



# ROME

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This is a personal 15 day trip map to Rome by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the most see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
<b>Zone 1: Ancient Rome</b>				
****	The Colosseum or Amphitheatrum Flavianum	Unknown	Piazza del Colosseo	The Flavian Amphitheatre was built in 80 AD of concrete and stone as the largest amphitheatre in the world. The Colosseum could hold, it is estimated, between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators, and was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology. General Admission €14, Students €7,5 (includes Colosseum, Foro Romano + Palatino). Hypogeum can be visited with previous reservation (+8€). Mon-Sun (8.30am-1h before sunset)
****	Arch of Constantine	Unknown	Piazza del Colosseo	On the western side of the Colosseum, this monumental triple arch was built in AD 315 to celebrate the emperor Constantine's victory over his rival Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge (AD 312). Rising to a height of 25m, it's the largest of Rome's surviving triumphal arches. Above the archways is placed the attic, composed of brickwork revetted (faced) with marble. A staircase within the arch is entered from a door at some height from the ground, on the west side, facing the Palatine Hill. The arch served as the finish line for the marathon athletic event for the 1960 Summer Olympics.
****	Domus Aurea	Unknown	1, Via della Domus Aurea	The Domus Aurea was a vast landscaped palace built by the Emperor Nero in the heart of ancient Rome after the great fire in 64 AD had destroyed a large part of the city and the aristocratic villas on the Palatine Hill. It was built in 68 AD as a place of entertainment, as shown by the presence of 300 rooms without any sleeping quarters. Domus Aurea means "Golden House", as the extensive gold leaf that gave the villa its name was not the only extravagant element of its decor: stuccoed ceilings were faced with semi-precious stones and ivory veneers. It lies under the ruins of the Baths of Trajan. Newly reopened after restoration. Guided tours at Domus Aurea's archaeological restoration site every Saturday and Sunday. General admission 10€. Sat-Sun (9.15am-4.15pm)
****	Palatine Hill	Unknown	30, Via di San Gregorio	The Palatine Hill which is the centremost of the Seven Hills of Rome, is one of the most ancient parts of the city and has been called "the first nucleus of the Roman Empire." According to Roman mythology, the Palatine Hill was the location of the cave, known as the Lupercal, where Romulus and Remus were found by the she-wolf Lupa that kept them alive. During the Republican Period Roman citizens belonging to the upper class settled in the Palatine Hill and built sumptuous palaces, of which important traces are still preserved. In the Palatine Hill you can see hundreds of ruins of the imposing buildings that were created for high Roman society in ancient times. Beautiful views of the Colosseum from here. General admission €12, it includes the Roman Forum, Colosseum and Palatine Hill. Mon-Sun (8.30am-7.30pm)
	Stadium of Domitian	Rabirius	Palatine Hill	Built in the 1st century B.C as stadium and was part of the imperial palace of the emperor Domitian. It was surrounded by a two-story portico. It was in reality a sunken garden and most of the statuary in the nearby Palatine museum comes from the Stadium. Domitian liked this form of garden as shown by the one he also built at his country villa in the Alban Hills. Under Severus a large extension was added along the southwestern slope of the hill overlooking the Circus Maximus, but otherwise the bulk of the Palace as constructed under



				Domitian remained remarkably intact for the remainder of the Empire. The Palace functioned as the official residence of the Roman Emperors until the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century AD. Ruins of Septimius Severus baths and Domus are unfortunately closed to the public. Mon-Sun (8.30am-7.30pm)
	Domus Augustana	Unknown	Palatine Hill	The House of Augustus, built in 92 AD, is the first major site upon entering the Palatine Hill. It served as the primary residence of Caesar Augustus during his reign. It was located near the Hut of Romulus and other sacred sites which relate to the foundation of Rome. The courtyard complex has two levels, the upper containing complex sets of rooms and the lower, 10 m below, consists of a pool with an unusual design of islands. The great exedra is a long curving arcaded gallery linking the two wings and overlooking the Circus Maximus allowing the emperor to watch the races. Mon-Sun (8.30am-7.30pm)
	Domus Flavia	Rabirius	Palatine Hill	The Flavian Palace, normally known as the Domus Flavia, is part of the vast residential complex of the Palace of Domitian on the Palatine Hill in Rome. It was completed in 92 AD by Emperor Titus Flavius Domitianus. The Domus Flavia contains several exceptionally large rooms; the main public reception rooms are the Basilica, the Aula Regia, the Lararium, and the Triclinium. In the centre was a huge peristyle garden filled almost completely with a pool surrounding an octagonal island with a labyrinthine pattern complete with fountains and water features. Suites of rooms lay to the north and south. Mon-Sun (8.30am-4.30pm)
	Palatine Museum	-	Palatine Hill	The Palatine Museum is housed in the former Monastery of the Visitation, built in 1868 on the remains of Domitian's palace. Here the archaeologist Alfonso Bartoli, in the 1930s, established the new Antiquario Palatino. This relatively small museum sits atop Palatine Hill, not far from the House of Nero. It contains artifacts found during excavations on Palatine Hill such as sculptures, frescoes, mosaics and other objects belonging to the golden age of the Palatine Hill. With artefacts dating back as far as the Middle Palaeolithic era, the Palatine Museum offers a good overview of the area considered to be the birthplace of Rome. Mon-Sun (9am-4pm)
****	Orti Farnesiani	-	Palatine Hill	Located on the North West side of the Palatine Hill, this is one of the first botanic gardens in Europe. Designed in 1650, it has a series of terraces connected by stairways flanked by trees and decorated with statues. Though little of the Farnese Gardens survives today, some remnant structures may be seen. Don't miss the Nymphaeum cave. In the very corner there are amazing views of the Imperial Forum. Mon-Sun (8.30am-7.30pm)
*****	Roman Forum	Unknown	Via dei Fori Imperiali + Largo Corrado Ricci	Nowadays an impressive – if rather confusing – sprawl of ruins, the Roman Forum was ancient Rome's showpiece centre, a grandiose district of temples, basilicas and vibrant public spaces. The site, which was originally an Etruscan burial ground, was first developed in the 7th century BC, growing over time to become the social, political and commercial hub of the Roman empire. Landmark sights include the Arco di Settimio Severo, the Curia, and the Casa delle Vestali. Eventually much economic and judicial business would transfer away from the Forum Romanum to the larger and more extravagant structures (Trajan's Forum and the Basilica Ulpia) to the north. The reign of Constantine the Great saw the construction of the last major expansion of the Forum complex—the Basilica of Maxentius (312 AD). General admission €12. Combined tickets available. Mon-Sun (8.30am-1hr before sunset)
	Curia Julia	Unknown	Roman Forum	The Curia Julia is the third named Curia, or Senate House, in the ancient city of Rome. It was built in 44 BC by Julius Caesar. Its good condition is due to the Christian conversion of the building into a church in the 7th century. However, the roof, the upper elevations of the side walls and the rear façade are modern and date from the remodeling of the deconsecrated church, in the 1930s. Mon-Sun (8.30am-1hr before sunset)
	Septimius Severus Arch	Unknown	Roman Forum	The Arch of Septimius Severus is a white marble triumphal arch dedicated in 203 to commemorate the Parthian victories of Emperor Septimius Severus and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, in the two campaigns against the Parthians of 194/195 and 197-199. After the death of Septimius Severus, his sons Caracalla and Geta were initially joint emperors. Caracalla had Geta assassinated in 212; Geta's memorials were destroyed and all images or mentions of him were removed from public buildings and monuments. Accordingly, Geta's image and inscriptions referring to him were removed from the arch. The Arch is about 23 meters in height, 25 meters in width. The arch bears two sets of reliefs. The first set includes four large panels on each face of the attic and the 2nd set consists of 8 panels.



	Temple of Saturn	Unknown	Roman Forum	The Temple of Saturn was an ancient Roman temple to the god Saturn erected in 497 BC and rebuilt 360-380 AD. Because of the link of Saturn with agriculture, the original source of Rome's wealth, the temple was the repository for the State treasury. Collapse has left little standing but the remains of the front porch. The partially preserved pediment displays the inscription: "The Senate and People of Rome restored [the temple] consumed by fire." Mon-Sun (8.30am-1hr before sunset)
	Temple of Vesta	Unknown	Roman Forum	The Temple of Vesta represents the site of ancient cult activity as far back as 7th century BCE. Numa Pompilius is believed to have built this temple along with the original Regia and House of the Vestal Virgins in its original form. Around the Temple stood The Sacred Grove, in which also there was a graveyard for the priests and virgins. All temples to Vesta were round, and had entrances facing east to symbolize connection between Vesta's fire and the sun as sources of life. It was the house of the Vestal Virgins, who tended the sacred fire. The only man who could enter the temple was the pontifex maximus. Mon-Sun (8.30am-1hr before sunset)
	Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine	Unknown	Roman Forum	The Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine opened in 312 by Constantine I after his defeat of Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. It's the largest building in the Forum. The colour of the building before it was destroyed was white. The building consisted of a central nave covered by three groin vaults suspended 39 meters above the floor on four large piers, ending in an apse at the western end containing a colossal statue of Constantine (remnants of which are now in a courtyard of the Palazzo dei Conservatori of the Musei Capitolini). The basilica Maxentius took aspects from Roman baths as well as typical Roman basilicas. At that time, it used the most advanced engineering techniques known including innovations taken from the Markets of Trajan and the Baths of Diocletian. Mon-Sun (8.30am-1hr before sunset)
	Arch of Titus	Unknown	Roman Forum	The Arch of Titus was built in 82 AD by Domitian shortly after the death of his older brother Titus to commemorate his victories. The arch contains panels depicting the triumphal procession celebrated in 71 CE after the Roman victory culminating in the fall of Jerusalem, and provides one of the few contemporary depictions of artifacts of Herod's Temple. It became a symbol of the Jewish diaspora, and the menorah depicted on the arch served as the model for the menorah used as the emblem of the state of Israel. The arch has provided the general model for many triumphal arches erected since the 16th century—perhaps most famously it is the inspiration for the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.
*	Mamertine Prison	Unknown	Roman Forum	According to tradition, the prison was constructed around 640-616 BC, by Ancus Marcius. It was originally created as a cistern for a spring in the floor of the second lower level. Prisoners were lowered through an opening into the lower dungeon. St. Peter was imprisoned at the Tullianum, and that the spring in the bottom of the pit came into existence miraculously to enable him to conduct baptisms. The church of San Giuseppe dei Falegnami now stands above the Mamertine. General admission €10. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
****	Trajan Market Ruins	Apollodorus of Damascus	94, Via 4 Novembre	Trajan's Markets is a historical complex where shops and offices were built during the Roman Empire between 107 AD and 110 AD by the same emperor responsible for the Trajan's Colonna, Emperor Trajan, who commissioned Apollodorus of Damascus to architect the market complex. The complex also served as a forum and it completes the Forum of Trajan. The upper level of Trajan's Market were used for offices and ran by officials in charge of the entire market. The market itself allowed merchants from around the nation to sell their products. These shops were called "tabernae" and there were more than 150 tabernae in the entire complex. It's still possible to visit several of the levels. Highlights include delicate marble floors and the remains of a library. General admission €9.50. Tue-Sun (9am-7pm)
****	Trajan Column	Apollodorus of Damascus	94, Via 4 Novembre	Trajan's Column was built in AD 113 as a Roman triumphal column to commemorate Roman emperor Trajan's victory in the Dacian Wars. The structure is about 30 metres (98 feet) in height, 35 metres (115 feet) including its large pedestal. The shaft is made from a series of 20 colossal Carrara marble drums, each weighing about 32 tons, with a diameter of 3.7 metres (12.1 feet). On December 4, 1587, the top was crowned by Pope Sixtus V with a bronze figure of St. Peter, which remains to this day. The column shows 2,662 figures, and 155 scenes; Trajan himself appears on the column 58 times.
****	Piazza Venezia	-	Piazza Venezia	The piazza or square is at the foot of the Capitoline Hill and next to Trajan's Forum. The main artery, the Viale di Fori Imperiali begins there and leads past the Roman Forum to the Colosseum. It takes its



