



ROME

Part 3

Presentation by
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www.PaulVisits.com

Rome Presentation Divided into 3 Parts:

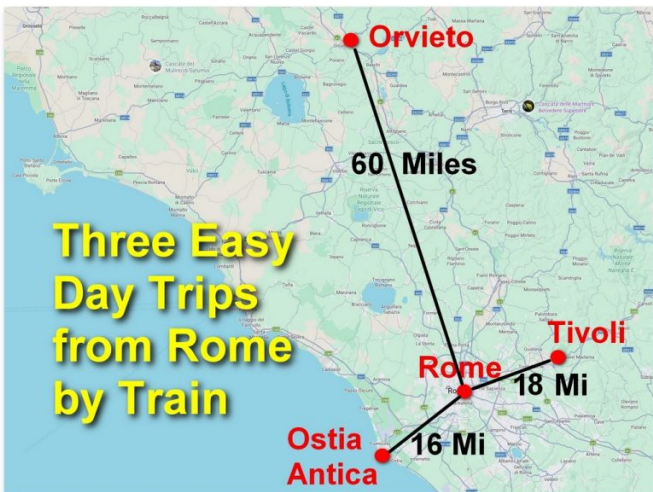
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|---------------|------------------|
| Part 1: | Campo di Fiori |
| Italy History | Cancelleria |
| Rome History | Piazza Navona |
| St Peter's | Colosseum |
| Vatican Mus. | Constantine Arch |
| Via Giulia | Forum |
| Farnese | Capitoline Mus. |

Rome Presentation Part 2

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Tiber | Jewish Mus. |
| Sant'Angelo | Palazzos: |
| Spanish Steps | Altemps |
| Trevi Fountain | Massimo |
| Metro | Venezia |
| Circus Maximus | Spada |
| Vittorio Emman. | Piaz. Poppolo |
| Pantheon | Churches Many |

Rome Presentation Part 3

- Day Trip: Orvieto
- Day Trip: Ostia Antica **Today!**
- Day Trip: Tivoli
- Outing in Rome: Trastevere
- Outing in Rome: Villa Borghese
- Italian Unification: Risorgimento
- Meals in Rome



Three Easy
Day Trips
from Rome
by Train

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.
- Takes 60 to 90 minutes.

Orvieto – 3: Funicular to Top.

- Get off train from Rome.
- You are at bottom of cliff in new Orvieto.
- Take funicular (cable railway) to top.
- Then walk to center of Old Town.



Orvieto – 4: History

- **300 BC:** Annexed by Rome.
- **10th C AD:** self-governing commune loyal to Pope (ie a Papal State).
- **13th-14th c:** Papal refuge city due to political instability in Rome.
Some Popes lived several years there.
- **1527:** Popes fled there due to sack of Rome by the Holy Roman Empire.
- **1861:** Joined unified Italy.

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.
- About \$10-14 in Naples.
- Many other brands.



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

**Station is at bottom of a cliff.
Old city is at top about 1,000 feet up.**



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.



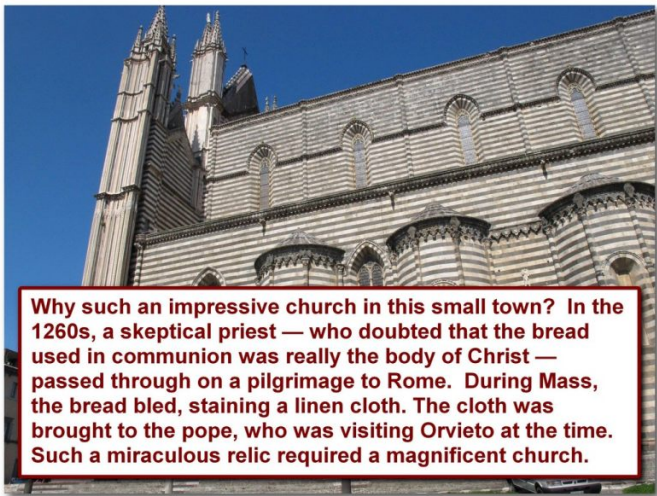
What we found when we got off the funicular



**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.



Italian Gothic Architecture Style

Orvieto Cathedral (Duomo)
Built 1290-1320

Siena Cathedral (Duomo)
Built 1215-1263



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
Carving of the Nativity



Orvieto Cathedral – Chapel

OPSM means "Opus Sanctae Mariae" – Latin for "Work of Holy Mary" (dedicated to Virgin Mary).



