

Road Numbers in Italy
E = European Motorway
A = Autostrada Italian Motorway
SS = National Road
SR = Regional Road
SP = Provincial Road



Orvieto – 1: Facts

- Medieval hill town.
- Narrow cobblestone streets.
- About 60 miles north of Rome.
- **In Umbria.**
- On a plateau top of rock cliff.
- **Made it impregnable.**
- **Elev. 1,066 feet.**

Orvieto – 2: Getting There

- Frequent trains between Rome and Orvieto.
- Can book online.
- Depart from Termini.
 - **Main Rome station.**
 - **Takes 60 to 90 minutes.**
 - **17 trains a day.**
- Easy day trip from Rome.

Orvieto – 3: Funicular to Top.

- Get off train. You are at bottom of cliff.
- Take funicular (cable railway) to top.
- Then walk to center of town.
- New part of Orvieto is at bottom station area.

Orvieto – 4: History

- 800 BC to 200 AD: Etruscan.
- Annexed by Rome 3rd c. BC.
- 8th c. Papal State.
 - Popes fled there in 1527 sack of Rome by H.R.E.
- Self-governing commune under Pope 10th c. AD.
- Joined unified Italy 1861.

Orvieto – 5: Main Sights:

- Cathedral 1290.
- Claudio Faina Archaeology Museum.
- Moro Tower. 12th c.
- Palazzo del Popolo. 13th c.
- Medieval tunnels and well.
- The Medieval town itself.

Orvieto White Wine

- Light-bodied wine.
- Serve well-chilled.
- Aperitif or with light meals.
- Ruffino Orvieto Classico About \$10-14 in Naples.
- Other brands, too.
- Rating 4.8 out of 5.



What do these labels have in common?



Yes, they have the 13th century Duomo (Cathedral) in common.



Day Trip: Rome to Orvieto
17 trains a day
60-90 minutes
Book on-line



Sometimes it can be an adventure!

Feb 2012: As soon as we left Rome, it started to SNOW!



Heavy Snow!



Train Station in Orvieto on a beautiful day



From the train station you take a funicular up to Historic Orvieto.





Funicular on a lovely day...



Funicular on a snowy day.



**Funicular leaves you just outside the medieval center of Orvieto.
Then walk.**



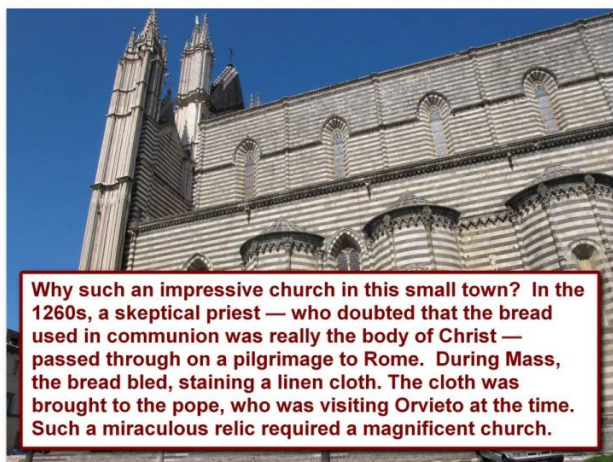
What we found when we got off the funicular



**Orvieto Duomo (Cathedral)
Built 1290-1320.
Gothic-Romanesque style.
Facade a mix of marble and mosaics.**



Orvieto Cathedral - 1290-1320



Why such an impressive church in this small town? In the 1260s, a skeptical priest — who doubted that the bread used in communion was really the body of Christ — passed through on a pilgrimage to Rome. During Mass, the bread bled, staining a linen cloth. The cloth was brought to the pope, who was visiting Orvieto at the time. Such a miraculous relic required a magnificent church.

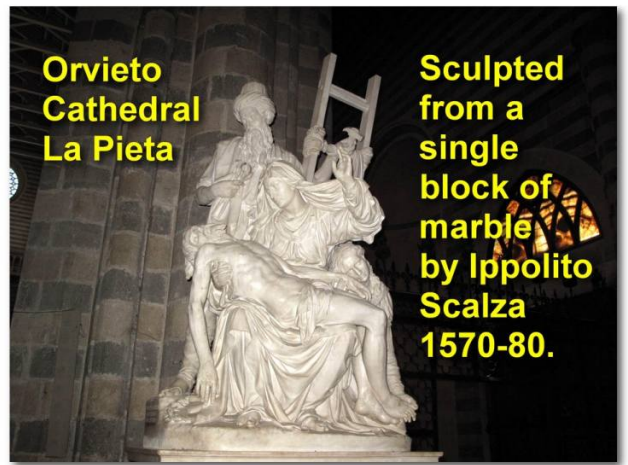


Interior of Orvieto Duomo

A benefit of the snow: unlocked, but nobody selling tickets, and nobody enforcing "no photos" signs!