				name from the Palazzo Venezia (the brown building), built by the Venetian Cardinal, Pietro Barbo (later Pope Paul II) alongside the church of Saint Mark, the patron saint of Venice.
*****	Vittorio Emanuele II Monument	Giuseppe Sacconi	Piazza Venezia	The Altare della Patria, also known as the Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II or Il Vittoriano, is a monument built in 1925 in honour of Victor Emmanuel, the first king of a unified Italy. Since 1921, the Victor Emmanuel Monument holds the tomb of the unknown soldier, a place in which the eternal flame shines and which is always guarded by two soldiers. Don't miss the panoramic view that can be seen from the terrace located at the same height as the chariots. The panoramic elevators are the only way to reach the upper part of the monument, but the amazing views make it worth the effort to climb. General admission €7. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
*****	Piazza del Campidoglio and surrounding palazzi	Michelangelo Buonarroti	Piazza del Campidoglio	When Emperor Charles V planned a visit to Rome in 1536, the muddy Capitoline Hill was in such a derelict state that pope Paul III Farnese asked Michelangelo to design a new square, the Piazza del Campidoglio (Capitoline Square). The project also included a redesign of the existing buildings surrounding the square. The statue represents emperor Marcus Aurelius. Michelangelo came up with an original, trapezoidal design for the square with an intriguing oval shaped ground pattern. He rebuilt the Palazzo Senatorio, seat of the Roman senate, and redesigned the facade of the Palazzo dei Conservatori.
****	Santa Maria in Aracoeli Church	Unknown	12, Scala dell'Arcicapitolina	Santa Maria in Aracoeli was built during the sixth century on the site of an ancient Byzantine abbey. During the ninth century the church was given to the Benedictines, and a few centuries later, was given to the Franciscans. J.C birth was predicted here to the emperor Augustus. The shrine is known for housing relics belonging to Saint Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine, various minor relics from the Holy Sepulchre, the canonically crowned image of Santa Maria di Aracoeli on the high altar and the Santo Bambino of Aracoeli. The Aracoeli staircase was completed in 1348 to celebrate the end of the Black Death in Rome. It is a marble staircase made up of 124 steep steps that finish at the entrance of Santa Maria in Aracoeli. Mon-Sun (9am-12.30pm / 3-6.30pm)
****	Capitoline Museums	Michelangelo Buonarroti	1, Piazza del Campidoglio	The Capitoline Museums is a single museum containing a group of art and archaeological museums in Piazza del Campidoglio. The historic seats of the museums are Palazzo dei Conservatori and Palazzo Nuovo, facing on the central trapezoidal piazza in a plan conceived by Michelangelo in 1536 and executed over a period of more than 400 years. Opened to the public in 1734 under Clement XII, the Capitoline Museums are considered the first museum in the world, understood as a place where art could be enjoyed by all and not only by the owners. They are interlinked by an underground gallery beneath it. Entrance is through Palazzo dei Conservatori (main floor). The Head of the colossal statue of Constantine I is here. Caffè Capitolino has great views, don't miss it. General admission €12. Tue-Sun (9.30am-7.30pm)
****	Theatre of Marcellus	Baldassarre Peruzzi	30, Via di Monte Savello	The Theatre of Marcellus is an ancient open-air theatre completed in 13 BC by Augustus. Space for the theatre was cleared by Julius Caesar, who was murdered before its construction could begin; the theatre was advanced enough by 17 BC that part of the celebration of the ludi saeculares took place within the theatre; it was completed in 13 BC and formally inaugurated in 12 BC by Augustus. The theatre was 111 m in diameter and was the largest and most important theatre in Ancient Rome; it could originally hold between 11,000 and 20,000 spectators. In the 16th C. it was redesigned by Peruzzi and converted into flats. Nowadays, the upper portion is divided into multiple apartments, and its surroundings are used as a venue for small summer concerts.
**	San Nicola in Carcere Church	Giacomo della Porta	46, Via del Teatro Marcello	San Nicola in Carcere, meaning "St Nicholas in prison", was rebuilt in 1599, with a new facade by Giacomo della Porta. The first church on the site was probably built in the 6th century, and a 10th-century inscription may be seen on a fluted column next to the entrance, but the first definite dedication is from a plaque on the church dating to 1128. It was constructed as a titular church from the ruins of the Forum Holitorium. Mon-Sun (7am-12.30pm / 4-7pm)
***	Temple of Portunus	Unknown	Foro Boario	The Temple of Portunus was built in 2nd C. BC. as a temple dedicated to Portunus, god of keys, doors and livestock, and so granaries, it is the main temple dedicated to the god in the city. Like the Maison Carrée in Nîmes, it has a pronaos portico of four Ionic columns across and two columns deep. The columns of the portico are free-standing, while the remaining five columns on the long sides and the four columns at the rear are half-columns engaged along the walls of the cella. The 18th century Temple of Harmony in Somerset, England is a folly based on the Temple of Portunus.



***	Temple of Hercules Victor	Unknown	Foro Boario	The Temple of Hercules Victor is a tholos – a round temple of Greek ‘peripteral’ design completely encircled by a colonnade. This layout caused it to be mistaken for a temple of Vesta until it was correctly identified. Dating from the later 2nd century BC, and perhaps erected by L. Mummius Achaicus, conqueror of the Achaeans and destroyer of Corinth. The temple is the earliest surviving marble building in Rome. By 1132 the temple had been converted to a church, known as Santo Stefano alle Carozze (St. Stephen ‘of the carriages’). Additional restorations (and a fresco over the altar) were made in 1475.
****	Bocca de la Verita Sculpture	Unknown	4, Via della Greca	Sculpted in the 1 C as a 1,75 diameter man image, carved from Pavonazzo marble, of a man-like face, located in the portico of the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin. The most famous characteristic of the Mouth, however, is its role as a lie detector. Starting from the Middle Ages, it was believed that if one told a lie with one’s hand in the mouth of the sculpture, it would be bitten off. FREE admission. Mon–Sun (9.30am–5.50pm)
Zone 2: Historic Center				
***	Circus Maximus	Unknown	Via del Circo Massimo	The Circus Maximus is an ancient Roman chariot racing stadium and mass entertainment venue. It was the first and largest stadium in ancient Rome and its later Empire. It measured 621 m (2,037 ft) in length and 118 m (387 ft) in width and could accommodate over 150,000 spectators. The site is now a public park.
****	Lungotevere	-	Tevere River Bank	Lungotevere (Italian for Tiber Waterfront) is an alley or boulevard running along the river Tiber within the city of Rome. The building of the Lungoteveres required the demolition of the former edifices along the river banks and the construction of retaining walls called muraglioni (massive walls). The Lungoteveres, inspired by the example of Paris, were designed by the engineer Raffaele Canevari, who managed to rescue the Tiber Island adding artificial rapids to the right branch of the Tiber below the Pons Caestius.
****	Tiber Island	-	Isola Tiberina	One of the world’s smallest inhabited islands, the boat-shaped Isola Tiberina has been associated with healing since the 3rd century BC when the Romans built a temple here to the god of medicine Aesculapius. Still today people come to be cured, though they now head to the island’s hospital, the Ospedale Fatebenefratelli. The island is connected to the mainland by two bridges: the 62 BC Ponte Fabricio, Rome’s oldest standing bridge, which links with the Jewish Ghetto, and Ponte Cestio, which heads over to Trastevere. Visible to the south are the remains of the Pons Aemilius. Also known as the Ponte Rotto or Broken Bridge, it was ancient Rome’s first stone bridge, and was all but swept away in a 1598 flood.
****	Il Gesù Church	Barozzi da Vignola + Giacomo della Porta	16, Via degli Astalli	An imposing example of Counter-Reformation architecture, Rome’s most important Jesuit church is a fabulous treasure trove of baroque art. Headline works include a swirling vault fresco by Giovanni Battista Gaulli (aka Il Baciccia) and Andrea del Pozzo’s opulent tomb for Ignatius Loyola, the Spanish soldier and saint who founded the Jesuits in 1540. St Ignatius lived in the church from 1544 until his death in 1566 and you can visit his private rooms to the right of the main church. It has the first truly baroque façade. It set a pattern for Jesuit churches that lasted into the 20th C. Mon–Sun (6.45am–12.45pm / 4–7.30pm)
*	Museo Nazionale Romano- Balbi Crypt	Unknown	31, Via delle Botteghe Oscure	Originally, the Crypta housed a theatre, a block of four apartments and a patio. Built between 19 and 13 BC under Lucius Cornelius Balbus. The theatre had a crypt where people would go during the intermissions of the different plays. Over time, the theatre was forgotten and buried under other constructions. Excavations on the site started in 1981 and twenty years later the remains were opened to the public and became part of the National Museum of Rome. The National Museum of Rome has four locations: Palazzo Massimo, Palazzo Altemps, Crypta Balbi and Terme di Diocleziano. The objects of its collection come from the Roman Forum, Capitoline Museums or Palazzo Venezia among others. Tue–Sun (9am–7.45pm)
****	Fontana delle Tartarughe	Giacomo della Porta and Taddeo Landini	Piazza Mattei	Created by Giacomo della Porta and Taddeo Landini in the late 16th century, it’s the subject of a popular local legend, according to which it was created in a single night. The story goes that the Duke of Mattei had it built to save his engagement and prove to his prospective father-in-law that despite gambling his fortune away he was still a good catch. And amazingly, it worked. The father was impressed and allowed Mattei to marry his daughter. In reality, the fountain was no overnight sensation and took three years to craft (1581–1584). The tortoises, after which it’s named, were added by Bernini during a restoration in 1658.



*****	Largo Argentina Ruins	Unknown	102, Corso Vittorio Emanuele II	A busy transport hub, the Largo di Torre Argentina is set around the sunken Area Sacra and the remains of four Republican-era temples, all built between the 2nd and 4th centuries BC. These ruins, which are among the oldest in the city, are out of bounds to humans but home to a thriving population of around 250 stray cats and a volunteer-run cat sanctuary. On the piazza's western flank, Teatro Argentina, Rome's premier theatre, stands near the spot where Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC.
****	Sant'Andrea della Valle Church	Giacomo della Porta	6, Piazza Vidoni	Sant'Andrea della Valle is a minor basilica in the rione of Sant'Eustachio built in 1650. The basilica is the general seat for the religious order of the Theatines. The fresco decoration of Sant'Andrea's dome was one of the largest commissions of its day. The Baroque facade was added 1655-1663 by Carlo Rainaldi. Saint John the Baptist" by Pietro Bernini is in this church. Sant'Andrea della Valle later became a model for the construction of other churches like the St. Kajetan church in Munich and the Church of St. Anne, Kraków. Mon-Sun (7am-12.30pm / 4-8pm)
*****	"Arco degli acetari" Courtyard	-	Via del Pellegrino	For one of Rome's most picture-perfect scenes, head to Via del Pellegrino 19, just off Campo de' Fiori. Here you'll come across a dark archway called the Arco degli Acetari. This in itself isn't especially memorable but if you duck under it you'll emerge onto a tiny medieval square enclosed by rusty orange houses and full of colourful cascading plants. Cats and bicycles litter the cobbles, while overhead washing hangs off pretty flower-lined balconies.
*****	Piazza Campo de' Fiori	-	Piazza Campo de' Fiori	Noisy, colourful 'Il Campo' is a major focus of Roman life: by day it hosts one of Rome's best-known markets, while at night it morphs into a raucous open-air pub. For centuries the square was the site of public executions, and it was here that the philosopher Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake for heresy in 1600. The spot is marked by a sinister statue of the hooded monk, created by Ettore Ferrari and unveiled in 1889. The piazza's poetic name (Field of Flowers) explains what stood here before the square was laid out in the mid-15th century. Market: Mon-Sat (7am-1.30pm)
***	Palazzo Farnese	Antonio da Sangallo the Younger	67, Piazza Farnese	Palazzo Farnese, built in 1534 as the palace of the Farnese family, it's currently the French embassy. Farnese Palace is one of the most important High Renaissance palaces in Rome. At the end of the 16th century, the important fresco cycle of The Loves of the Gods in the Farnese Gallery was carried out by the Bolognese painter Annibale Carracci. Don't miss the guided tours on Mon, Wed, Thu (3-4-5) 45min. Booking and payment only by Internet on the website <a href="http://www.inventerrome.com">www.inventerrome.com</a> . General Admission 5€. Trompe L'oeil in one of the windows, it doesn't exist. Mon, Wed & Thu (3-4pm)
*****	Palazzo Spada	Bartolomeo Borromini	13, Piazza Capo di Ferro	Built in 1540 and modified in 1632. With its stuccoed ornamental facade and handsome courtyard, this grand palazzo is a fine example of 16th-century Mannerist architecture. Upstairs, a small gallery houses the Spada family art collection with works by Andrea del Sarto, Guido Reni, Guercino and Titian, while downstairs Francesco Borromini's famous optical illusion, aka the Prospettiva (Perspective), continues to confound visitors. Famous Trompe L'oeil by Borromini in the courtyard. General admission €5, FREE for architecture students.
***	S.Maria in Vallicella	Mario Arconio Paolo Maruscelli	134, Via del Governo Vecchio	"Our Lady in the Little Valley" built in 1629 as the principal church of the Oratorians, a religious congregation of secular priests, founded by St Philip Neri in 1561 at a time in the 16th century when the Counter Reformation saw the emergence of a number of new religious organisations such as the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), the Theatines and the Barnabites. Important dome painting 'Trinity' by Pietro da Cortona. Mon-Sun (7.30am-7pm)
*****	Santa Maria della Pace Church	Pietro da Cortona Bramante	5, Via della Pace	The current building was built on the foundations of the pre-existing church of Sant'Andrea de Aquarizariis in 1482, commissioned by Pope Sixtus IV. The church was rededicated to the Virgin Mary to remember a miraculous bleeding of a Madonna image there in 1480. Courtyard by Bramante (1504). Restored in 1667 who added its famous baroque facade. Carlo Maderno designed the high altar (1614). Mon, Wed & Sat (9am-11.45am)
*****	Piazza Navona	-	Piazza Navona	With its showy fountains, baroque palazzi and colourful cast of street artists, hawkers and tourists, Piazza Navona is central Rome's elegant showcase square. Built over the 1st-century Stadio di Domiziano, it was paved over in the 15th century and for almost 300 years hosted the city's main market. From 1652-1866 it was flooded on every weekend (August celebrations of the Pamphilj family). Defined as a public space in the end of 15th century. A Christmas market is held in December.



	Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi	Bernini	Piazza Navona	Designed in 1651. It represents the biggest 4 rivers at the time: Nile, Danube, Rio de la Plata and the Ganges. The legend says Bernini didn't like Borromini's design of Sant'Agnese church so the sculpture facing it suggests dislike and fear that the church is going to fall over the fountain. Obelisk of Domitian, brought from the Circus of Maxentius.
	Sant'Agnese in Agone Church	Borromini	Piazza Navona	Sant'Agnese in Agone is a 17th-century Baroque church. The building of the church was begun in 1652 at the instigation of Pope Innocent X whose family palace, the Palazzo Pamphili, is adjacent to this church. The church was to be effectively a family chapel annexed to their residence. Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers is situated in front of the church. It is often said that Bernini sculpted the figure of the "Nile" covering his eyes as if he thought the facade designed by his rival Borromini could crumble atop him. In response to Bernini's sculpture, Borromini designed a sculpture of Sant'Agnese (up right of the facade) meaning that she felt safe. The Church was rebuilt by Borromini in 1652. Concerts every Friday at 6pm.
*****	Ruins of the Ancient Stadium of Domitian	-	North left from Piazza Navona	The Stadium of Domitian, also known as the Circus Agonalis, was located to the north of the Campus Martius in Rome, Italy. The Stadium was commissioned around AD 80 by the Emperor Titus Flavius Domitianus as a gift to the people of Rome, and was used mostly for athletic contests. After the Colosseum was damaged by fire in 217, it was used for several years for gladiatorial combats. In ancient times the space was flooded in order to host naval battles. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm), Sat (10am-8pm)
*	Museo Nazionale Romano- Palazzo Altemps	Martino Longhi	46, Piazza di Sant'Apollinare	The National Museum of Rome has one of the world's most important archaeological collections. It has four locations: Palazzo Massimo, Palazzo Altemps, Crypta Balbi and Terme di Diocleziano. The Altemps Palace is one of the most interesting examples of Renaissance architecture in Rome. The building was started by Girolamo Riario in 1477. Collection includes sculptures from the Renaissance and Egyptian periods, private theatre and S. Aniceto church. general admission €10. Mon-Sun (9am-7.45pm)
***	Basilica of Sant'Agostino	Giacomo di Pietrasanta	Piazza di Sant'Agostino	Sant'Agostino is a Roman Catholic church completed in the 15th century. It is one of the first Roman churches built during the Renaissance. Adjacent to the church is the Biblioteca Angelica, a library founded in 1605. The façade was built in 1483 by Giacomo di Pietrasanta, using travertine taken from the Colosseum. "Madona di Loreto" by Caravaggio is here.
*****	San Luigi dei Francesi Church	Giacomo della Porta Domenico Fontana	20, Piazza di San Luigi de' Francesi	The Church of St. Louis of the French was built in 1589 as the national church in Rome of France, completed through the personal intervention of Catherine de' Medici, who donated to it some property in the area. The church was designed by Giacomo della Porta and built by Domenico Fontana between 1518 and 1589. The French character is evident from the façade itself, which has several statues recalling national history: these include Charlemagne, St. Louis, St. Clothilde and St. Jeanne of Valois. Its famous attraction is the 3 amazing Caravaggio paintings. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
*****	Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza Church	Borromini	40, Corso del Rinascimento	Hidden in the porticoed courtyard of Palazzo della Sapienza, this tiny church is a masterpiece of baroque architecture. Built by Francesco Borromini between 1642 and 1660, and based on an incredibly complex geometric plan, it combines alternating convex and concave walls with a circular interior topped by a twisted spire. Concave and convex undulations. Geometrical floor plan. Closed on July and August. Only Sundays (9am-12pm)
*****	The Pantheon	Unknown	Piazza della Rotonda	A striking 2000-year-old temple, now a church, the Pantheon is the best preserved of Rome's ancient monuments and one of the most influential buildings in the Western world. Built by Hadrian over Marcus Agrippa's earlier 27 BC temple, it has stood since around AD 125, and although its greying, pockmarked exterior looks its age, it's still a unique and exhilarating experience to pass through its vast bronze doors and gaze up at the largest unreinforced concrete dome ever built. Commissioned by Marcus Agrippa as a temple to all the gods, and rebuilt by Emperor Hadrian in 126 AD. FREE Admission. Egyptian obelisk in front by Ramses II. Mon-Sat (8.30am-7.15pm), Sun (9am-5.45pm)
****	Santa Maria Sopra Minerva	Fra Sisto Fiorentino Fra Ristoro da Campi	42, Piazza della Minerva	Santa Maria sopra Minerva was built in 1370 over the ruins of a temple dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Isis, erroneously ascribed to the Greco-Roman goddess Minerva. The church and adjoining convent served at various times throughout its history as the Dominican Order's headquarters. Today the headquarters have been re-established in their original location at the Roman convent of Santa Sabina. While many other medieval churches in Rome have been given Baroque makeovers that cover Gothic structures, the Minerva is the



				only extant example of original Gothic architecture church building in Rome. Sculpture of Michaelangelo "Christ the Redeemer" inside.
****	Pulcino della Minerva	Bernini	Piazza della Minerva	Nicknamed the pulcino della Minerva ('Minerva's chick'), the Elefantino is a curious and much-loved statue of a puzzled-looking elephant carrying a 6th-century-BC Egyptian obelisk. Commissioned by Pope Alexander VII and completed in 1667, the elephant, symbolising strength and wisdom, was sculpted by Ercole Ferrata to a design by Gian Lorenzo Bernini. The obelisk was taken from the nearby Basilica di Santa Maria Sopra Minerva. The elephant was probably executed by his assistant Ercole Ferrata; the Egyptian obelisk was uncovered during nearby excavations. Base to Rome's 11 Egyptian obelisks.
*****	Saint Ignatius of Loyola Church	Orazio Grassi	8A, Via del Caravita	Flanking a delightful rococo piazza, this important Jesuit church boasts a Carlo Maderno facade and two celebrated trompe l'œil frescoes by Andrea Pozzo (1642-1709). One cleverly depicts a fake dome, while the other, on the nave ceiling, shows St Ignatius Loyola being welcomed into paradise by Christ and the Madonna. It was built in 1626 inspired by Il Gesu church flanking Piazza di Sant'Ignazio Loyola, an exquisite square laid out in 1727 to resemble a stage set. Mon-Sat (7am-7.30pm), Sun (9am-7.30pm)
*****	Giolitti	-	40, Via degli Uffici del Vicario	Besides being a cinema landmark (Vacanze Romane w/Audrey Hepburn), they have the best gelato in Rome. (Nocciola flavor is amazing). Mon-Sun (7am-1.30am)
***	Palazzo di Montecitorio	Bernini Carlo Fontana Ernesto Basile	Piazza di Montecitorio	Home to Italy's Chamber of Deputies, this baroque palazzo was built by Bernini in 1653, expanded by Carlo Fontana in the late 17th century, and given an art nouveau facelift in 1918. Visits take in the mansion's lavish reception rooms and the main chamber where the 630 deputies debate beneath a beautiful Liberty-style skyline. The debating chamber is characterized by numerous decorations in the Art Nouveau style. Interesting ramped piazza.
***	Solare Obelisk	Psammetichus II	Piazza di Montecitorio	The Obelisk of Montecitorio was brought from Heliopolis in Egypt by Augustus to celebrate victory over Cleopatra and Mark Antony in 30 BC. It is 21.79 metres (71 ft) high, and 33.97 metres (111 ft) including the base and the globe. In the new layout of Piazza Montecitorio (inaugurated on 7 June 1998), a new meridian was traced on the pavement in honor of Augustus's meridian, pointing towards the main entrance of the palazzo. Unfortunately, the shadow of the obelisk does not point precisely in that direction, and its gnomonic function is definitively lost.
*****	Marcus Aurelius Column	Unknown	Piazza Colonna	Together with the adjacent Piazza di Montecitorio, this stylish piazza is Rome's political nerve centre. On its northern flank, the 16th-century Palazzo Chigi has been the official residence of Italy's prime minister since 1961. In the centre, the 30m-high Colonna di Marco Aurelio was completed in AD 193 to honour Marcus Aurelius' military victories. The spiral picture relief tells the story of Marcus Aurelius' Danubian or Marcomannic wars against the Germanic tribes (169-173) and, further up, the Sarmatians (174-176). In 1589 Marcus was replaced on the top of the column with a bronze statue of St Paul.
*****	ZARA (Palazzo Bocconi)	Giulio De Angelis	189, Via del Corso	Palazzo Bocconi was built between 1886 and 1889 by Giulio De Angelis for brothers Ferdinadno and Luigi Bocconi, owners of the large retail store "Aux villes d'Italie". Except for the exterior cladding, the entire building is made with a profusion of metal structures. The Bocconi establishment, as it was then called, became in Rome the most important commercial reference for prefabricated clothing, in line with a type of building that was spreading throughout Europe. Zara bought the palace and reopened it in 2011.
****	Doria Pamphilj Gallery	Carlo Fontana	305, Via del Corso	Palazzo Doria Pamphilj dates to the mid-15th century, but its current look was largely the work of the current owners, the Doria Pamphilj family, who acquired it in the 18th century. The Pamphilj's golden age, during which the family collection was started, came during the papacy of one of their own, Innocent X (r 1644-55). Amazing collection includes Velazquez, Carracci, Bernini, Caravaggio or Raphael among others. General Admission €12, students €8. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
Zone 3: Trevi, Quirinale, Popolo				
***	Sant'Ambrogio e Carlo al Corso Basilica	Onorio Longhi Pietro da Cortona	437, Via del Corso	Sant'Ambrogio e Carlo al Corso was built in 1612 by Longhi. This church is dedicated to Saint Ambrose and Saint Charles Borromeo, the patron saints of Milan. It is one of at least three churches in Rome dedicated to Borromeo, others including San Carlo ai Catinari and San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane. The ground plan is based on the Latin cross. The dome, resembling that of Santi Luca e Martina, was designed by Pietro da Cortona (1668), who was also responsible for the apse and rich internal decorations. The façade was designed by Cardinal Luigi

