



**Paula Tsui Siu-fung**  
 – Born 1949.  
 – CantoPop Singer.  
 – Career started 1969.  
 – Over 400 different songs.  
 – Famous for her gowns.  
 – I saw her concert in Hong Kong.



**Rome Presentation Today is Part 2. Part 1 covered:**

Italy History	Campo di Fiori
Rome History	Piazza Navona
St Peter's	Colosseum
Vatican Mus.	Constantine Arch
Via Giulia	Forum
Farnese	Capitoline Mus.

**PDF of Part 1:**  
[www.PaulVisits.com/presentations](http://www.PaulVisits.com/presentations)

**Today we'll look at these (and more):**  
**Sights:** Tiber River and Isolo Tiberina. Spanish Steps. Castel Sant'Angelo. Trevi Fountain. Pantheon. Circus Maximus. Column of Marcus Aurelius. Palazzo Venezia. Vittorio Emanuele Monument.  
**Museums:** Jewish Museum (and Synagogue). National Museums (Altemps and Massimo). Spada Museum. Villa Borghese.  
**Historic churches including:** St Louis of the French, Gesu, Sant'Andrea dalla Valle, San Clemente, San Giacomo, San Giovanni, Santa Maria Maggiore, and Capuchin.  
**Trastevere. Ideas for three day trips.**



**Rome**  
**Population – city itself:** 2,900,000.  
**Pop. metropolitan area:** 4,400,000.  
**Area:** 496 square miles.  
**Vatican City (the smallest country in the world):** Independent country inside city boundaries of Rome.  
**Vatican City Area:** Just 0.17 square miles.

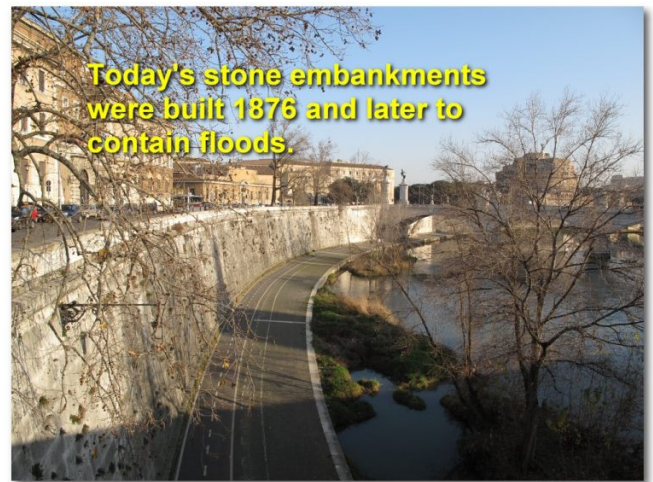






**Tiber is the third-longest river in Italy:**

- Po 405 miles.
- Adige 255 miles.
- Tiber 252 miles.
- Adda 194 miles.



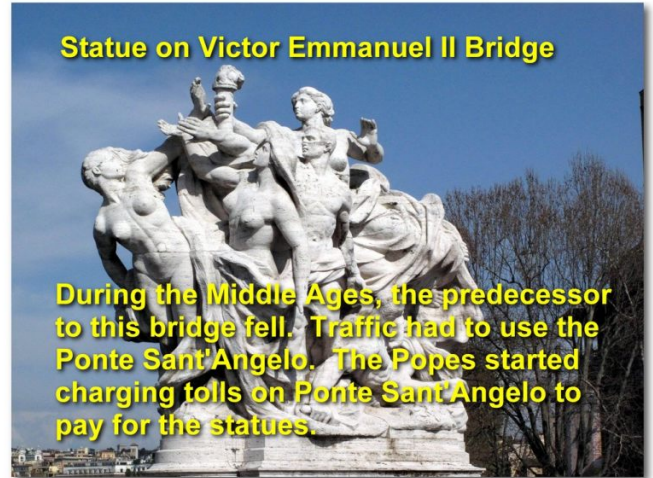
**Today's stone embankments were built 1876 and later to contain floods.**



**Ponte Vittorio Emanuele II  
Victor Emmanuel II Bridge  
Bridge to St Peter's  
Opened 1911**

**Victor Emmanuel II was:**

- King of Sardinia 1849-1861.
- King of Italy 1861-1878.



**Statue on Victor Emmanuel II Bridge**

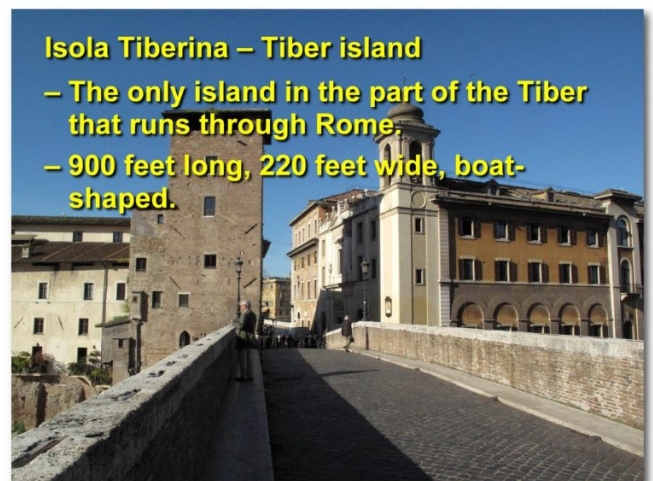
**During the Middle Ages, the predecessor to this bridge fell. Traffic had to use the Ponte Sant'Angelo. The Popes started charging tolls on Ponte Sant'Angelo to pay for the statues.**



**View of the Vatican from the Tiber**



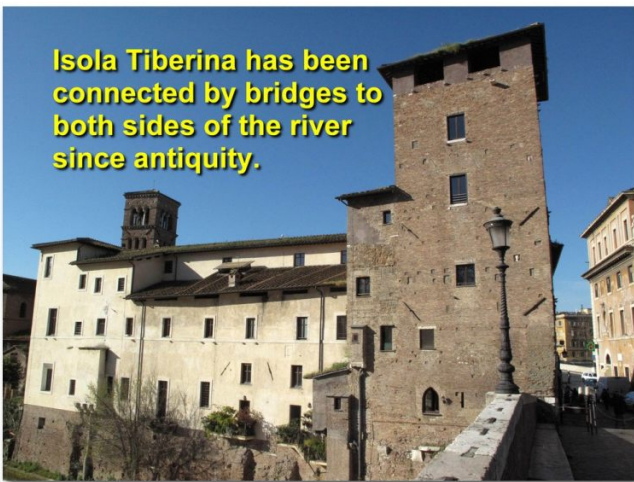
**Isola Tiberina – Tiber Island**



**Isola Tiberina – Tiber island**

- The only island in the part of the Tiber that runs through Rome
- 900 feet long, 220 feet wide, boat-shaped.





Isola Tiberina has been connected by bridges to both sides of the river since antiquity.



Isola Tiberina Humor  
Pedestrian Area - No Pedestrians



Basilica of St. Bartholomew dates from 10th century. Badly damaged by a flood in 1557 and reconstructed.



Basilica of St. Bartholomew  
Isola Tiberina



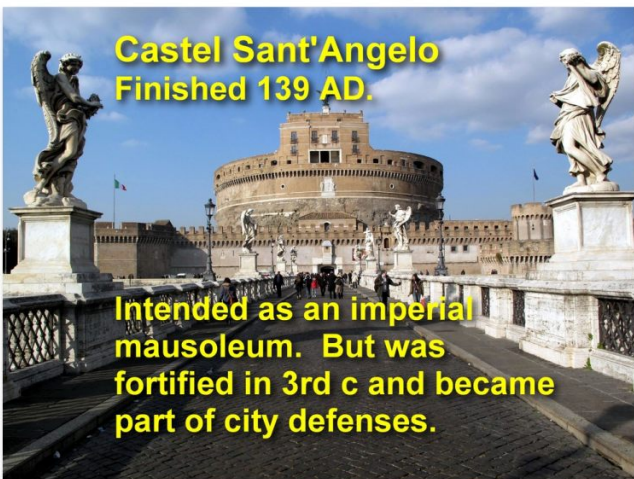
Ponte (Bridge) Sant'Angelo  
From city to Castel Sant'Angelo

- First built 134 AD.
- Built by Hadrian.
- 443 feet,
- Pedestrian only.
- 10 angels added 1500s.