Chapel of St. Brizio
Frescoes of the Apocalypse
(1499-1502), scenes of
damnation and salvation.

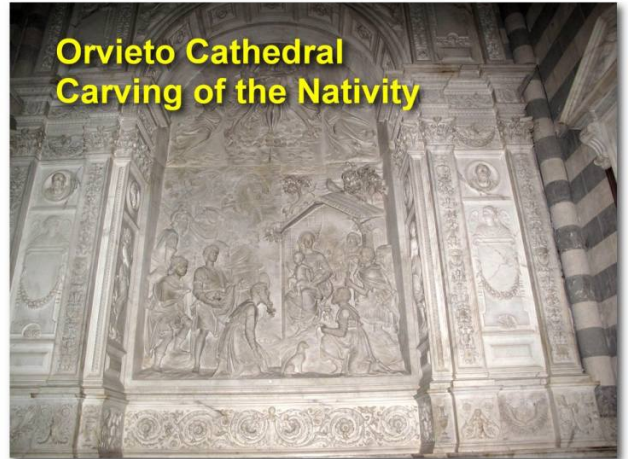


Orvieto
Cathedral
La Pietà

Sculpted
from a
single
block of
marble
by Ippolito
Scalza
1570-80.



Orvieto Cathedral Altar



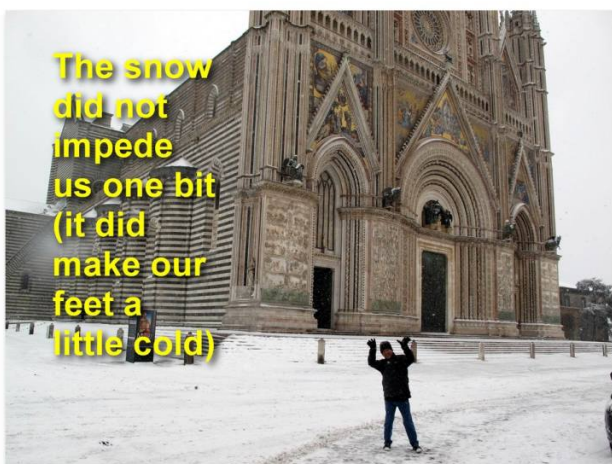
Orvieto Cathedral
Carving of the Nativity



Orvieto Cathedral – Chapel



Orvieto Cathedral – Altar



The snow
did not
impede
us one bit
(it did
make our
feet a
little cold)



Orvieto Cathedral Piazza

Orvieto Cathedral Piazza



Archaeological Museum Claudio Faina. Across from Cathedral.



Faina Museum - Very good collection of Etruscan vases. Also Roman.



Etruscan Region:
– Roughly Tuscany today.
Etruscan Period:
– 800 BC to 200 AD.

