

Rome Presentation
Divided into 3 Parts:
 Part 1: **Last Week**
 Italy History
 Rome History
 St Peter's
 Vatican Mus.
 Via Giulia
 Farnese

Campo di Fiori
 Cancelleria
 Piazza Navona
 Colosseum
 Constantine Arch
 Forum
 Capitoline Mus.

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Rome Presentation Part 2
Today!
 Tiber River
 Isola Tiberia
 Sant'Angelo
 Spanish Steps
 Trevi Fountain
 Metro and Buses
 Circus Maximus
 Tmp. Hercules
 Portico Ottavia

Marcus Aurelius
 Palazzo Venezia
 Vitt. Emanuele
 Pantheon
 St Louis French
 Jewish Museum
 Palazzo Altemps
 Palaz. Massimo
 Rome City Mus.

More...

Rome Presentation Part 2
 ...continued

Gesu Church
 S. Andreas Church
 S. Clemente
 S. Giacomo
 S. Giorgio
 S. Giovanni
 S. Francesca
 S. Maria degli Angeli
 S. Maria in Aquiro
 S. Maria in Aracoeli
 S. Maria Cosmedin

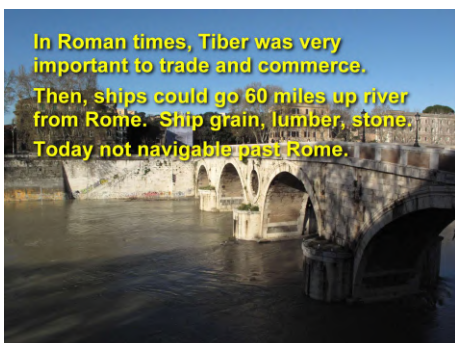
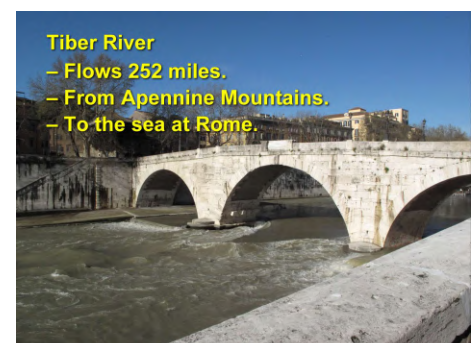
US Embassy
 Capuchin Church
 Piazza Argentina
 Palazzo Spada
 Piazza del Popolo
 S. Nicholas
 S. Ignatius
 S. Maria Maddalena
 Chiesa Nuova
 S. Maria Maggiore
 Pyramide
 Palace of Justice

Rome Presentation Part 3
Next Week
 Day Trip: Orvieto
 Day Trip: Ostia Antica
 Day Trip: Villa d'Este
 Outing in Rome: Trastevere
 Outing in Rome: Villa Borghese
 Italian Unification: Risorgimento
 Meals in Rome

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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.



In Roman times, Tiber was very important to trade and commerce. Then, ships could go 60 miles up river from Rome. Ship grain, lumber, stone. Today not navigable past Rome.



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 Sant'Angelo
 – 134 AD.
 – The 10 angels added in 1500s.

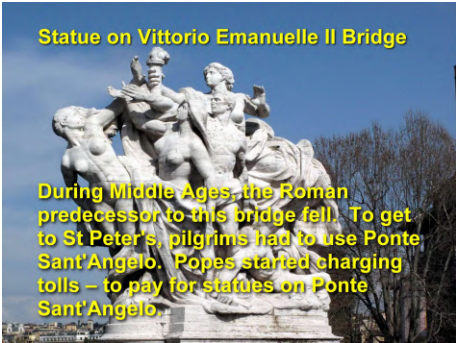


Ponte Vittorio Emanuele II
 Victor Emmanuel II Bridge to St Peter's
 Bridge opened 1911

Victor Emmanuel II was:
 – King of Sardinia 1849-1861.
 – King of Italy 1861-1878.

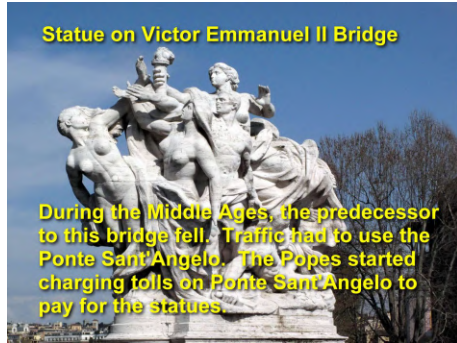


Statue on Victor Emmanuel II Bridge



Statue on Vittorio Emanuele II Bridge

During Middle Ages, the Roman predecessor to this bridge fell. To get to St Peter's, pilgrims had to use Ponte Sant'Angelo. Popes started charging tolls – to pay for statues on Ponte Sant'Angelo.