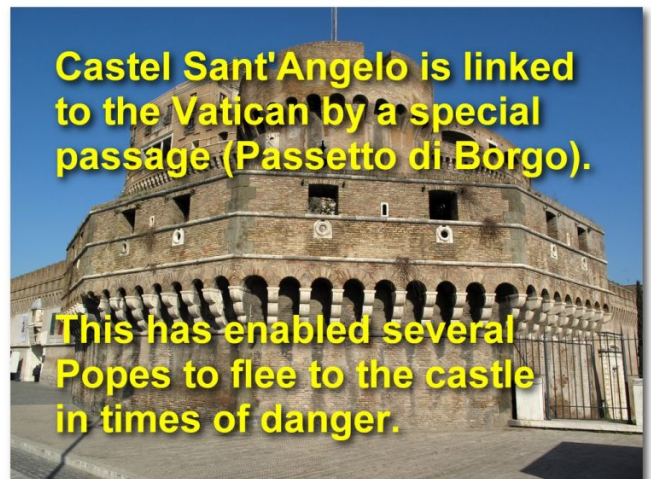
10 angels were added in 1500s.

**DURING 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES, THE BRIDGE WAS USED TO DISPLAY THE BODIES OF CRIMINALS EXECUTED NEARBY.**



Castel Sant'Angelo  
Finished 139 AD.

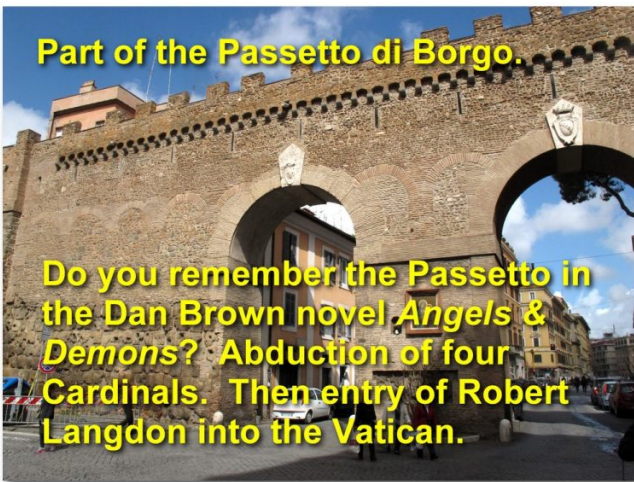
Intended as an imperial mausoleum. But was fortified in 3rd c and became part of city defenses.



Castel Sant'Angelo is linked to the Vatican by a special passage (Passetto di Borgo).

This has enabled several Popes to flee to the castle in times of danger.





**Part of the Passetto di Borgo.**

Do you remember the Passetto in the Dan Brown novel *Angels & Demons*? Abduction of four Cardinals. Then entry of Robert Langdon into the Vatican.



**Act 3 of Puccini's Tosca takes place in Castel Sant'Angelo.**

At the end, Tosca leaps from the window where I took this picture to her death – crying "O Scarpia, we meet before God!"



**Castel Sant'Angelo Papal Apartments**



**Castel Sant'Angelo Papal Apartments**



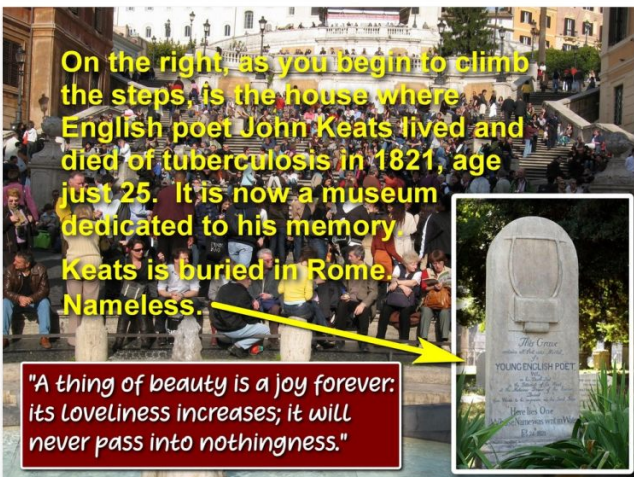
**Piazza di Spagna  
Plaza of Spain**

- Spanish Steps: 1725.
- Trinita dei Monti Church: 16th c.



**Piazza di Spagna**

- Named after Spanish embassy to the Vatican, which is located on the piazza.
- Steps have come to be called Spanish Steps.



On the right, as you begin to climb the steps, is the house where English poet John Keats lived and died of tuberculosis in 1821, age just 25. It is now a museum dedicated to his memory. Keats is buried in Rome. Nameless.

**"A thing of beauty is a joy forever: its loveliness increases; it will never pass into nothingness."**



**Trinita dei Monti Church**

- Started by King Louis XII of France 1502.
- Finished 1585.
- Church is still in French control today.





The obelisk is not Egyptian. It is Roman, in imitation of an Egyptian obelisk.



In this church is a portrait of Michelangelo by his student Daniele da Volterra.

Daniele is infamous for painting over the genitals in Michelangelo's *The Last Judgment* fresco in the Sistine Chapel. The Church had condemned nudity in religious art.

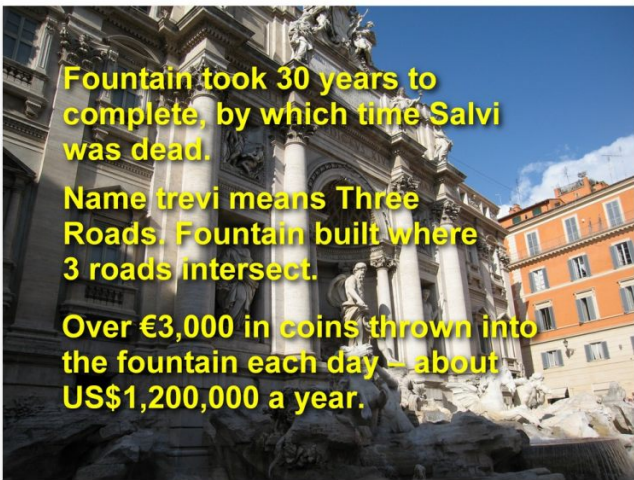


16th c. Trinità dei Monti – Ceiling



Trevi Fountain

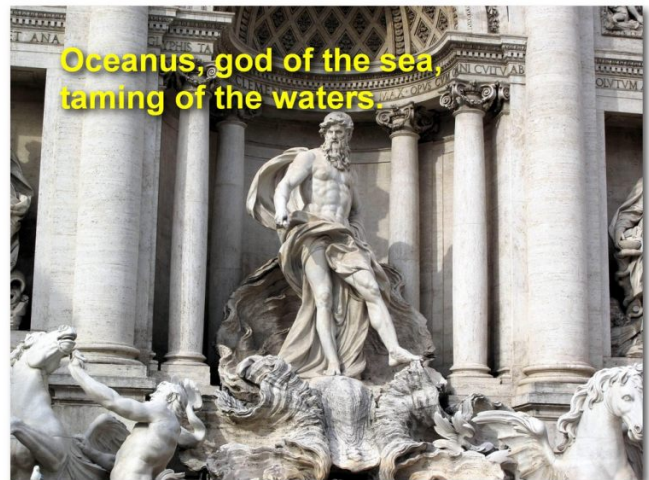
– Designed in 1732 by Niccolò Salvi.  
– Built on the site of an earlier and uncompleted fountain by Bernini.



Fountain took 30 years to complete, by which time Salvi was dead.

Name trevi means Three Roads. Fountain built where 3 roads intersect.

Over €3,000 in coins thrown into the fountain each day – about US\$1,200,000 a year.



Oceanus, god of the sea, taming of the waters



Rome Trams

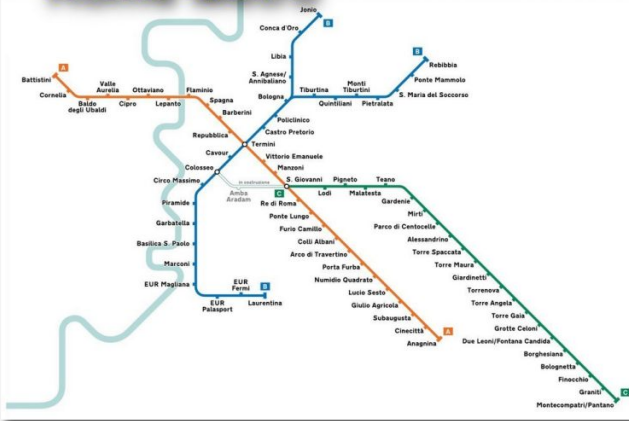
- 6 lines.
- 192 stations.
- 24 miles.



No matter what the weather



# Rome Metro



## Rome Metro System:

- 3 lines.
- 39 miles.
- 73 stations.
- Single journey ticket (BIT) €1.50 is valid on Metro, buses, trams.



Metro does not go to many of the main tourist areas.  
Also protect your wallet and purse on all public transport in Rome.



