

Other places of interest

1. PONTE S. ANGELO

Together with that of Isola Tiberina, this is the only Roman bridge inside the city to reach modern times in its entirety. Built by the Emperor Hadrian in 137 AD as the entrance to his tomb, the ramparts collapsed with the crush of crowds heading towards the Tomb of St. Peter during the Holy Year of 1450.



2. ARCO DEI BANCHI

Together with the nearby street, this arch is an interesting leftover from the Middle Ages. It bears the oldest inscription on Tiber flooding, from 1276.

3. ANTICA ZECCA (Ancient Mint)

Later Banco di Santo Spirito. Built in 1500 to substitute an older building, it stands at the intersection of two streets (Via dei Banchi Vecchi and Via dei Banchi Nuovi) that led pilgrims towards the Basilica and the Tomb of St. Peter.

4. VIA DEI BANCHI VECCHI

The final sections of the *via peregrinorum* and *via papalis*, streets that—starting in the Middle Ages—followed the path of St. Peter from Trastevere and the Via Appia

to Ponte Sant'Angelo. This was an ideal area for bankers to set up office, hence the name. This ancient urban structure changed when Corso Vittorio Emanuele was built at the end of the 1800s.

6. ARCO E CORTE DEGLI ACETARI

The number of medieval buildings still visible in the heart of the city is astounding. Here the name probably refers to the sellers of mineral water (*acetosa*, i.e. fizzy, acidic; until 1970 a public fountain of mineral water called *acqua acetosa* there was near Lake Albano)

7. PASQUINO

The torso of an ancient Roman statue. It is the first and best-known of the *talking statues* where, starting at the end of the 1400s, Romans posted their (anonymous) criticisms of the city's powerful.

8. PIAZZA NAVONA

Square reproducing the form of the stadium of the Roman Emperor Domitian (1st century AD). For four centuries, it was a site of the fruit and vegetable market. The square's theatrical effect—designed by two artists, Bernini and Borromini—is a backdrop to the toy market held every year before the *Befana*—Epiphany.



9. PIAZZA DE' MASSIMI

The center of the square contains fragments of a column discovered when Corso Rinascimento was built in 1938. The decorated façade of the 15th century Palazzo Massimo, perhaps the best preserved in Rome, overlooks the square.

10. PALAZZO MASSIMO ALLE COLONNE

Construction started 1532. The only palace left

HOW TO READ THE TARGET



HERITY

indicates the ranking of every site you visit in terms of Relevance, Conservation, Communication and Services.

The site's performance in each area can be seen on the HERITY Target on a scale of 1 to 5.

In order to obtain "HERITY" certification, a site must have a score of at least "1" in each area.



intact after the construction of Corso Vittorio; its façade was not cut like that of other buildings. It

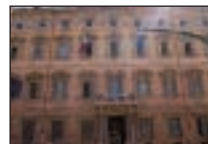
is still inhabited by the Massimo family. Part of the building is open to the public every March 16, the anniversary of a miracle performed for one of the family's children by St. Philip Neri.

11. PALAZZO DELLA VALLE

The only patrician palace not pillaged during the "Sacking of Rome" (1527), apparently thanks to a large tribute that its owner paid to Charles V. It is a government building today.

12. PALAZZO MADAMA

Built at the beginning of the 1500s by the Medici family. It owes its name to the fact that it was part of the dowry of "Madama" Margaret of Parma, wife of Alessandro de' Medici. It became the seat of the Senate after Rome was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.



13. PIAZZA S. EUSTACHIO

Excellent position to observe the church

façade (1700), the bell tower (1100) and the recently restored corner palace with the painted façade (1500) and the back of the complex of Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza.

14. PIAZZA DELLA ROTONDA

The site of Rome's market from the mid-1600s to the end of the 1800s. The fountain bears one of the 13 ancient obelisks in Rome (8 Egyptian and 5 Roman). At the end of the 1500s, Pope Sixtus V used several to decorate the squares and as reference points for urban development. This method was imitated by some successors.

15. PIAZZA DELLA MINERVA

Egyptian obelisk standing at the center of the square on the back of an elephant which seems to be making fun of the onlooker. An extraordinary creation by Bernini.

16. PIE' DI MARMO

This marble foot is a fragment of a colossal Roman statue. Often used in calendar photos with the famous *Cats of Rome*.



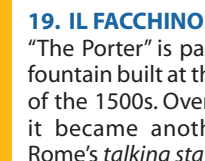
17. PIAZZA DEL COLLEGIO ROMANO

The Jesuit seminary known as Collegio Romano overlooks the square housing a Library, Museum and Astronomic Observatory. The clock in the façade marked the "official" time of Rome. The palace, taken over by the Italian government in 1872 became the capital city's first lyceum.



18. PIAZZA S. IGNAZIO

A splendid corner of the city once used as the background for Lenten theatrical representations.



