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For tourist information,
cultural events and entertainment offered in Rome

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)

ROMA
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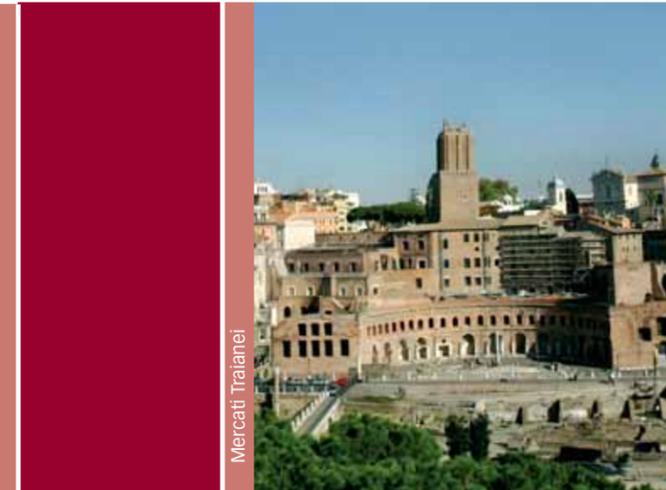
 **ROMA CAPITALE**

DGE SYSTEM

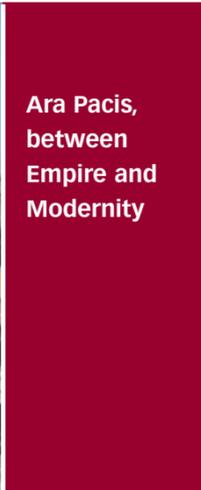
Translated by: Renzo Arzeni

Photos: A. Cenni - M. Cristofani

Mercati Traianei



**Ara Pacis,
between
Empire and
Modernity**



brings us to the Mercati Traianei, between the Foro di Traiano and the slopes of the Quirinal, considered in ancient times among the wonders of the classical world. The entire complex was a complete district crossed by the Via Biberatica, the name alluding to the taverns located there together with the shops selling pepper and spices.

In the markets you could buy everything: fresh fish, Middle Eastern spices, fruit, flowers, silk, ... in short, a real commercial centre *ante litteram!*

After a nice walk in the centre, you can get to the Lungotevere Augusta to see the new shrine of the Ara Pacis Augustae (Augustus's Altar of Peace), a futurist screen by the American architect Richard Meier. The altar contained therein was built between 13 and 9 BC to commemorate the feats of the emperor Augustus in Spain and Gaul. Memory of the past still lives on in the modern gushing fountain which recalls the existence in this place of the ancient Port of Ripetta. Today you can sit down here and have a chat, as in some modern assembly place.

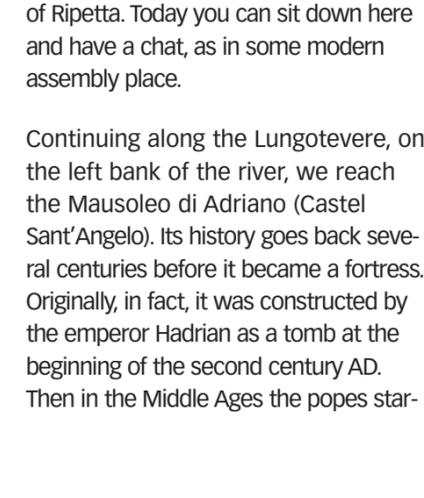
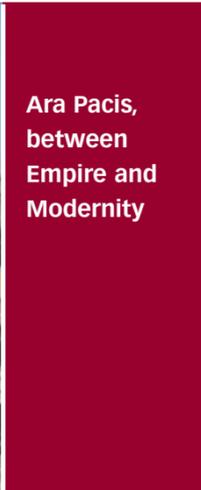
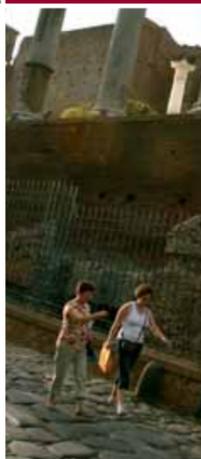
Continuing along the Lungotevere, on the left bank of the river, we reach the Mausoleo di Adriano (Castel Sant'Angelo). Its history goes back several centuries before it became a fortress. Originally, in fact, it was constructed by the emperor Hadrian as a tomb at the beginning of the second century AD. Then in the Middle Ages the popes star-



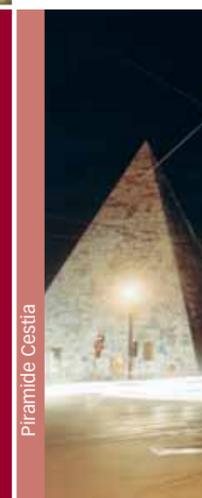
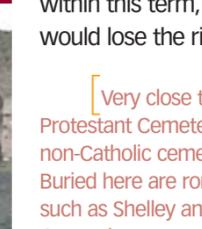
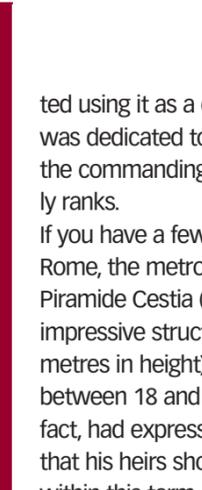
Legend has it that the point where the Columns of the Temple of Castor and Pollux were erected, in the early centuries of the Christian era, was the den of a pestiferous dragon whose breath fouled the surrounding air, killing anyone who happened to be in the vicinity. The dragon is said to have been slain by Pope Sylvester I with a simple silken thread.

