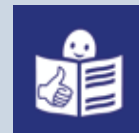




Museo per **tutti**

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



Sansevero Chapel Museum

MUSEO | CAPPELLA
SANSEVERO

MUSEO PER TUTTI
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How to use this guide



This is the Museo per tutti guide for Sansevero Chapel Museum in Naples.

On the following pages you will find:

The social narrative for visiting Sansevero Chapel Museum – Yellow pages



The **social narrative** explains:6

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

There is a **map** to help you find the artworks 22

The Sansevero Chapel – Light blue pages



On these pages you find the explanation of:

- the history of Sansevero Chapel 25
- the layout of Sansevero Chapel 29
- who Raimondo di Sangro was 33



The artworks at Sansevero Chapel Museum Blue pages



On these pages we tell you about
the following artworks:

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The social narrative for visiting Sansevero Chapel Museum

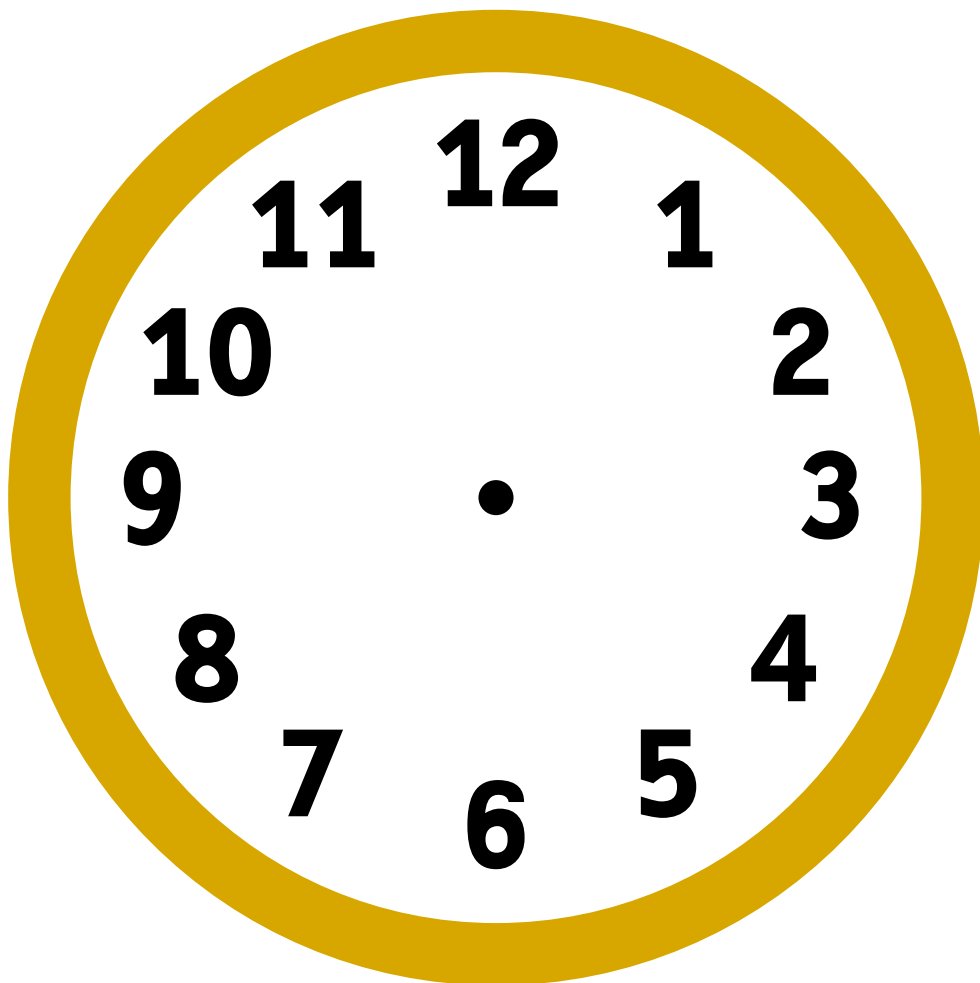


My name is

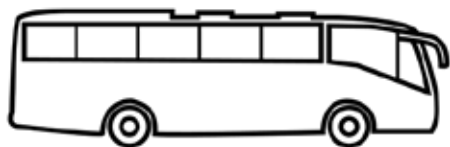
I'm going to visit Sansevero Chapel Museum

on

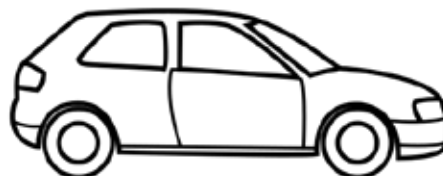
at



How do I get to Sansevero Chapel Museum?



Bus



Car



Train



Underground



On foot



Bicycle



1. Introduction



This guide is made to prepare your visit of **Sansevero Chapel Museum**.

A chapel is a small church.

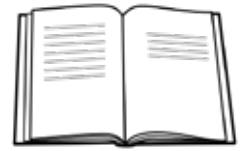
Today, Sansevero Chapel is a museum.

In this guide you will find:

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



Find out what is a museum on page 9



What is a museum



A museum is a place where artworks or important and beautiful objects are kept, so that everybody can see and study them.

A church can also be a museum.

The artworks and objects can be from a long time ago and sometimes from a short time ago.

In a museum, you can see, for example:

Artworks like paintings or statues.



Objects like furniture, vases, glassware or clothes.



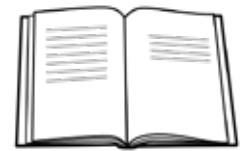
Parts of palaces, houses or churches.