Etruscan Vases - Around 300 BC



Etruscan Pottery – 300-500 BC



Etruscan Vase – 550 BC

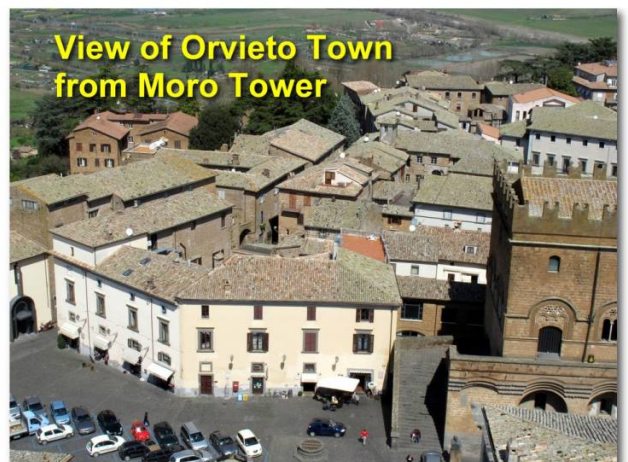
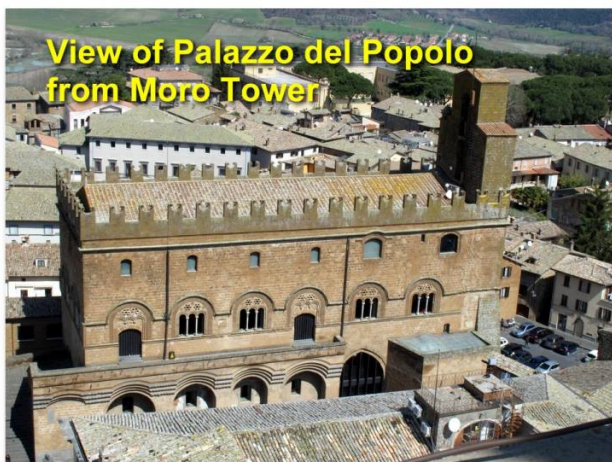
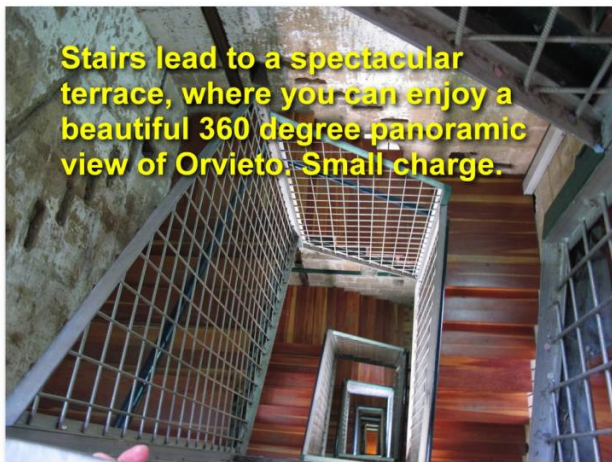


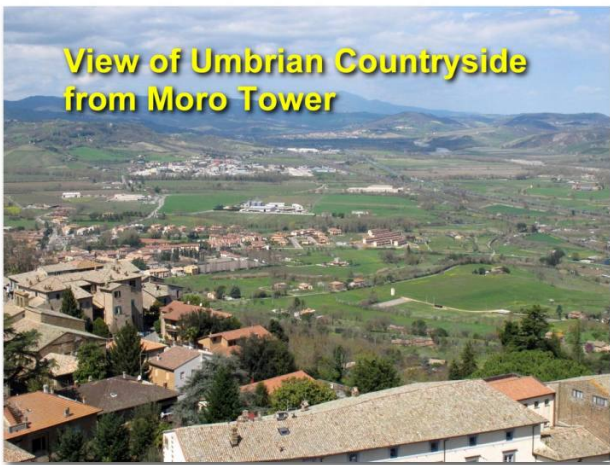
Museo Caludio Faina - Orvieto



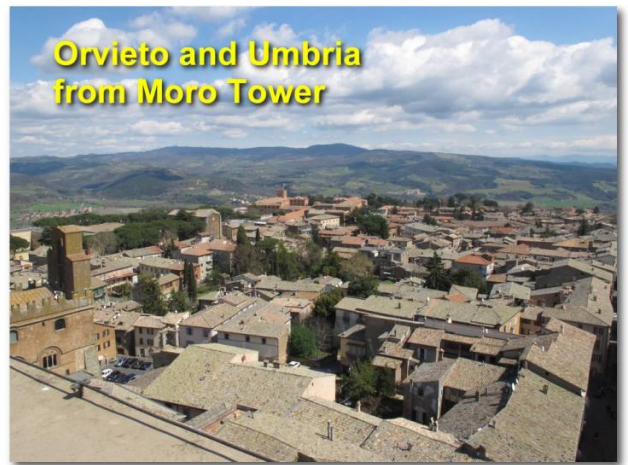
**Etruscan Sarcophagus
Circa 300-100 BC**







View of Umbrian Countryside
from Moro Tower



Orvieto and Umbria
from Moro Tower



Orvieto Duomo from
Moro Tower



Palazzo Soliano "Papal Palace"
Where Popes fled from Rome during
13th c invasions of Rome by HRE.