19. IL FACCHINO

"The Porter" is part of a fountain built at the end of the 1500s. Over time, it became another of Rome's *talking statues*.



20. VITTORIANO

Dedicated to the first king of Italy, Victor Emmanuel II. Begun in 1885 and completed in 1925, this monument undoubtedly brought the greatest changes to the area, since several older buildings, including Palazzetto Venezia were torn down or moved. Known as the "Altar of the Fatherland" (it celebrates the unification of Italy), it is little loved by Romans, and known as the "typewriter". Recently opened to the public, it offers an exceptional panorama of a vast area of the city.



21. GALLERIA SCIARRA

Built in 1885. An architectural space combining the new materials of the 19th century (iron and wrought iron) with traditional materials. Probably the best example of this type of architecture in Rome.



22. FONTANA DI TREVI

The last monumental Baroque creation begun in 1732. Its fame and beauty have often been put to good use in film. Who doesn't remember Anita Ekberg in Fellini's "La Dolce Vita"? According to tradition, throwing a coin in the fountain brings good luck. The change is collected by the *Caritas diocesana* (institutes of charity).



23. PIAZZA DEL QUIRINALE

A splendid square overlooking the center of Rome with the dome of St. Peter's in the background. The present layout (with the Salita di Monte Cavallo adapted for carriages) was designed by Virginio Vespignani for Pope Pius IX (1866). During the opening ceremony for the newly designed square, the Pope is said to have jokingly asked the architect how much it would cost to restore it to the way it was before.



HERITY Certified Itineraries of Rome's Historical Center World Heritage Site

Dear Visitors,

Rome is pleased to welcome you with this extremely useful map for tourists. Translated into the world's main languages, it reminds us of how important it is to manage the world's artistic and monumental assets, and property here and elsewhere. The city you are visiting with its legacy of thousands of years of history, offers some of the greatest treasures that humanity has produced since the rise of civilization. They are known worldwide and need no introduction. For that reason, the City of Rome which I represent bids you make good use of this map to discover one of the city's most striking itineraries, from Castel Sant'Angelo to Palazzo del Quirinale. We hope that your visit will help you grasp the main characteristic of Rome today: it is a city in movement, integrating its unique past with the needs of the present and an eye to the future. In this spirit, it is a great pleasure to welcome you and thank you, on behalf of the entire city, for the time you dedicate to us. We are looking forward to seeing you again in Rome in the future.

Mariapia Garavaglia
Deputy Mayor of Rome

You might be bored at times during the second month of your stay in Rome, but never during the sixth, and if you remain until the twelfth month, you are seized by the idea of settling there.

(Stendhal)

One day, I want to write a tour guide containing only maps and hotel addresses. I'll leave the other pages blank, so that everyone can follow their own unique itinerary, discover the restaurants, monuments and marvels that every city possesses but are never mentioned because 'the history they told us' is left out of the entry 'not to be missed'.

(P. Coelho)

Useful phone numbers

City of Rome

0039.06.06.06

0039.06.82.05.91.27

Carabinieri

112

Financial Police

117

Police

113

First Aid

118

Fire Department

115

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CASTEL S. ANGELO

A Mausoleum built at the same time as *Pons Aelius* (today Ponte Sant'Angelo) by the Emperor Hadrian (2nd century AD). For centuries, a castle-fortress (with historic prisons and courtyards used for executions) and papal residence (the Farnese apartment), this is where Giacomo Puccini set the tragic finale of his opera *Tosca*. Today the monument is a museum with a magnificent vista of Rome and the Vatican. The significance of Castel Sant'Angelo can be fully appreciated from the *Passetto*, a long fortified passageway connecting the castle to the Vatican Palaces, and by walking along the moat surrounding it.



S. LUIGI DEI FRANCESI

The French national church, it was commissioned in 1518 by Cardinal Giulio de Medici, the future Pope Clement VII and built adjacent to the family palace (today's Palazzo Madama) following redistribution of lands to different nations by the papacy. The first sacred paintings by Caravaggio—a cycle of three on the life of St. Matthew—are to be found in the chapel of the French Cardinal Matteo Contarelli. The best of the three with its captivating spirituality is the *Calling of St. Matthew*.



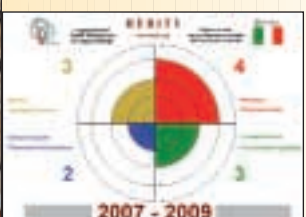
SANTA MARIA SOPRA MINERVA

A Dominican church begun in 1280, it was built on what was then the extreme outskirts of Rome, as was customary for this religious order. It is Rome's only ancient Gothic church, but like all the city's churches it underwent frequent renovations following contemporary artistic trends. Two popes were elected there during the first half of the 15th century. The church houses Michelangelo's *Christ the Redeemer*. The façade contains inscriptions recalling the flooding of the Tiber River after 1400.