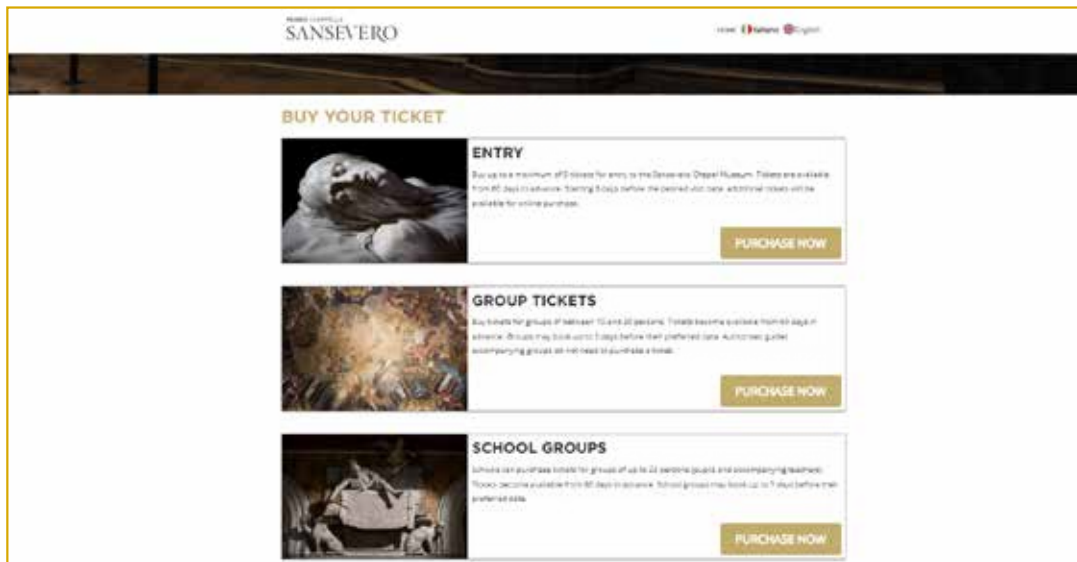
A museum can be made up of one room,
a few rooms or many rooms called galleries.
Inside museums you can also find objects made
and used by people who are no longer alive.
Those objects help you understand how these people lived
and what their history is.
History is the story of the important things
that happened a long time ago.





2. The ticket office

To visit Sansevero Chapel Museum, you can:



- Buy your ticket online on www.museosansevero.it.
Print your ticket and bring it with you



- Buy your ticket at the Museum ticket office.
The Museum ticket office is in a building near the Museum entrance.



At the ticket office you will see this sign



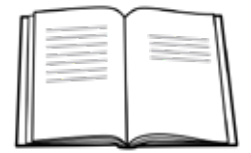
It means that in this place they've thought of you.

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

When you're at the ticket office,
queue up behind the people who arrived before you
and wait until they've all got their tickets.

There might be a lot of people and it can be very noisy.

When nobody is in front of you in the queue, go to speak to the person
behind the counter, who will give you your ticket.



3. The entrance



This is Sansevero Chapel Museum entrance.
The entrance is near the ticket office.



There might be a lot of people here. Queue up and wait for your turn.
There are 2 queues to enter.

BLUE QUEUE



If you are visiting the museum by yourself or with a small group wait in the **BLUE** queue.



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

RED QUEUE



If you are visiting the museum with your class or with many people wait in the **RED** queue.



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

4. The rules



When you enter Sansevero Chapel Museum, you must follow these rules:

- walk slowly
- speak quietly
- do not take pictures
- do not eat
- do not use phone or tablet
- do not touch the statues or other artworks.



5. Things to do in Sansevero Chapel Museum



This is a small and very beautiful museum.

Here you can:

- visit the main nave.
The main nave is the area in the middle of the church
- look at the statues
- look at the paintings on the ceiling.

6. Who can help you?



At the Sansevero Chapel Museum there are people who are wearing a uniform and a badge.

You can ask them questions and can ask for any information you need.

All these persons are happy that you visit the museum.



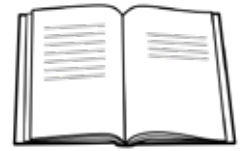
7. The toilets



The toilets are near the ticket office.

If you need to go to the bathroom, go out of the museum and enter the ticket office.

We advise you to go to the bathroom before or after your visit.



8. Where you can rest

If you're tired, you can rest:

- on the chairs inside the museum



- on the benches outside the museum.





9. The shop



The Sansevero Chapel Museum shop is just before the exit.
Here, you can buy books and objects to help you remember your visit.

10. The exit



The exit of Sansevero Chapel Museum is at the museum shop.
There's a step here, be careful.

If you picked up the Museo per tutti guide at the entrance,
remember to give it back
to the person with a badge near the exit door.

If you enjoyed your visit, come back whenever you like!



