Samaria
a very long time ago.



Samaria was part of Palestine, a faraway country from Italy.
Today Samaria doesn't exist anymore.
The whole country is called Palestine nowadays.



This picture shows you the story of a Samaritan who helped a traveller.

A traveller is a person who makes long travels to faraway countries.
That traveller had been beaten by bad persons who had hurt him a lot.
None of those who were there helped the traveller.
Only the Samaritan helped him cleaning and healing the traveller's wounds.
That's why they all called him the **Good Samaritan**.



This story is written in one of the **Gospels**.
The Gospels are the books about Jesus' life.
To take care of suffering and sick persons is a very nice thing.



In the lower part of the painting, you can see the traveller lying on the ground after being beaten.

The traveller has a white sheet around his belly, while his breast and legs are naked.

His head is bent, and his eyes are closed.

Looking at the painting you can understand that he's painful because he's been beaten.



Near the traveller there is the Good Samaritan bending over him to heal and clean his wounds.

You can see a little bottle in his hand.

Inside the bottle there is an oil especially used to heal wounds.

The Good Samaritan has a white beard and he wears:

- a white and red hat
- a pink gown with a light blue shirt
- a yellow cloak.

On the left you see the Good Samaritan's horse and the boy who was travelling with him and helped him.



This painting reminds us of the **work of mercy of visiting and taking care of the sick.**



In the upper part of the painting there is the Madonna holding Child Jesus.

The Madonna is in the middle of the clouds with some angels.

One of the angels is pointing at the Good Samaritan and at the traveller to the Madonna.

The Madonna is looking down to see what's happening in the street.



Giovan Vincenzo Forlì painted the Madonna and the angels this way after watching Caravaggio's painting.

Many painters liked Caravaggio's painting and tried to paint like he did.



8. Coral Sculptures

Jan Fabre

Inside the church of Pio Monte della Misericordia there are 4 little statues by **Jan Fabre**.

Jan Fabre is a very famous artist who made these statues a short time ago.

In the statues you can see:



- a heart with some flowers.
You can see this statue near the painting called San Pietro resuscita Tabithà



- a heart with a fire flame.
You can see this statue near the painting called Liberazione di San Pietro dal carcere



- a heart with a dove.
You can see this statue near the painting called Il Buon Samaritano



- a heart with a cross.
You can see this statue near the painting called San Paolino libera lo schiavo.

These statues are very precious because they are made of coral.

Coral is red and lives in the sea.

Many artists use coral to make precious things like jewels or little statues.

Coral costs a lot of money.

It's very difficult to make objects with coral because it's very delicate.

Jan Fabre was very good at making these statues.





La Quadreria



This the **Quadreria of Pio Monte della Misericordia.**

The Quadreria was the House of Pio Monte della Misericordia.

For many years only the Association persons had been meeting here.

An association is a group of persons who do things together.

The first room you see is the **Hall of Assemblies.**

The Association persons used to meet in this room to talk about important things.

Today the Association persons meet here twice a year.



Inside the Quadreria you can see:

- **furniture** and **objects** of a long time ago
- **many paintings.**

Some paintings are of a long time ago, others from a short time ago.

A long time ago rich families and persons used to give paintings and precious objects to the Pio Monte della Misericordia.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia used to sell those things to collect money and **help the poor.**



After some time, the Association decided not to sell the paintings and the precious objects anymore.

The Association decided to keep those things to make the place where they used to meet even more beautiful.

Today many persons go visit the Quadreria.

In the Quadreria halls you can see the tables where the Pio Monte della Misericordia persons work.

You can ask them questions and any information you need.

These persons are happy to see you visit the Pio Monte della Misericordia.



9. 7-side Government Table



This table is called **7-side Government**

because 7 persons can sit there.

This table used to have the 7 Pio Monte della Misericordia Governors sit to talk about important things.

This table was made a long time ago and it's very elegant.