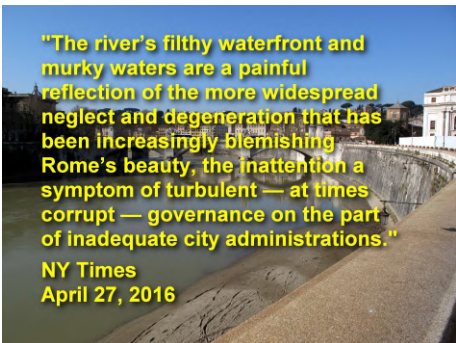


Statue on Victor Emmanuel II Bridge

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



"The river's filthy waterfront and murky waters are a painful reflection of the more widespread neglect and degeneration that has been increasingly blemishing Rome's beauty, the inattention a symptom of turbulent — at times corrupt — governance on the part of inadequate city administrations."
 NY Times
 April 27, 2016



Sunday morning on a bridge over the Tiber...



...then I noticed they were filming a music video.



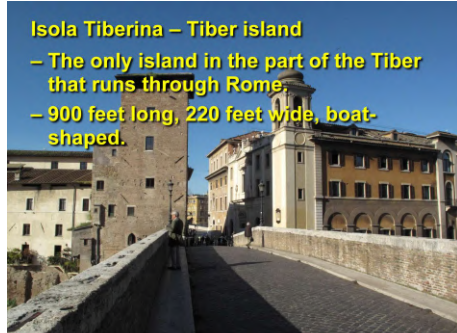
The drone was silent – did not interfere with the music video.



The music was just okay, but the technology was fascinating!



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



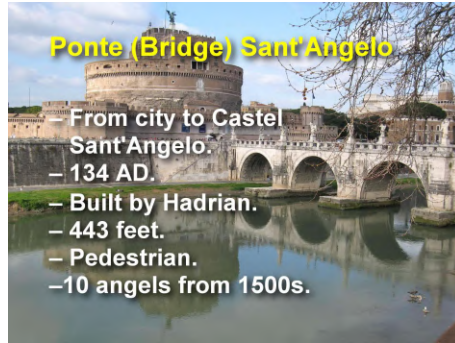
Basilica of St. Bartholomew on the Island (San Bartolomeo all'Isola)



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

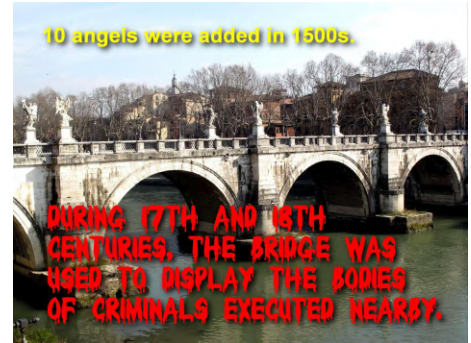


Basilica of St. Bartholomew Isola Tiberina



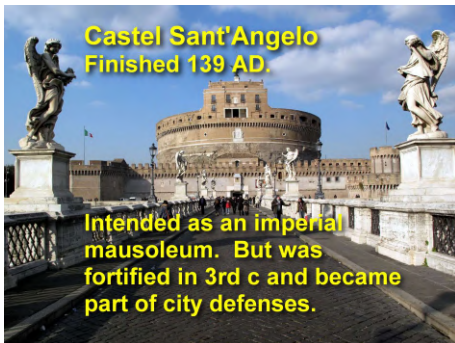
Ponte (Bridge) Sant'Angelo

- From city to Castel Sant'Angelo.
- 134 AD.
- Built by Hadrian.
- 443 feet.
- Pedestrian.
- 10 angels from 1500s.



10 angels were added in 1500s.

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



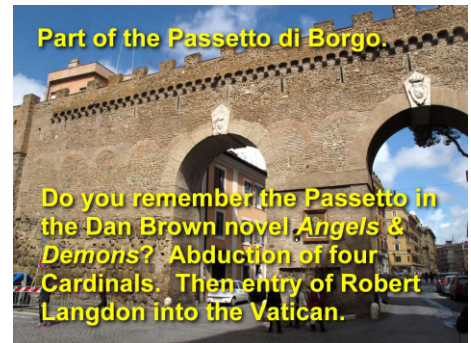
Castel Sant'Angelo Finished 139 AD.

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.



Castel Sant'Angelo suffers from years of under-funding, mismanagement and neglect.

Wikipedia: "Much of the tomb contents and decorations have been lost since the building's conversion to a military fortress in 401 AD."



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



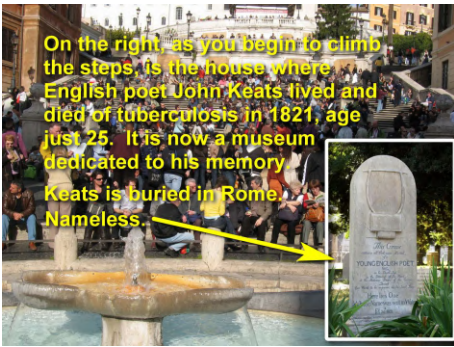
Castel Sant'Angelo Papal Apartments



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.