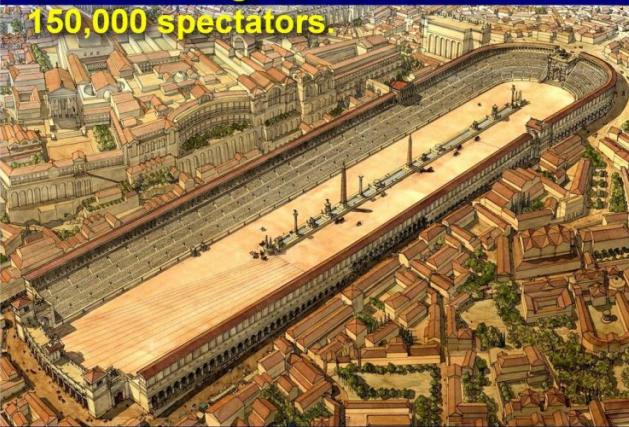
## Circus Maximus

- Ancient Rome chariot racing and entertainment venue.

Largest stadium in ancient Rome.



2037 feet long, 387 feet wide.  
150,000 spectators.



Sadly, nothing left now but the site itself - a public park.

Circus Maximus

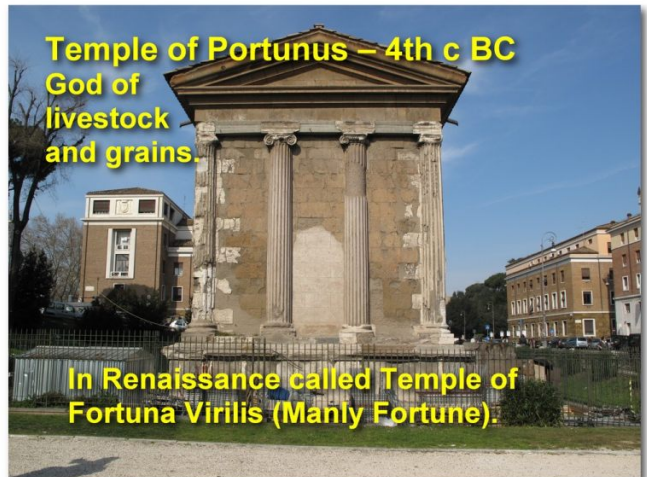


Circus abandoned 6th c AD.  
Decay. Torn down 11th c AD.

Temple of Hercules Victor - 2nd c BC  
Remains of Temple of Vesta are nearby.

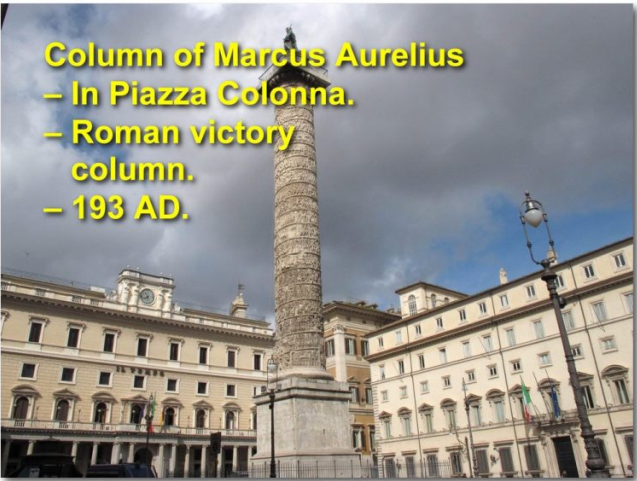


Temple of Portunus - 4th c BC  
God of livestock and grains.

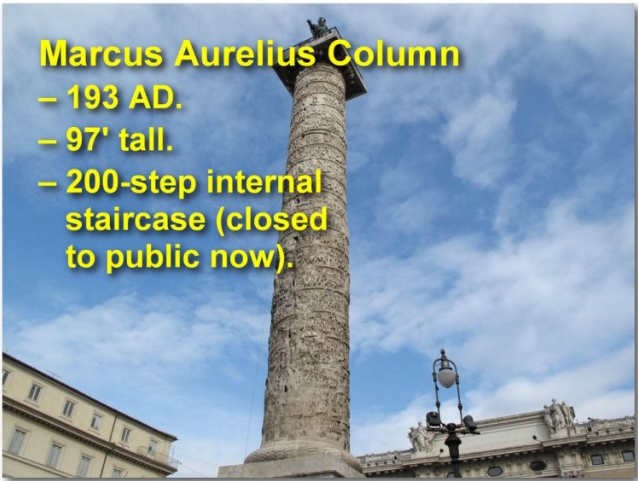


In Renaissance called Temple of Fortuna Virilis (Many Fortune).

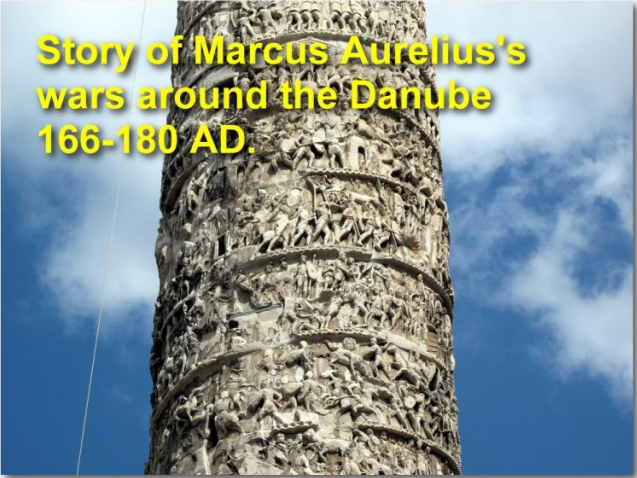




**Column of Marcus Aurelius**  
– In Piazza Colonna.  
– Roman victory column.  
– 193 AD.



**Marcus Aurelius Column**  
– 193 AD.  
– 97' tall.  
– 200-step internal staircase (closed to public now).



**Story of Marcus Aurelius's wars around the Danube 166-180 AD.**



**Palazzo Venezia**  
Built 1455-1464

**Balcony where Mussolini gave his speeches**

Galleries of art, mostly pottery, tapestry, statuary, early Christian to early Renaissance.

**1929-1943 Mussolini's dictatorship headquarters**



**Much of the stone to build the Palazzo Venezia was "quarried" from the Colosseum, a common practice in Rome until the 18th century.**



**Monument to Victor Emmanuel II**  
First King of United Italy  
1861-1878



**Vittorio Emanuele II Monument**  
Started in 1885 and completed in 1935.



**There's an elevator to the top to get a spectacular panoramic view of Rome.**



Top of the National Monument to Victor Emmanuel II  
Also called Altare della Patria – Altar of the Country.



### Pantheon

- The Pantheon was built by Hadrian in 125 AD.
- Originally a temple to the Roman gods.
- Pantheon means "all gods".
- Converted into a Christian church by Boniface IV in the early 7th century.



### Pantheon – Best-preserved of all Roman buildings in Rome.

- Dome 43 metres (141') diameter.
- Dome 43 metres above ground.
- Dome has 8 metre (26') hole (occulus) which opens it to the heavens.
- There are small holes in the floor to drain away any rainwater.



### The 16 Granite Columns:

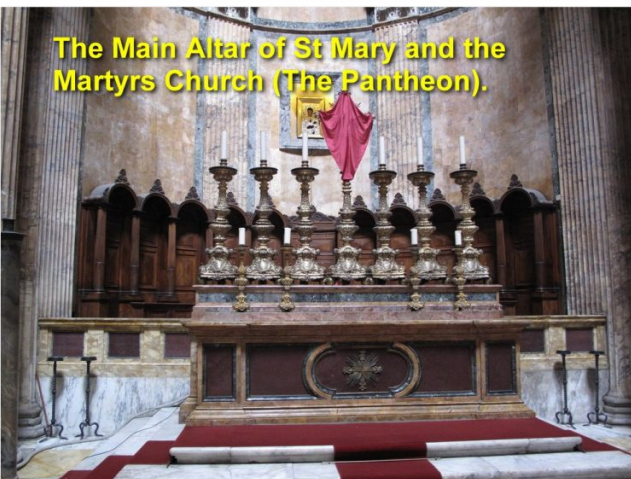
- Quarried in Egypt.
- Each 39 feet tall, 5 feet diameter, and 60 tons weight.
- Dragged 62 miles from quarry to the Nile on wooden sledges.
- Floated by barge down the Nile.
- Transferred to vessels to cross the Mediterranean to Ostia.
- Put back on barges and pulled up the Tiber River to Rome.
- Dragged from the Tiber to the site.