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: Etruria - 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 Galudio Faina - Orvieto



Claudio Faina Museum Orvieto



Moro Tower

- 12th c.
- 154 feet tall.
- 236 steps up.



Towers like this were for both status and defensive reasons.

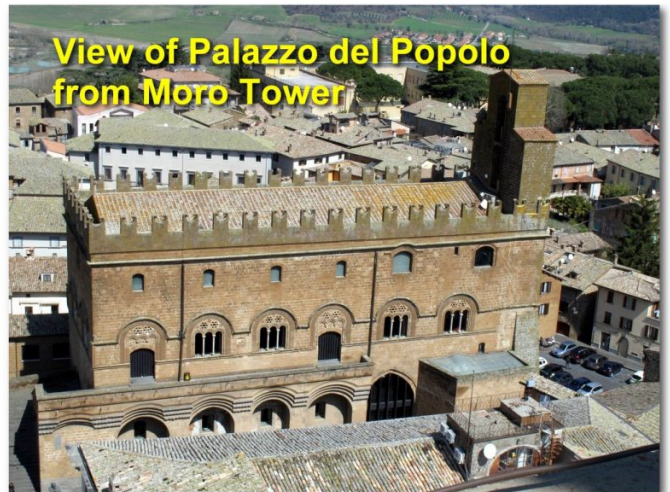
Stairs lead to a spectacular terrace, where you can enjoy a beautiful 360 degree panoramic view of Orvieto. Small charge.



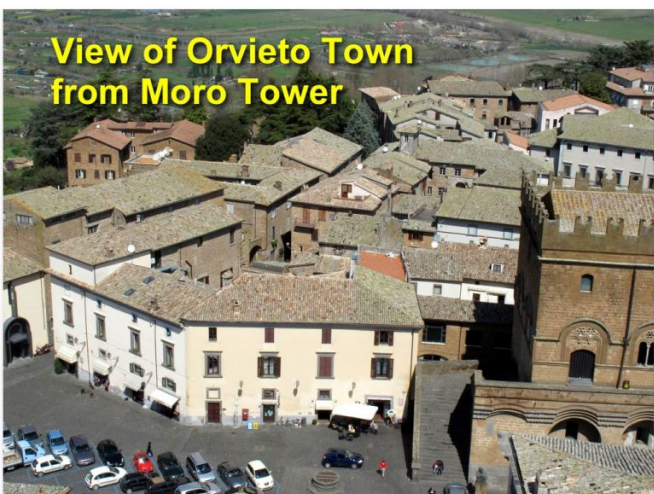
**Moro Tower – 12th c.
360° Terrace.**



View of Palazzo del Popolo from Moro Tower



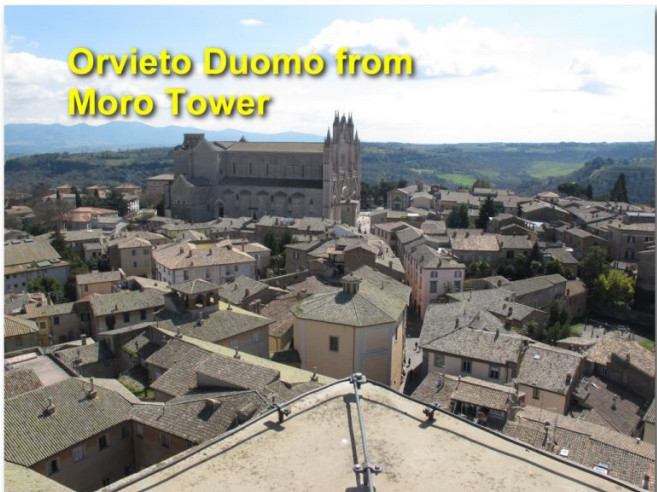
View of Orvieto Town from Moro Tower



View of Umbrian Countryside 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)