Years that Popes resided in Orvieto:

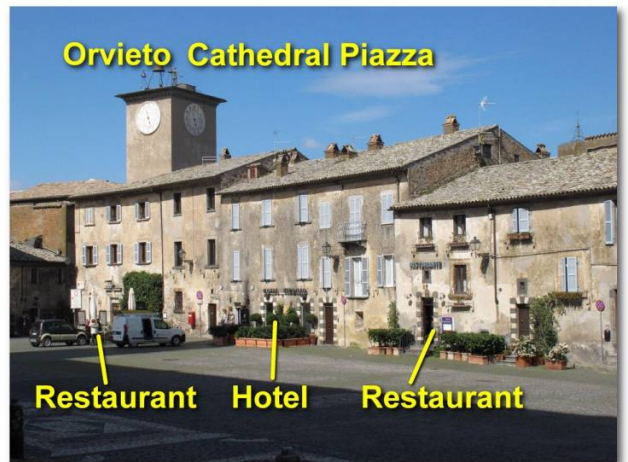
- Urban IV (1262–1264).
- Gregory X (1272–1276).
- Martin IV (1281–1284).
- Nicholas IV (1290–1291).
- Boniface VIII (1297–1298).

No Pope died
in Orvieto.
No election
conclave in
Orvieto



Palazzo del Popolo
13th c

Was municipal offices.
Now a conference center.
Not open to public.



Orvieto Cathedral Piazza

Restaurant Hotel Restaurant



Orvieto

Wine Bar Ice Cream



Orvieto





Orvieto Feb 10, 2012



Orvieto - Modest price, good food

No Pizza!



Spaghetti with Fresh Tomatoes and Ham



Sausage, Lentils, Apples



Pappardelle with Wild Boar Ragu

Pappardelle al cinghiale



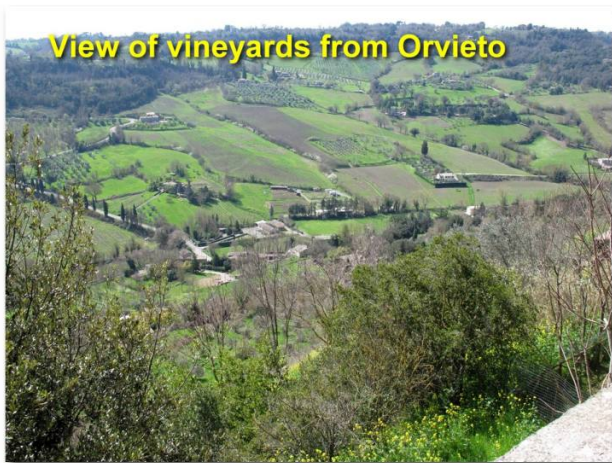
Spaghetti Carbonara



Tagliatelle. We were lucky this place opened during the snowstorm! Very few did.



Orvieto Dessert (Dolce)

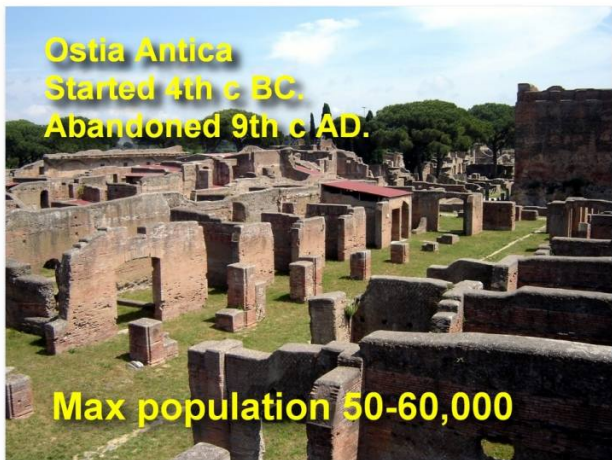


Day Trip #2: Ostia Antica

- Once the bustling port town of ancient Rome.
- Harbor silted up. Fell to ruin.
- Now “Rome’s Pompei”.
- Archaeology site + museum.
- Different from Ostia Lido (beach).
- Train from Ostiense station (at Piramide metro on Linea B).
- Closed Mondays.

Confession:

**I have been to Ostia 3 times.
But my photos have not survived.
So these are Internet photos.**



Roman Theatre at Ostia

1st c BC - 3,000 people



Roman Latrines at Ostia



Roman Latrines at Ostia

Sponge-stick was inserted here for use

Latrines were unisex.

Toilet paper was a sponge on the end of a long stick that was shared by everyone.

When not in use, the stick sat in a bucket of salted seawater.