### The Pantheon is in use as a Catholic church.

- As a church, the Pantheon is known as St. Mary and the Martyrs (Latin: Sancta Maria ad Martyres).
- Masses are celebrated there on Sundays and holy days of obligation.
- Weddings are also held there from time to time.



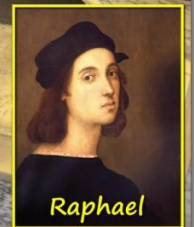
The Main Altar of St Mary and the Martyrs Church (The Pantheon).



### Two kings of Italy are buried in the Pantheon:

- Vittorio Emanuele II – reign 1861-1878.
- Umberto I – reign 1878-1900.

Also the artist Raphael: born 1483, died 1520. This is Raphael's tomb.







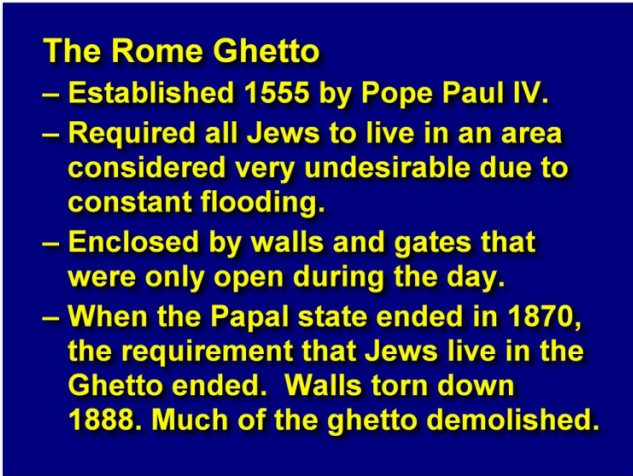




**St Louis of the French  
San Luigi dei Francesi**  
– Built 1510-1589.  
– Caravaggio paintings  
in chapels.



**Jewish Museum of Rome**  
In the old Ghetto area near the Tiber.  
The building houses:  
– Great Synagogue built 1904).  
– Spanish Synagogue  
– Museum (basement)  
**Directly across from Isola Tiberina.**



**The Rome Ghetto**  
– Established 1555 by Pope Paul IV.  
– Required all Jews to live in an area considered very undesirable due to constant flooding.  
– Enclosed by walls and gates that were only open during the day.  
– When the Papal state ended in 1870, the requirement that Jews live in the Ghetto ended. Walls torn down 1888. Much of the ghetto demolished.



**Museum Galleries:**  
– Ancient sculptures.  
– Textiles.  
– Jews in Rome.  
– 5 Temples.  
– Life in the Ghetto.  
– Emancipation.  
– Libyan Judaism.  
**Closed Friday afternoons and Saturdays.**



**The Great Synagogue (Internet photo)**



**The Jewish Museum neighborhood has a number of Judaica shops**



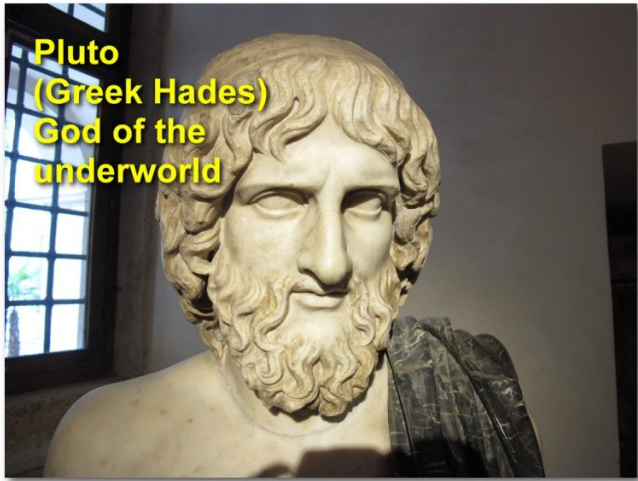
**Also a number of Kosher restaurants**

**TAVERNA DEL GHETTO  
KOSHER  
Another Restaurant**



**National Museum has 2 main buildings:**  
– Palazzo Altemps. Greek, Roman, and Egyptian sculpture that belonged to several Roman noble families.  
– Palazzo Massimo. Features one of the best archaeological and classical art collections in the world.  
**We start here at Palazzo Altemps.**  
**Near The Pantheon.**