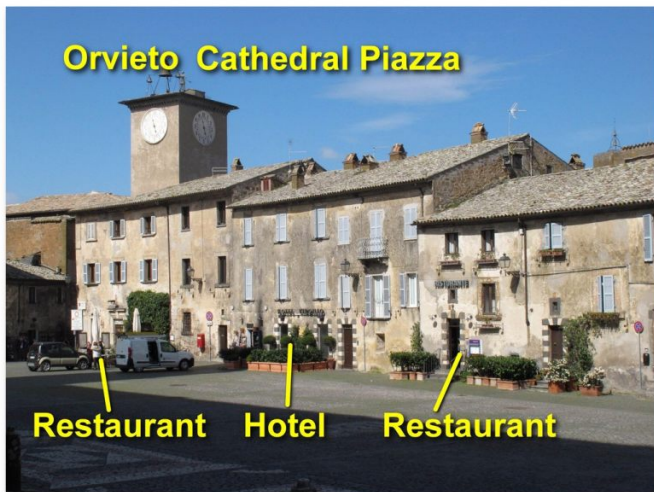
*No Pope died in Orvieto.
No election concclave in Orvieto.*

Palazzo del Popolo
13th c



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

Orvieto Cathedral Piazza



Restaurant Hotel Restaurant

Orvieto



Orvieto



Orvieto



Orvieto
Cinghiale
(Wild Boar)



Orvieto Feb 10, 2012



Orvieto Feb 10, 2012



Orvieto Feb 10, 2012



Orvieto - Modest price, good food



Sausage, Lentils, Apples



Pappardelle with Wild Boar Ragù



Pappardelle al cinghiale

Spaghetti Carbonara



Guanciale - Fatty Pork Jowl

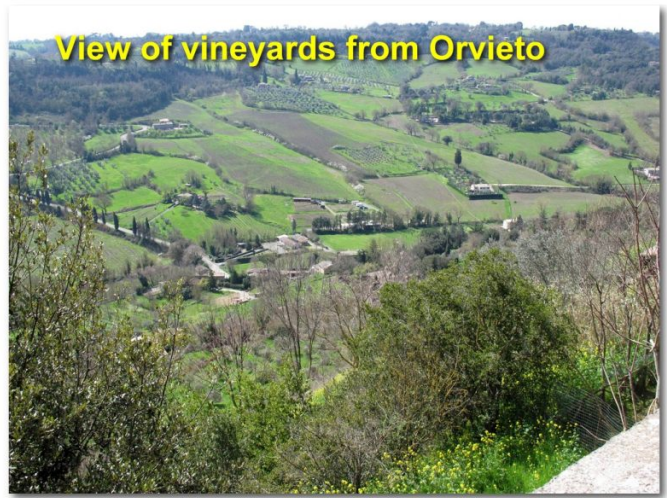
Tagliatelle. We were lucky this place opened during the snowstorm! Very few did.



Orvieto Dessert (Dolce)



View of vineyards from Orvieto



Identical View February 10, 2012



Day Trip #2: Ostia Antica



- 16 miles SW of Rome.
- Train from Ostiense Station (at Piramide Metro on Linea B).
- Closed Mondays.
- At mouth of Tiber River.

Founded 4th c. BC as Rome's port.

- Flourished 1st-2nd c AD.
- Became a bustling commercial city of 50,000 to 100,000.
- And naval base.

Then Tiber silted. Mouth moved 3km away. Port closed. Largely abandoned by the 5th century AD.

Then buried by sand dunes.