This is a very important table also because it's the **first table used by the Pio Monte della Misericordia Governors** for their meetings.



It's a wooden table, with a round of 7 dancing angels in the centre.

It was made of **7 triangles** stuck together.

Every triangle has the Pio Monte della Misericordia **symbol** on it.

A symbol is used to explain an idea by using drawings when that idea is important and difficult to understand by words.

The symbol of Pio Monte della Misericordia is more than 400 years old.

The symbol is made of:

- **7 mountains.**

The 7 mountains represent the 7 works of mercy

- **a cross**
- **a crown.**





On each triangle you can see the name of one of the 7 works of mercy.

The drawings and the written words you see are white, **made of mother-of-pearl and ivory.**

Mother-of-pearl is a precious part of shells.

To make ivory they use some animals' teeth.



Under the table there is an iron **brazier.**

The brazier was used to heat the room.



10. Self-portrait

Luca Giordano



This painting is a **self-portrait**.

Luca Giordano made this painting a long time ago.

When a painter makes a self-portrait,
he paints his own face on a painting.

This is the painter Luca Giordano's self-portrait.

Luca Giordano lived a long time ago.

In the painting you can see Luca Giordano's **profile**.

If you see a person's or an animal's profile, you only see half the face.

Luca Giordano has a dark brown dress.

You can also see a little piece of the white shirt.



He's got a long black hair **wig**.

It's a fake hair wig.

He's got a big nose and some round **glasses** on it.

These are the glasses persons used to wear a long time ago.

These glasses are different from the ones they use today because they have no arms to put on ears.

They could put those glasses on the nose only.

Luca Giordano is looking at you in a very serious way.

Luca Giordano was 60 and very famous when he made this painting.

Luca Giordano painted himself like this

because he wanted everybody know that he was a great and important painter.



11. Sala Leonetti



This room is called **Sala Leonetti** because it reminds of Gianpaolo Leonetti di Santo Janni. Gianpaolo Leonetti di Santo Janni was a very important person for the Pio Monte della Misericordia. Gianpaolo Leonetti di Santo Janni made a lot of good things per the Association and for Naples.

This room has a Pio Monte della Misericordia **symbol** painted on the floor. A symbol is used to explain an idea by using drawings when that idea is important and difficult to understand by words.



In the middle of the drawing there are 7 mountains with a cross on top. In the upper part you can also see the drawing of a big golden crown.

A long time ago this room was called the Old Government Hall because the 7 Pio Monte della Misericordia Governors used to meet here to decide what to do for the poor.

The big fireplace you see in the room was used to heat the room when it was cold.

Today it's not used anymore.



12. Portrait of the painter's wife Francesco De Mura



This painting is the **portrait of Anna Ebreù**,
the painter Francesco De Mura's wife.

A portrait is a painting that shows you a person very well.

In the portrait you can see Anna's:

- round face
- black eyes
- big lips.

This painting shows you how women of a long time ago were dressed.



Anna's face is serious.

She's got a grey **wig** with dark green feathers.

A wig is made of fake hair.

A long time ago rich women often used wigs.



Francesco De Mura painted his wife wearing a very elegant and beautiful dress. The dress is dark green and grey. Around her belly there is a big yellow cloak. Near her, you can see a little dog and a vase with coloured flowers. In this painting Francesco De Mura made the portrait of his wife as a rich woman, with a wig and an elegant dress. But Anna Ebreù wasn't a rich woman. Before marrying Francesco De Mura, Anna Ebreù was a laundrywoman. A laundrywoman washes other people's clothes. Francesco De Mura painted her like this to show everybody that his wife was beautiful and important.





Francesco De Mura, a generous painter



Francesco De Mura was born in Naples.

He learned to paint when he was a little boy, and he soon became very good.

They all loved Francesco and used to call him Francischiello.

Francesco became very famous in Naples.

Francesco made many paintings:

- for churches
- for rich people's houses
- for the Palace of the king.