Map

4 Modesty



6 The Veiled Christ



5 Deposition



7 Disillusionment



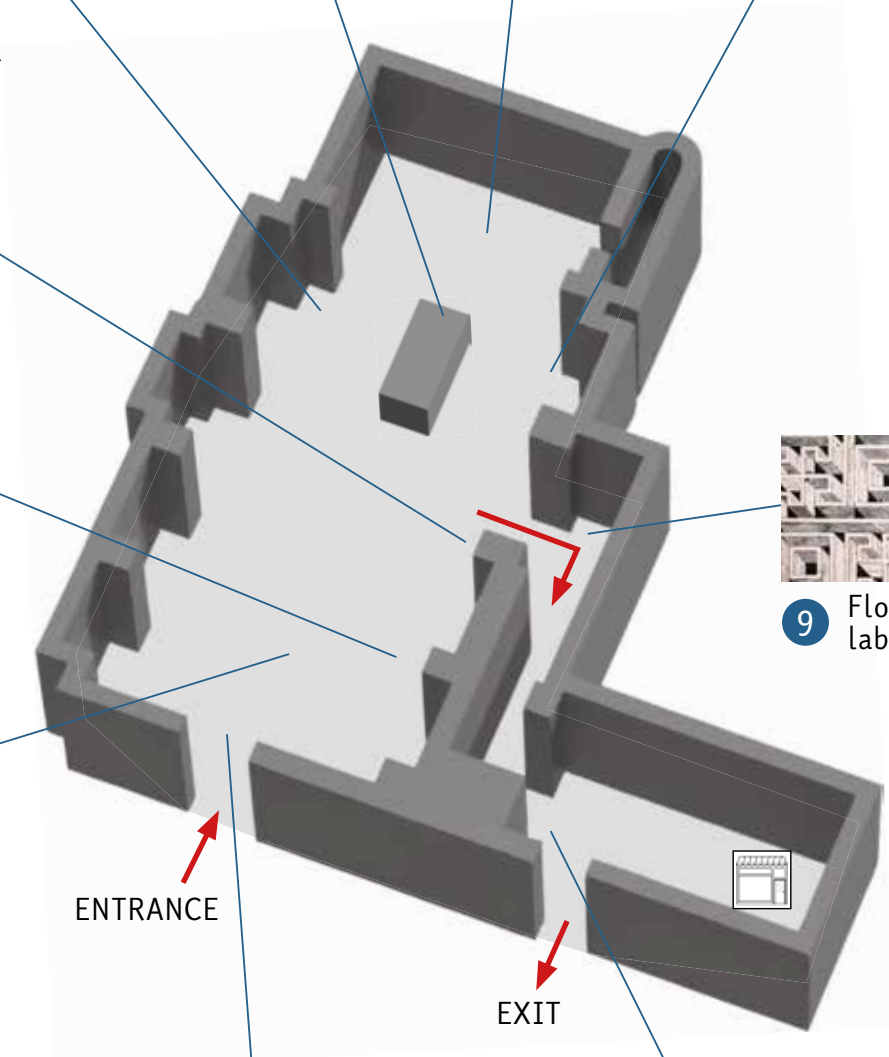
3 Self-control



2 Education



1 The Glory of Paradise



9 Floor with labyrinth pattern



8 Monument to Cecco di Sangro



10 Portrait of Raimondo di Sangro



Legend

- 1 The Glory of Paradise
- 2 Education
- 3 Self-control
- 4 Modesty
- 5 Deposition
- 6 The Veiled Christ
- 7 Disillusionment
- 8 Monument to Cecco di Sangro
- 9 Floor with labyrinth pattern
- 10 Portrait of Raimondo di Sangro

Follow the arrows to find the artworks.



Museum
shop



The Sansevero Chapel





The history of Sansevero Chapel



The Sansevero Chapel in Naples was built a long time ago. Inside Sansevero Chapel, people from the di Sangro family are buried. The Chapel gets its name from the family of Raimondo di Sangro Prince of Sansevero. Raimondo di Sangro is the one who made the Chapel as beautiful as you can see it now.



A story of a long time ago tells you how the Chapel was built. Some things are true, some other things are not true. The story is about a man who saw the Virgin Mary in a garden. The Virgin Mary is Jesus' mother. Seeing the Virgin Mary is a very special thing, which only happens to very few people.

This man had been arrested by the police and asked the Virgin Mary if he could be freed. The man was freed, and he went back to the garden, taking a gift for the Virgin Mary. From that moment, many people started visiting that garden and praying there to the Virgin Mary.

After a long time di Sangro family also started praying the Madonna in that garden and had a chapel built there. People from the di Sangro family were buried in the chapel when they died.

When Raimondo di Sangro became Prince of Sansevero, he decided to make the chapel even more beautiful and elegant. Raimondo wanted everyone who visited the Chapel to understand that his family was very important and powerful.



For the Chapel, Raimondo asked many artists to make:

- paintings
- statues.

Raimondo worked on finishing the Chapel until he died.

Many people visited Sansevero Chapel because it was so beautiful.

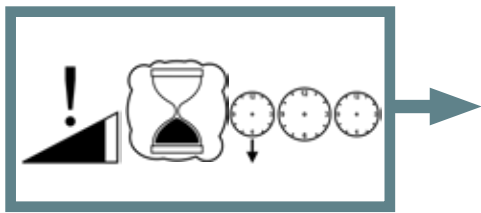
A short time ago Sansevero Chapel became a museum.

Today many people visit the Chapel.





A very long time ago



A man who had been arrested sees the Virgin Mary and asks her if he can be freed. The Virgin Mary helps him.



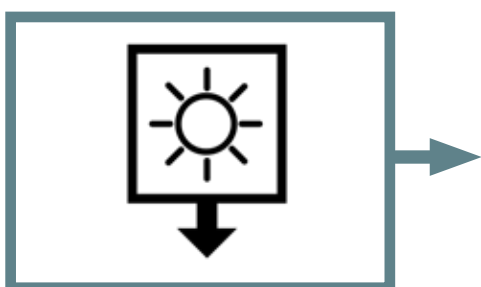
Many people go to that same garden to pray.



The di Sangro family has a chapel built in that garden.



Raimondo di Sangro makes the Chapel bigger and more beautiful.



Today



The Chapel is a museum.



What is the layout of Sansevero Chapel



Sansevero Chapel is a big rectangular room called a nave.

On the right and on the left are 4 big arches.

An arch is like a half circle.

Inside the Chapel you can see many big statues.