**Pluto  
(Greek Hades)  
God of the  
underworld**

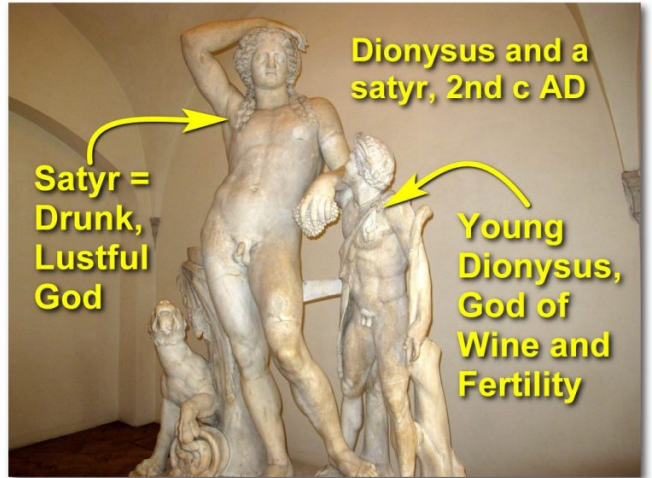


**Heracles  
(Hercules)  
Palazzo  
Attemps**



**"Ox Apis" - 2nd c BC**

**aka Torello Brancaccio**



**Dionysus and a  
satyr, 2nd c AD**

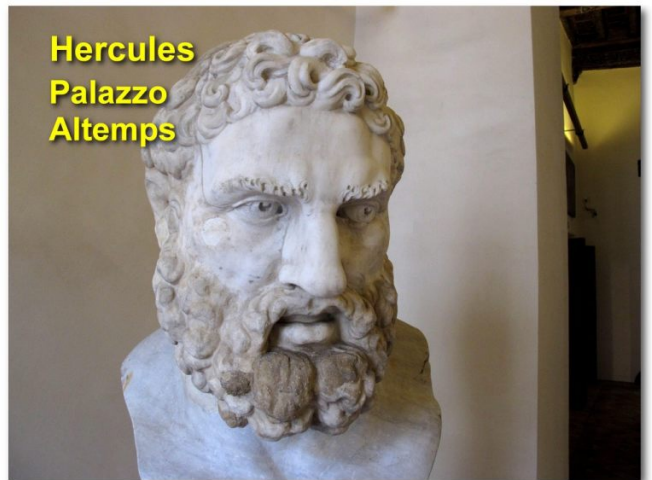
**Satyr =  
Drunk,  
Lustful  
God**

**Young  
Dionysus,  
God of  
Wine and  
Fertility**

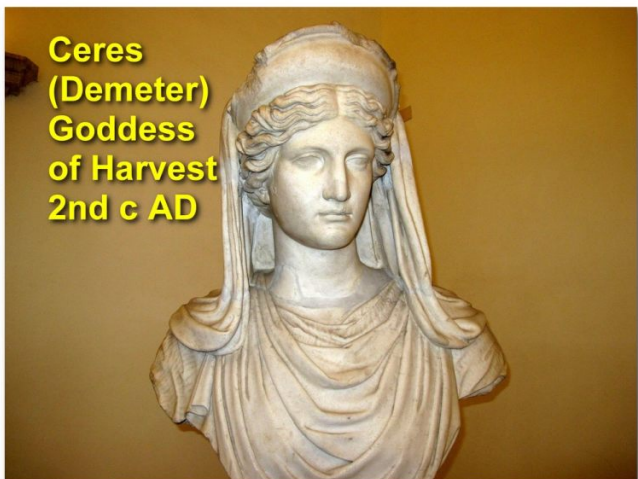


**Labours of Hercules - 240-260 AD**

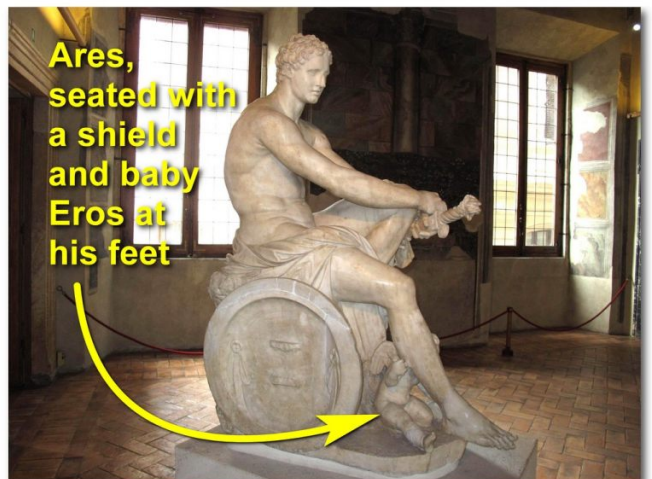
**Front panel of a sarcophagus**



**Hercules  
Palazzo  
Attemps**



**Ceres  
(Demeter)  
Goddess  
of Harvest  
2nd c AD**



**Ares,  
seated with  
a shield  
and baby  
Eros at  
his feet**





Painted Wooden Ceiling



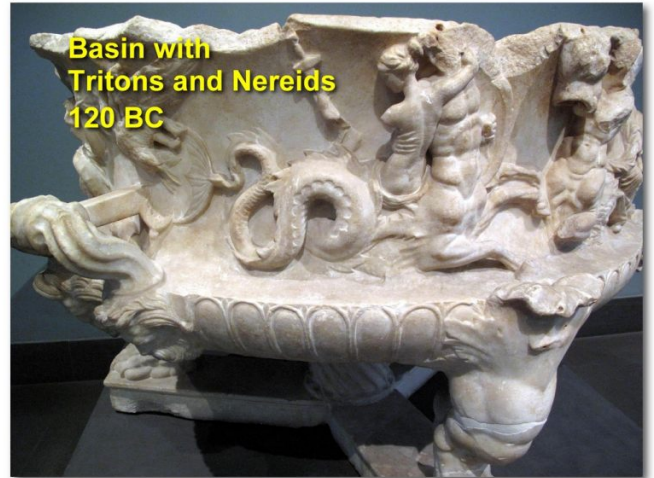
National Museum of Rome  
Palazzo Massimo  
Built 1883-1887

- Basement: Jewels, grave ornaments, and Roman coins.
- Ground and 1st floors: Greek and Roman sculptures and sarcophagi.
- 2nd floor: Roman frescoes and mosaics.

Near Termini Station.



Nymphs  
from Piazza Barberini  
1st c AD



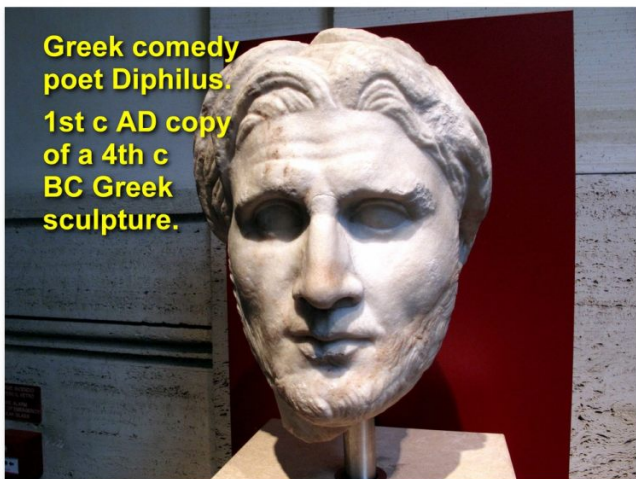
Basin with  
Tritons and Nereids  
120 BC



Minerva  
(Athena)  
Palazzo  
Massimo



Alexander  
the Great  
Palazzo  
Massimo



Greek comedy  
poet Diphilus.  
1st c AD copy  
of a 4th c  
BC Greek  
sculpture.



Priest of Isis  
1st c BC  
Palazzo  
Massimo



Lord Voldemort





**Palazzo Massimo**  
 One of the best archaeological and classical art collections in the world



**Mosaic – Head of Medusa**  
 212-216 AD



**Portonaccio sarcophagus - 2nd c**



**Museum of Rome**  
 – Originally focus was city history.  
 – But evolved to drawings, engravings, old illustrated books, and many works of art.  
 – Building: 1790.

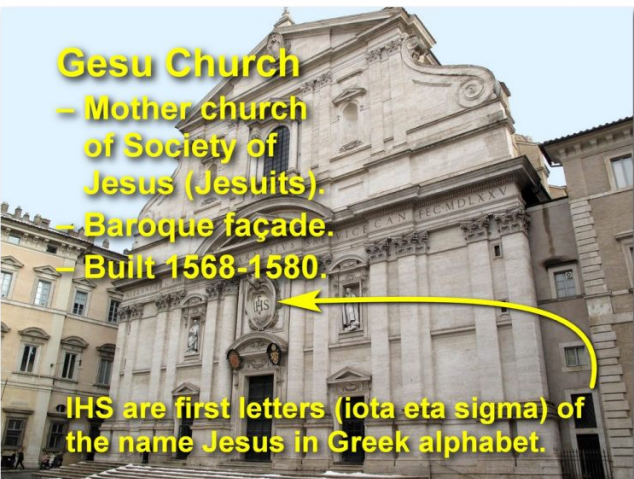
**Next to Piazza Navona.**

**Let's take a break: Rome Fun Facts 1**

1. Rome has 280 fountains and more than 900 churches – more than any other city in the world.
2. Rome became capital of unified Italy in 1870, replacing Florence.
3. By law, wild cats may live wherever they want in Rome – eg inside Coliseum or Forum.
4. St Peter's basilica is the largest church ever constructed.

**Let's take a break: Rome Fun Facts 2**

5. Romans often ate lying on a couch, eating with their hands. Occasionally used a spoon, never a knife or fork.
6. Roman citizens used to vomit between meals so they could continue to eat more.
7. Historians estimate that around 500,000 people and 1 million wild animals were killed in battles at the Colosseum. Over about 400 years.



**Gesu Church**  
 – Mother church of Society of Jesus (Jesuits)  
 – Baroque façade.  
 – Built 1568-1580.

IHS are first letters (iota eta sigma) of the name Jesus in Greek alphabet.