Trinità 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.



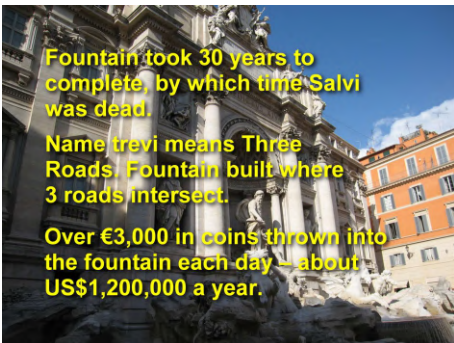
In the church is a portrait of Michelangelo by his student Daniele da Volterra. Daniele is infamous for having chiseled away or painted over many of the genitals and backsides in Michelangelo's *The Last Judgment* fresco in the Sistine Chapel. The Church had condemned nudity in religious art.



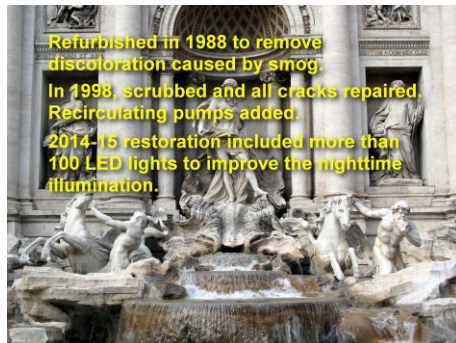
16th c. Trinità dei Monti – Ceiling



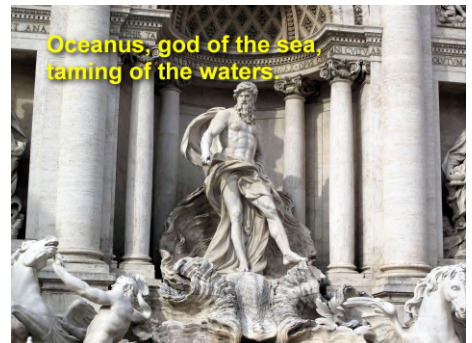
Trevi Fountain
 – Designed in 1732 by Niccolò Salvi.
 – Built on the site of an earlier and uncompleted fountain by Bernini.



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.



Refurbished in 1988 to remove discoloration caused by smog. In 1998, scrubbed and all cracks repaired. Recirculating pumps added. 2014-15 restoration included more than 100 LED lights to improve the nighttime illumination.



Oceanus, god of the sea, taming of the waters



Rome Trams
 – 6 lines.
 – 192 stations.
 – 24 miles.



No matter what the weather



These little electric buses (routes 116 and 117) were great for tourists...

...Were! Recently suspended.



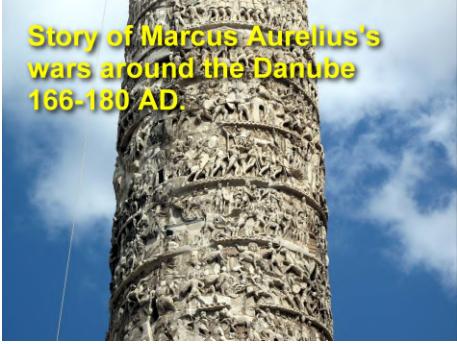
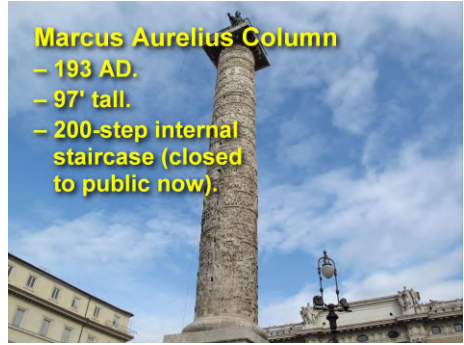
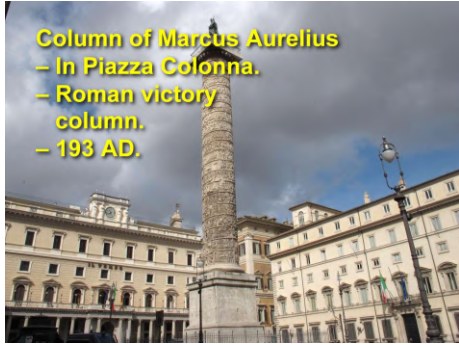
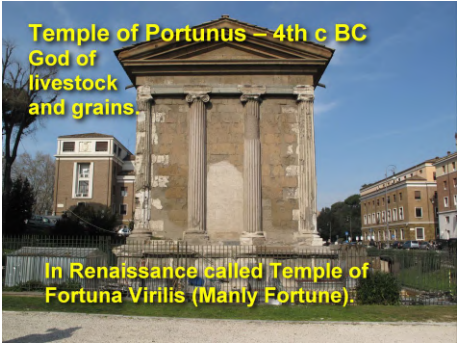
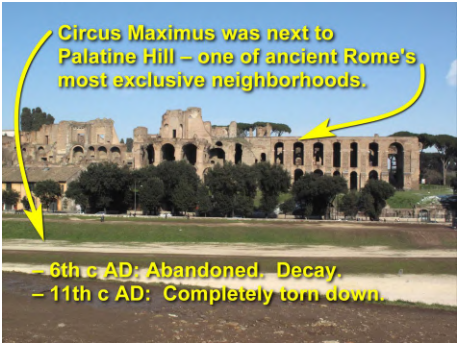
Rome Metro



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.