Raimondo di Sangro asked some sculptors to make these statues to remember family members who had died:

- the statues under the big arches remember men
- the other statues remember women.

A sculptor is the person who makes statues.

One statue in the Chapel is dedicated to Raimondo's father, who was called Antonio.

Another statue is dedicated to Raimondo's mother, who was called Cecilia.

The statues of di Sangro's parents are on either sides of the high altar.



The statues that remember Raimondo's father and the women in Raimondo's family represent virtues. A person who has virtue is someone who is very good at doing good things.



You will see this drawing every time we talk about a virtue.



For example, this statue represents the virtue of self-control.

A person has self-control when they:

- know how to behave
- can control emotions like anger and happiness
- think a lot before doing something important.



Raimondo had these statues made to help the people who came to the Chapel to understand that everyone have to work hard to become good and clever.

Raimondo wanted every part of the Chapel to be beautiful and special and asked some very good artists to make the ceiling and the floor.

On the Chapel ceiling, you can see a painting called The Glory of Paradise.



Find out how the ceiling was painted on page 38

Find out how the floor was made on page 66

Raimondo di Sangro



Raimondo di Sangro was the person who had the Sansevero Chapel built, a long time ago. Raimondo was from an important and powerful family:

- his grandfather was the Sansevero prince
- his mother was the daughter of a princess
- his father was a duke.

A duke is an important person who rules a town and the nearby countryside.

Raimondo and his family were friends with the family of King Charles of Bourbon, who lived in Naples.

Raimondo grew up in Naples and studied in Rome.

Rome is an important town far from Naples.

Raimondo became the new **Sansevero prince** when he was very young.



Raimondo was a clever and curious man.
He loved to study and **invent** new things.
Invent means to think of
and build objects that did not exist before.
His inventions included:



- **medicines**
that cured people of serious illnesses.



- **a cannon that could shoot from very very far.**
A cannon was a very big weapon
that shot very heavy balls made of stone or iron.
Cannons were used to destroy ships,
castles and big buildings



- **a special cloak**
that did not get wet in water.



Raimondo gave one of these cloaks to King Charles of Bourbon,
who wore it to keep dry in the rain.

- **special paints that lasted a very long time.**
You can see the paints Raimondo invented,
like green and blue, on the Chapel ceiling.





- a carriage that could run on water.

A long time ago people used carriage to move from place to place, like cars today.

The coach Raimondo invented was entirely of wood.



Carrozza Marittima d'invenzione del Principe di Sansevero

It had 4 wheels and 2 horses pulled it.

The horses were not real but were also made of wood.

Instead of wheels, the carriage had pieces of wood that moved the water away and pushed the coach forward.



- **coloured fireworks.**

When these fireworks blew up,
they made beautiful drawings in the sky



- **a very big and special clock.**

The clock was in Raimondo's garden.

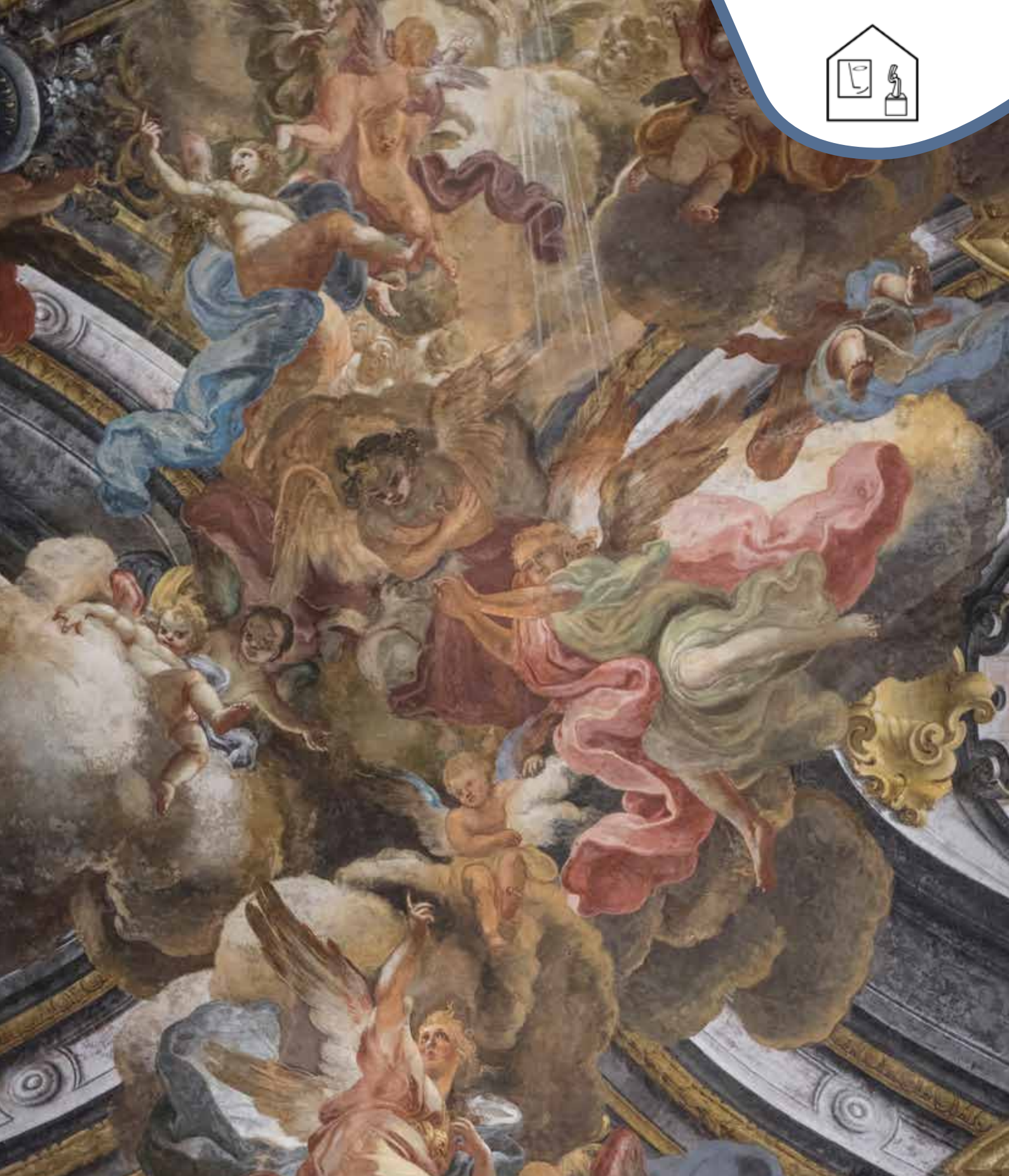
When the clock's hands marked the beginning of an hour,
the clock made the sound of nice music.