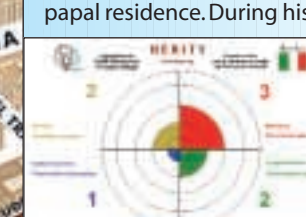
S. IGNAZIO

The church was begun 1626 as a Jesuit seminary because the older building was too small (known as Collegio Romano, the seminary housed up to 3,000 students!). A painting depicts St. Ignatius entering Paradise and the Four Corners of the World where the Company of Jesus—founded by the saint—operated. These magnificent illusionist paintings adorning the flat dome-like ceiling are the work of Fra Andrea Pozzo, the brilliant master of *trompe d'oeil*, who was an assistant cook in the monastery.



SANTI VINCENZO E ANASTASIO

The present church, begun in 1600 and assigned to the Cistercian monks is a minor example of Roman Baroque design with later renovations. The church façade is commonly known as the "canebrake" because of the rows of columns. It holds the *praecordia* (embalmed hearts and viscera) of most popes from Sixtus V to Leo XIII kept here because the area was once the papal parish comprising Palazzo del Quirinale, the papal residence. During his visit to Bulgaria, Pope John Paul II granted the Bulgarian Orthodox Church its use for "liturgical purposes".



CHIESA NUOVA

Construction of Santa Maria in Vallicella (better known as Chiesa Nuova) was begun in 1575 by St. Philip Neri (1515-1595). The adjacent Oratory and Convent were designed by the architect Borromini and started in 1600. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, holds paintings by great artists such as Rubens, Reni, Barocci, Pietro da Cortona and Caravaggio. It also houses the remains of St. Philip Neri, known for his ministrations to pilgrims, children and the poor and ill in the Rome of his day and now co-patron of Rome with Saints Peter and Paul. One of his most joyful creations was the "Visit to the Seven Churches", an urban pilgrimage of great beauty that set off from this church.



SANT'ANDREA DELLA VALLE

Construction of the church was begun in 1591. It was consecrated during the Holy Year of 1650. The dome (the highest after St. Peter's) contains an illusionist fresco with a perspective from below. Puccini set the first act of his *Tosca* at Sant'Andrea (the second and third acts are set in Palazzo Farnese and on the terrace of Castel Sant'Angelo). The angel on the church's ornate façade corresponding symmetrically with the one on the top left corner, is missing. One explanation was that the sculptor was retaliating for criticism from his patron.



ARCHIVIO DE "LA SAPIENZA"

The seat of the University of Rome, founded in 1303 by Pope Boniface VIII (three years after the first Holy Year) was established here in 1557. During the Baroque period, the architect Borromini transformed the internal courtyard, a rectangular portico, inserting a university chapel (Sant'Ivo). Today the church is open for Sunday mass. The university remained there until Rome's new university campus was completed in 1935. Today, the building hosts occasional exhibits and houses the State Archives, a rich collection of documents that scholars can consult. The building also contains offices of the Senate of the Republic, closed to the public.



PANTHEON

The world's best preserved example of Roman monumental architecture. Built by Agrippa in 27 BC, but attributed to Hadrian (2nd cent. AD) by some historical sources, it was a temple dedicated to all the gods. The Pantheon was transformed into a church in the 7th century AD, which explains its excellent state of preservation despite repeated pillage. The diameter of the dome, a hemisphere with the monument's only opening in the center, is wider than St. Peter's. The church contains the sepulchers of Raffaello and Baldassarre Peruzzi. The tombs of the Kings of Italy were added after the Lateran Treaty was signed in 1929.



MUSEO DI PALAZZO VENEZIA

The fortress-palace built around the ruins of an older building in the mid-15th century was one of Rome's first palaces with a courtyard, portico and loggia. Papal residence and embassy of the Republic of Venice (giving the building its name), it was used by Austria and then returned to Italy after World War I. It has housed the Museum of Palazzo Venezia with its medieval and Renaissance collection since 1919. After World War II (when the museum was closed and special permission was needed to visit), it reopened as a national museum.



GALLERIA DORIA PAMPHILJ

Rome's largest private art collection comprises furniture, ancient statuary and close to 400 paintings. The latter collection includes works by Caravaggio, Flemish masters and Jan Brueghel the elder, still hung as they were in 1765. The gallery is in the north-east wing of the huge Doria Pamphij palace, built between 1500 and 1800. Today, you can see the dazzling world of Roman nobility in all its splendour and admire two authentic masterpieces set side by side: a bust and a portrait of Pope Innocence X, by Bernini and Velázquez, respectively.



PALAZZO DEL QUIRINALE

A palace built on the highest part of the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome. A magnificent Renaissance villa with gardens, it was built on the ruins of an older building and was soon an object of desire of the popes who believed that the area was healthier than the Vatican. It remained the main papal residence for several centuries and later became the official royal residence of the Kings of Italy. The Quirinale became the residence of the President of Italy not long after the country became a Republic in 1946. One of the few residences of a head of state that the public can visit. Open Sunday mornings.



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