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



Santa Trinita
St Peter's
Sant' Angelo
Gesu Church
Palazzo Venezia



Quirinal Palace
Pantheon
Palazzo Venezia



Gesu Church



Santa Maria di Loreto
Trajan's Forum



Via del Corso

Piazza Venezia



View from Vittorio Emanuele II Monument



Holy Name of Mary
Santa Maria di Loreto
North End of Trajan's Forum



Vatican
St Peter's Basilica



Pantheon



Vittorio Emanuele II Monument



Vittorio Emanuele II Monument



- 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 (oculus) 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.



7 million people visited the Pantheon in 2017.

Until 2018 there has never been a charge. Italian government announced a new charge starting late 2018. As of October 2019, not yet begun.



Pantheon Dome

- Diameter = 141 feet.
- By comparison:
 - US Capitol dome is 96 feet diameter
 - St Peter's Basilica dome is 136 feet
- Was world's largest brick dome from 128 to 1436 AD. Overtaken by Brunelleschi's dome in Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence.



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.



This is the tomb of King Vittorio Emanuele II. He reigned 1861-1878. Italy was founded 1861, and he is considered Father of the Country.



Tomb of King Umberto I, who reigned 1878-1900. And his Queen Margherita.



There are many nice restaurants and coffee shops near the Pantheon. I like this one -- Armando's.



The Pantheon sits on the Piazza della Rotonda. Rotonda is another name for the Pantheon.



Fontana del Pantheon, by Giacomo Della Porta (1575, with Egyptian obelisk added in 1711)



Fontana del Pantheon – 1575



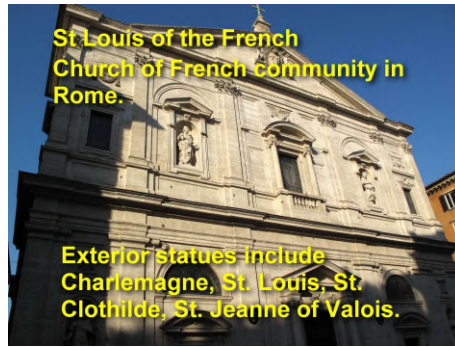
Piazza della Rotonda with snow (Feb. 2012).



The view of the Pantheon is worth the few extra € the wine.



Horse carriage rides start at Piazza della Rotonda.



St. Louis of the French Church of French community in Rome.

Exterior statues include Charlemagne, St. Louis, St. Clothilde, St. Jeanne of Valois.



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



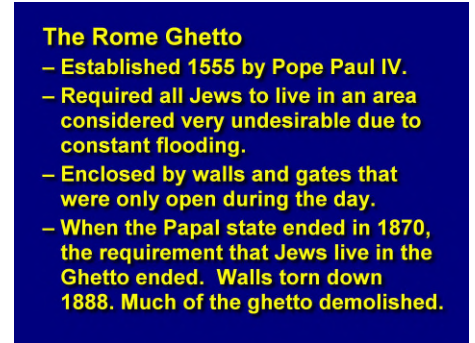
St. Louis of the French San Luigi dei Francesi 1510-1589



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:

- The ancient marble gallery.
- The Textile Preservation Center.
- From Judaei to Jews.
- Year and life cycle celebrations.
- Treasures of the Cinque Scote.
- Life and Synagogues of the Ghetto.
- From emancipation to the present day.
- Libyan Judaism.

Closed Friday afternoons and Saturday.



Museum Galleries:

- Ancient sculptures.
- Textiles.
- Jews in Rome.
- 5 Temples
- Life in the Ghetto.
- Emancipation.
- Libyan Judaism.

Closed Friday afternoons and Saturdays.



