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For tourist information,
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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)
- **Flumicino**
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

Translated by: Renzo Arzeni

Photos: A. Cenni - M. Cristofani

The Tiber has been the soul of Rome since its very birth. The fact that the city owes its existence to it is described already in the first scene of the legend of its foundation, with Romulus and Remus who, running aground under the ficus ruminalis, suck the sugary essence from the fruits pending a proper feed of milk. The symbiotic relationship between Rome and the Tiber went on through the centuries: until the Seventies Romans used to spend their summer Sundays on the river banks, as recounted for example by Dino Risi in his famous film "Poveri ma Belli" ("Poor but Beautiful"), while, to this day, at midday every first of January, courageous divers carry out the propitiatory rite of hurtling down into the cold water.

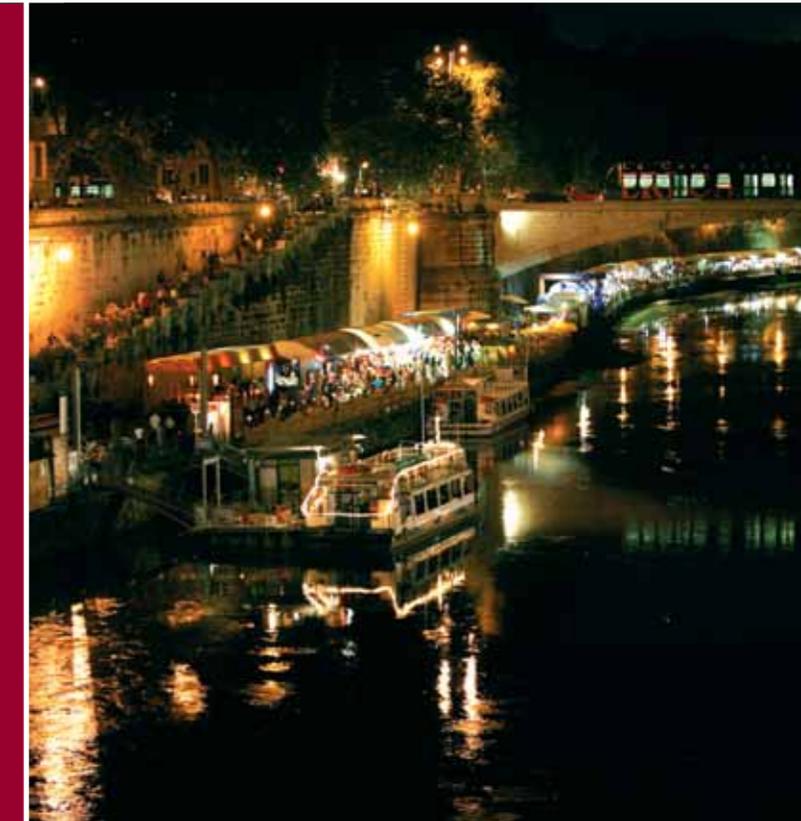
**Addresses**

- 1 **Isola Tiberina.**
Buses: 63 and 271. Trams: 3 and 8.
(**Battelli di Roma.** Points of call: Ponte Duca d'Aosta, Ponte Risorgimento, Ponte Cavour, Ponte Sant'Angelo, Ponte Sisto, Calata Anguillara).
- 2 **Ponte Rotto.** Buses: 63, 271. Trams: 3 and 8.
- 3 **Ponte Sant'Angelo.** Metro: line A, Lepanto stop.
Buses: 23, 34, 40, 49, 62, 280, 492 and 990. Tram: 19.
- 4 **Mausoleo di Adriano.** Metro: line A, Lepanto stop.
Buses: 23, 34, 40, 49, 62, 280, 492 and 990. Tram: 19.
- 5 **Ara Pacis Augustae.** The Lungotevere in Augusta, corner of Via Tomacelli. Tue. - Sun. 9.00 - 19.00. Closed on Mondays, 1 January, 1 May and 25 December. 24 and 31 December 9.00 - 14.00. www.arapacis.it. Metro: line A, Flaminio stop, and from here bus 628 or 926.
- 6 **Ponte Milvio.** Buses: 2 and 32.



