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For tourist information,
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LIST OF P.I.T. (Tourism Information Points)

- **G.B. Pastine Ciampino**
International Arrivals – Baggage Collection Area (9.00 - 18.30)
- **Flumicino**
International Airport "Leonardo Da Vinci" - International Arrivals - Terminal T - 3 (9.00 - 18.30)
- **Ostia Lido**
Lungomare Paolo Toscanelli corner Piazza Anco Marzio (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Castel Sant'Angelo**
Piazza Pia (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Minghetti**
Via Marco Minghetti (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Navona**
Piazza delle Cinque Lune (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Nazionale**
Via Nazionale - near Palazzo delle Esposizioni (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Santa Maria Maggiore**
Via dell'Olmata (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Sonnino**
Piazza Sidney Sonnino (9.30 - 19.00)
- **Termini**
Via Giovanni Giolitti, 34
Inside Building F - Platform 24 (8.00 - 20.30)

ROMA
PASS

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 **ROMA CAPITALE**

The Romans loved relaxing in their public baths, but they also greatly loved their moments of recreation and amusement, in particular if they were in the form of spectacles, sports competitions and fights. For this reason the Eternal City offers a stimulating itinerary of arenas and theatres, places of ancient memory where by closing your eyes you can still hear the echo of the people's applause and their cries of encouragement.

DGE SYSTEM

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Photos: A. Cenni - M. Cristofani

**Addresses**

- 1 Colosseo.**
Piazza del Colosseo. Information and bookings tel. +39 06 39967700 (Mon. - Fri. 9.00- 18.00, Sat. 9.00 - 14.00). Ticket office tel. +39 06 700 54 69. Buses: 60, 75, 85, 87, 117, 271, 571, 175, 186, 810, 850 and C3. Tram: 3. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- 2 Circo Massimo.** Via del Circo Massimo. Metro: line B, Circo Massimo stop.
- 3 Villa dei Cavalieri di Malta.** Piazza dei Cavalieri di Malta. Metro: line B, Circo Massimo stop. Bus: 75.
- 4 Bocca della Verità.** Via Petroselli. Metro: line B, Circo Massimo stop. Buses: 170, 75, 628, 81 and 160.
- 5 Teatro Marcello.** Via del Teatro di Marcello. Open every day (when daylight-saving time is in force from 9.00 to 19.00, otherwise from 9.00 to 18.00. Closed on 1 May). Buses: 170, 75, 628, 81 and 160.
- 6 Piazza del Campidoglio.** Buses: 44, 63, 81, 95, 160, 170, 175, 204, 628, 715, 716, 780, 781, 84, 85, 87, 175, 186, 810, 850, 46, 62, 63, 64, 70, 80, 81, 87, 186, 492, 628, 640, and 810. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- 7 Piazza Navona.** Buses: 64, 81 and 87. Tram: 8.
- 8 Circo di Massenzio.** Via Appia Antica, 153. Tue. - Sun. 9.00 - 13.30. Closed on Mondays, 1 January, 1 May and 25 December. From Roma Termini: Metro B (Laurentina) to Circo Massimo; from here bus 118. From Roma Ostiense: bus 118.



[Roma *ti* aspetta

CIRCUSES
and THEATRES



The Colosseum, which has always been the symbol of the city

Colosseum



Imposing obelisks and majestic symbols

[A fine sight to see near the Colosseum are the "botticelle", the typical Roman open carriages of one time, ideal for a romantic outing in memory of a past that is there to be rediscovered.

Starting from the Colosseum, along Via di San Gregorio, you reach the Circus Maximus, located more or less halfway between the Palatine and the Aventine. Of what was once the greatest circus for the spectacles of ancient Rome, to construct which the works went on for some centuries, only an immense stretch of level ground can now be seen. It was of very considerable size (621 metres in length and 118 in width) and it could accommodate up to 250 thousand spectators. In the year 10 BC an Egyptian obelisk of Ramses II, almost 24 metres high, was set up in the stadium; and this same obelisk still stands today in the centre of Piazza del Popolo.