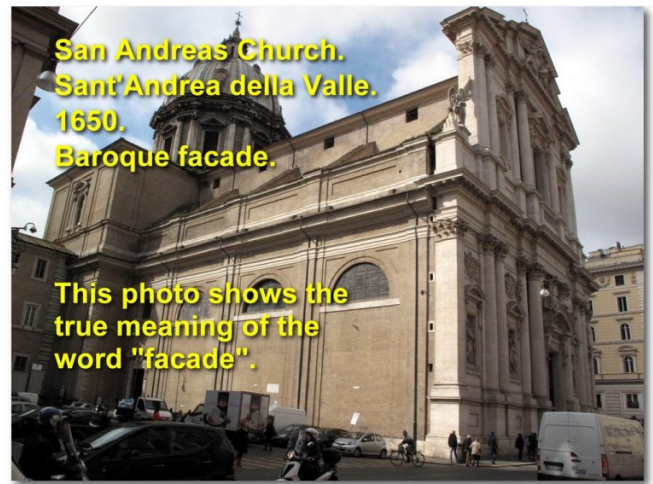


**Gesu Church**  
 Main nave and altar



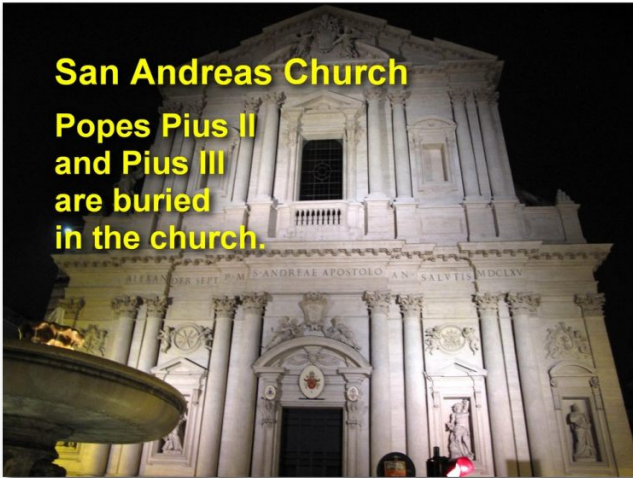


**Gesu Church  
Chapel of the Madonna della Strada**

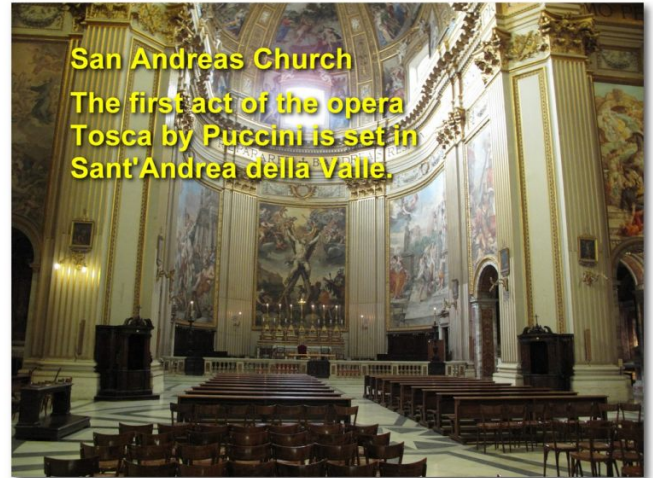


**San Andreas Church.  
Sant'Andrea della Valle.  
1650.  
Baroque facade.**

**This photo shows the  
true meaning of the  
word "facade".**



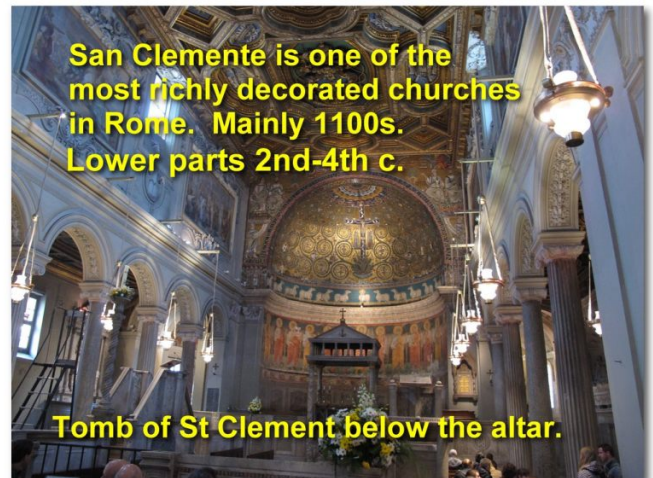
**San Andreas Church  
Popes Pius II  
and Pius III  
are buried  
in the church.**



**San Andreas Church  
The first act of the opera  
Tosca by Puccini is set in  
Sant'Andrea della Valle.**

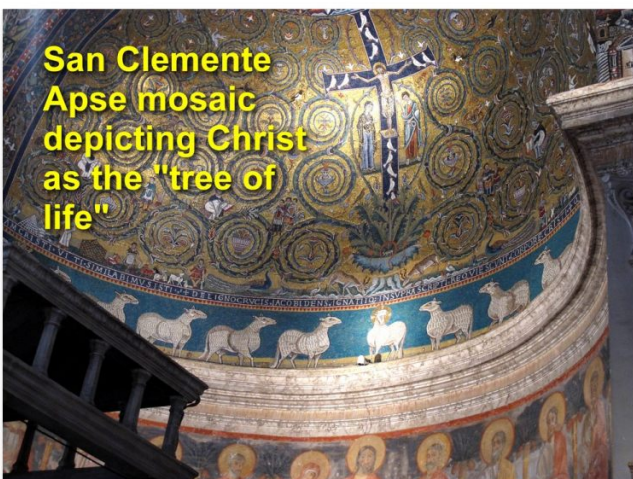


**San Clemente al Laterano**  
- Present church built 1108-1123.  
- Beneath the church is a 4th c basilica.  
- And below that is a 2nd c cave temple.

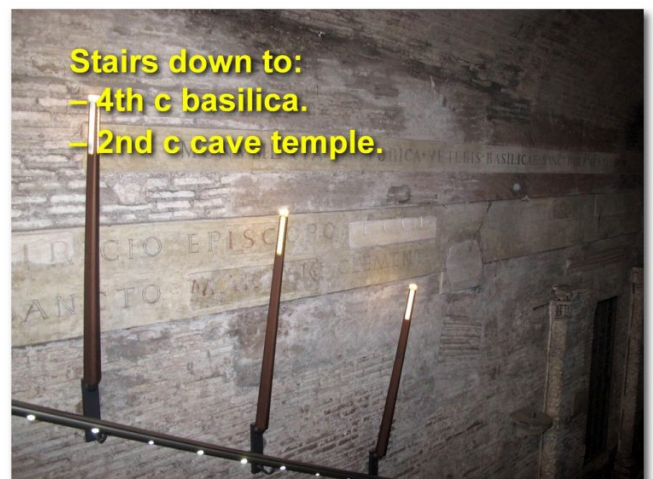


**San Clemente is one of the  
most richly decorated churches  
in Rome. Mainly 1100s.  
Lower parts 2nd-4th c.**

**Tomb of St Clement below the altar.**



**San Clemente  
Apse mosaic  
depicting Christ  
as the "tree of  
life"**



**Stairs down to:  
- 4th c basilica.  
- 2nd c cave temple.**





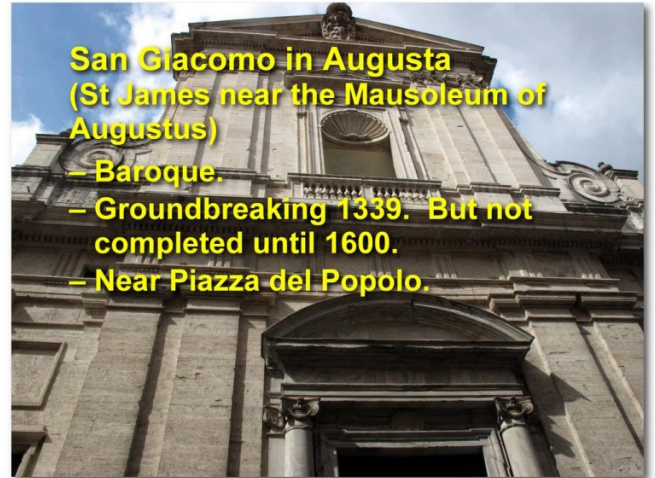
San Clemente 4th c Basilica



San Clemente 4th c Basilica



2nd c mithraeum – cave temple for cult worship of Mithras, a Persian god. A pagan temple.

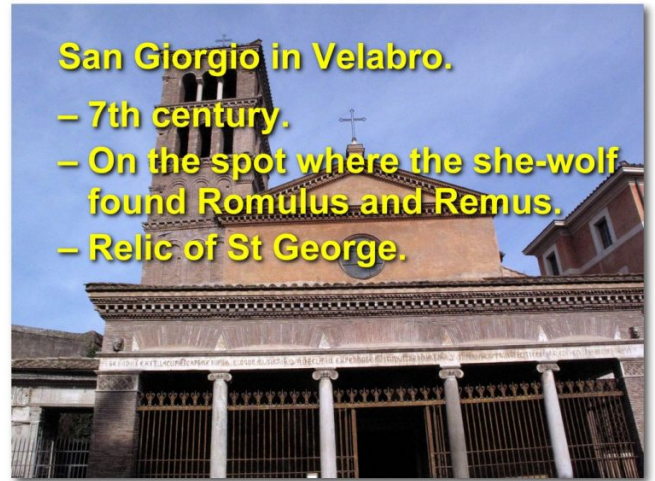


San Giacomo in Augusta (St James near the Mausoleum of Augustus)

- Baroque.
- Groundbreaking 1339. But not completed until 1600.
- Near Piazza del Popolo.



Interior of San Giacomo designed by Carlo Maderno in 1600. Maderno also designed the facade of St Peter's Basilica.



San Giorgio in Velabro.

- 7th century.
- On the spot where the she-wolf found Romulus and Remus.
- Relic of St George.



San Giorgio In Velabro – 7th c  
The columns seem random because they were taken from various Roman temples.



San Giovanni Laterano Archbasilica of St. John Lateran

- Begun 4th c.
- Completed 1735.





### San Giovanni Laterano

- 460' high.
- 460' wide.
- 460' long.



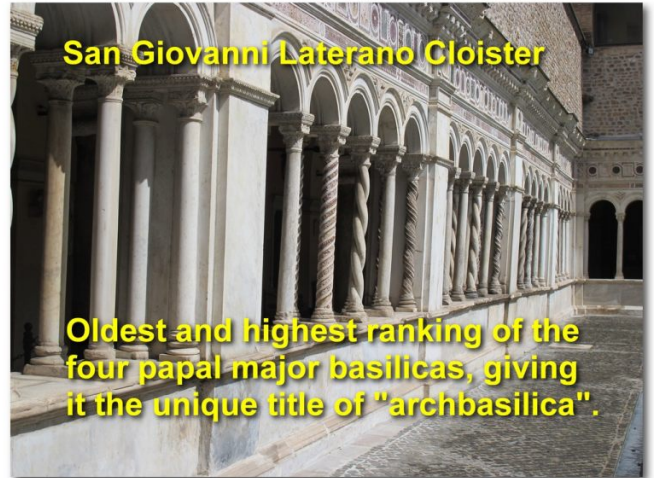
### San Giovanni Laterano

- Cathedral church of the Diocese of Rome.
- Ecclesiastical seat of the Bishop of Rome, which is the Pope.
- Surprisingly, St Peter's is NOT Rome's Cathedral.