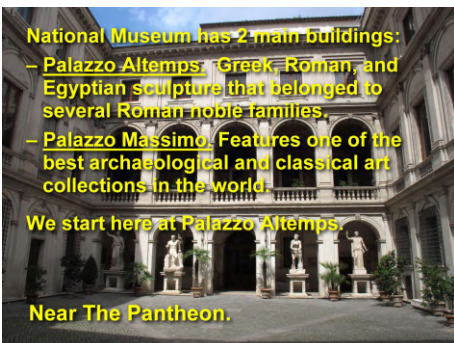
The Great Synagogue (Internet photo)



The Jewish Museum neighborhood has a number of Judaica shops



Also a number of Kosher restaurants

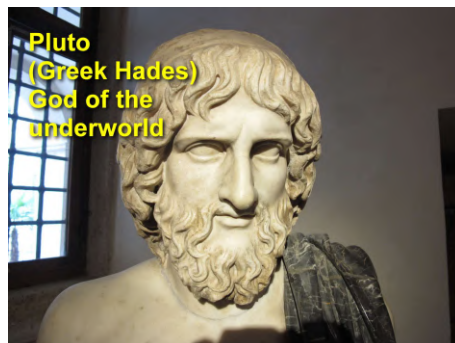


National Museum has 2 main buildings:

- 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

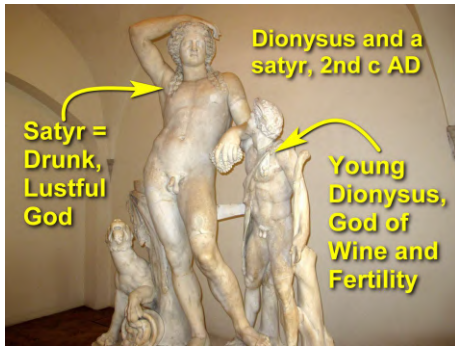


Heracles (Hercules) Palazzo Altemps



"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

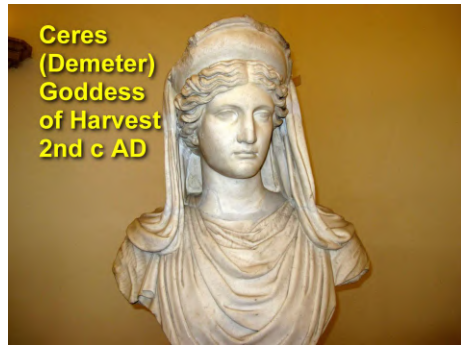
Front panel of a sarcophagus



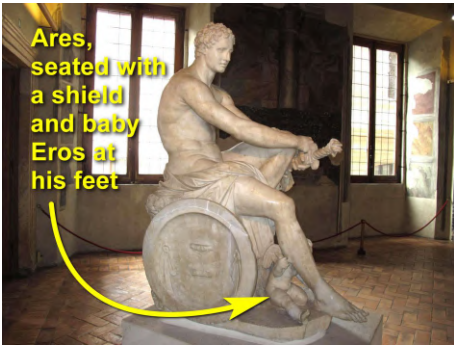
Amenemhet III circa 1850 BC -1780 BC



Hercules Palazzo Altemps



Ceres (Demeter) Goddess of Harvest 2nd c AD



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



Palazzo Altemps Roman Wall Paintings



Painted Wooden Ceiling



Palazzo Altemps Monumental Fireplace Martino Longhi (1534-1591)



Palazzo Altemps



Palazzo Altemps



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.

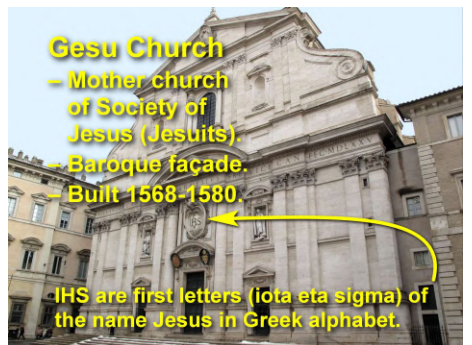
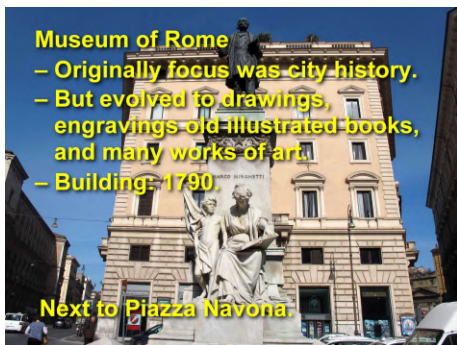
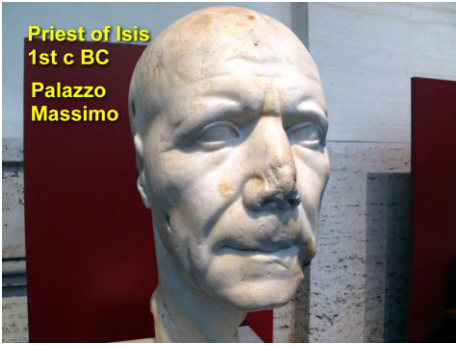
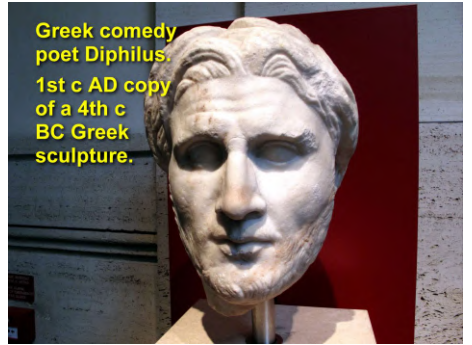
Near Termini Station.