After many years Francesco decided to give the Pio Monte della Misericordia many paintings, that is more than 100.

Francesco asked the Pio Monte della Misericordia to sell his paintings so that they could help the poor.

Francesco was a **very generous person**.

A generous person makes good things to help others.





Titone was a prince.

A story of a very long time ago
talks about Aurora falling in love with Titone.

Aurora was a goddess.

Gods never get old and never die.

Aurora didn't want Titone to die
and had asked the gods' chief to let Titone live forever.

The gods' chief had done what Aurora wanted,
but she had forgot to ask to let Titone be young forever.

After many years, Titone started getting old,
while Aurora kept on being young because she was a goddess.

In the picture you see Aurora
in the middle of the clouds
in the sky.

Aurora is sitting on her chariot.

Aurora is young and beautiful.

She's got big wings
and a red dress with white sleeves.

Many angels are flying around her
with flowers in their hands.





On the lower left part of the painting, you can see Titone.
Titone is an old man sitting on some large red and yellow cloths
flying in the sky.
There are many angels near him too.
Aurora arrives with the first sun rays to wake Titone up.



14. Sala del Coretto



This is the **Sala del Coretto**.

The coretto is a little balcony where you can stay and see the church of the Pio Monte della Misericordia.

On the left you can see a light green wooden closet.

Enter the closet and watch the coretto.



Inside the coretto
you find 2 little couches.
From the coretto you can see
the church.

The coretto is made of wood
and it's very elegant.

Inside the coretto
there is a golden wooden wall.

A long time ago the Governors used to go inside the coretto
to listen to Mass.





On the left there is a big window.

Look through the window and see a statue of **San Gennaro**.

The statue is on a very high pillar.

Saint Gennaro is the most important saint in Naples.

The Saint Gennaro statue is in the square called **Sisto Riario Sforza**.



15. Sala del Governo



The **Sala del Governo** is a very important place inside the Pio Monte della Misericordia.

Here the 7 Pio Monte della Misericordia Governors meet to decide what to do for the poor.

The Governors have been meeting here for a few years.

A long time ago the Governors used to meet at the Sala Leonetti



In the centre of the room there is a round table where Governors meet.

It's a very elegant table with a big lamp in the middle.

Each Governor has a seat with a place where they can write and a pen.

On the table there are some cards with the names of present Governors.

In this room there are many paintings and some closets with many precious objects.



16. Eden

Giulia Piscitelli



This artwork is called **Eden**.

Giulia Piscitelli made this artwork a short time ago.

Eden means Paradise.

This artwork is made of 2 old mattresses.

Giulia Piscitelli hardened the mattresses and tied them with ropes.



People use mattresses to sleep.

But these mattresses are folded, and they can't be used.

You can only look at them.

Giulia Piscitelli made this artwork to remind you
that we all need a place where to rest, be fine and feel safe.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia
makes a lot of things for people's well-being.



17. Madonna della Misericordia

Carlos Alberto de Araujo



This painting is called **Madonna della Misericordia**.
Carlos Alberto de Araujo made this painting a short time ago.



Carlos Alberto de Araujo made this painting all blue.

In the lower part it's dark blue.

In the upper part it's light blue.



In the upper part you see the Madonna with Child Jesus.

The Madonna and Jesus look like they're wrapped in a sky-blue blanket.

The Madonna is looking at Jesus and her hands are caressing him.

Jesus is looking at his mother.

Look at the painting: you understand that the Madonna and Jesus love each other very much.

When you see this symbol



it means that in that place
you find people who can help you.
They can help you understand artworks,
paintings, statues, houses, castles.

Museo per tutti project was created
by the non-profit association L'abilità
together with De Agostini Foundation.

The association L'abilità is made by
a group of people who take care of
persons with disabilities.

The association L'abilità wants everybody
to understand artworks.
De Agostini Foundation supports
this project.

The Pio Monte della Misericordia
wants everybody to enter
and see the palace and its artworks.

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