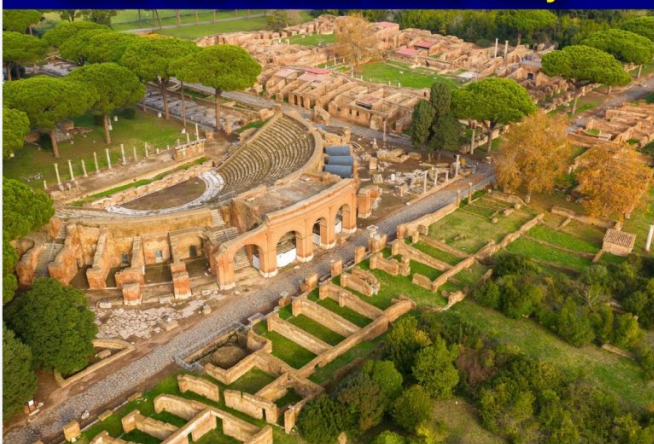
This left a well-preserved Roman city, similar to Pompeii.

Some say Ostia is better than Pompeii: No crowds. More shade.

- Amphitheatre: Seats 3,000.
- Neptune Baths: Black and white mosaic floors.
- Roman warehouses, shops.
- Communal latrine.
- Museum.

Confession: I have been to Ostia 3 times, but my photos have not survived. These are Internet photos.

Aerial View of Ostia Antica Today



Roman Theatre at Ostia

1st c BC - 3,000 people



Ostia - Grain Warehouse 2nd c AD



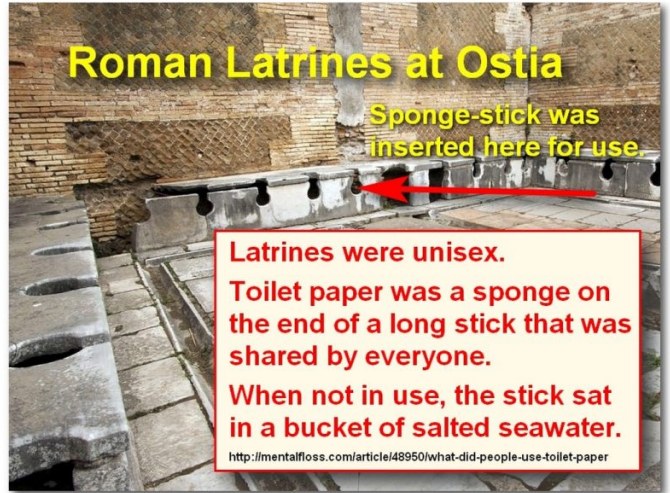
Ostia Antica Shops and Mosaic Floors



Ostia - Mithraeum (Temple) 160-170 AD



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

Ostia Antica Museum 15th c Building known as House of Salt



Ostia Antica Museum Sarcophagus



Ostia Antica Museum

Sarcophagus of the Muse - 2nd c



From the Ostia Antica Museum Collection



Day Trip #3: Tivoli 18 Mi NE of Rome

During Roman Period: Many wealthy people had villas there (eg Hadrian, Trajan, Horace).

During Medieval Period: Declined.

During Renaissance: Revived as homes for popes, cardinals, wealthy.

Today: Two things to see:

- Villa d'Este. UNESCO. 16th c.
- Hadrian's Villa. 2nd c. UNESCO.

Tivoli - 18 Miles NE of Rome



By train Rome Tiburtina Station to Tivoli 1 Hour. Then 1km walk to Villa d'Este. Villa closed Monday mornings.

Villa d'Este – 16th c villa.

- Famous terraced gardens and fountains. *Renaissance Culture.*
- Built by Cardinal Ippolito II d'Este (1509-1572). Wealthy family. Age 30 Cardinal.
- Villa finished 1572. Then Ippolito died.