Circus Maximus

St. Peter's dome viewed through the keyhole

[Another obelisk, the tallest one of them all – 32.50 metres – was added in 357 AD by emperor Constantius II, and today stands in Piazza San Giovanni in Laterano.

The Circus was used in particular for chariot races, especially for quadrigas; the victorious charioteers and horses became so famous that some emperors such as Caligula and Nero took part in the chariot races to demonstrate their courage and to obtain even greater popularity.

[Five minutes on foot from the Circus Maximus, going past the Orange Orchard, the more curious travellers should not miss a real gem: peeping through the keyhole of the main door to the Villa dei Cavalieri di Malta at the dome of St. Peter's (*er cupolone* as the Romans call it), framed by the garden hedges.

[Going the other way, along the Lungotevere, you come instead to the Bocca della Verità (the Mouth of Truth): don't miss the chance and the emotion of putting your hand into the mouth, as in the famous scene in the film "Roman Holiday"!

Just a short way from Piazza Venezia you can visit the Theatre of Marcellus. Begun by Julius Caesar and completed by Augustus, this had a seating capacity of some 15,000 spectators. In the centuries after it was abandoned it was used first as a quarry for building materials, and subsequently as a fortification for the Savelli family, being known also as



Thousands of shouting spectators



With the "botticelle" for an outing to retrace history

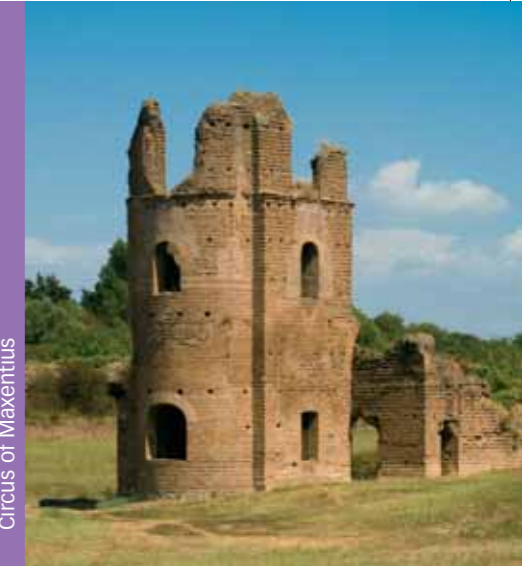
If you are in the Capital for the first time, a visit you absolutely must make is to the city "host", the Colosseum. This massive structure of travertine, holding about 50 thousand spectators, an outer ring almost 50 metres in height and a circumference of 527 metres, was called the Flavian Amphitheatre, and it did not take its present name until the 6th or 7th century AD, probably due to the vicinity of a great bronze statue of Nero inspired by the Colossus of Rhodes.

[The Colosseum has always been regarded as indestructible: the people of Rome are in fact convinced that "as long as the Colosseum stands, so will Rome".

It was inaugurated in the year 80 AD by the emperor Titus with grandiose festivities which lasted for three months and in which about 20 thousand persons and 9 thousand animals died.

[The symbol of Rome par excellence, for some years now it has been lit up at night whenever a capital punishment had been suspended.

Circus of Maxentius



A terrace over the Eternal City

the *Colosseum of the Savelli*. Take advantage of being in the vicinity to visit the Piazza del Campidoglio (the Capitol), dominated by the majestic reproduction of Marcus Aurelius on horseback, and have a coffee while you enjoy a marvellous sight of the city from the Terrazza Caffarelli.

If you feel like going as far as the ancient Appian Way, you will see the ruins of the Circus of Maxentius, inserted in a pleasant stretch of the old Roman countryside. The circus dates from the imperial era: it was 513 metres long and 90 metres wide, it could hold 10,000 spectators and it was flanked by two towers, part of one of which can still be seen.

[Not to be missed is Piazza Navona, one of the loveliest and liveliest of Rome's piazzas, which was constructed on the former site of the Circus of Domitian, where in ancient times they held athletics events, games and horse races.