				Alessandro Omodei, who financed the completion of the church, and did not like the project prepared by Carlo Rainaldi. Mon-Sun (7am-7pm)
*	Mausoleum of Augustus	Unknown	Piazza Augusto Imperatore	The Mausoleum of Augustus is a large tomb built by the Roman Emperor Augustus in 28 BC on the Campus Martius. The mausoleum was circular in plan, consisting of several concentric rings of earth and brick, faced with travertine on the exterior, and planted with cypresses on the top tier. The whole structure was capped (possibly, as reconstructions are unsure at best) by a conical roof and a huge bronze statue of Augustus. The traditional story is that in 410, during the sack of Rome by Alaric, the pillaging Visigoths rifled the vaults, stole the urns and scattered the ashes, without damaging the structure of the building. The mausoleum is currently in the process of a restoration, upon which it will open to the public.
*****	Ara Pacis Museum	Richard Meier	Lungotevere in Augusta	This museum on the bank of the Tiber River has been designed as a renewed setting for the Ara Pacis, a sacrificial altar dating to 9 B.C. The structure consists of a long, single-story glazed loggia elevated above a shallow podium providing a transparent barrier between the embankment of the Tiber and the existing circular perimeter of the mausoleum of Augustus (28 B.C.). The Ara Pacis (more than 2,000 years old) "Altar of Peace" was used for sacrifices. General Admission €6.50, Students €4.50. Tue-Sun (9am-7pm)
****	San Giacomo in Augusta Church	Francesco da Volterra and Carlo Maderno	499, Via del Corso	San Giacomo in Augusta is a Baroque-style (formerly hospital) church built in the 14th century. A church at the location was founded along with a hospital by Cardinal Giovanni Colonna in 1339. By 1515, the hospital was in a state of abandon, but within a few decades reopened under the supervision of two religious orders, with the aim of curing those affected by syphilis. Upon the former architect's death, the facade and most of the interior decoration completed by Carlo Maderno in 1600. The interior contains a bas relief of St Anthony of Padua and the Virgin interceding for the ill by Pierre Le Gros the Younger on the second chapel. On the side walls are large paintings by Giuseppe Passeri.
*	Gesu e Maria Church	Carlo Buzio and Carlo Rainaldi	45, Via del Corso	Gesù e Maria ("Jesus and Mary") is a Baroque church located on Via del Corso and built in 1674. The façade is by Rainaldi. From the 18th through 19th centuries, the church belonged to the Jesuit order. By the entrance, the first funeral monuments on the right were for members of the Corno family, including a Monument to Giulio del Corno made by Ercole Ferrata and Domenico Guidi, pupils of Bernini.
*****	Santa Maria dei Miracoli Church	Girolamo Theodoli Carlo Fontana	Piazza del Popolo	The churches are often cited as "twin", due to their similar external appearance: they have indeed some differences, in both plan and exterior details. They Define the so-called "trident" of streets departing from Piazza del Popolo. The origin of the two churches traces back to the 17th-century restoration of what was the main entrance to the Middle Ages and Renaissance Rome, from the Via Flaminia. Both were financed by cardinal Girolamo Gastaldi, whose crest is present in the two churches. Santa Maria dei Miracoli was begun in 1675 and finished in 1681. With a circular plan, it has an elegant 18th-century bell tower by Girolamo Theodoli and an octagonal cupola. The interior has a rich stucco decoration by Antonio Raggi, Bernini's pupil.
*****	Santa Maria in Montesanto Church	Carlo Rainaldi, Bernini and Carlo Fontana	Piazza del Popolo	Santa Maria in Montesanto, erected over a church with the same name that lay at the beginning of Via del Babuino, was occupied by Carmelite monks. The name Montesanto (Holy Mountain) referred to Mount Carmel in Israel. The construction of the present church was begun on July 15, 1662, under the patronage of Cardinal Girolamo Gastaldi, and finished in 1675, with other additions by 1679. Originally designed by Carlo Rainaldi, the plans were revised by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, and ultimately completed by Carlo Fontana. A belfry was added in the 18th century. The statues of saints on the exterior have been attributed to Bernini's design. The interior has an elliptical plan, with a dodecagonal cupola. In 1825, the church was made a minor basilica.
*****	Piazza del Popolo	Giuseppe Valadier Giacomo Della Porta (Fountain)	Piazza del Popolo	This massive piazza was laid out in 1538 to provide a grandiose entrance to what was then Rome's main northern gateway. It has since been remodelled several times, most recently by Giuseppe Valadier in 1823. Standing sentinel at its southern approach are Carlo Rainaldi's twin 17th-century churches, Chiesa di Santa Maria dei Miracoli and Basilica di Santa Maria in Montesanto. In the centre, the 36m-high obelisk was brought by Augustus from ancient Egypt; it originally stood in the Circo Massimo. Before railroads' age, it was the traveller's first view of Rome upon arrival. For centuries, it was a place for public executions. The fountain is by Giacomo Della Porta.
****	Santa Maria del Popolo Basilica	Baccio Pontelli + Andrea Bregno	12, Piazza del Popolo	The Parish Basilica of Santa Maria del Popolo was reconstructed in 1477. This was part of the ambitious urban renovation program of the pope who presented himself as Urbis Restaurator of Rome. The medieval church was entirely demolished and a new three-aisled, Latin



				cross shaped basilica was built with four identical chapels on both sides, an octagonal dome above the crossing and a tall Lombard style bell-tower at the end of the right transept. The result of this reconstruction was an early and excellent example of Italian Renaissance architecture in Rome. In spite of the many later changes the basilica essentially kept its Sistine form until today. The church contains works by several famous artists, such as Raphael, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Caravaggio, Alessandro Algardi, Pinturicchio, Andrea Bregno, Guillaume de Marcillat and Donato Bramante.
*****	Spanish Steps	Francesco de Sanctis Alessandro Specchi	Piazza di Spagna	Built in 1717 as the widest staircase in Europe. Piazza di Spagna was named after the Spanish Embassy to the Holy See. At the foot of the steps, the Barcaccia (the 'sinking boat' fountain) is believed to be by Pietro Bernini, father of the more famous Gian Lorenzo. In 2015 the fountain was damaged by Dutch football fans, and the Dutch subsequently offered to repair it. It's also a cinema landmark (Vacanze Romane with Audrey Hepburn). The right corner of the piazza is where John Keats lived and died in 1821.
**	Trinità dei Monti Church	Giacomo della Porta Domenico Fontana	Piazza della Trinità dei Monti	This landmark church, which was commissioned by King Louis XII of France and consecrated in 1585, commands memorable views and boasts some wonderful frescoes by Daniele da Volterra, including a masterful Deposition (Deposition). The church of the Santissima Trinità dei Monti, often called merely the Trinità dei Monti, and its surrounding area (including the Villa Medici) are a French State property. The second chapel on the left has a well-known canvas of the Deposition in grisaille, by Daniele da Volterra, which imitates in trompe l'oeil a work of sculpture. Mon, Wed & Sat (10.15am-8pm), Tue (10.15am-7pm), Fri (12-9pm), Sat (9.15am-9pm), Sun (9am-8pm)
*	Palazzo di Propaganda Fide	Bernini Borromini (1644)	1C, Via di Propaganda	The Palazzo di Propaganda Fide houses, since 1626, the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples and since 1929 is an extraterritorial property of the Holy See. Interesting baroque architecture, especially its façade. The main facade was created by Bernini (1644), and the front side of the via di Propaganda by Borromini (1646). It's now operating as the Museo Missionario di Propaganda Fide. General Admission €8, Students €6. Mon, Wed, Fri (14.30-18)
****	Cappuccini Church and Museum	Antonio Casoni	27, Via Vittorio Veneto	This church and convent complex safeguards what is possibly Rome's strangest sight: crypt chapels where everything from the picture frames to the light fittings is made of human bones. Between 1732 and 1775 resident Capuchin monks used the bones of 3700 of their departed brothers to create this macabre memento mori (reminder of death) - a 30m-long passageway ensnaring six crypts, each named after the type of bone used to decorate (skulls, shin bones, pelvises etc). Don't miss the adjoining Chiesa dei Cappuccini (1626), accessible via the outside staircase. General Admission €8.5, students €5. Mon-Wed, Fri (9am-6.30pm)
***	Galleria Nazionale D'Arte Antica-Palazzo Barberini	Carlo Maderno Pietro da Cortona (salon ceiling)	13, Via delle Quattro Fontane	Commissioned to celebrate the Barberini family's rise to papal power, this sumptuous baroque palace impresses even before you view its breathtaking art collection. Many high-profile architects worked on it, including rivals Bernini and Borromini; the former contributed a square staircase, the latter a helicoidal one. Amid the masterpieces on display, don't miss Filippo Lippi's Annunciazione (Annunciation; 1440-45) and Pietro da Cortona's ceiling fresco Il Trionfo della Divina Provvidenza (The Triumph of Divine Providence; 1632-39). General Admission €12, concessions €6. Tue-Sun (8.30am-6pm)
****	Santa Maria Della Vittoria Church	Carlo Maderno	17, Via 20 Settembre	Santa Maria della Vittoria was built in 1620 in a Baroque style and it's the only structure designed and completed by Maderno. The church is known for the masterpiece of Gian Lorenzo Bernini in the Cornaro Chapel, the Ecstasy of Saint Teresa. The church is the only structure designed and completed by the early Baroque architect Carlo Maderno, though the interior suffered a fire in 1833 and required restoration. Its façade, however, was erected by Giovanni Battista Soria during Maderno's lifetime, 1624-1626, showing the unmistakable influence of Maderno's Santa Susanna nearby. Mon-Sat (8.30am-12pm / 3.30-6pm), Sun (3.30-6pm)
***	Moses Fountain	Domenico Fontana Leonardo Sormani	Piazza di San Bernardo.	The Fontana dell'Acqua Felice, also called the Fountain of Moses, is a monumental fountain designed in 1587. Constructed as an aqueduct. The statue of Moses was criticized at the time for its large size, not in proportion with the other statuary, but the fountain achieved its political purpose; it was a statement of how the Catholic Church, unlike the Protestant Reformation, was serving the needs of the people of Rome.
**	San Bernardo alle Terme	Unknown	Piazza di San Bernardo.	San Bernardo alle Terme is a Baroque style, Roman Catholic abbatial church built in 1598 over the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian. The structure of San Bernardo alle Terme is similar to the Pantheon, since it is cylindrical, with a dome and an oculus. The edifice has a diameter

				of 22 meters. The octagonal dome coffered recalls that of the Basilica of Maxentius. The interior is graced by eight stucco statues of saints, each housed in wall niches, the work (c. 1600) of Camillo Mariani. These are a good example of the Mannerist sculpture. Mon-Sun (6.30am-12pm / 4-7pm)
*****	San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane	Borromini	23, Via del Quirinale	This tiny church is a masterpiece of Roman baroque. It was Borromini's first church, and the play of convex and concave surfaces and the dome illuminated by hidden windows cleverly transform the small space into a place of light and beauty. The church, completed in 1641, stands at the intersection known as the Quattro Fontane, after the late-16th-century fountains on its four corners, representing Fidelity, Strength and the rivers Arno and Tiber. A clean-up job was completed in 2015, and they look better than they have for years – just watch out for traffic as you admire them. Borromini intended to be buried within the church, but its monks would not permit this because of his suicide. Mon-Fri (10am-1pm / 3-6pm) Sat (10am-1pm), Sun (12-1pm)
*****	Sant'Andrea al Quirinale Church	Bernini	29, Via del Quirinale	It's said that in his old age Bernini liked to come and enjoy the peace of this late-17th-century church, regarded by many as one of his greatest. Faced with severe space limitations, he managed to produce a sense of grandeur by designing an elliptical floor plan with a series of chapels opening onto the central area. The opulent interior, decorated with polychrome marble, stucco and gilding, was a favourite of Pope Alexander VII, who used it while in residence at the Palazzo del Quirinale. Built in 1661. Tue-Sun (9am-12pm / 3-6pm)
*****	Quirinal Palace	Domenico Fontana Carlo Maderno (chapel)	Piazza del Quirinale	Overlooking Piazza del Quirinale, this immense palace is the official residence of Italy's head of state, the Presidente della Repubblica. For almost three centuries it was the pope's summer residence, but in 1870 Pope Pius IX begrudgingly handed the keys over to Italy's new king. Later, in 1948, it was given to the Italian state. Guided tours of its grand reception rooms should be booked at least five days ahead by telephone, or online at <a href="http://www.coopculture.it">www.coopculture.it</a> . On the other side of the piazza, the palace's former stable building, the Scuderie al Quirinale, hosts excellent art exhibitions. Tue, Wed, Fri-Sun (9.30am-4pm)
*	Scuderie del Quirinale Gallery	Domenico Fontana	16, Via XXIV Maggio	The palace's former stables, the Scuderie Papali al Quirinale, host excellent art exhibitions. The building was completed in 1732. Since 1999 it serves as an exhibition space, having hosted major exhibitions with a variety of themes: from pop-art to the Dutch Golden Age, and from imperial China to classical Italian art. When leaving the exhibition space on the top floor, the staircase with glass panels provides a stunning view over the city. General Admission €15, Students €13. Sun-Thu (10am-8pm), Fri-Sat (10am-9.30pm)
*****	Fontana di Trevi Fountain	Bernini, Pietro da Cortona, Fuga, Nicola Salvi	Piazza di Trevi	The Fontana di Trevi is a flamboyant baroque ensemble of mythical figures and wild horses taking up the entire side of the 17th-century Palazzo Poli. After a Fendi-sponsored restoration finished in 2015, the fountain gleams brighter than it has for years. The tradition is to toss a coin into the water, thus ensuring that you'll return to Rome – on average about €3000 is thrown in every day. Don't miss the Trompe L'oeil on one of the windows on the right. It doesn't exist.
**	Chiesa dei Santi Apostoli	Baccio Pontelli, Carlo Rainaldi and Carlo Fontana	51, Piazza dei Santi Apostoli	Santi Dodici Apostoli is a 6th-century Roman Catholic parish and titular church dedicated originally to St. James and St. Philip whose remains are kept here, and later to all Apostles. Today, the basilica is under the care of the Conventual Franciscans, whose headquarters in Rome is in the adjacent building. It was rebuilt in 1714. Good use of perspective. Valuable frescoes and tombs (Cardinal R. Riario by Michelangelo). Mon-Sun (7am-12pm / 4-7pm)
*	Palazzo Valentini	Unknown	119, Via 4 Novembre	The palazzo was first built by cardinal Michele Bonelli, nephew of pope Pius V, who, in 1585, acquired a pre-existing palazzo from Giacomo Boncompagni at the extremity of what was then piazza dei Santi Apostoli. Since 1873 it has been the base of the provincial and prefectural administration of Rome. Underneath the grand mansion lie the archaeological remains of several lavish ancient Roman houses; the excavated fragments have been turned into a fascinating multimedia 'experience'. Tours are held every 30 minutes, but rotate between Italian, English, French, German and Spanish. General Admission €12, students €8. Wed-Mon (9.30am-6.30pm)
<b>Zone 4: Monti to San Lorenzo</b>				
*****	San Pietro in Vincoli Basilica	Baccio Pontelli Giovanni da Sangallo	4A, Piazza di San Pietro in Vincoli	San Pietro in Vincoli was originally built in the 5th century and restored several times. The cloister (1493-1503) has been attributed to Giuliano da Sangallo. Further work was done at the beginning of the 18th century, under Francesco Fontana, and there was also a renovation in 1875. Pilgrims flock to this 5th-century basilica to see