Villa d'Este - continued

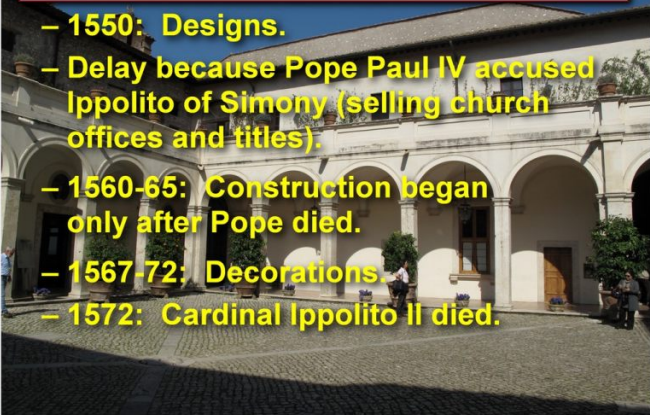
- 1600s villa passed many heirs.
- High maintenance.
- 1700s disrepair.
- 1920 acquired by Italian state.
- WW2 bomb damage. Repaired.
- Now a museum.

Fountain of the Abundance (Pagan)



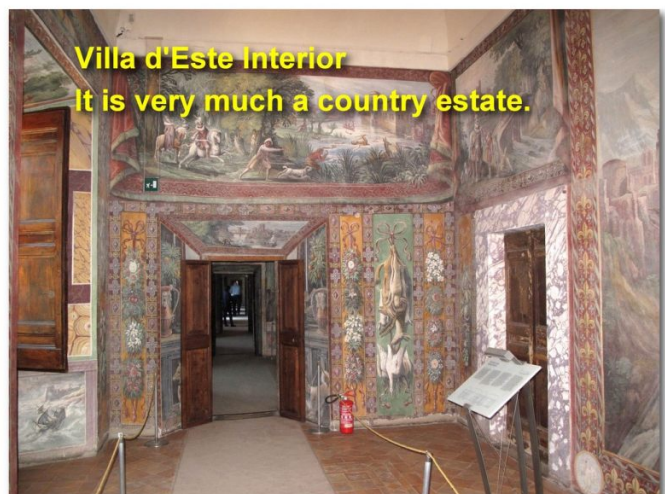
Villa d'Este built by Cardinal Ippolito II - Wealthy Nobleman

- 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

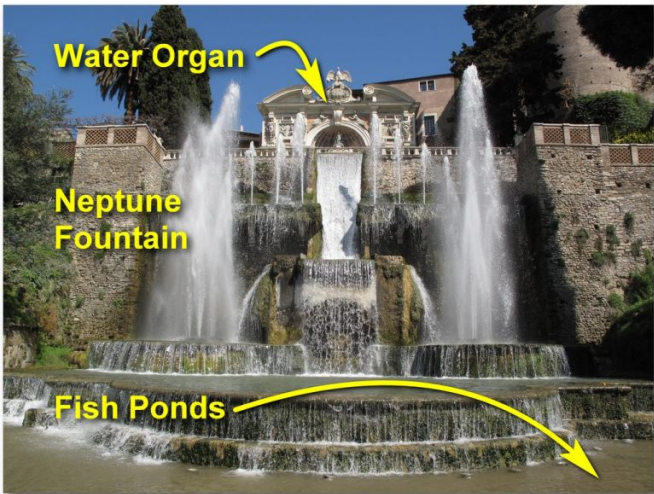


Fountain of the Tripod
View of gardens below



Villa d'Este Fountain System:

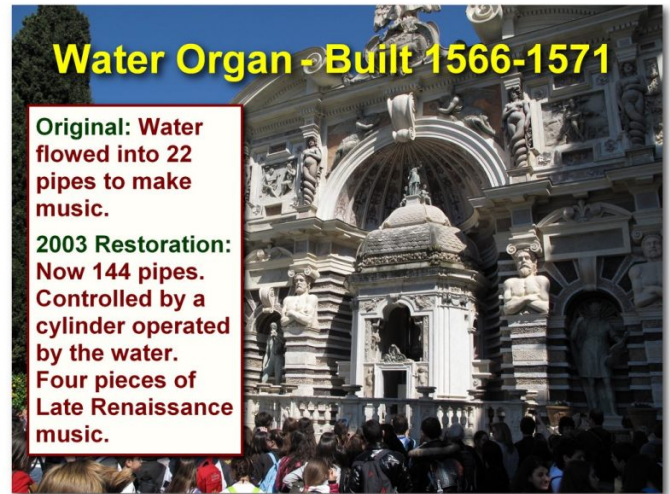
- 51 fountains.
- 398 spouts.
- 364 water jets.
- 64 waterfalls.
- 220 basins
- Fed by 3,000 feet of canals, channels, and cascades.
- All working entirely by the force of gravity, without pumps.