Towards the end of the Republic, the Forum Romanum became insufficient to carry out the functions of monumental and administrative centre of the city: Caesar therefore started constructing the first of the Imperial Forums. You will need a bit of mental gymnastics to link the old Forum with the other splendid ruins: eighty per cent of the area of these lies, in fact, under the avenue bearing their name, made in 1933. The portions brought to light, however, reveal important aspects of the grandiose monumental complexes, and it is thus a must to visit them. Proceeding towards Piazza Venezia, to the right, our itinerary

**The Markets
of Trajan, real
"commercial
centres"**



**From
Piramide to
Protestant
Cemetery,
the most
particular
sepulchres**



ted using it as a defence work and it was dedicated to the Archangel Michael, the commanding general of the heavenly ranks.

If you have a few more days to spend in Rome, the metro will bring you to the Piramide Cestia (Pyramid of Cestius), an impressive structure (more than 35 metres in height) made in only 330 days between 18 and 12 BC. Gaius Cestius, in fact, had expressly instructed in his will that his heirs should erect the tomb within this term, failing which they would lose the rich inheritance.

Very close to the Pyramid, the Protestant Cemetery, better known as the non-Catholic cemetery, is a real eye-opener. Buried here are romantic artists and poets such as Shelley and Keats, but also Antonio Gramsci.

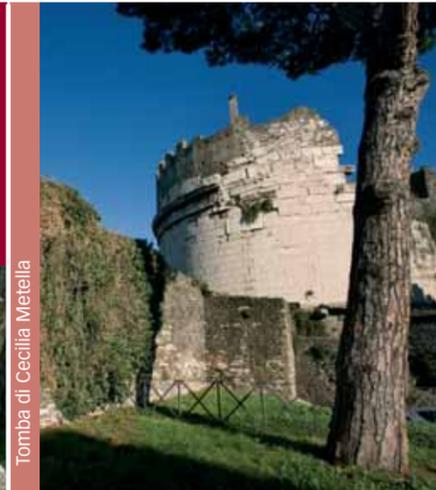
In the evening don't miss a stroll through the district of Testaccio, an area packed with bars and suchlike which have set their seal on the lively night life around Monte Testaccio.



**The incredible
views of the
Appian Way**

Even if it is a bit further away from the historic centre, take advantage of the fine weather to project yourself back in time, in the unique atmosphere of the ancient Appian Way, allowing yourself to be surprised by the beautiful views of the Roman countryside (the famous "campagna romana"). You should make a point of visiting the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, the Catacomb of San Callisto and the Villa of the Quintili, without considering that walking on the roadbed – the ancient Roman *basolato* – can itself become a fascinating adventure in your adventure!

Underground Rome conceals a great, mysterious "city of the dead": the catacombs, the cemeteries used by the Christians. A dense network of galleries spreading out in so many arms which, in their turn, cross each other at various levels and then peter out because of landslips and landslides. It is reckoned that this labyrinth is 100-150 km long, and that between 500 and 750 thousand bodies have been buried here.

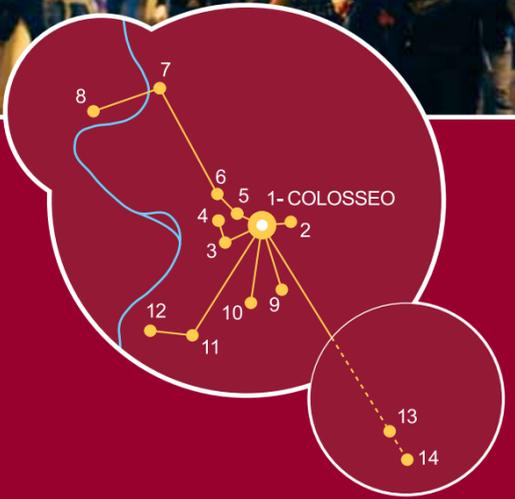


Roma *ti* aspetta

**HISTORY
AND LEGEND**



Rome as an archaeological city is a great urban theme park where one can imagine living in the days of the consuls and emperors, priests and simple citizens.