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/48950/what-did-people-use-toilet-paper>



Roman Bakery – Ostia



Milling Grain

Some mosaics at Ostia



Ostia Antica - 3c BC



Ostia Antica Museum

15th c Building known as House of Salt



Ostia Antica Museum Sarcophagus





Villa d'Este – UNESCO

"Renaissance culture at its most refined".

"The principles of Renaissance design and aesthetics are illustrated in an exceptional manner by the gardens of the Villa d'Este."

"The gardens had a profound influence on the development of garden design throughout Europe."

Villa d'Este built by Cardinal Ippolito II - Wealthy Nobleman

- 1550: Designs.
- Delay because Pope Paul IV accused Ippolito of Simony (selling church offices and titles).
- 1560-65: Construction began only after Pope died.
- 1567-72: Decorations
- 1572: Cardinal Ippolito II died.

Villa d'Este Interior

It is very much a country estate.

Villa d'Este Interior

Villa d'Este Interior

Ceiling of Ippolito's bedroom

Fountain of the Tripod

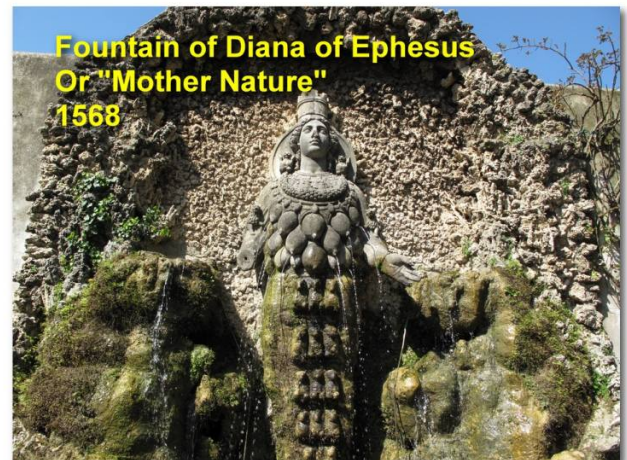
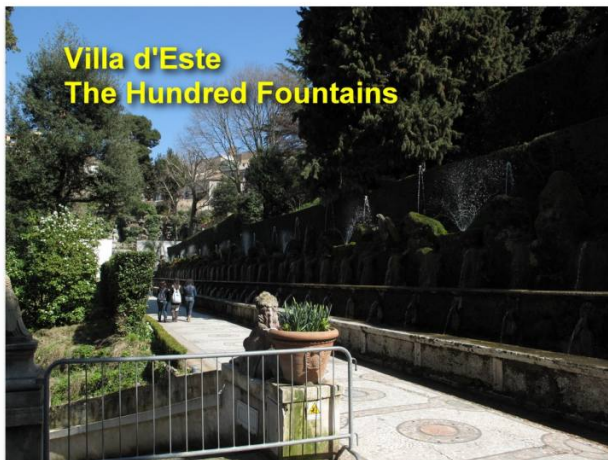
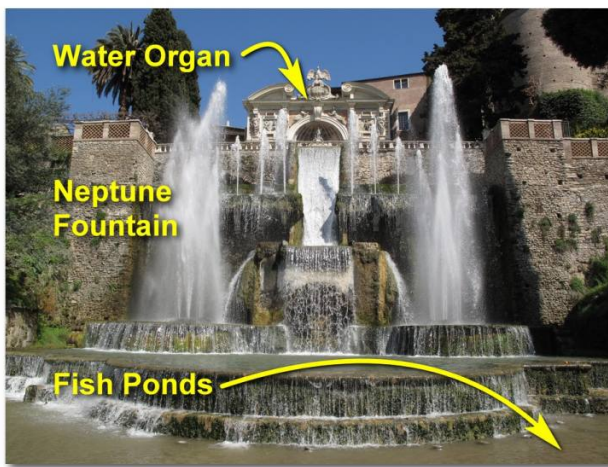
View of gardens below

Villa d'Este Fountain System:

- 51 fountains.
- 398 spouts.
- 364 water jets.
- 64 waterfalls.
- 220 basins
- Fed by 3,000 feet of canals, channels, and cascades.
- All working entirely by the force of gravity, without pumps.

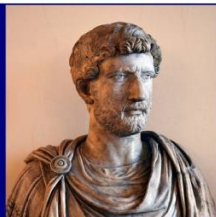
Fountain of Neptune

1930s replacement of a Bernini waterfall that had deteriorated beyond repair.