Water Organ

Neptune Fountain

Fish Ponds



Water Organ - Built 1566-1571

Original: Water flowed into 22 pipes to make music.
2003 Restoration: Now 144 pipes. Controlled by a cylinder operated by the water. Four pieces of Late Renaissance music.



16th c Water Railings - Villa d'Este



Villa d'Este
The Hundred Fountains

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.



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



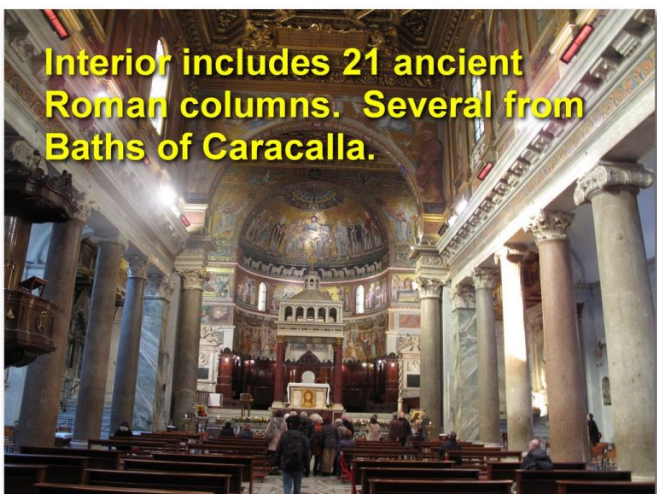
Piazza di Santa Maria
The heart of Trastevere.



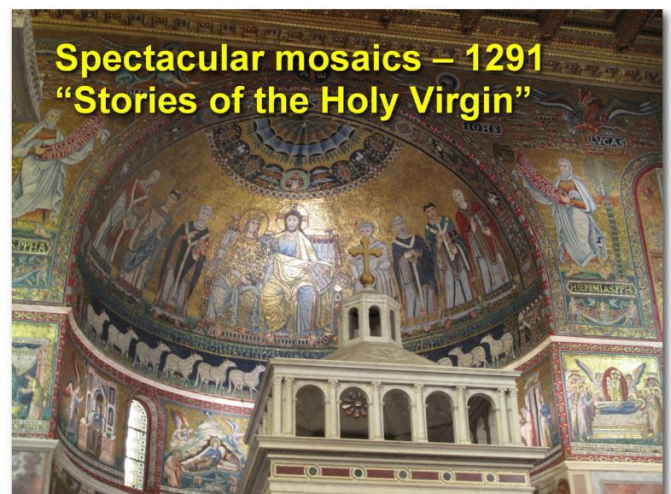
Santa Maria in Trastevere
Facade is 12th c.
Portico added 1702.



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.



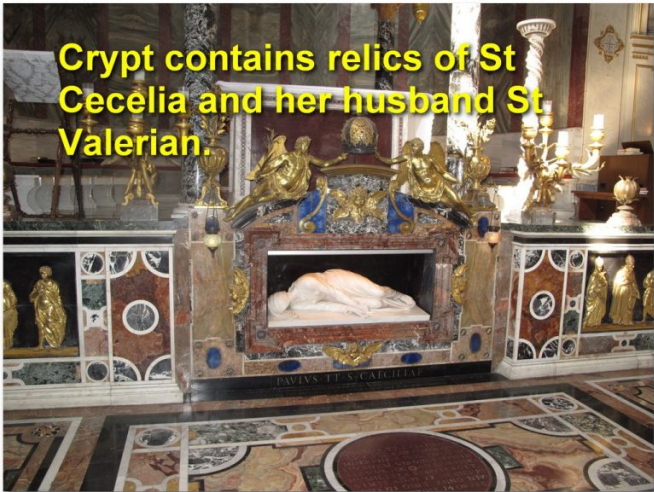
Piazza Santa Maria



St 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.**



Trastevere
Giuseppi
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) was 1861.

