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LIST OF T.I.P. (Tourism Information Points)

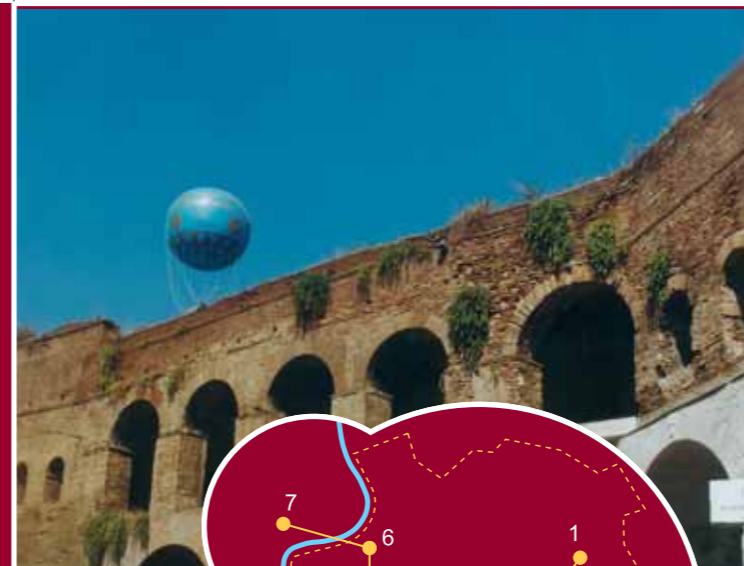
- **G.B. Pastine Ciampino**
International Arrivals – Baggage Collection Area (9.00 - 18.30)
- **Fiumicino**
International Airport "Leonardo Da Vinci" - Arrivals
International - Terminal T - 3 (9.00 - 18.30)
- **Ostia Lido**
Lungomare Paolo Toscanelli corner Piazza Anco Marzio
(9.30 - 19.00)
- **Castel 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)

DGE SYSTEM

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Photos: A. Cenni - M. Cristofani

Discovering the Eternal City from an unusual standpoint. An itinerary reserved for the more careful travellers whose curiosity is aroused by apparently secondary details which, however, can reveal the true spirit of a place through the centuries. Imposing arches which celebrate the glory of achievements of great men, bastions which recount, in their various forms, the defensive strategy of the city at various moments in history. Past and present that are interwoven in defining the unique profile of Rome today.

**Addresses**

- 1 Stazione Termini - Piazza dei Cinquecento.**
Metro, lines A and B. Buses: 70 and 170.
- 2 Triumphal arches.** Buses: 60, 75, 84, 85, 87, 117, 175, 186 and 271. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- 3 Arco di Settimio Severo.** Buses: 60, 81, 85, 87, and 175. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- 4 Via dei Fori Imperiali.** Buses: 60, 81, 85, 87, and 175. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- 5 Piazza Navona.** Buses: 64, 81 and 87. Tram: 8.
- 6 Torre dei Frangipane.** Bus: 70.
- 7 Città del Vaticano.** Buses: 49, 32, 81, 982, 492 and 990. Tram: 9. Metro: line A, Ottaviano and Cipro stops.
- 8 Museo delle Mura.** Via di Porta San Sebastiano, 18. Metro: line B, Piramide stop.



Roma *ti* aspetta

WALLS, TOWERS
AND ARCHES



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ROMA CAPITALE

The boundary wall and its ten access gateways

Aurelian Walls



In the Middle Ages there were about nine hundred towers in Rome

barian invasions in fact induced the emperor Aurelian to build a new boundary wall in 271 AD. The Aurelian Wall extended for about 19 kilometres, was almost 6 metres in height, and there was a square tower every 30 metres.

The Vatican Wall, erected during the papacies of Paul III, Pius IV, Pius V and Urban VIII, surrounds the Vatican City. On the northern side, the connecting wall with Castel S. Angelo started from the Bastione di Michelangelo (1534).

[Inside the Porta San Sebastiano is the Museo delle Mura (Museum of the Walls), which describes their history and analyzes the systems of building them.]

In the Middle Ages, the aspect of Rome was characterized by a whole forest of towers (torri): including those of the walls, they numbered around nine hundred! The towers marked the subdivision of the area into so many different possessions, while for the main families they were above all a symbol of supremacy.

In Via dei Fori Imperiali, at the crossing with Via Cavour, is the Torre dei Conti, built in the 13th century and known in the Middle Ages as the "Torre Maggiore" because of its massive structure. Behind it, going up Via Tor

Museum of the Walls



The curious legend of the Torre della Scimmia

Porta San Paolo



The Roman emperors celebrated by triumphal arches

emperors or commanders after a victory in war. The first arches were made of wood and brickwork and were without any decorations, which instead were added as time went by. Three triumphal arches remain in Rome.

The Arch of Titus, in the Roman Forum, was erected by Domitian in 81 AD to commemorate the victories of Vespasian and Titus in the Judaeen War. In the Middle Ages the Frangipani incorporated the arch in one of their strongholds, and it was not "freed" until Giuseppe Valadier was commissioned by Pope Pius VII in 1821 to restore it.

The Arch of Septimius Severus, erected in 203 AD astride the Via Sacra, recalls the victories of the emperor and of his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, over the Parthians, the Arabs and the Adiabeniens. It is marble lined and has a structure of three intercommunicating barrel-vaults.

The Arch of Constantine, alongside the Colosseum, celebrates the victory of Constantine over Maxentius at the Milvian bridge (Saxa Rubra) in 312 AD. It is the largest of the arches (as much as 25 metres in height) and is the one best preserved of the surviving arches.

Towers



The Cinta Muraria (boundary wall) of Rome developed until the seventh century along different perimeters. The most ancient walls, which were limited to the Palatine Hill, have now disappeared, whereas those made of tufa blocks, attributed to the king Servius Tullius, are still well in sight as you emerge from Termini station, in Piazza dei Cinquecento, for a stretch of 94 metres. The perimeter of these walls, along which there were ten gateways, surrounded the inhabited centre for about 11 kilometres enclosing the Quirinale, Viminale, Esquiline, Oppium, Caelium and Aventine areas.

[This defensive system was restored under the emperor Augustus and was then incorporated in structures of Imperial age.]

For a long period Rome, master of the Mediterranean, no longer had an urban wall. The necessity for a new defence structure again arose in the 3rd century AD: the threat of the bar-

dei Conti, we come to the Torre del Grillo, built on the remains of walls stemming from the Trajan age. At the top of the ascent we reach the Torre delle Milizie, ordered by Pope Gregory IX in the 13th century. Right against Piazza Navona we find the Torre dei Sanguigni and the Torre dei Millini. Lastly, in Via dei Portoghesi, we observe the Torre dei Frangipane, known as the "Torre della Scimmia" (the Tower of the Monkey).

[There is a story regarding the Torre della Scimmia. It is related that a monkey had snatched a new-born babe from the Frangipane family and had carried it up the tower to cradle it. Then, miraculously, the monkey had come back down and delivered the baby unharmed to its family.]

Triumphal Arches are constructions that we can put down to the Romans: they consisted of structures in the form of a monumental arched gateway, which were erected to celebrate