				the chains that supposedly bound St Peter when he was imprisoned in the Carcere Mamertino (near the Roman Forum). It is best known for being the home of Michelangelo's statue of Moses, part of the tomb of Pope Julius II. Mon-Sun (8am-12.30pm / 3-7pm)
**	Madonna dei Monti Church	Giacomo della Porta Carlo Lombardi	41, Via della Madonna dei Monti	Santa Maria dei Monti was designed by Giacomo della Porta with a façade inspired by his prior work of the Church of the Gesù. It has two rows of Corinthian pilasters that are connected with volutes. The apse was decorated by Giacinto Gimignani and Cristoforo Casolani. St Benedict Joseph Labre collapsed here in 1783, died in a house behind the church, and was buried in the north transept beneath an altar. An effigy of him was added by Achille Albacini in 1892. His feast is celebrated in the church on 16 April.
*****	Baths of Diocletian Basilica Santa Maria Degli Angeli	Michelangelo	Piazza Repubblica	Able to accommodate some 3000 people, the Terme di Diocleziano (completed in 306 AD) was ancient Rome's largest bath complex. Now an epigraphic museum, its exhibits provide a fascinating insight into ancient Roman life, with the highlight being the upstairs exhibition relating to cults. There's also a temporary exhibition area in the massive baths hall and a 16th-century cloister that was built as part of the charterhouse of Santa Maria degli Angeli e dei Martiri. Just inside the door where the tepidarium would have been, Michelangelo designed the church in 1561. The 8 granite columns are the original. In the right transept there is La Meridiana from 1702 (Rome's meridian line). Tue-Sun (9am-6.30pm)
****	Piazza della Repubblica	Alessandro Guerrieri Mario Rutelli	Piazza Repubblica	Flanked by grand 19th-century neoclassical colonnades, this landmark piazza near Termini was laid out as part of Rome's post-unification makeover. It follows the lines of the semicircular exedra (benched portico) of Diocletian's baths complex and was originally known as Piazza Esedra. The elegant Fontana delle Naiadi is located in the centre of the piazza. It built in 1888 and redesigned in 1901. Tue-Sun (9am-7.30pm)
*****	Terme di Diocleziano	Michelangelo (Courtyard)	79, Viale Enrico De Nicola	The National Museum of Rome has one of the world's most important archaeological collections. It has four locations: Palazzo Massimo, Palazzo Altemps, Crypta Balbi and Terme di Diocleziano. As you wander around the museum, you'll see glimpses of the original complex, which was completed in the early 4th century as a state-of-the-art combination of baths, libraries, concert halls and gardens – the Aula Ottagonale and Basilica di Santa Maria degli Angeli buildings were also once part of this enormous endeavour. Ticket includes the 4 museums, valid 3 days. General admission €10, concessions €5. Tue-Sun (9am-7.30pm)
*****	Palazzo Massimo	Camillo Pistrucchi	Largo di Villa Peretti	Palazzo Massimo was commissioned by Prince Massimiliano Massimo, so as to give a seat to the Jesuit Collegio Romano, originally within the convent of the church of Sant'Ignazio. In 1871, the Collegio had been ousted from the convent by the government which converted it into the Liceo Visconti, the first public secular high school of Italy. Erected between 1883 and 1887 by the architect Camillo Pistrucchi in a neo-cinquecentesco style, it was one of the most prestigious schools of Rome until 1960. In 1981, lying in a state of neglect, the Italian government acquired it for 19 billion lire and granted it to the National Roman Museum. The ground and 1st floors are devoted to sculpture, with some breathtaking pieces – don't miss The Boxer, a 2nd-century-BC Greek bronze excavated on the Quirinale Hill in 1885, and the Dying Niobid, a 4th-century-BC Greek marble statue. But it's the magnificent and vibrantly coloured Villa Livia and Villa Farnesia frescoes on the 2nd floor that are the undisputed highlight. General admission €10, concessions €5. Tue-Sun (9am-7.45pm)
***	Termini railway Station	Salvatore Bianchi (1862) Leo Calini + E. Montuori	Piazzale dei Cinquecento	The first building, designed by Bianchi, dates from 1867. However, it was demolished in 1937 to make way for a new station on the occasion of the World Fair of 1942 in Rome. Following World War II the World Fair was cancelled and the works were halted after the fall of Mussolini in 1943. At that time, architect Angiolo Mazzoni del Grande completed two wings of one kilometer long. After the war, in 1947, the Italian government made up a contest for the further completion of station. The current building was designed by the two teams selected through a competition in 1947: Leo Calini and Eugenio Montuori; Massimo Castellazzi, Vasco Fadigati, Achille Pintonello and Annibale Vitellozzi. It was inaugurated in 1950.
*****	Santa Maria Maggiore Basilica	Ferdinando Fuga (façade) Carlo Maderno	42, Piazza de S. Maria Maggiore	The Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore was originally built in the 5th C. and restored several times. Even though Santa Maria Maggiore is immense in its area, it was built to plan. The design of the basilica was a typical one during this time in Rome: "a tall and wide nave; an aisle on either side; and a semicircular apse at the end of the nave." The Marian column, erected in 1614 to designs of Carlo Maderno, is the model for numerous Marian columns erected in Catholic countries



				in thanksgiving for remission of the plague during the Baroque era. The tombs of Bernini and his family are here. Don't forget to check the other side by Piazza dell Esquilino. Mon-Sun (7am-6.45pm)
***	Porta Maggiore	Unknown	Piazza di Porta Maggiore	Porta Maggiore was built by order of the Emperor Claudius in AD 52. Then, as now, it was a major road junction under which passed the two main southbound roads, Via Prenestina and Via Labicana (modern-day Via Casilina). The arch supported two aqueducts – the Acqua Claudia and the Acqua Aniene Nuova – and was later incorporated into the Aurelian Wall.
****	Santa Croce in Gerusalemme Basilica	Pietro Passalacqua Domenico Gregorini	12, Piazza di Santa Croce in Gerusalemme	The Basilica of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem was originally built around 320 and restored in a Romanesque style in 1144. The final Baroque façade design is from 1758. The Museum of the Basilica houses a mosaic icon which, according to the legend, Pope Gregory I had made after a vision of Christ. The icon, however, is believed to have been given to the Basilica around 1385 by Raimondo Del Balzo Orsini. Notable also is the tomb of Cardinal Francisco de los Ángeles Quiñones sculpted by Jacopo Sansovino in 1536. Mon-Sun (7.30am-12.45pm / 3.30-7.30pm)
<b>Zone 5: San Giovanni to Testaccio</b>				
****	Santuario della Scala Santa & Sancta Sanctorum	Unknown	14, Piazza San Giovanni in Laterano	The Scala Santa, said to be the staircase Jesus walked up in Pontius Pilate's palace in Jerusalem, was brought to Rome by St Helena in the 4th century. Pilgrims consider it sacred and climb it on their knees, saying a prayer on each of the 28 steps. At the top, behind an iron grating, is the richly decorated Sancta Sanctorum (Holy of Holies), formerly the pope's private chapel. The building includes part of the old Lateran Palace. FREE admission. Mon-Sat (9.30am-12.35pm / 3-4.45pm) Wed-Closed
*****	San Giovanni in Laterano Basilica	Borromini Alessandro Galilei Virgilio Vespigniani	4, Piazza San Giovanni in Laterano	For a thousand years this monumental cathedral was the most important church in Christendom. Commissioned by Constantine and consecrated in AD 324, it was the first Christian basilica built in the city and, until the late 14th century, was the pope's main place of worship. It's still Rome's official cathedral and the pope's seat as the bishop of Rome. The basilica has been revamped several times, most notably by Borromini in the 17th century, and by Alessandro Galilei, who added the immense white facade in 1735 by A. Galilei. Baldaquino from the 14th C. Free admission, cloisters €5 include Museo del Tesoro. Mon-Sat (7am-6.30pm)
*****	Piazza di San Giovanni Laterano	Domenico Fontana	Piazza di San Giovanni Laterano	On the square in front of the Lateran Palace is the largest standing obelisk in the world, known as the Lateran Obelisk. It weighs an estimated 455 tons. It was commissioned by the Egyptian Pharaoh Thutmose III and erected by Thutmose IV before the great Karnak temple of Thebes, Egypt. Intended by Emperor Constantine I to be shipped to Constantinople, the very preoccupied Constantius II had it shipped instead to Rome, where it was erected in the Circus Maximus in AD 357. At some time it broke and was buried under the Circus. In the 16th century it was discovered and excavated, and Sixtus V had it re-erected on a new pedestal on 3 August 1588 at its present site.
	Battistero Lateranense Church	Unknown	4, Piazza di San Giovanni in Laterano	The domed octagonal Lateran Baptistery was founded by Pope Sixtus III in 440, perhaps on an earlier structure, for a legend grew up that Constantine the Great had been baptized there and enriched the structure. It's the oldest baptistery in all of Christendom. Around the central area, where is the basin of the font, an octagon is formed by eight porphyry columns, with marble Corinthian capitals and entablature of classical form. On the ceiling of the Baptistry is the story of the Battle of the Milvian Bridge (312). An ambulatory surrounds the font and outer walls form a larger octagon. Attached to one side, towards the Lateran basilica, is a fine porch with two porphyry columns and richly carved capitals, bases and entablatures. Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat (9am-12.30pm)
*****	San Clemente al Laterano Basilica	Carlo Stefano Fontana (new façade 1719)	95, Via Labicana	Nowhere better illustrates the various stages of Rome's turbulent past than this fascinating multilayered church. The ground-level 12th-century basilica sits atop a 4th-century church, which, in turn, stands over a 2nd-century pagan temple and a 1st-century Roman house. Beneath everything are foundations dating from the Roman Republic. Relics of St Clement are reserved beneath the high altar of the basilica. General admission FREE, access to the archeological excavations €10. Mon-Sat (9am-12.30pm / 3-6pm) Sun (12-6pm)
***	Case Romane del Celio	Unknown	13, Piazza dei Santi Giovanni e Paolo	According to tradition, two Roman soldiers, John and Paul (not to be confused with the Apostles), lived in these houses before they were beheaded by the emperor Julian. There's no direct evidence for this, although research has revealed that the houses were used for Christian worship. There are more than 20 rooms, many of them richly