Roma *ti* aspetta

THE TIBER



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 ROMA CAPITALE

The Tiber and the city: an ancestral relationship

Isola Tiberina



A spectacle of giants mirroring themselves in the water

If you happen to be near the Isola Tiberina and would like to feel a bit like a Roman, buy a *grattachecca* in one of the typical kiosks you can find along the Lungotevere. This is simply grated ice mixed with fruit and juice of a single taste, and it also provides you with an excellent opportunity to enjoy the views of the river while you are eating it!

The two sides of the Tiber are today joined by more than thirty bridges. Several of the ancient Roman bridges no longer exist; in Papal Rome and in the modern city (seven were built in the 19th century and ten in the 20th century) others were constructed, and all of them together create a fascinating setting of archaeology and history. Veritable monuments accompanying the course of the river, giants reflected complacently in the water: Ponte Sant'Angelo, Ponte Fabricio, Ponte Rotto, Ponte Garibaldi,... the sight of them will appeal to your eyes and to your heart as you make your way

Rome viewed from the Tiber: a sight not to be missed

Ponte Sant'Angelo



be drawn to the new shrine in the Ara Pacis Augustae (the Altar of Augustan Peace), a candid, futurist creation of the American architect Richard Meier. The altar was constructed between 13 and 9 BC to celebrate the feats of the Emperor Augustus in Spain and Gaul. On the left bank of the river, instead, you will find the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the tomb constructed by the Emperor Hadrian at the beginning of the 2nd century AD, which the popes started using for their own defence onwards from the Middle Ages.

In ancient times, close to the Isola Tiberina was the trading point between the Etruscan populations who dominated the right bank and the villages of the left bank. And it was precisely on this island that, according to legend, the serpent of Aeschulapius, during the plague of 293 BC, indicated the place where a temple should be erected. Ever since that moment the island has always been used as a place connected with health: in the 16th century the first nucleus of the Fatebenefratelli Hospital – still one of the city's best hospitals – was built there. Subsequently, on the ruins of the temple of Aeschulapius, the Church of San Bartolomeo all'Isola was founded.



along the Lungotevere, whose trees take on particularly evocative colours in autumn and spring.

Ponte Sant'Angelo is an absolutely special bridge: in 1535 Pope Clement VII had statues of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul placed there for his arrival, and to these were added those of the four Evangelists and of the Patriarchs. In 1669 Pope Clement IX commissioned a new parapet, designed by Bernini, and on this were placed ten statues of angels bearing the instruments of the Passion.

Seeing Rome from the Tiber means, still today, reliving a remote atmosphere and realizing the truest dimension of the city. Thanks to the Battelli (boats) of Rome it has again been possible in the past few years to discover the Eternal City from an unusual and surprising, point of view. An experience not to be missed!

If you have arrived at the Lungotevere Augusta, your attention will inevitably

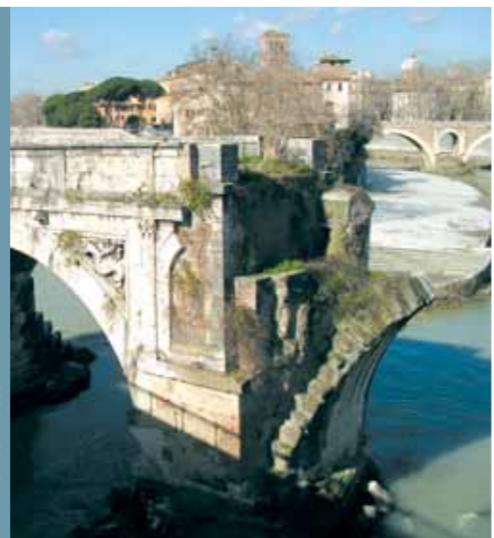


If between one walk and another you find it is time for the evening meal, go to Ponte Milvio, nicknamed the "soft bridge" because it always seems on the point of collapsing, for an aperitif among the young Romans. With its little tower in Valadier's Neoclassical style, in the warm season the Bridge is the rendezvous of crowds of go-getting 30-year-olds and under-18s, at times paralyzing the traffic in the adjacent piazza.

There are more than thirty bridges spanning this mythical river

Facing the Isola Tiberina (Tiber Island), you can admire the Ponte Rotto (Broken Bridge), as it is called, the only span that still exists of the *Pons Aemilius*, the first stone bridge of Rome, dating from 179 BC.

Ponte Rotto



Ara Pacis Augustae