Hadrian's Villa

- In Tivoli. 2 miles from Villa d'Este.
- Hadrian 76-138 AD.
- Roman Emperor 117-138 AD.
- Hadrian did not like the Palace at Roman Forum. Ruled from his palace in Tivoli.



- Villa construction started 118 AD.
- Completed 134 AD.
- Hadrian moved in 128 AD.
- Epitome of Roman architecture, opulence, and elegance.
- Baths, libraries, sculpture gardens, theatres, pavilions, private suites, temples.
- Plus accommodations for staff, guards, slaves.

- Other emperors used until 400s AD.
- Fell into disrepair.
- Abandoned.
- D'Este took marble and sculptures for his own Villa.
- Now basically ruins.
- UNESCO site.



Canopus (pool) used for outdoor dining and parties



Trastevere – Day Trip #4 (Outing)
Latin: Trans Tiberim = Beyond the Tiber.
The part of Rome across the river.



Piazza di Santa Maria
The heart of Trastevere.



Santa Maria in Trastevere Church

Early 3rd century.

12th-century makeover:

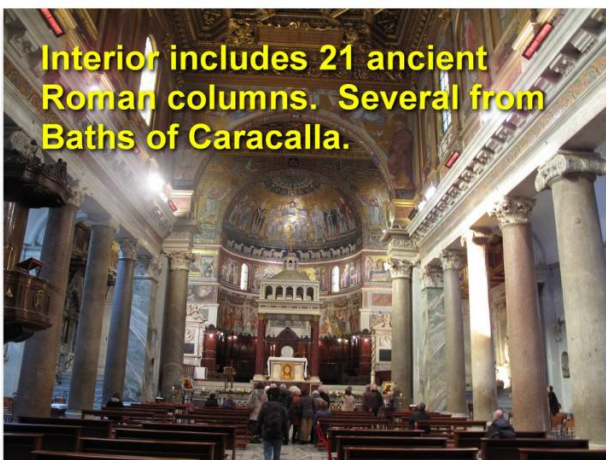
- Added the Romanesque bell tower.
- Glittering facade.



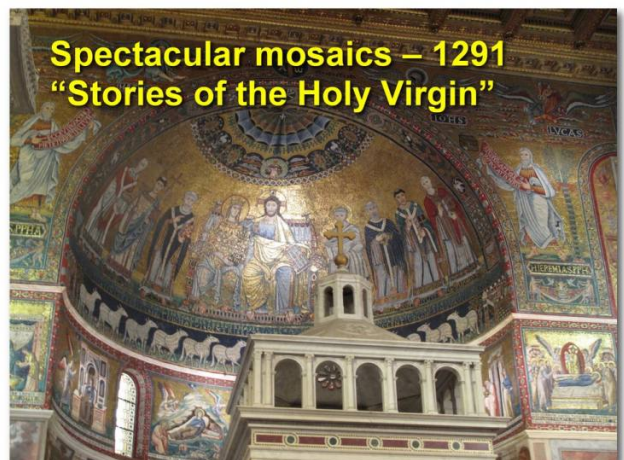
Santa Maria in Trastevere
Facade is 12th c.
Portico added 1702.



Interior includes 21 ancient Roman columns. Several from Baths of Caracalla.



Spectacular mosaics – 1291
“Stories of the Holy Virgin”





Trastevere
Cobbled streets.
Ancient houses.
Many restaurants and pubs.



Trastevere Museum
In former 1600s Carmelite
Convent.



Church of St Agatha.

Facade 1710.
Interior built 10th century.



Piazza Santa Maria



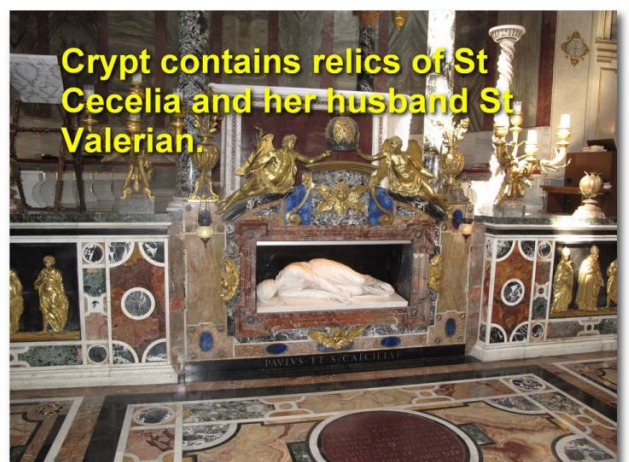
Trastevere



Santa Cecilia in Trastevere
– 5th century.
– Belltower 1140.
– Facade 1725.