				decorated. Ruins can be visited. General admission €8, concessions €6. Tue-Wed (10am-2pm), Thu-Mon (10am-6pm)
***	Basilica of Santi Giovanni e Paolo	(artist) Antoniazio Romano	13, Piazza dei Santi Giovanni e Paolo	A popular wedding location, this handsome medieval church dates to the 4th century when it was built over the houses of two Roman martyrs. It has since been much altered, though you can still explore the ancient houses that lie beneath it, the so-called Case Romane. The church was damaged during the sack by Alaric I (410) and because of an earthquake (442), restored by Pope Paschal I (824), sacked again by the Normans (1084), and again restored, with the addition of a monastery and a bell tower. Interesting paintings on chapel and sacristy (locked but if you ask the sacristan he might let you in). Mon-Sun (8am-1pm / 3-6pm)
***	Santo Stefano Rotondo Church	Bernardo Rosselino	7, Via di Santo Stefano Rotondo	The Basilica of St. Stephen in the Round on the Caelian Hill is one of the first churches in Rome (5th century but restored in 1543). Commonly named Santo Stefano Rotondo, the church is Hungary's "national church" in Rome, dedicated to both Saint Stephen, the Christian first martyr, and Stephen I, the sanctified first king of Hungary who imposed Christianity on his subjects. The church was the first in Rome to have a circular plan, inspired by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Tue-Sun (10am-1pm / 2-5pm)
*	Santa Maria in Domnica Basilica	Andrea Sansovino (1514 restoration)	10, Piazza Navicella	The Minor Basilica of St. Mary in Domnica alla Navicella was built in ancient times, close to the barracks of the Fifth Cohort of the Roman Vigiles on the Caelian Hill. The basilica is mentioned in the records of a synod of Pope Symmachus in AD 499. In 678, it was one of seven churches assigned to deacons by Pope Agatho. The basilica was rebuilt from 818-22 by Pope Paschal I, and included mosaic decoration. Pope Paschal I is credited with Rome's early 9th century age of renovation and artistic splendor. The Medici family extensively modified the interior in the 16th century, because some of them were the cardinal holders of the archdiaconate through much of that century. Open for mass only, 7pm.
***	Villa Celimontana	Giacomo del Duca (Michelangelo's student)	12, Via della Navicella	Top of Caelian Hill. Access by Santa Maria and Basilica of Santi Giovanni e Paolo. With its grassy banks and colourful flower beds, this leafy park is a wonderful place to escape the crowds and enjoy a summer picnic. At its centre is a 16th-century villa housing the Italian Geographical Society. Amazing south west views. From sunrise-sunset
****	Baths of Caracalla	Unknown	52, Via delle Terme di Caracalla	Built in 216 and remained in use until the 6th C. The remains of the emperor Caracalla's vast baths complex are among Rome's most awe-inspiring ruins. Inaugurated in 216, the original 10-hectare site, which comprised baths, gyms, libraries, shops and gardens, was used by up to 8000 people daily. Most of the ruins are what's left of the central bath house. This was a huge rectangular edifice bookended by two palestre (gyms) and centred on a frigidarium (cold room), where bathers would stop after spells in the warmer tepidarium and dome-capped caldaria (hot room). General admission €8, €4 students. Mon (9am-2pm) Tue-Sun (9am-4.30pm)
***	Giuseppe Mazzini Monument	Ettore Ferrari	Piazzale Ugo La Malfa	Built in 1902 in honor of the politician Manzzini but put in this location in 1949. The bronze statue was cast by Ettore Ferrari in 1929, the same year the "Questione Romana", the quarrel between the Italian State and the Holy See (caused by the 1870 Italian conquest of Rome) was settled and a large monument to Mazzini, a very determined opposer of the Papal State, could have caused undesired complaints from the Vatican.
*****	Giardino degli Aranci	Raffaele De Vico	Piazza Pietro d'Iliria + Via di S. Sabina	Known to Romans as the Giardino degli Aranci (Orange Garden), this walled park is a romantic haven. Head down the central avenue, passing towering umbrella pines and lawns planted with blooming orange trees, to bask in heavenly sunset views of St Peter's dome and the city's rooftops. These public gardens belong to Basilica di Santa Sabina. Mon-Sun from sunrise to sunset
***	Santa Sabina Church	Domenico da Fontana Borromini	1, Piazza Pietro d'Iliria	This solemn basilica, one of Rome's most beautiful early Christian churches, was founded by Peter of Illyria around AD 422. It was enlarged in the 9th century and again in 1216, just before it was given to the newly founded Dominican order - note the tombstone of Muñoz de Zamora, one of the order's founding fathers, in the nave floor. The interior was further modified by Domenico Fontana in 1587. A 20th-century restoration subsequently returned it to its original look. Da Fontana rebuilt its interior in 1586 and then Borromini did some Baroque work in 1643. St Thomas Aquinas lived here. Mon-Sun (6.30am-12.45pm / 3.30-7pm)
*****	Il Buco di Roma	Piranesi	Piazza dei Cavalieri di Malta	The Keyhole View through the only built church by Piranesi (Santa Maria del Priorato). Views make totally worth the walk.



*	Porta San Paolo Gate	Unknown	3, Via Raffaele Persichetti	Built after the barbarians' invasion of Rome, the remarkably well-preserved Porta San Paolo once served as a southern gate in the 3rd-century Aurelian Walls. Today, it houses a small museum dedicated to the history of Via Ostiense, an essential arterial road in ancient times. The space also displays priceless inscriptions, frescoes and paintings recovered throughout history. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (9am-1.30pm)
*	Piramide di Caio Cestio	Unknown	Piazzale Ostiense	Sticking out like, well, an Egyptian pyramid, this distinctive landmark looms over a busy traffic junction near Piramide metro station. A 36m-high marble-and-brick tomb, it was built for Gaius Cestius, a 1st-century-BC magistrate, and some 200 years later was incorporated into the Aurelian walls near Porta San Paolo. The surrounding area is today known as Piramide. Note that the hour-long guided tours are in Italian. Guided tours at 11am 2nd, 3rd & 4th Sat & Sun of month, closed in August.
***	Air Terminal Ostiense	Julio Lafuente and Giulio San Rocchi	Piazzale XII Ottobre 1492	Roma Ostiense is a railway station originally built to commemorate the forthcoming visit of Adolf Hitler to Rome in 1938. Italian architect Roberto Narducci designed the station. After years of non-use and abandonment, the Air Terminal Ostiense, built for the World Cup in 1990, returned to life with Eataly, the site par excellence of Italian culinary products. So this isn't technically a "new" building although the interiors have been completely redesigned by architect Stefano Boeri. Mon-Sun (9am-12am)
***	MACRO Testaccio Museum	Gioacchino Ersoch	4, Piazza Orazio Giustiniani	Housed in Rome's former slaughterhouse, the Mattatoio complex is one of Rome's top contemporary arts venues. Its cavernous halls, themselves fine examples of 19th-century industrial architecture, stage regular exhibitions, installations and performances by established and emerging artists. Note that opening hours and admission prices vary according to the exhibition - check the website for what's on. Tue-Sun (2-8pm)
Zone 6: Trastevere to Gianicolo				
*****	Porta Portese Market	-	Via Portuense and Via Ippolito Nievo	Largest and more colorful 2nd hand market in Rome. Amazing items, perfect for gifts. Only Sunday from 10-14
***	Villa Sciarra	Unknown	23, Via Calandrelli	In 1653 Cardinal Antonio Barberini bought most of the land within the Janiculum walls between Porta Portese and Porta San Pancrazio to build an estate mainly used as a farm. In 1811 the property was acquired by the Colonna di Sciarra, who gave the villa its current name and enlarged it by acquiring the land belonging to Monastero di San Cosimato. In the 1880s Prince Maffeo Sciarra Colonna went bankrupt and the estate was split and a large part of it became a residential area. Mon-Sun (sunrise-sunset)
****	Villa Doria Pamphili	Alessandro Algardi Carlo Rainaldo	Access through: Via Aurelia Antica, largo M. Luther King, via della Nocetta	Lorded over by the 17th-century Villa Doria Pamphili is Rome's largest landscaped park - many a Roman's favourite place to escape the city noise and bustle. Once a private estate, it was laid out around 1650 for Prince Camillo Pamphili, nephew of Pope Innocent X. It's a huge expanse of rolling parkland, shaded by Rome's distinctive umbrella pines. At its centre is the prince's summer residence, Casino del Belrespiro (used for official functions today), with its manicured gardens and citrus trees. Don't miss Casino del Bel Respiro, The giardino segreto parterre, The "Arch of the Four Winds" and Massimo d'Alessandro's bridge. Mon-Sun (7am-sunset)
**	Piazza San Cosimato	-	63, Piazza San Cosimato	Vivid atmosphere and varied market products: local farm produce, fruit, vegetables, cheese and fresh-caught ocean delicacies.
*****	Piazza Santa Maria in Trastevere	(Fountain) Bramante, Bernini, Carlo Fontana	Piazza Santa Maria in Trastevere	Trastevere's focal square is a prime people-watching spot. By day it's full of mums with strollers, chatting locals and guidebook-toting tourists; by night it's the domain of foreign students, young Romans and out-of-towners, all out for a good time. The fountain in the centre of the square is of Roman origin and was restored by Carlo Fontana in 1692. It's believed that its fountain is the oldest in Rome (8th C).
****	Santa Maria in Trastevere Basilica	Carlo Fontana	Piazza Santa Maria in Trastevere	Nestled in a quiet corner of Trastevere's focal square, this is said to be the oldest church dedicated to the Virgin Mary in Rome. In its original form it dates to the early 3rd century, but a major 12th-century makeover saw the addition of a Romanesque bell tower and glittering facade. The portico came later, added by Carlo Fontana in 1702. Inside, the 12th-century mosaics are the headline feature. "The Last Judgment" from Pietro Cavallini is here. The crypt (9th C) holds relics of martyrs. Mon-Sun (7.30am-9pm)
*****	San Pietro in Montorio Tempietto	Bramante	2, Piazza di San Pietro in Montorio	Considered the first great building of the High Renaissance, Bramante's sublime Tempietto (Little Temple; 1508) is a perfect surprise, squeezed into the courtyard of the Chiesa di San Pietro in Montorio, on the spot where St Peter is said to have been crucified.



				It's small, but perfectly formed; its classically inspired design and ideal proportions epitomise the Renaissance zeitgeist. Built in 1502 where (in theory) St Peter had his martyrdom. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (8.30am-12pm / 2-4pm)
****	Villa Farnesina	Baldassarre Peruzzi	230, Via della Lungara	The interior of this gorgeous 16th-century villa built in 1511 is fantastically frescoed from top to bottom. Several paintings in the Loggia of Cupid and Psyche and the Loggia of Galatea, both on the ground floor, are attributed to Raphael. On the 1st floor, Peruzzi's dazzling frescoes in the Salone delle Prospettive are a superb illusionary perspective of a colonnade and panorama of 16th-century Rome. General admission €6, €5 students. Mon-Sat (9am-2pm)
***	Orto Botanico- Botanic Gardens	-	24, Largo Cristina di Svezia	Formerly the private grounds of Palazzo Corsini, Rome's 12-hectare botanical gardens are a little-known, slightly neglected gem and a great place to unwind in a tree-shaded expanse covering the steep slopes of the Gianicolo. Plants have been cultivated here since the 13th century and the current gardens were established in 1883, when the grounds of Palazzo Corsini were given to the University of Rome. They now contain up to 8000 species, including some of Europe's rarest plants. There are also various architectural delights, including the Scalinata delle Undici Fontane (Staircase of 11 Fountains) designed by Ferdinando Fuga, the architect behind Palazzo Corsini and the loggia at Santa Maria in Maggiore. The garden entrance is at the end of Via Corsini. Note that there is no entrance or exit at the top of the gardens on the Gianicolo. General admission €8. Mon-Sat (9am-5.30pm)
<b>Zone 7: Vatican City + Monte Mario</b>				
*****	Piazza di San Pietro Vaticano	Bernini	Piazza di San Pietro Vaticano	Overlooked by St Peter's Basilica, the Vatican's central square was laid out between 1656 and 1667 to a design by Gian Lorenzo Bernini. Seen from above, it resembles a giant keyhole with two semicircular colonnades, each consisting of four rows of Doric columns, encircling a giant ellipse that straightens out to funnel believers into the basilica. The effect was deliberate - Bernini described the colonnades as representing 'the motherly arms of the church'. The 25m obelisk in the centre was brought to Rome by Caligula from Heliopolis in Egypt, later used by Nero as a turning post for the chariot races in his circus.
*****	Scala Regia	Bernini	Piazza di San Pietro Vaticano	Scala Regia is a flight of steps built in 1666 that are part of the formal entrance to the Vatican. The Scala Regia was built by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger in the early 16th century and was restored by Gian Lorenzo Bernini from 1663 to 1666. The site for the stairs, a comparatively narrow sliver of land between church and palace, is awkwardly shaped with irregular converging walls. Bernini used a number of typically theatrical, baroque effects in order to exalt this entry point into the Vatican. The staircase proper takes the form of a barrel-vaulted colonnade that necessarily becomes narrower at the end of the vista, exaggerating the distance. Above the arch at the beginning of this vista is the coat of arms of Alexander VII, flanked by two sculpted angels. Mon-Sun (7am-6.30pm)
*****	San Pietro Vaticano Basilica	Bramante, Sanzio, Sangallo, Michelangelo, Maderno, Bernini	Piazza di San Pietro Vaticano	In this city of outstanding churches, none can hold a candle to St Peter's, Italy's largest, richest and most spectacular basilica. Built atop a 4th-century church, it was consecrated in 1626 after 120 years' construction. Its lavish interior contains many spectacular works of art, including three of Italy's most celebrated masterpieces: Michelangelo's Pietà (1499), his soaring dome, and Bernini's 29m-high baldachin (1633) over the papal altar. FREE Admission. Dome tickets €5. Best panoramic views of Rome, totally worth it. The crypt tour is only available with online pre-booking. Mon-Sun (7am-6.30pm)
*****	Musei Vaticani	-	100, Viale Vaticano	Founded by Pope Julius II in the early 16th century and enlarged by successive pontiffs, the Vatican Museums boast one of the world's greatest art collections. Exhibits, which are displayed along about 7km of halls and corridors, range from Egyptian mummies and Etruscan bronzes to ancient busts, old masters and modern paintings. Highlights include the spectacular collection of classical statuary in the Museo Pio-Clementino, a suite of rooms frescoed by Raphael, and the Michelangelo-painted Sistine Chapel. General admission €17, €8 Students. Mon-Sat (9am-4pm)
*****	Castel Sant'Angelo	Nicolo Lamberti (1389)	50, Lungotevere Castello	Built in 139 AD. as a mausoleum for the emperor Hadrian, it was converted into a papal fortress in the 6th century and named after an angelic vision that Pope Gregory the Great had in 590. Nowadays, it houses the Museo Nazionale di Castel Sant'Angelo and its eclectic collection of paintings, sculpture, military memorabilia and medieval firearms. Many of these weapons were used by soldiers fighting to