Raimondo become famous for all of these inventions.

Some people thought he was a special person.

But other people thought he was strange
because he did things nobody else did.



The artworks





1. The Glory of Paradise

Francesco Maria Russo



On the ceiling of Sansevero Chapel you can see a very big fresco.

A fresco is a painting made on a wall.

Raimondo di Sangro asked the painter **Francesco Maria Russo** to paint this fresco a long time ago.

This fresco is called **The Glory of Paradise** because it shows you Paradise with many angels and **saints**.

A saint is a person who prays a lot and always behaves well.



When you look at the fresco,
it looks like the ceiling is open and you can see the sky and clouds.



There is a white dove in the middle of the clouds.
Many painters paint a dove in paintings of saints and angels.
It means that God is with the saints and angels.



Raimondo di Sangro made special paints
and gave them to the painter to make this fresco.
For example, you can see that:



- the saints from Raimondo's family
are painted in **green**



- some of the angels' clothes
are painted in **red**

The paints used to make paintings and frescoes a long time ago
were very easily damaged.

This makes it difficult to see them properly today.

But the paints Raimondo made are still beautiful
and still look good today.



2. Education

Francesco Queirolo



This statue is called **Education**.

Francesco Queirolo made it a long time ago.

Francesco Queirolo was a **sculptor**.

This statue is made of a stone called **marble** and is very big.



In this statue you can see a woman and a child with a book in his hands.

The woman is **educating** the child on how to behave.

Educate is another word for teaching.

The woman is like a teacher because she's teaching the child how to be good and kind.

The woman is seated and turning towards the child.

You can see her in **profile**.

A person or an animal is in profile when you only see half the face.

The woman is touching the child with her left arm and raising her right arm.

The woman has a long dress with lots of folds and a ribbon in her hair.



The child is standing near the woman.

The child has:

- long hair
- clothes
- a cloak
- a pair of boots.

The child is holding an open book.

We can see

how clever Francesco Queirolo was because the book looks real.



People spoke Latin a very long time ago.

Latin is a very old way of talking and is not spoken any more.

These words mean that you must study and make a big effort to become good and kind.

Learning and making an effort is a virtue.





At the top, you can see the **portraits** of 2 women.

A portrait is a statue or a painting that shows the face and the chest of a person.

The women are 2 important people from Raimondo di Sangro's family.



3. Self-control

Francesco Celebrano



This statue is called **Self-control**.

Francesco Celebrano made this statue a long time ago.

Francesco Celebrano was a sculptor.

The statue is made of a stone called marble.

A person has self-control when they:

- know how to behave
- can control emotions like anger and happiness
- think a lot before doing something important.

Being able to control our behaviour is a virtue.





In this statue you can see a very strong **warrior**.

A warrior was a person who went to war, as soldiers do today.

This warrior has:

- a helmet.
A helmet is like an iron hat that protect the head in wars
- clothes
- a cloak
- a pair of sandals.

The warrior is holding a chain attached to a lion.

A lion is a very strong and scary animal.

Here you see the lion's profile.

If you see the profile of a person or animal, you only see half the face.

The lion is quiet and looking at the warrior.

The warrior has been stronger than the lion and has managed to keep it still and calm beside him.





Near the warrior you can see a portrait of a woman.

A portrait is a statue or painting that shows the face and chest of a person.

Here you see the woman's profile.

The woman has curly hair and is very elegant.

The woman is Raimondo di Sangro's grandmother.

Raimondo di Sangro wanted this statue as a way to remembering his grandmother.

Above and beside his grandmother's portrait are 2 angels with wings.



4. Modesty

Antonio Corradini



This statue is called
Modesty.

Modesty is a virtue.



Antonio Corradini
made this statue
a long time ago.
Antonio Corradini
was a sculptor.

This statue is made of marble.

A person is a modest when they hide their body
so that people can't see they're naked.

A modest person is also shy.

When you tell a modest person they're beautiful, they blush.



The statue shows you a woman all covered with a sheet.

The sheet is made of marble too.

This woman is **Cecilia**,
Raimondo di Sangro's mother.

Cecilia died when Raimondo
was a child.

Cecilia is covered with a sheet
because she was a modest woman
and didn't want anybody
to see her naked.

On the sheet that covers Cecilia
are flowers.



Cecilia is turning her head.