Interior of Santa Cecilia Church
9th c mosaic



**Crypt contains relics of St
Cecelia and her husband St.
Valerian.**



St Cecilia in Trastevere



**Trastevere
Giuseppe
Garibaldi
1807-1882.
Father of
unification
of Italy 1861**



**Trastevere
Anita
Garibaldi
1821-1849**

**Brazilian wife of Garibaldi.
Died alongside her husband
defending Rome against a
siege by the French.**



**Trastevere
Monument to Italian
Patriots who died
during the
Independence
Wars, under
Giuseppe Garibaldi.**

Italy Is a Young Country! Unification (Risorgimento) not until 1861.

- Consolidation of different states of the Italian peninsula into a single Kingdom of Italy in the 19th century.
- Process began 1815: Congress of Vienna.
- Completed 1871: Rome became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

1815 Congress of Vienna set up 8 states (some with sub-Kingdoms) in Italy, including:

- Papal States (central Italy), including Roman and Venetian republics.
- Duchies of Parma, Placenza, Guastalla, and Lucca.
- Kingdom of Sardinia, which controlled northern Italy and Genoa.
- Kingdom of Naples.
- Kingdom of Sicily.

Over next 40 years, various groups proposed different ways to unite Italy:

- Federal republic (USA model).
- Federation of states all under the Pope (all Italy become a single Papal State).
- Confederation of states (Switzerland model).
- Single kingdom.

Various "wars of independence" fought 1815 to 1860:

- Some against foreign powers (notably France and Austria) that controlled parts of Italy.
- Some by pro-unification groups who fought against kings, dukes, and even popes who controlled various states within Italy.

The 4 main leaders of Italian unification groups:

- Giuseppe Garibaldi.
- Giuseppe Manzini.
- Victor Emmanuel II – King of Piedmont and Sardinia.
- Count Savour.

- **Manzini:** Formed La Giovine Italia (Young Italy) groups all over Italy.
- **Garibaldi:** Led various uprisings, captured 1838, sentence to death, fled to Brazil, met his wife, became revolutionaries in Brazil, returned to Italy 1848 to resume nationalist work.
- **Victor Emmanuel II – King of Piedmont and Sardinia:** Battles to free Papal States from the control of the pope.
- **Count Cavour:** Prime Minister under Victor Emmanuel.

1860-1861: Many Italian states had plebiscites. Voted for unified single Kingdom of Italy. Victor Emmanuel II became king. Turin was capital.

At that time, Italy did not include Rome (Papal control) or Venice or Trentino (Austrian control).

1865-1871: Florence became capital.

1866: Italy attacked Venice. Won. Venice joined Italy.

1848-1861: Many wars for Italian Independence (from Austria and France) and for Italian Unification.

1860-1861: Many Italian states had plebiscites. People voted for unified Italy as single Kingdom of Italy – 1861.

- Victor Emmanuel II became king.
 - Turin was capital. Florence starting 1861.
 - Did not include Rome (Papal control) or Venice or Trentino (Austrian control).
- 1866:** Italy attacked Venice, won, Venice joined Italy.

1871: Garibaldi fought papal forces, won, Rome joined Italy.

1878: Victor Emmanuel II died. His son Umberto I became King.

1918: As result of WWI, Kingdom of Italy won Trentino from Austria. To this day it is an autonomous region of Italy.

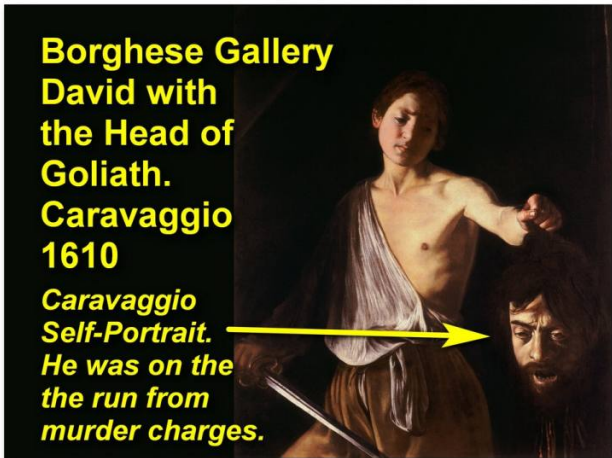
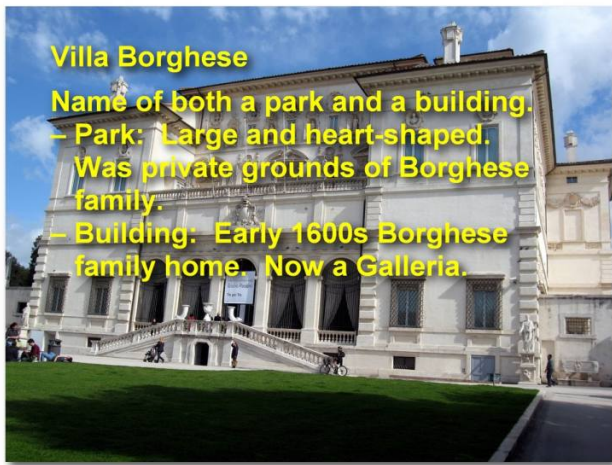
1946: Kingdom abolished. Now Federal Republic.