				protect the castle, which, thanks to a secret 13th-century passageway to the Vatican (the Passetto di Borgo), provided sanctuary to many popes in times of danger. Most famously, Pope Clemente VI holed up here during the 1527 sack of Rome. The castle's upper floors are filled with lavishly decorated Renaissance interiors, including the beautifully frescoed Sala Paolina . Two storeys up, the terrace , immortalised by Puccini in his opera Tosca, offers unforgettable views over Rome. Amazing views on top. General admission €14, €7 concessions. Mon-Sat (9am-7.30pm)
**	Palazzo di Giustizia	Giuglielmo Calderini	Piazza Cavour	The Palace of Justice, built in 1910, is the seat of the Supreme Court of Cassation and the Judicial Public Library. Palace of Justice is considered one of the grandest of the new buildings which followed the proclamation of Rome as the capital city of the Kingdom of Italy. The excavations for the foundations unearthed several archaeological finds, including some sarcophagi. In one of these was found the skeleton of a young woman together with a superbly crafted articulated ivory doll, now conserved in the Antiquarium comunale. Mon-Sat (9am-2pm)
*****	Sacro Cuore del Suffragio Church	Giuseppe Gualandi	29, Via Ulpiano	Sacro Cuore del Suffragio is the only true Gothic church in Rome. Built in 1894, it mimics the cathedral of Milan (1805). On 1897 a miraculous occurrence happened in the Chapel of the Association, when, during a fire, the soul of a deceased appeared to the attendance and his effigy was impressed on the wall; hereafter Victor Jouët decided to search for testimonies (documents and looms) about the appearances of the souls of Purgatory and to collect them in a museum close to the church. Mon-Sun (7.30am-11am/4-7pm)
*****	Lo Zodiaco Observatory	-	88-90-92, Viale del Parco Mellini	Overlooking Rome from an altitude of 139 metres, Lo Zodiaco Restaurant is located on top of Monte Mario, close to the Astronomical Observatory: from the site you can see Rome at its full extent and beauty. Amazing views of the entire city. Mon-Sun (9am-2am)
<b>Zone 8: Villa Borghese and North Rome</b>				
**	Porta Pinciana	Unknown	1, Via di Porta Pinziana	Porta Pinciana is a gate of the Aurelian Walls in Rome built under the emperor Honorius in the early 5th century. The name derives from the gens Pincia, who owned the eponymous hill (Pincian Hill). During the Middle Ages a legend told that the Byzantine general Belisarius, who here had defended Rome against the Ostrogoths in the siege of 537-538, had been seen here as a beggar.
****	Villa Medici	Annibale Lippi	1, Viale della Trinità dei Monti	Built for Cardinal Ricci da Montepulciano in 1540, this sumptuous Renaissance palace was purchased by Ferdinando de' Medici in 1576 and remained in Medici hands until 1801, when Napoleon acquired it for the French Academy. Guided tours (1½ hours) in multiple languages take in the sculpture-filled gardens and orchard, a garden studio exquisitely frescoed by Jacopo Zucchi in 1577 and the cardinal's private apartments. Note the pieces of ancient Roman sculpture from the Ara Pacis embedded in the villa's walls. Its gardens are adjacent to the ones of Villa Borghese. Visits include gardens, atelier del Bosco and gipsoteca. General admission €12, €6 for students. Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)
*****	Villa Borghese	Flaminio Ponzio Scipione Borghese	Piazzale Flaminio	Originally the 17th-century estate of Cardinal Scipione Borghese, it covers about 80 hectares of wooded glades, gardens and grassy banks. Among its attractions are several excellent museums, the landscaped Giardino del Lago, Piazza di Siena, a dusty arena used for Rome's top equestrian event in May, a panoramic terrace on the Pincio Hill, the Zoological Museum, ponds and sculptures.
****	Temple of Diana	?	Viale del Pupazzi	This small temple is located at a crossroads, to the south of Siena square, in Villa Borghese. It was built in 1789, and the altar in the center used to hold a statue of the goddess Diana. On the roof of this temple there are depictions of various wild animals, since Diana was the goddess of the hunt and had the ability to control and communicate with animals. The location of the temple in the middle of the woods of Villa Borghese is a significant and adequate choice for this goddess, according to mythology.
*****	Villa Borghese Gallery	Flaminio Ponzio	5, Piazzale del Museo Borghese	The museum's collection was formed by Cardinal Scipione Borghese (1577-1633), the most knowledgeable and ruthless art collector of his day. It was originally housed in the cardinal's residence near St Peter's, but in the 1620s he had it transferred to his new villa just outside Porta Pinciana. And it's here, in the villa's central building, the Casino Borghese, that you'll see it today. It boasts paintings by Caravaggio, Raphael and Titian, plus sensational sculptures by Bernini. Highlights abound, but look for Bernini's Ratto di Proserpina (Rape of Proserpina) and Canova's Venere vincitrice (Venus Victrix). Reservation



				in advance is needed ( <a href="http://www.ticketone.it">www.ticketone.it</a> ). General admission €15, €8,5 for students. Tue-Sun (9-19)
***	Silvano Toti Globe Theatre	Lamaro Apalitti Architects	Largo Aqua Felix (Piazza di Siena)	The Silvano Toti Globe Theatre is an open-air Elizabethan theatre in the middle of Villa Borghese serving up Shakespeare from June to September. The building is an example of contemporary architecture and restoration projects. Tickets (€10-€25). Tue-Sun (2-7pm)
***	Museo Pietro Canonica	Antonio Asprucci Felice Gianni	2, Viale Pietro Canonica	One of Rome's hidden gems, the Pietro Canonica Museum is home to a stellar collection of works by the 19th-century sculptor and musician, all displayed against the backdrop of his luxurious fortress-style villa in the Villa Borghese gardens. Visitors will gain a unique glimpse into the artist's life a century ago. Canonica was a sculptor and academic born near Turin in 1869. Much feted by the aristocracy in Italy and Europe for his fine sculptural portraits of royalty and nobility, he was given this small but sumptuous "fortezzuola" villa by the city of Rome, and lived there until his death in 1959. Collection includes sketches and sculptures. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-4pm) winter (1-7pm) summer
****	Temple of Aesculapius	Antonio and Mario Asprucci	Viale del Lago	The Temple of Aesculapius located in the gardens of the Villa Borghese was built in the ionic style between 1785 and 1792. The temple was perhaps built in memory of the destroyed ancient temple to the god of Medicine on the Tiber Island. The temple houses a statue of Aesculapius, believed to be originally from the Mausoleum of Augustus. Neglected over the centuries, it was restored by Vincenzo Pacetti and sold to Marcantonio Borghese IV in 1785.
*****	Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna	Pio Piacentini Cesare Bazzani (1911)	131, Via delle Belle Arti	Housed in a vast belle époque palace, this oft-overlooked gallery is an unsung gem. Its superlative collection runs the gamut from neoclassical sculpture to abstract expressionism with works by many of the most important exponents of 19th- and 20th-century art. International artists represented include Van Gogh, Cézanne, Monet, Klimt, Kandinsky, Mondrian and Man Ray. General admission €10, €5 for students. Tue-Sun (8.30am-7.30pm)
***	Museo Nazionale Etrusco	Jacopo Barozzi da Vignola + Michelangelo	9, Piazzale di Villa Giulia	Pope Julius III's 16th-century villa provides the often-overlooked but charming setting for Italy's finest collection of Etruscan and pre-Roman treasures. Exhibits, many of which came from tombs in the surrounding Lazio region, range from bronze figurines and black bucchero tableware to temple decorations, terracotta vases and a dazzling display of sophisticated jewellery. Villa Poniatowski is adjacent and included in the ticket. General admission €8, €4 for students. Tue-Sun (9am-8pm)
*****	MAXXI Museum	Zaha Hadid	4, Via Guido Reni	Built in 2009, the Museum of Arts of the XXI century took ten years to get built. As declared by the architect, the museum is 'not an object-container, but rather a campus for art', where flows and pathways overlap and connect in order to create a dynamic and interactive space which brought out the question if the concept of de-constructed fluidity matched with the identity of a "static" city as Rome, and with its classical heritage. General admission €12, €9 concessions. Tue-Sun (11am-7pm)
*****	Palazzetto dello Sport	Anibale Vitellozzi Pier Luigi Nervi	10, Piazza Apollodoro	Built for the 1960 Olympics, the palazzetto is a modest sports stadium in an innovative concrete dome. Designed by Pier Luigi Nervi it hosted boxing among other sports during the Olympic Games. The innovative dome is made of ribbed reinforced concrete. The lower half of the dome has continuous ribbon of window the whole way around the circular stadium, beneath the elegantly ribbed, white-painted concrete ceiling.
*****	Auditorium Parco della Musica	Renzo Piano	30, Viale Pietro De Coubertin	The Parco della Musica, built in 2002, is a new centre for classical music comprising three separate concert halls, as well as an open-air amphitheatre. The three halls are grouped in a semi-circle, their positions to some extent determined by the discovery, during early excavations, of a roman villa on the site and the wish to incorporate its display within the music centre. Amazing Festival Internazionale del Film (October). FREE General admission that includes access to the Museum. Guided tours available. Mon-Sat (11am-8pm)
*****	Ponte Milvio	-	Ponte Milvio	In 2006, couples began to hang padlocks from a lamppost on the bridge. Then would toss the key over their heads into the Tiber River. Both the padlock and the key are symbols of love and marriage.
**	Villa Ada	-	275, Via Salaria	Once the private estate of King Vittorio Emanuele III, Villa Ada is a big rambling park, about 160 hectares, with shady paths, lakes, lawns and woods. It's popular with locals and explodes into life in summer when outdoor concerts are staged during the Roma Incontro il Mondo festival. It's the second largest park after Villa Doria Pamphili. In Summer it hosts the world-music festival and "Roma incontra il mondo" festival, against racism, war and death penalty. FREE Admission. Mon-Sun (7am-sunset)