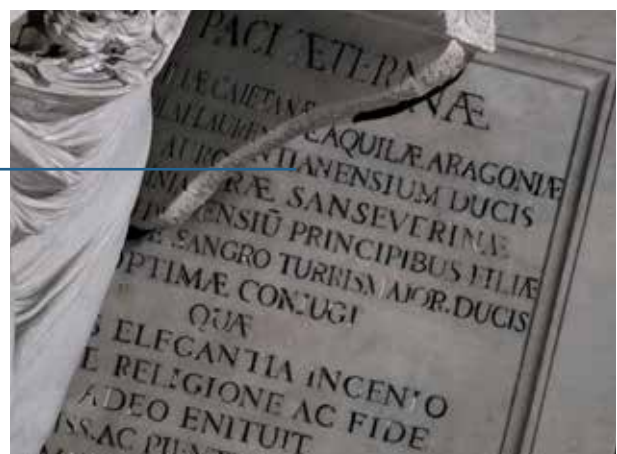


Behind Cecilia is a **tombstone**.

A tombstone is a piece of stone
that's put on the tomb
of a person who has died.

The things written on a tombstone
remember the dead person.

The words on Cecilia's tombstone
tell you that she was a good
and kind mother.





Antonio Corradini made the tombstone look broken to help you understand that Cecilia had died and that she wasn't with her son anymore.

Raimondo di Sangro wanted this statue because he loved his mother and wanted to remember her.



Under the statue is Jesus with his friend Mary Magdalene.

Mary Magdalene wants to touch Jesus.

Mary Magdalene can't touch Jesus because he has died and **resurrected**.

Resurrect means that he is not dead anymore and his friends can see him.



5. Deposition

Francesco Celebrano





This group of statues is called **Deposition**.

Francesco Celebrano made this group of statues a long time ago.

Francesco Celebrano was a sculptor.

The deposition is the moment when Jesus' friends take his body down from the cross.

These statues are made of a stone called marble.

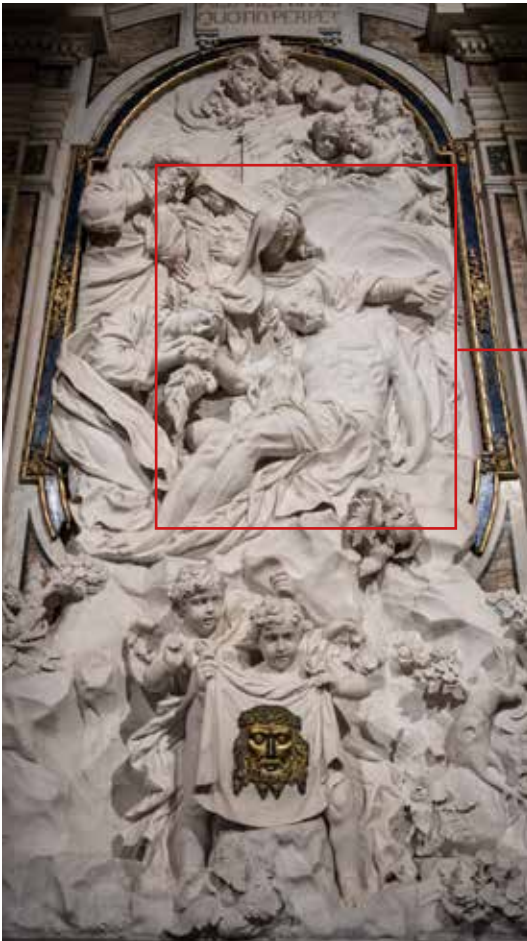
This group of statues is on the **high altar**.

An altar is a table that priests use to say mass.

In a church there are often many altars.

The high altar is the most important altar in a church.





In the centre of the Deposition,
you see Jesus dead with the Virgin Mary.

The Virgin Mary is Jesus' mother.

The Virgin Mary is holding Jesus
on her knees and her arms are opened.

The Virgin Mary is looking at Jesus.

To the left of Jesus

you see Mary Magdalene.

Mary Magdalene was one of Jesus' friends.

Mary Magdalene is holding Jesus' hand near her face.





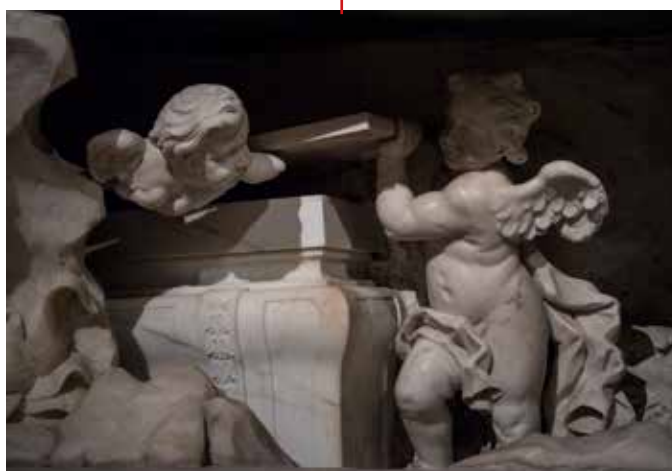
Above Mary Magdalene is Saint John with his hands held together.

Saint John was one of Jesus' friends.

Next to him is **another woman**.

This woman is the Virgin Mary's cousin and her name is Mary.

All these people love Jesus and are sad because he's dead.



Beneath Jesus are 2 little angels holding a sheet.

On the sheet you can see Jesus' face. The drawing is made of a golden metal.

Under the altar, you can see two little angels near Jesus' tomb.

One of them is opening the tomb and looking inside, but the **tomb** is empty.

A tomb is where a person is put after they have died.



6. The Veiled Christ

Giuseppe Sanmartino



This statue is called **The Veiled Christ**.

Christ is another name for Jesus.

Giuseppe Sanmartino made this statue a long time ago.