Addresses

- Colosseo.** Piazza del Colosseo. Buses: 60, 75, 85, 87, 117, 271, 571, 175, 186, 810, 850 and C3. Tram: 3. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- Domus Aurea.** Via della Domus Aurea. Buses: 85, 87, 175, 810 and 850 (Colosseo and Colosseo/Salvi stops). Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- Palatine.** Via di San Gregorio, 30. Buses: 60, 75, 85, 87, 117, 175, 186 and 271. Tram: 3. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- Roman Forum.** Via della Salara Vecchia, 5/6. Buses: 60, 75, 84, 85, 87, 117, 175, 186 and 271. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- Imperial Forums.** Via dei Fori Imperiali. Buses: 60, 81, 85, 87 and 175. Metro: line B, Colosseo stop.
- Markets of Trajan.** Via IV Novembre, 94. Buses: 60, 64, 70, 160 and 170.
- Ara Pacis Augustae.** Lungotevere in Augusta (corner of Via Tomacelli). Buses: 628 and 716. Metro: line A, Flaminio stop.
- Mausoleum of Hadrian.** Buses: 50, 23, 34, 40, 49, 62, 280, 492 and 990. Tram: 19. Metro: line A, Lepanto stop.
- Villa Celimontana.** Main entrance in Piazza della Navicella. Buses: 81 and 673, going along Via della Navicella; 118, 160 and 714, going along Via delle Terme di Caracalla. On foot: starting from the Colosseo metro station (line B).
- Terme di Caracalla.** Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 52. Buses: 118, 160 and 628. Metro: line B, Circo Massimo stop.
- Cestia Pyramid.** Buses: 3, 60, 271 and 118. Metro: line B, Piramide stop.
- Testaccio.** Buses: 170 and 30 Express. Metro: line B, Piramide stop, then bus 280 or 95.
- Catacomb of San Callisto.** Via Appia Antica, 110/126. From Termini station: metro A (direction Anagnina) or bus 714 (direction Laurentina) to Piazza di S. Giovanni in Laterano. Then bus 218. Metro B (direction Laurentina) to the Circo Massimo stop. Continue by bus 118 (direction Lagonegro) to the Catacombe di San Callisto stop. From the Cestia Pyramid: (metro B Piramide/Ostiense railway station); bus 118 (direction Lagonegro) to the Catacombe di S. Callisto stop.
- Tomb of Cecilia Metella.** Via Appia Antica, 161. Metro: line A, Colli Albani stop, then bus 660.

The Terme di Caracalla, grandiose imperial baths



Our promenade in an Eternal City suspended between history and legend starts at the Terme di Caracalla (Baths of Caracalla). The technical capacity of the Romans, their love of luxury and their attention to the most popular aspects of social life caused them to construct huge public baths. The first ones where architectural solutions of stupefying boldness were achieved were precisely the Baths of Caracalla: inaugurated in 217 AD by Nero, they could hold up to 1600 persons in baths of hot and cold water and they were complete with every comfort; in no way inferior to the sophisticated beauty farms of today!

[Don't fail to make a pause amid the greenery of Villa Celimontana, the renaissance structure inside the Caelian Park. The park is also the goal of every jazz lover because of the international music festivals organized there every year.

Our discovery of the archaeological city brings us next to the great palace built by Nero after the fire that devastated



Terme di Caracalla

The "extravagances" of the Domus Aurea



Domus Aurea

Rome in 64 AD: the Domus Aurea (Golden House). The gold covering that gave the house its name was not the only extravagance: two of the main banqueting halls adjoined a courtyard surmounted by a dome with a gigantic central dormer through which the daylight entered. An ingenious mechanism, operated by slaves, caused the ceiling of the dome to rotate like the heavens in ancient astronomical devices and, when banquets were being held, perfume was sprayed and rose petals were showered down on the guests.

[In the summer, close to the Domus Aurea, an event is organized every year known as All'Ombra del Colosseo (In the Shadow of the Colosseum) with all sorts of entertainments and amusements, to the great pleasure of Romans and tourists.

Once you are in the capital it is natural that you should pay a visit to the "host", namely the Colosseum. The gigantic trapezoidal structure (the outer ring wall is

The myth of the Colosseum and of its great spectacles



Colosseum

almost 50 metres high!) could contain as many as 50 thousand spectators. Known in ancient times as the Flavian Amphitheatre, it took its present name only in the 6th-7th century AD, probably due to the vicinity of a colossal bronze statue of Nero based on the Colossus of Rhodes.

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. It was open to all social classes, and admission was free; various spectacles were put on: combats between gladiators, the hunting of wild beasts (*venationes*), naval battles (*naumachie*) and variety entertainments.

[For some years now it has been lit up at night whenever a capital punishment has been suspended.

The Forums, the political, economic and religious centre of the city



Fori Imperiali

[A fine sight to see near the Colosseum is 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.

After this comes another part of the itinerary not to be missed, the Palatine, the place where Romulus founded the Eternal City in 753 BC. It was at the foot of this hill, in fact, that according to tradition, Romulus and Remus were found by a shepherd while they were being suckled by a she-wolf.

The Roman Forum, the city's most important archaeological area, was the political, economic and religious centre of ancient Rome: a walk along the Via Sacra, by way of millenary monuments, enhances a romantic fascination that emanates directly from the grandiose nature of the remains of a civilization of which we are, in any case, the heirs.