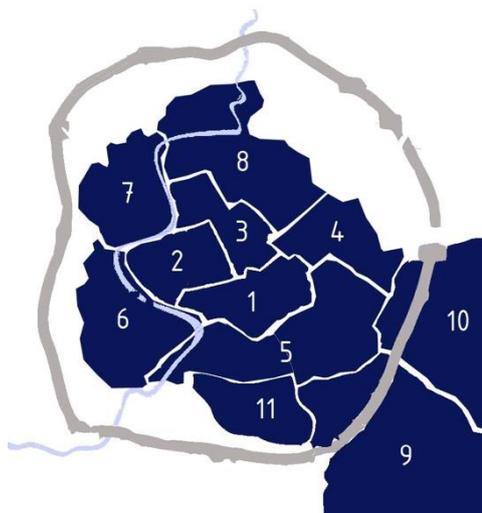
*****	Quartiere Coppedè	Gino Coppedè	Via Tagliamento + Via Dora	Best entered from the corner of Via Tagliamento and Via Dora, the compact Quartiere Coppedè is a fairy-tale neighbourhood of Tuscan turrets, Liberty sculptures, Moorish arches, Gothic gargoyles, frescoed façades and palm-fringed gardens. The mind behind the madness belonged to the little-known Florentine architect, Gino Coppedè, who designed and built the quarter between 1913 and 1926.
*****	Piazza Mincio	Gino Coppedè	Piazza Mincio	A huge Baroque decorated archway, under which a large wrought iron chandelier hangs, leads to Piazza Mincio, where some of the most beautiful buildings face in: from the Fairy style cottage, to the Venetian palace; in the middle the amazing Fontana delle Rane (the Frog Fountain), realised in 1924 and composed of 12 marble frogs. Fontana delle Rane is a modern take on the better known Fontana delle Tartarughe in the Jewish Ghetto.
***	Museum of Contemporary Art of Rome	Odile Decq	Via Nizza, 138	Along with MAXXI, this is Rome's most important contemporary-art centre. Occupying a converted Peroni brewery, it is curating a free experimental program of events and displays under the title Asilo, through 2019. Artists gather to conduct seminars, shows and encounters. FREE admission. Tue-Fri, Sun (10am-8pm), Sat (10am-10pm)
**	Villa Torlonia	Giuseppe Valadier	70, Via Nomentana	Full of towering pine trees, atmospheric palms and scattered villas, this splendid but often ungroomed 19th-century park once belonged to Prince Giovanni Torlonia (1756-1829), a powerful banker and landowner. His large neoclassical villa, Casino Nobile, later became the Mussolini family home (1925-43) and, in the latter part of WWII, Allied headquarters (1944-47). These days it's part of the Musei di Villa Torlonia museum. By appointment you can tour Mussolini's bunker under the park. General admission 10€, 8€ students. (Includes Casino Nobile, Casina delle Civitte & Casino dei Principi). Combined tickets are available, general admission €7-9.
****	La Sapienza University Campus		5, Piazzale Aldo Moro	La Sapienza University is the largest Italian university by enrolment and the oldest of Rome. New buildings built around 1935. Most characteristic fascist architecture is the "Facoltà di Giurisprudenza". Located in San Lorenzo & Il Pigneto neighbourhoods, it's now a hip hang-out for real-deal bohemians, avant-garde artists and the swarms of students from the nearby La Sapienza university campus.
****	St Lorenzo Fuori le Mura Basilica	Unknown	3, Piazzale del Verano	This is one of Rome's four patriarchal basilicas and is an atmospheric, tranquil edifice that's starker than many of the city's grand churches, a fact that only adds to its breathtaking beauty. It was the only one of Rome's major churches to have suffered bomb damage in WWII, and is a hotchpotch of rebuilds and restorations, yet still feels harmonious. St Lawrence was burned to death in AD 258, and Constantine had the original basilica constructed in the 4th century over his burial place, which was rebuilt 200 years later. Subsequently, a nearby 5th-century church dedicated to the Virgin Mary was incorporated into the building, resulting in the church you see today. The nave, portico and much of the decoration date to the 13th century. Mon-Sun (9am-12pm / 4-6.30pm)
*****	New Tiburtina Station	Paolo Desideri (ABDR Architeti Associati)	Piazzale della Stazione Tiburtina	The Tiburtina station, built in 2011, has grown to become one of Rome's principle public transportation interchange points, housing a B line metro stop beneath it and a major national and international bus terminal adjacent to it. The construction of the new station will also provide room for the creation of new parks, green areas, roads, plazas, commercial and office space.
<b>Zone 9: Southern Rome</b>				
*	Tombe della Via Latina		Via dell'Arco di Travertino, 151	The Archaeological Park of the Tombs of the Via Latina holds a trove of ancient Roman tombs in a park setting. Following an extensive restoration, the highlight is the Sepolcro Barberini. The two-storey tomb dates back to the 2nd century BC and is considered an invaluable example of Ancient Roman funerary architecture and decoration. Within the park it's also possible to follow an original stretch of the Via Latina, a 4th-century road. Tue-Sun (9am-4.30pm)
***	Domine Quo Vadis Church	Unknown	51, Via Appia Antica	This pint-sized church, built in 1637, marks the spot where St Peter, fleeing Rome, met a vision of Jesus going the other way. When Peter asked: 'Domine, quo vadis?' (Lord, where are you going?), Jesus replied, 'Venio Roman iterum crucifigi' (I am coming to Rome to be crucified again). Reluctantly deciding to join him, Peter tramped back into town where he was arrested and executed. In the aisle are copies of Christ's footprints; the originals are in the Basilica di San Sebastiano. Mon-Sun (8am-6pm)
***	Catacombe di San Callisto	Unknown	110, Via Appia Antica	These are the largest and busiest of Rome's catacombs. Founded at the end of the 2nd century and named after Pope Calixtus I, they became the official cemetery of the newly established Roman Church. In the 20km of tunnels explored to date, archaeologists have found

				the tombs of 16 popes, dozens of martyrs and thousands upon thousands of Christians. Tours (in English and many other languages) last about 45 minutes and give a good idea of the seemingly endless corridors stretching underground. General admission €8, €5 students. Thu-Tue (9am-12pm / 2-5pm)
***	Catacombe di San Sebastiano	Flaminio Ponzio (1608) Vasanzio (1613)	136, Via Appia Antica	Extending beneath the Basilica di San Sebastiano, these underground burial chambers were the first to be called catacombs – the name was derived from the Greek kata (near) and kymbas (cavity), because they were located near a cave. They were heavily developed from the 1st century, and during the persecutory reign of Vespasian, they provided a safe haven for the remains of Saints Peter and Paul. Tours are offered in several languages and last about 45 minutes, with moderate stair climbing. General admission €8, concessions €5. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm) / Closed Nov 26-Dec 25.
*	Circo di Massenzio	Unknown	153, Via Appia Antica	Part of the Villa di Massenzio complex, this is Rome's best-preserved ancient racetrack – you can still make out the starting stalls used for chariot races. The 10,000-seat arena was built by Maxentius around 309, but he died before ever seeing a race here. General admission 5€. Note that the villa itself, which is on a hill behind the Circo, is closed for long-term research; the rest of the site is open. Tue-Sun (10am-4pm)
****	San Paolo Fuori le Mura Basilica	Cyriades Luigi Poletti (1824)	186, Via Ostiense	The largest church in Rome after St Peter's (and the world's third-largest), this magnificent basilica stands on the site where St Paul was buried after being decapitated in AD 67. Built by Constantine in the 4th century, it was largely destroyed by fire in 1823 and much of what you see is a 19th-century reconstruction. The triumphal arch and the gothic tabernacle survived the 1823 fire. Mon-Sun (7am-7pm)
Zone 10: Outskirts				
*****	Parrocchia Dio Padre Misericordioso	Richard Meier	147, Via Francesco Tovaglieri	Built in 2003 as the first realized work of the American architect in the Italian capital, followed by the Ara Pacis Museum. The Vicariato of Rome (diocese of Rome's Bishop, the Pope) committed this work to show and highlight the basic role that architecture plays in holy and religious spaces, and to demonstrate that the connection with contemporary architecture is the key to improve quality of life in suburban areas. Mon-Sun (7.30am-12.30pm/3.30-7.30pm)
Zone 11: Quartiere EUR				
****	Quartiere EUR	Marcello Piacentini (head architect) Pagano, Piccinato, Vietti and Rossi	EUR train station	This Orwellian quarter of wide boulevards and linear buildings was built for an international exhibition in 1942, and although war intervened and the exhibition never took place, the name stuck – Esposizione Universale di Roma (Roman Universal Exhibition) or EUR. The area's main interest lies in its rationalist architecture, which finds perfect form in the iconic Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana, aka the Square Colosseum, where Italian fashion house Fendi has had its global headquarters since 2015.
*****	EUR New Congress Centre	Fuksas	via Cristoforo Colombo, viale Europa, viale Asia e viale Shakespeare	Fuksas' project is the response to a competition held in 1998 by the Council of Rome to reinforce the international image of the Italian capital in the panorama of congress and international meetings. It is still under construction. The spaces surrounding the centre will serve as two public squares. Integral to the new complex and the neighbourhood, these new spaces will provide citizens with places for various leisure and outdoor activities, offering a new meeting area in this busy part of Rome. The New Rome/EUR Convention Centre and Hotel 'the Cloud' comprises three distinct architectural concepts: the basement, the 'Theca' and 'Cloud', and the 'Blade'.
****	Basilica dei Santi Pietro e Paolo	Arnaldo Foschini, Tullio. Rossi	8, Piazzale di Santi Pietro e Paolo	Construction started in 1938 but due to WWII it was not finished until 1955. It is at the west end of the Viale Europa, the last two blocks of which is a monumental approach reserved for pedestrians and paved with polychrome marble. There are colossal statues of the apostles Peter and Paul near the church. Mon-Sun (8am-6pm)
****	Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana	Giovanni Guerrini Ernesto B. La Padula	Quadrato della Concordia	The most representative building of the "Fascist" style at the E.U.R. district is Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana, an iconic project which has since become known as the cubic or the "Colosseo Quadrato" the Square Colosseum. It is particularly symbolic of this district, exemplifying its monumentality. The design of the "Square Colosseum" was inspired more to celebrate the Colosseum, and the structure was intended by Benito Mussolini as a celebration of the older Roman landmark. Similar to the Colosseum, the palace has a series of superimposed loggias, shown on the façade as six rows of nine arches each. These numbers are an allusion to the name of the Fascist dictator: "Benito" having six letters and "Mussolini," nine. It is a parallelepiped on a square base, with six levels rising above a podium.



***	Palazzi dell'INA e dell'INPS	Giovanni Muzio, Mario Paniconi	Piazzale Nazioni Unite	The building was designed by the Milanese architect Giovanni Muzio, and by the Romans Mario Paniconi and Giulio Pediconi in 1939 as "architectural backdrops" for the imperial door within the wider project for the Universal Exposition of 1942 (canceled due to the war events), the so-called E42 then renamed EUR. Built from 1938 to 1952 with similarities to Trajan's Market, impressive twin circular buildings decorated with Renaissance reliefs.
****	Palazzo dei Congressi	Adalberto Libera	1, Piazza John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Rome's Congress Palace was constructed for the 1942 Universal Exposition, and hosted the fencing during the 1960 Olympics. The enormous terrace above the colonnade occasionally hosts spectacular club nights. Originally intended to be part of the 1942 World's Fair. Is the biggest conference complex in Italy.
*****	Obelisco di Marconi	Arturo Dazzi	Piazza Guglielmo Marconi	Done up in faux-Egyptian style, this soaring central EUR obelisk was a favourite of Mussolini's. It features the usual array of buff workers beavering away, but its real attraction is as a viewpoint to appreciate the rationalist sightlines in all directions here in the heart of EUR. Watch the unforgiving traffic as you cross Via Cristoforo Colombo. Dedicated to Guglielmo Marconi (developer of the radio telegraph system). It was built between 1937 and 1959.
*****	Museo della Civiltà Romana + Planetarium	Pietro Aschieri, Cesare Pascoletti, Gino Peressutti e Domenico Bernardini	10, Piazza Giovanni Agnelli	Built in 1952. The building itself is an amazing example of neoclassical architecture during the first half of the 20th century. The collection is made out of huge models of the ancient city, sculptures, sketches... Closed for 'renovations'.
*****	PalaLottomatica	Marcello Piacentini and Pier Luigi Nervi	Piazzale dello Sport	Multi-purpose sports and entertainment arena built in 1960. After being restored now is also being used as a concert hall. The venue features 8 meetings points, a restaurant for 300 people, and a 2,700 square metre (3,229 sq. yard) outdoor terrace. It has a seating capacity of 11,200 spectators for basketball games. The PalaLottomatica Rome, together with Mediolanum Forum of Milan, is a member of the European Arenas Association (EAA). Palazzo dello Sport was designed by architect Marcello Piacentini, in 1957, and its reinforced concrete dome was engineered by Pier Luigi Nervi.
****	Ristorante Il Fungo	R. Colosimo, S. Varisco, A. Capozza, A. Martinelli	1, Piazza Pakistan	Mid Century modern architecture. Built in 1960 as a water tower. The restaurant on its top floor has amazing panoramic views. Shown in Antonioni's black and white drama L'Eclisse (The Eclipse, 1962). Mon-Fri (12.30-3pm / 7-11pm), Sat (7-11pm), Sun (1-3pm / 7-10.30pm)
**	Eurosky Tower	Franco Purini	Viale Giorgio Ribotta, 21	Built in 2010 as the first skyscraper in Rome and one of the highest residential towers in Italy. Its shape and form may be shocking but it's true that it is equipped with the latest technology solutions.
**	Torre Europarco	Studio Transit	Viale Giorgio Ribotta + Viale Oceano Pacifico	Built in 2012, it is the tallest building in the city and it has 120 metres and 30 floors. The tower, designed to accommodate offices, is constituted by a prism made of coated glass and aluminium vertical shading elements and cells.

- **Note:** Directions are given in order of importance and proximity following this diagram.



1. Ancient Rome
2. Historic Center
3. Trevi, Quirinale, Popolo
4. Monti, San Lorenzo
5. San Giovanni-Testaccio
6. Trastevere, Gianicolo
7. Vatican City, Borgo and Prati
8. Villa Borghese and North Rome
9. Southern Rome
10. Outskirts
11. Quartiere EUR

- URL map: <http://goo.gl/maps/slt5Q>
- "Google Maps" of Rome: <http://www.atac.roma.it/>
- Summer Free Event calendar: [www.estateromana.comune.roma.it](http://www.estateromana.comune.roma.it)