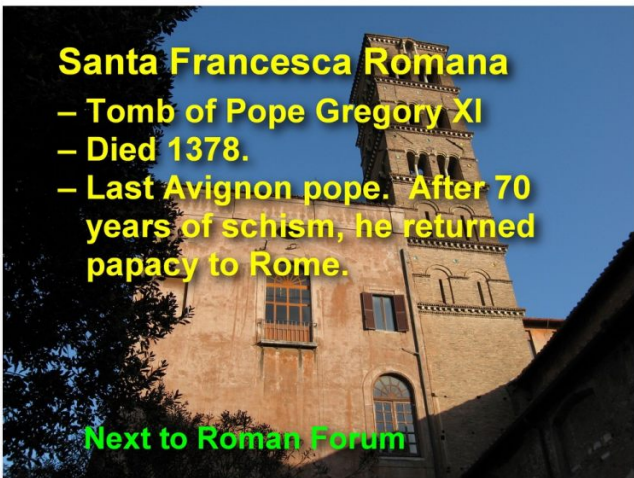
### San Giovanni Has 6 Papal Tombs:

1. Alexander III.
  2. Sergius IV.
  3. Clement XII.
  4. Martin V.
  5. Innocent III.
  6. Leo XIII.
- Leo XIII (Pope 1878-1903) was the last Pope not to be entombed in St Peter's Basilica.



### San Giovanni Laterano Cloister

Oldest and highest ranking of the four papal major basilicas, giving it the unique title of "archbasilica".



### Santa Francesca Romana

- Tomb of Pope Gregory XI
- Died 1378.
- Last Avignon pope. After 70 years of schism, he returned papacy to Rome.

Next to Roman Forum



Santa Maria degli Angeli. Basilica of St. Mary of the Angels. Built inside the ruined frigidarium of the Roman Baths of Diocletian.



Basilica of St Mary of the Angels  
Interior Designed by Michelangelo.  
Built 1562-1564.



Michelangelo  
1475-1564



Sadly, Michaelangelo died in 1564 and did not live to see the church finished. This is the Chapel of St Bruno.





**Santa Maria in Ara Coeli**  
 – Saint Mary in Heaven.  
 – On the summit of the Campidoglio.  
 – 12th century.  
 – Facade formerly covered in mosaics.



**Santa Maria in Ara Coeli**  
 Columns salvaged from ancient buildings



**Santa Maria in Ara Coeli**  
 Ara Coeli means Heavenly Altar



**Santa Maria in Cosmedin**  
 Church: 8th c.  
 Belltower: 12th c.

Near Roman Forum and Circus Maximus.

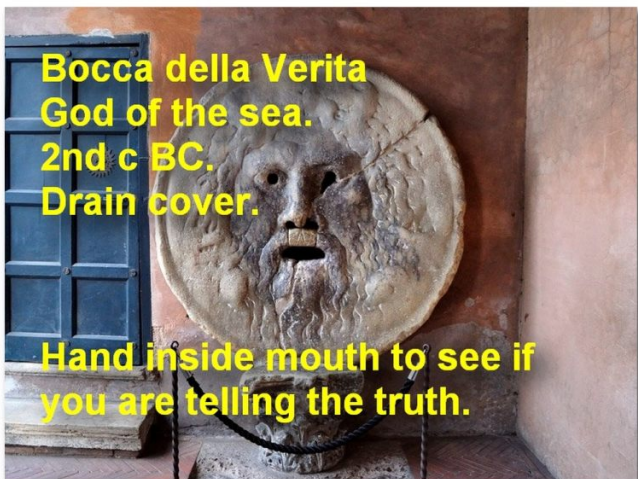


**Cosmedin =**  
 purity, elegance.  
 Tallest medieval bell tower in Rome.  
 Romanesque.  
 12th c.

St Valentine Skull



Church was built over remains of Roman temple of Hercules Pompeianus



**Bocca della Verità**  
 God of the sea.  
 2nd c BC.  
 Drain cover.

Hand inside mouth to see if you are telling the truth.



**US Embassy**  
 – Palazzo Margherita.  
 – Built 1886-1890.

On Via Veneto.



**Santa Maria della Concezione dei Cappuccini (Capuchin Church)  
1631**



**But most people don't visit  
to see the church...**

**Crypt has the skeletal remains of  
4,000 Capuchin monks. Said to be a  
reminder of how quickly life passes.**



**Capuchin Church Crypt**

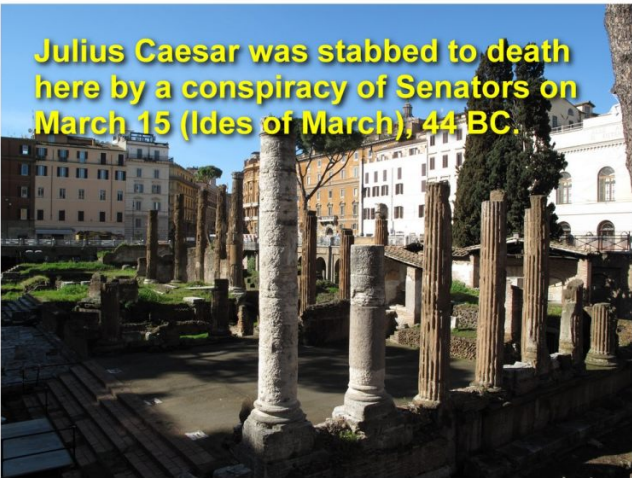


**Largo di Torre Argentina**

- Had 4 Roman temples (500 BC to 27 AD), and
- Pompey's theatre.



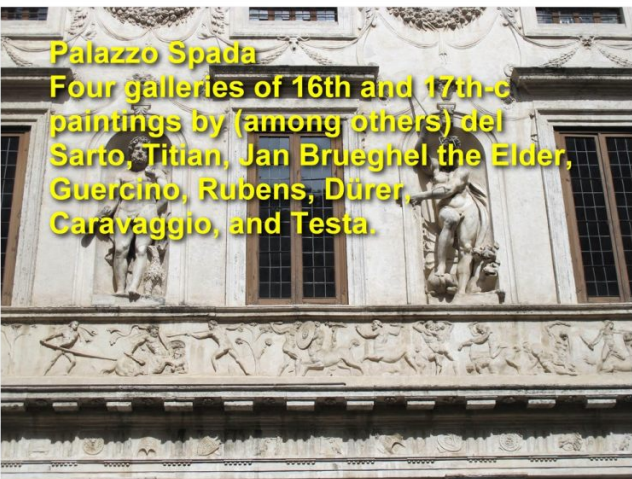
**Julius Caesar was stabbed to death  
here by a conspiracy of Senators on  
March 15 (Ides of March), 44 BC.**



**Palazzo Spada – Spada Gallery  
1540**



**Palazzo Spada  
Four galleries of 16th and 17th-c  
paintings by (among others) del  
Sarto, Titian, Jan Brueghel the Elder,  
Guercino, Rubens, Dürer,  
Caravaggio, and Testa.**



**Palazzo Spada Courtyard.**

**Italian Council of State meets in the  
Palazzo. Approves government  
regulations and drafts of legislation.**







**Church of Santa Maria del Popolo**  
– Late 15th century.  
– Facade redesigned by Bernini 17th c.



**Santa Maria del Popolo**  
Main altar by Bernini



**Santa Maria Del Popolo**  
Masterpieces

Assumption of the Virgin  
Annibale Carracci 1601

Caravaggio 1601  
Crucifixion  
of St Peter

Caravaggio 1601  
Conversion on the  
Way to Damascus

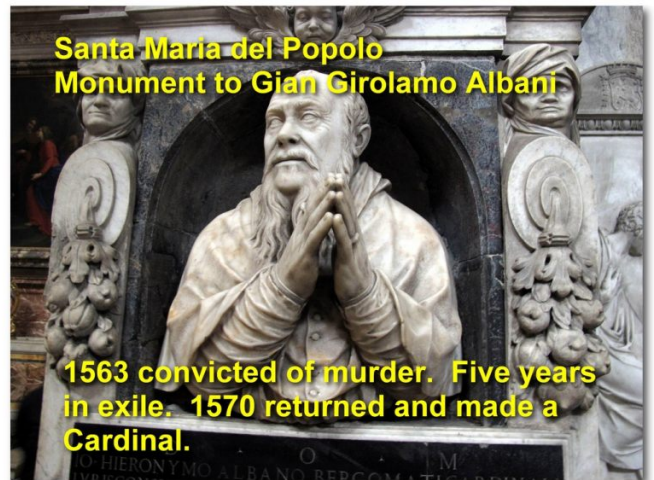


**Santa Maria del Popolo**  
Chigi Chapel or Chapel of the  
Madonna of Loreto  
Raphael – 1512-1520



**Santa Maria del Popolo**  
Tomb Dated 1581

CONSTANTIN FR ETIO BAPTISTA  
NEPOS HERES EX TESTAMENTO  
MERENTES POSVERVNT  
VIX AN L MEN II DIES XIII  
OBHT DIE XXV IANVARII  
M D LXXXI



**Santa Maria del Popolo**  
Monument to Gian Girolamo Albani

1563 convicted of murder. Five years  
in exile. 1570 returned and made a  
Cardinal.