Outing #5: Villa Borghese

- Classical Art Gallery.
- Park.
- Aviary.
- Zoo.
- Modern Art.
- Boating Lake.
- Shakespeare Theatre.
- Etruscan Art Museum.









Trippa alla romana
Roman-Style Tripe



Scaloppine ai funghi
Veal with Mushrooms



Spaghetti alle Vongole
Spaghetti with Clams



Antipasto at a friend's house in Rome



Il Baffetto Pizzeria

- Near Piazza Navona.
- 12:00-3:30pm. 6:30pm to 1:00am.
- www.pizzeriabaffetto.it/



Il Baffetto Pizza

- Cash only. Share a table.
- Some reviews say service is grudging.
- Sometimes lines. Locals don't wait, but tourists do.
- Bottom line: Good pizza and fun.



Zucchini, Zucchini Flowers, Eggplant

- In Italy, pizza is never served cut into slices.
- You get a steak knife.



Il Baffetto
Classic cheese pizza



**Da Pancrazio Restaurant
Near Piazza Farnese, Rome
Pre-Christian vault basement**



**Tiramisu - ladyfingers dipped in
coffee, layered with eggs, sugar,
mascarpone cheese, flavoured with
cocoa**



- 1 Giant pasta tubes with pistachios and tuna fish roe
- 2 Spaghetti bacon and egg sauce
- 3 Pasta with Pecorino Romano cheese and black pepper
- 4 Pasta with tomato and bacon
- 5 Pappardelle with clams and small peppers
- 6 Fettuccine with truffles
- 7 "Thursday" gnocchi (tomato and Parmesan)
- 8 Offal
- 9 Rabbit
- 10 Veal with prosciutto and sage
- 11 Tripe with sauce
- 12 Baked cod with Sicilian tomato
- 13 Side Dishes
 - Chicory Puntarelle Chicory
 - Spinach Chicken Salad
 - Roasted Tuna Salad
 - Peppers Artichokes



**Cul de Sac Restaurant – near Piazza
Navona – home made pates.**
 Pate de fegato ai Cognac – liver with Cognac
 Pate di campagna al pepe verde – Country pate with green pepper
 Pate di lepore tartufato – Pate of hare with truffles
 Pate di fagiano tartufato – Pate of pheasant with truffles (the one pictured)
 Pate di cinghiale in agrodoice – Sweet and sour wild boar pate
 Pate di pernice ai ginepro - Partridge with juniper
 Pate di capriolo al pepe nero - Deer and black pepper
 Pate di vitelli ai tabasco – Veal pate with Tabasco



**Pate de Fegato ai Cognac
Calves Liver Pate w/Cognac**



Pizza and Wine for Lunch
 Note: They do not slice the pizza



Tagliatelle for lunch



Pizza Capricciosa

**Mozzarella prosciutto, mushroom,
artichoke, tomato, olives, egg**

Antipasti



Tagliatelle with veal and mushrooms



Smoked salmon pizza Trastevere



Today's Menu:
Asparagus & truffles €16.
Cheese selection €10.
Large tube pasta with tomatoes, eggplant, ricotta cheese, basil €10.
Pasta and beans soup €10.
Gnocchi with chicory and taleggio cheese €12.
Scamorza cheese with ham €10.
Roast beef €16.



**Papardelle alla Cinghala
Papardelle with Wild Boar**



Garciofi - Artichokes



**Spaghetti Polpetini
(Meatballs)**



**THE END
LA FINE**

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