Giuseppe Sanmartino was a sculptor.

This statue is made of marble.

This statue is in the centre of the room

because it's the most important and most beautiful statue.

The statue shows you **Christ dead**. He is lying on a **mattress** with **2 pillows**.

Christ's body is very thin and covered with a **sheet**.

The sheet is also made of marble.

You can see Christ's entire body under the sheet very well.



Giuseppe Sanmartino was very clever because he made Christ look like a real person and the sheet seems real too.

This statue is so well made that people come from all over the world to see it.

Giuseppe Sanmartino made the Veiled Christ very fast: it only took him three and a half months to finish it.

You can walk around it to see it properly.

You can't get too close to it.

Under the marble sheet you can see:

Christ's face.

You can see:

- his closed eyes
- his nose
- his mouth



Christ's hands.

On his hands you can see the signs left by the nails used to put him on the cross



Christ's feet.

On his feet too you can see the signs left by the nails used to put him on the cross.





Near Jesus' feet are the **nails** used to put him on the cross and the **pliers** used to remove them.



Near the nails you can see the **crown** made of a branch with thorns. Jesus wore this crown when he was on the cross.



If you walk around the statue, you can see the name of Giuseppe Sanmartino and the year he made the statue. These things are written in Latin.



7. Disillusionment Francesco Queirolo



This statue is called **Disillusionment**.

Disillusionment is a virtue.





People sometimes have bad ideas or do wrong things.
Disillusionment is when they understand they were wrong
and want to do good things.

Francesco Queirolo made this statue a long time ago.

Francesco Queirolo was a sculptor.

Raimondo di Sangro wanted this statue
as a way of remembering his father **Antonio**.

This statue is made of a stone called marble.

This statue shows you **Antonio covered with a net**.

The net is also made of marble.

Francesco Queirolo was very clever
because he made the net seem real.

Antonio is covered with the net.

When you keep on doing bad things, it's like a net is tying you down
and you can't move anymore or do the right thing.

Antonio has understood that he has done something wrong
and is trying to take the net off his head with his arm.

Antonio wants to take the net off to start doing good things.



Antonio is looking at an **angel** to the left.

The angel is helping him take off the net.

The angel has got a long cloak, and there's a ball and an open book near his feet.

This ball is the Earth.

This book is the Bible.

The Bible is the most important book for the Church because it tells the story of God and Jesus.

Francesco Queirolo sculpted the Bible to make you think about the important things Antonio wants to learn to become a good person.

The angel is helping Antonio become a good person.



Beneath the statue
you can see **Jesus**
touching a man's eyes
with 2 fingers.
The man cannot see anymore
and asks Jesus
to help him see again.
Jesus puts his fingers
on the man's eyes and heals him.
This means Jesus
has made a **miracle**.
A miracle is a beautiful thing
that happens when God or saints help someone.



When Antonio takes the net off,
he's very happy
and his life is better.



When the man can see again,
he's very happy.



8. Monument to Cecco di Sangro Francesco Celebrano



This statue is a **Monument to Cecco di Sangro**.

A monument is a big statue made to remember an important person.

This statue is made of a stone called marble.

Francesco Celebrano made this statue a long time ago.

Francesco Celebrano was a sculptor.

Francesco Celebrano made this statue to remember Cecco di Sangro.

Cecco di Sangro belonged to Raimondo di Sangro's family.

Cecco di Sangro was a warrior.

A warrior was a person who went to war, as soldiers do today.



This statue shows you Cecco di Sangro getting out of a tomb. Cecco di Sangro hid in a tomb during a war so that his enemies would not find him. Cecco di Sangro got out of the tomb without anyone seeing him and he won the war.



Cecco di Sangro has got:

- long moustache
- a helmet
- **an armour**

An armour is an iron suit used to protect the body during a war.

- a sword.



Beneath Cecco di Sangro you can see a lot of writing that tells you his story.

Under the tomb are 2 **hippogryphs**.

A hippogryph is an animal from the imagination, so it doesn't really exist. The 2 hippogryphs are keeping watch to make sure that no enemies get close.