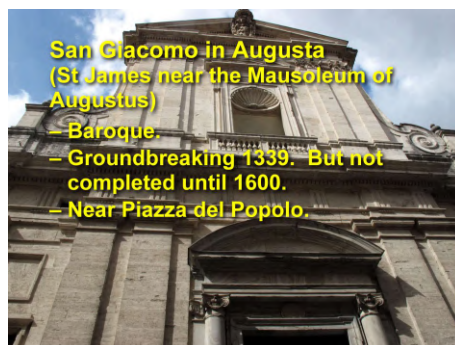
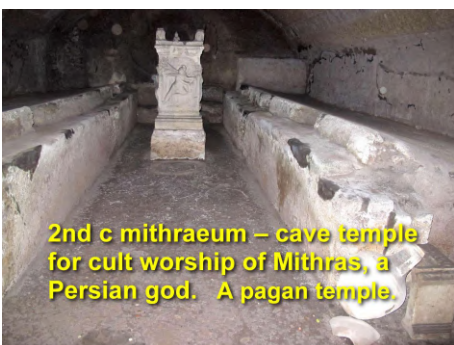
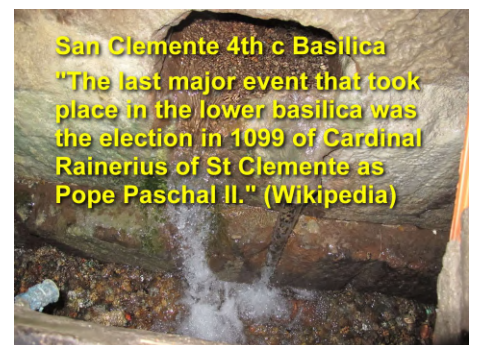
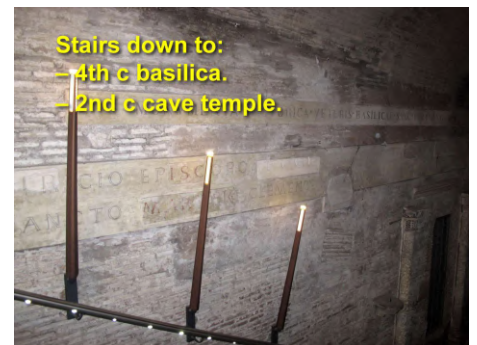
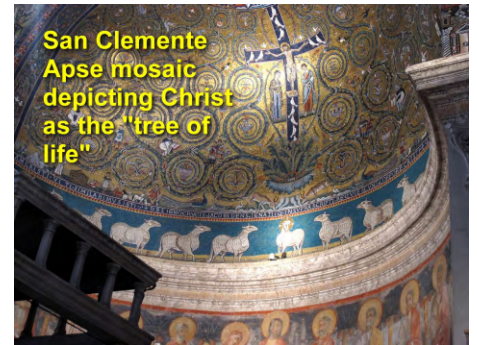
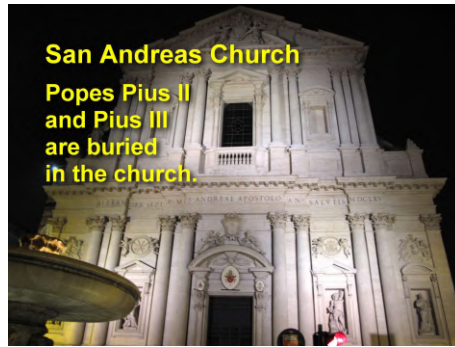


Nymphs from Piazza Barberini 1st c AD



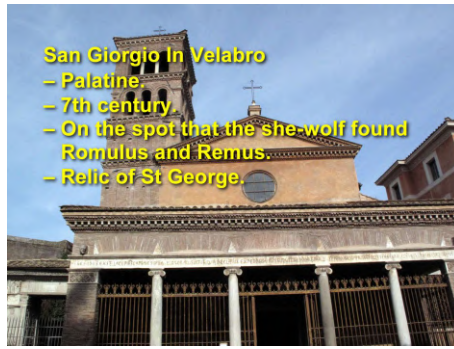
Basin with Tritons and Nereids 120 BC







St Francis of Paola implores the Virgin Mary for invalids.
 - Marble.
 - 1716.



San Giorgio in Velabro
 - Palatine
 - 7th century
 - On the spot that 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.



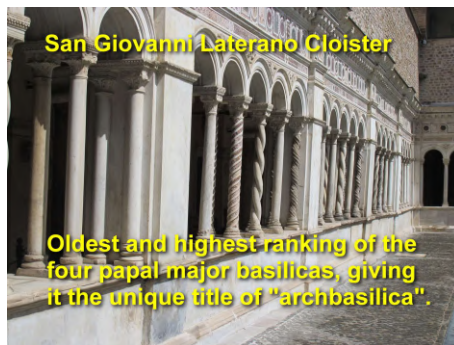
San Giovanni Laterano
 - 460' high.
 - 460' wide.
 - 460' long.