- Yes, Rome became a Republic in 509 BC.
- But the Roman Empire fell 476 AD. Italy split into multiple city-states.
- 1494: France invades. Tuscany, Naples, other states captured.
- 1559: Spain invades. Gets control of southern Italy and Milan.

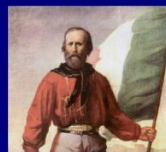
1803: Napoleon takes over Europe by force. Including Italy.

1815: Napoleon falls. Congress of Vienna reorganizes Europe. Divides Italy into 8 states including:

- Papal States (Rome & central Italy).
- Duchies of Parma, Placenza, Lucca.
- Kingdom of Sardinia, which controlled northern Italy and Genoa.
- Kingdom of Naples.
- Kingdom of Sicily.

1815 to 1861: Various efforts (wars + negotiations) to unite Italy as a monarchy. Est. 50,000-100,000 deaths. 4 main leaders of Italian unification groups:

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



Garibaldi

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 and 1871: Italy defeated Venice, then Rome. Both added to Italy.

1871: Rome becomes capital.

1915-1918: Italy fights in World War I on side of Allies. Heavy losses.

1919: Austrian parts added to Italy.

1929: Treaty creates Vatican City.

1940-1945: Italy joins Nazis. Allies invade and occupy.

1946: Republic replaces monarchy.

1957: Italy joins EEC (became EU).

Outing #5: Villa Borghese

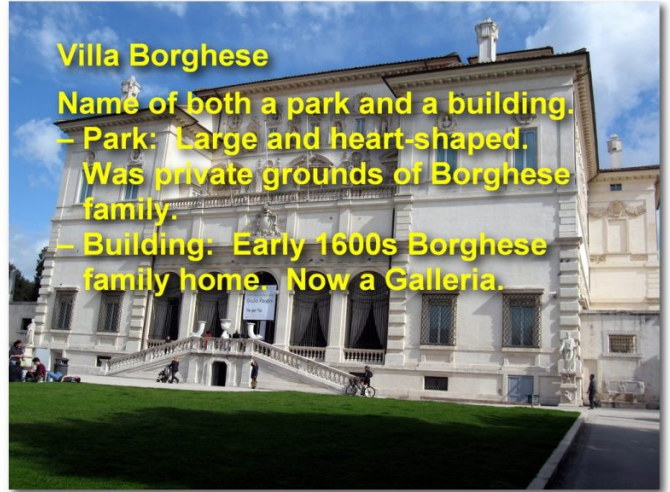
- Classical Art Gallery.
- Park.
- Aviary.
- Zoo.
- Modern Art.
- Boating Lake.
- Shakespeare Theatre.
- Etruscan Art Museum.



Villa Borghese

Modern Art Mus.
Etruscan Art Gallery
Boating Lake

Zoo Galleria



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.



Galleria Borghese
20 rooms of paintings and sculptures on two floors.

Building and 148-acre grounds were turned over to the Italian state in 1903.