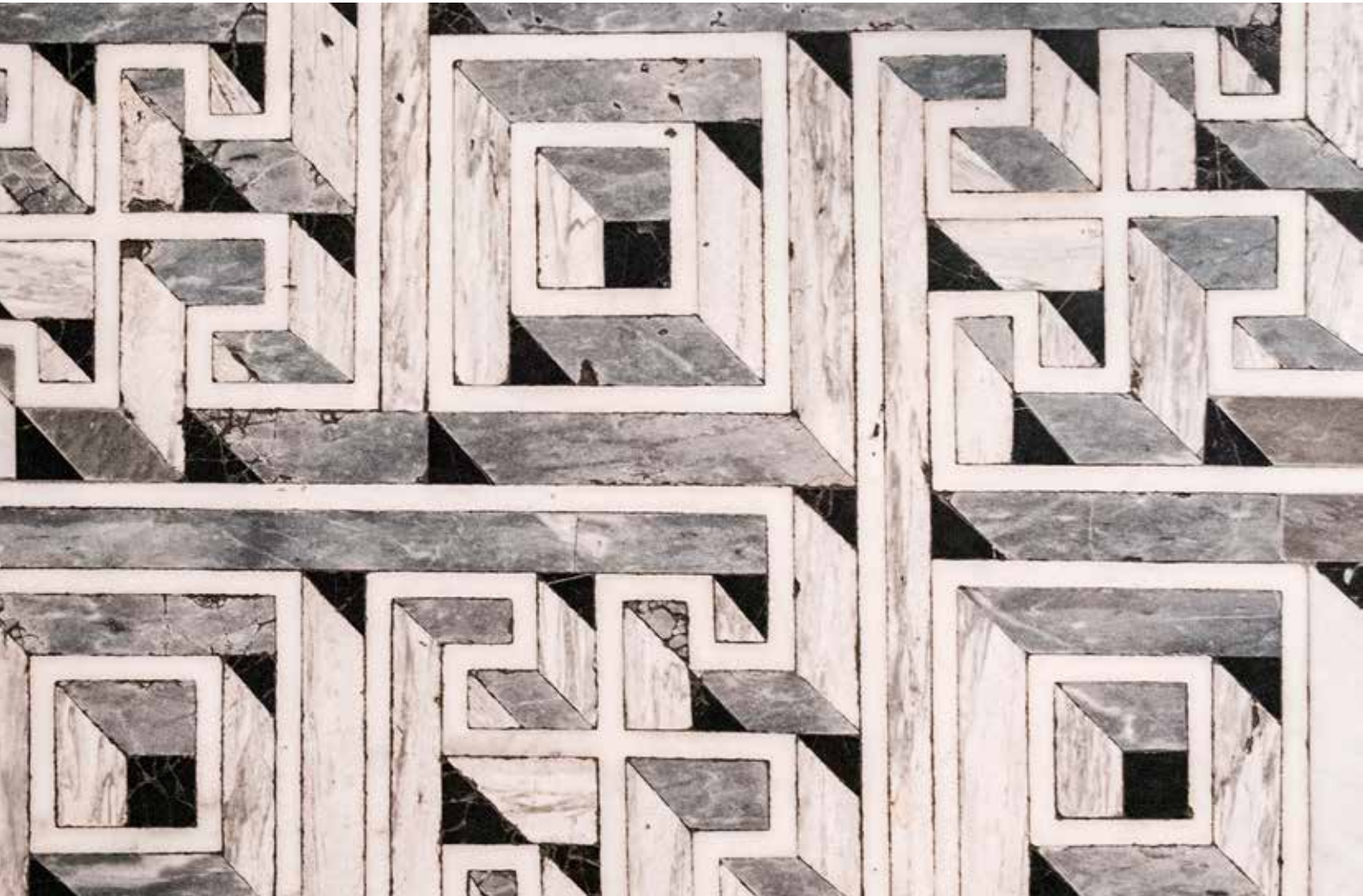
Above Cecco di Sangro you can see an **eagle**.

An eagle is a very big and strong bird. Francesco Celebrano added the eagle to let you know that Cecco di Sangro was very brave.





9. Floor with labyrinth design Francesco Celebrano

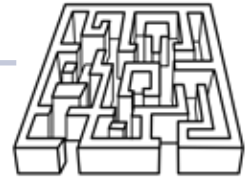


A long time ago Sansevero Chapel had a floor made of a stone called marble. Raimondo di Sangro asked **Francesco Celebrano** to make that floor. Francesco Celebrano was a sculptor.



The drawing of the floor was like a labyrinth.

A labyrinth is a place where there are many paths to choose from, and high walls.



When you're inside a labyrinth, it's difficult to find the exit because some paths are blocked.

When you come to a path that's blocked, you have to go back and try another path.

Raimondo di Sangro chose this design to help you understand that becoming good and kind is as difficult as finding your way out of a labyrinth.

The floor was made with marble pieces in many colours:

- white
- black
- grey.

Marble comes in many colours.

Making a floor with this drawing was very difficult.

Francesco Celebrano showed that he was very good at making this floor.

After some time, one part of Sansevero Chapel collapsed and the labyrinth floor broke.

So, the di Sangro family decided to make a new floor using brown tiles.

These tiles are called cotto.

Today you can only see some parts of the labyrinth drawing on the floor.



10. Portrait of Raimondo di Sangro Francesco De Mura



This is a **portrait of Raimondo di Sangro**.

Francesco De Mura made this portrait a very long time ago.

Francesco De Mura was a painter.

Raimondo di Sangro was a prince.



This painting shows you Raimondo di Sangro dressed as a **warrior** because he had been to war.

A warrior was a person who went to war, as soldiers do today.

Raimondo di Sangro is wearing a long, white and curly wig.

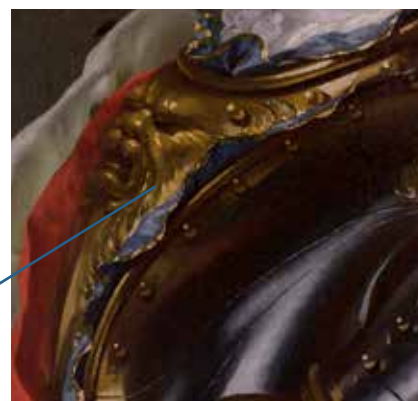


He's dressed in:

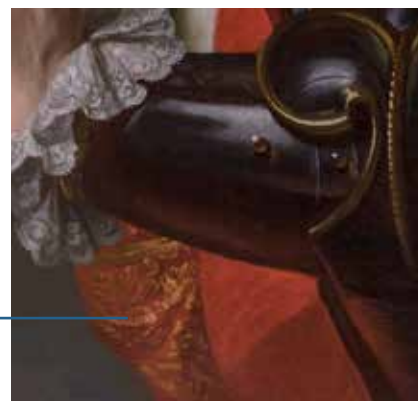
- black **armour**.

An armour is an iron suit that protects the body during wars.

On the armour you can see a golden lion



- a long red cloak.



Raimondo di Sangro is very elegant in his armour and cloak.

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 Sansevero Chapel Museum
wants everybody to enter
and see the museum and its artworks.

MUSEO PER TUTTI
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