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.



6 Papal Tombs:
 Alexander III.
 Sergius IV.
 - Clement XII.
 Corsini.
 Martin V.
 - Innocent III.
 - 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".



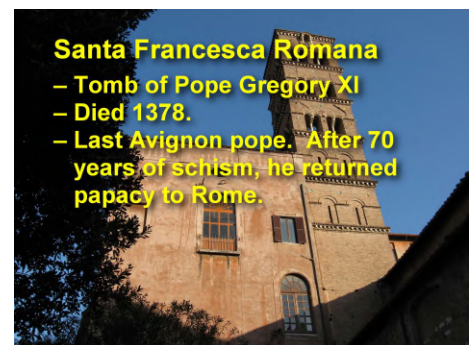
San Giovanni Laterano Cloister



San Giovanni Laterano Cloister



Santa Francesca Romana Basilica (Frances of Rome)
 - Next to Roman Forum.
 - Built 2nd half of 10th century



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



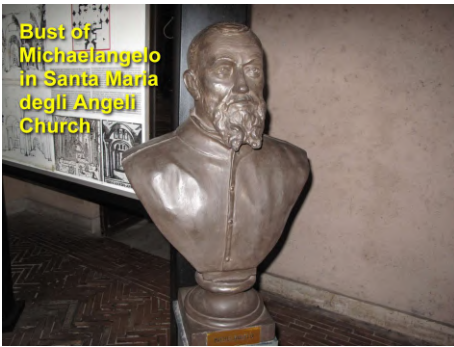
Santa Maria degli Angeli, Basilica of St. Mary of the Angels.
 Built inside the ruined frigidarium of the Roman Baths of Diocletian.



Basilica of St. Mary of the Angels.
 Interior designed by Michaelangelo. Built 1562-1564. Michaelangelo supervised.



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



Bust of Michaelangelo in Santa Maria degli Angeli Church



Santa Maria in Aquiro - Baroque. - 1588.



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.



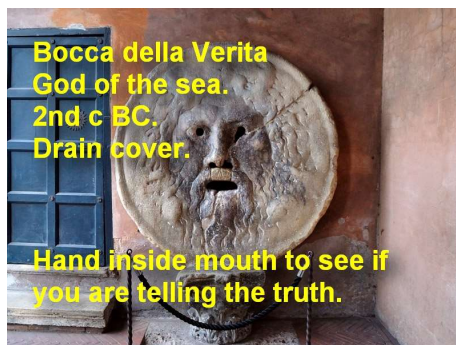
Santa Maria in Cosmedin - 8th c. Church of Greek community in Rome



Church was built over remains of Roman temple of Hercules Pompeianus



Byzantine altar in the old Roman temple



Bocca della Verita - 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...



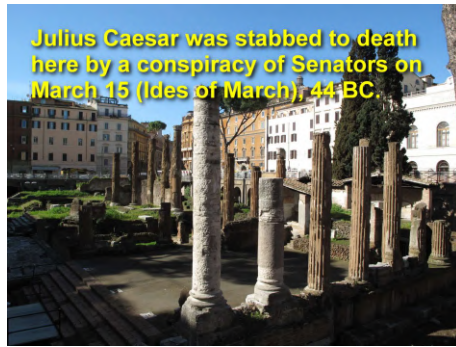
Crypt has the skeletal remains of 4,000 Capuchin monks. Said to be a reminder of how quickly life passes.



Capuchin Church Crypt



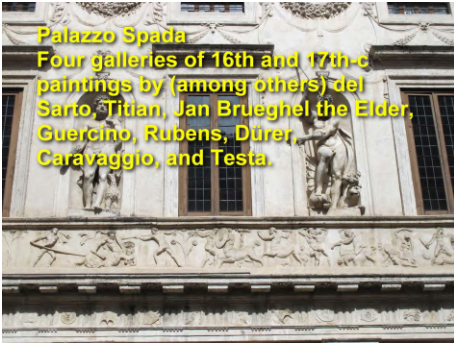
Largo di Torre Argentina
- Had 4 Roman temples (500 BC to 27 AD), and Pompey's theatre.



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.



Borromini's Perspective Gallery 1652



Church of Santa Maria del Popolo
- Late 16th century.
- Facade redesigned by Bernini 17th c.



Church of Santa Maria del Popolo
Inside the church:
- Impressive works of art including The Crucifixion of St Peter and The Conversion of St Paul, both by Caravaggio.
- Sculptures by Bernini.
- Frescoes by Pinturicchio
- Chigi chapel designed by Raphael.