**Piazza del Popolo**  
Egyptian obelisk was brought over  
to Rome by Augustus and originally  
installed in Circus Maximus.



**Sphinx guarding**  
the Piazza  
del Popolo

Early 1800s. Not Egyptian.





**Santa Maria Maddalena**  
**St Mary Magdalen**  
**1699**



**Santa Maria Maddalena**  
**Octagonal Nave**



**Santa Maria Maddalena**  
**Chapel of St Camillus**  
**Saint's relics**

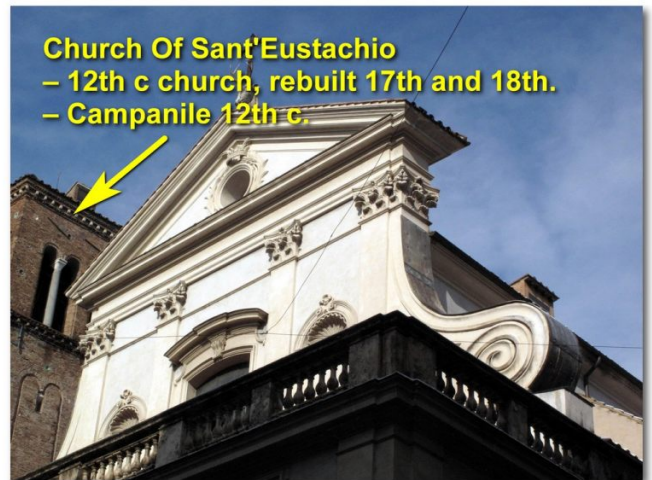
**S. CAMILLO DE LELLIS**  
IN QUESTO ALTARE SI CONSERVA IL CORPO  
DI S. CAMILLO DE LELLIS (1550-1614)  
FONDATORE DELL'ORDINE DEI CAMILLIANI  
(MINISTRI DEGLI INFERMI)  
  
THE BODY OF ST. CAMILLUS (1550-1614)  
IS CONTAINED HERE IN THIS ALTAR  
HE WAS THE "FATHER" OF THE MINISTERS  
OF THE SICK (CAMILLIANS)



**Santa Maria in Vallicella**  
**Also called**  
**Chiesa Nuova.**  
**1577.**



**Santa Maria in Vallicella**  
- **Altar and some paintings by**  
**Peter Paul Rubens.**  
- **Tomb of St Philip Neri.**



**Church Of Sant'Eustachio**  
- **12th c church, rebuilt 17th and 18th.**  
- **Campanile 12th c.**



**When Eustachio refused to make a**  
**pagan sacrifice, Hadrian condemned**  
**him, his wife, and his sons to be roasted**  
**to death inside a bronze statue of ox, in**  
**AD 118.**



**Santa Maria Maggiore**  
- **UNESCO site.**  
- **1743.**





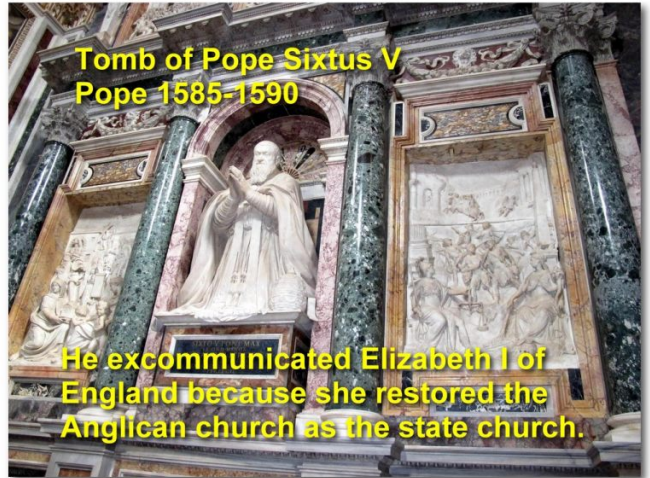
**Santa Maria Maggiore**  
 - Many say: the most beautiful church in Rome after St Peter's.  
 - Aka Our Lady of the Snows - built on supposed 4th c miracle site where snow fell in Summer.



**High Altar and Canopy**  
 Gian Lorenzo Bernini, who designed the canopy at St Peter's, is buried in Santa Maria Maggiore. But he did not design this canopy.



**Ceiling in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore**

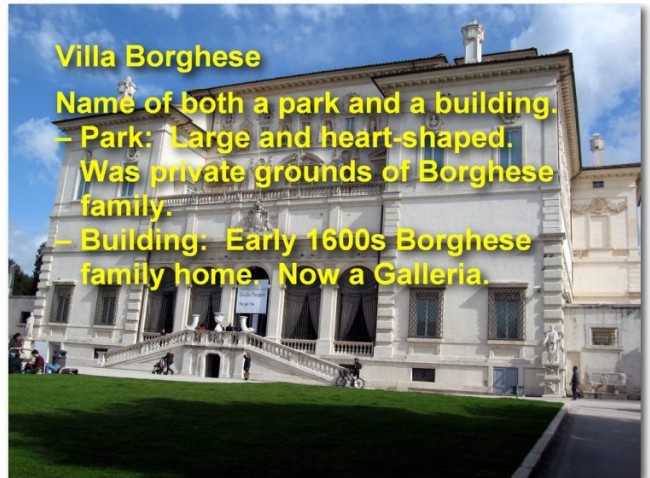


**Tomb of Pope Sixtus V  
 Pope 1585-1590**

He excommunicated Elizabeth I of England because she restored the Anglican church as the state church.



**Pope Pius IX kneeling before a vault containing (it is said) the ancient wooden pieces of the manger.**



**Villa Borghese**

Name of both a park and a building.  
 - Park: Large and heart-shaped. Was private grounds of Borghese family.  
 - Building: Early 1600s Borghese family home. Now a Galleria.

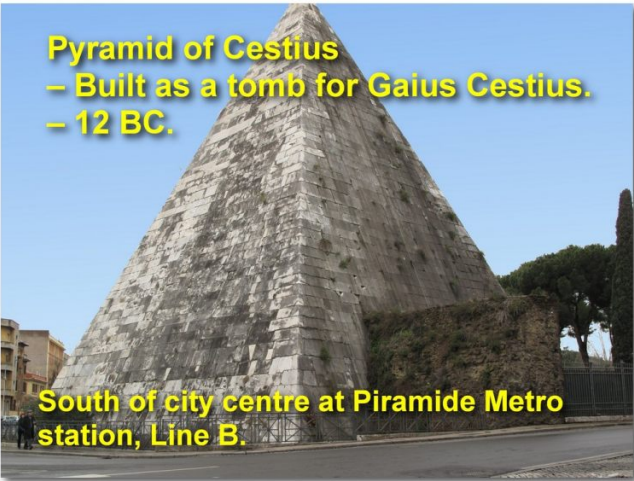


**Trastevere**  
 Part of Rome across the Tiber. Historic immigrant area.  
 Piazza di Santa Maria - Heart of Trastevere.  
 20 min walk from Vatican.



**Santa Maria in Trastevere Church**  
 Parts of interior 3rd century.  
 Mainly 12th c.





**Rome – 3 Day Trips by Train**

**Orvieto. Medieval hill town. Etruscan and Roman.**

**Ostia Antica. Rome’s Pompei.**

**Villa d’Este. 16th c villa and gardens in Tivoli.**




**Paul Presentations - June and July 2024**

Baker Senior Center	
Rome Part 2	Monday June 3, 3-4:00pm
Albania	Monday, July 1, 3-4:00pm
Headquarters Library - Orange Blossom Drive	
Everglades City and Chokoloskee: The Pioneers of Collier County	Thursday, June 6, 2-3:30pm
Easy Nature Hikes in or Near Naples	Thursday, June 20, 2-3:30pm
Harry Potter Studios and Trivia Quiz	Thursday, July 11, 2-3:30pm
Naples Regional Library - 650 Central Ave	
An Adventure in Rural Sardinia (Italy)	Weds, June 5, 2-3:30pm

**THE END**  
**LA FINE**

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