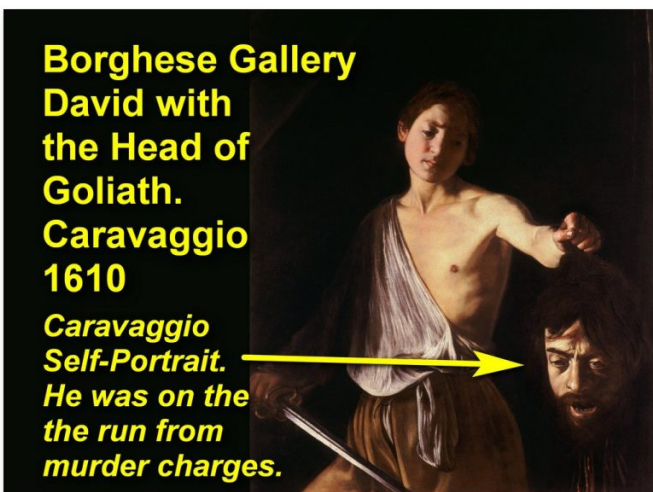
Borghese Gallery - Egyptian Hall



Borghese Gallery
Bernini's Pluto



Pauline Bonaparte as Venus Victrix by Antonio Canova- 1808



Borghese Gallery
David with the Head of Goliath.
Caravaggio
1610
Caravaggio Self-Portrait.
He was on the the run from murder charges.



Borghese Gallery



David by Bernini

Sacred and Profane Love
Titian, 1514
Apollo and Daphne, by Bernini, 1622-1625



Edificio della Meridiana - Sundial Bldg
1688 - Small garden with sculptures
Within Villa Borghese grounds



Villa Borghese Aviary
Early 17th c.
At one time had rare birds.



Zoological Garden of Rome
On grounds of Villa Borghese.
1,114 animals of 222 species.

Zoological Garden of Rome €18
New Name: Biopark of Rome
 Felines (incl. lions, lynxes, tigers, leopards), Apes and Monkeys, Giraffes, Bears, Elephants, Hippos, Rhinos, Zebras, Camels, Deer, Wolves, Reptiles, Penguins, Seals, Birds, Small farm




Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna
19th and 20th c Italian art
Within Villa Borghese grounds



THE BEST REASON TO VISIT ITALY!

Italian Restaurant Types

- Trattoria** Informal, family-style restaurant. Often regional dishes. Simple atmosphere.
- Osteria** Tavern or rustic eatery. Wine and simple food.
- Ristorante** Formal restaurant, broader menu, more refined service.
- Tavola Calda** Literally hot table. Quick inexpensive hot meals.
- Pizzeria** Specializes in pizza. Casual.
- Enoteca** Wine bar, small plates, snacks.



Mixed Antipasto
Casa Bleva Restaurant

**Buffala Mozzarella
Casa Blevé Restaurant**



Lasagne



**Strozzapreti al ragù bolognese
Rolled pasta, simmered meat sauce**



**Strozzapreti = Priest Stranglers
Casa Blevé Restaurant**

**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 Eat in the kitchen!

- 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 Fettucine 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

MENU' DEL GIORNO	
1	PRIMI PIATTI € 15,00
2	* CARBONARA PASTACCHI BOTTARGA TONNO € 8,00
3	* CACIO E PEPE € 8,00
4	* PATRICIANA € 10,00
5	* LASAGNA RAGU' E VEGETALE € 13,00
6	* PAPPARDELLE VONGOLE E FRIGITELLI € 16,00
7	* FETTUCCINE TRUFFO E ASPARAGI € 10,00
8	* RIVERO' GNOCCHI DI PATATE SECONDI PIATTI € 14,00
9	* CORATELLA € 14,00
10	* CONIGLIO ALLA CACCIATORA € 12,00
11	* SINTIMBOCCA ALLA ROMANA € 10,00
12	* TRIPPA AL SUO € 16,00
13	* ROAST BEEF € 18,00
14	* BACONIA' AL FORNO CON TRICINO € 18,00
13 CONTORNI	
* C LORIA	€ 5,00
* SPINACI	€ 5,00
* PEPERONI ARROSTO	€ 5,00
* PUNTARELLE	€ 6,00
* INSALATA DI POLLO	€ 10,00
* INSALATA DI TONNO	€ 10,00
* CARCIOFI ALLA ROMANA	€ 6,00

Pate de Fegato ai Cognac Calves Liver Pate w/Cognac



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





Pizza Capricciosa

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



Antipasti



Tagliatelle with veal and mushrooms

Trattoria in Trastevere



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 Cinghiale
Papardelle with Wild Boar**



Carciofi - Artichokes



**Rigatoni all'Amatriciana
Roscioli Salumeria con Cucina**