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

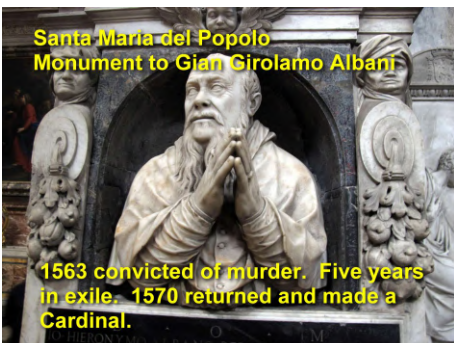
Caravaggio 1601
Conversion on the
Way to Damascus



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



Santa Maria del Popolo
Tomb Dated 1587



Santa Maria del Popolo
Monument to Gian Girolamo Albani

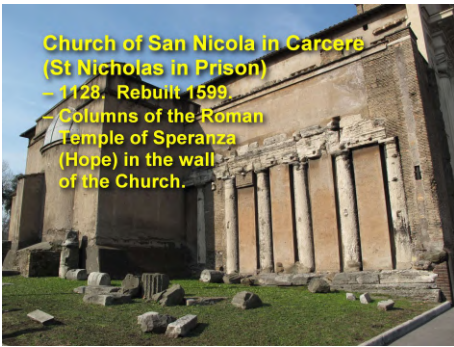
1563 convicted of murder. Five years in exile. 1570 returned and made a Cardinal.



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



Sphinx guarding the Piazza del Popolo



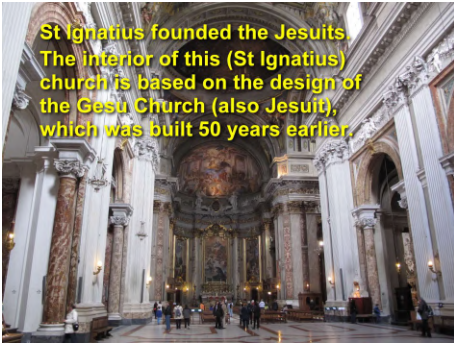
Church of San Nicola in Carcere
 (St Nicholas in Prison)
 - 1128, Rebuilt 1599
 - Columns of the Roman Temple of Speranza (Hope) in the wall of the Church.



"In Carcere" because original church was built from ruins of a Byzantine jail



Church of St. Ignatius of Loyola
 - 1626-1650
 - Baroque facade.



St Ignatius founded the Jesuits. The interior of this (St Ignatius) church is based on the design of the Gesu Church (also Jesuit), which was built 50 years earlier.



Sant' Ignazio
 1626-1650
 Main Altar



St Ignatius Altarpiece
 Annunciation
 Filippo Della Valle
 1649



Santa Maria Maddalena
 St Mary Magdalen
 1699



Santa Maria Maddalena
 Octagonal Nave

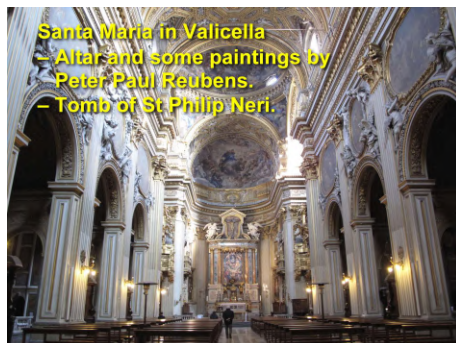


Santa Maria Maddalena
 Chapel of St Camillus
 Saint's relics

S. CAMILLO DE LELLIS
 IN QUESTO ALDARE SI CONSERVA IL CORPO
 DI S. CAMILLO DE LELLIS (1550-1604)
 FONDATORE DELL'ORDINE DEI CAMILLIANI
 (MINISTRI DEGLI INFERMI)
 THE BODY OF ST. CAMILLUS (1550-1604)
 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 Reubens
 - 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



Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament Altar 1590



Santa Maria Maggiore is the largest of 26 churches in Rome dedicated to the Virgin Mary.



Tomb of Pope Sixtus V Pope 1585-1590

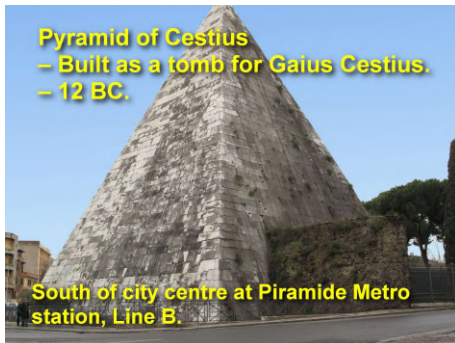
He excommunicated Elizabeth I of England because she restored the Anglican church as the state church.



Tomb of Saint Pope Pius V Pope 1566-1572



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



**Pyramid of Cestius
– Built as a tomb for Gaius Cestius.
– 12 BC.**

South of city centre at Piramide Metro station, Line B.



**Palace of Justice - 1888
Supreme Court of Italy**

We are about to conclude Part 2 of our visit to Rome. Parts 1 and 2 focused on the history, culture, politics, and sights within the city. Part 3 will outline five day-trips and will scratch the surface on meals in Rome.

**THE END
LA FINE**
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