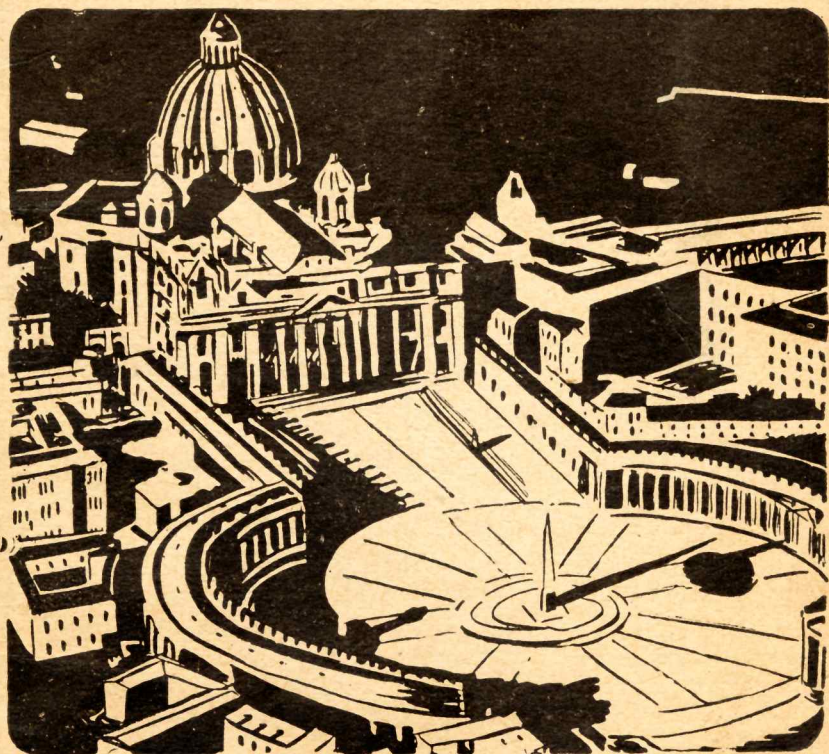
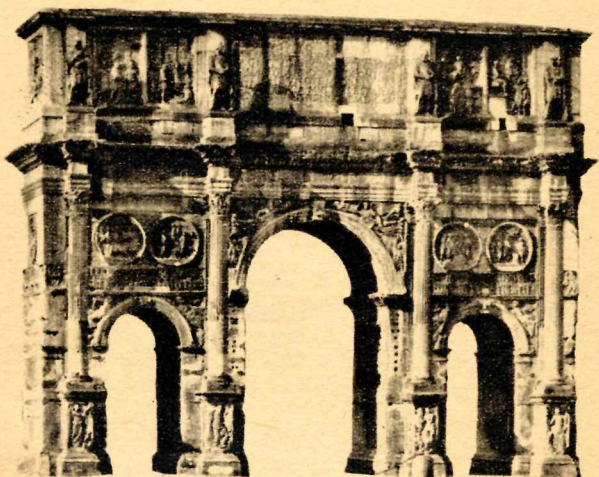


A Soldier's Guide to

ROME



A SOLDIER'S GUIDE TO ROME



PREPARED BY MORALE SERVICES SECTION, HQ. SOS, NATOUSA

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INTRODUCTION

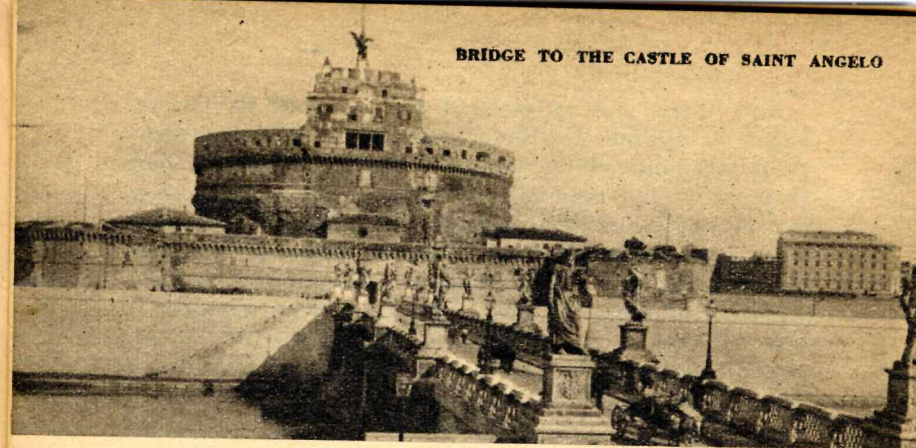
Rome — which was occupied by the Germans in September, 1943 following the Italian Armistice — has been spared the ravages of war such as were suffered by her sister city, Naples. Perhaps sensing the certainty of their defeat and fearful of heightening the wrath of the world by sacking the city — for we know from the record that it was no sense of veneration which caused them to spare it — Rome was evacuated by the retreating Germans relatively undamaged by the occupation. On the morning of June 5 soldiers of the Fifth Army entered the city, bringing it liberation — not conquest, White Bread — not cannon.

While here you have boundless opportunities to absorb the culture and antiquity of the Eternal City. Make the most of them.

At the very mention of Rome's name what thoughts are aroused in every man. Perhaps it is stories of Aeneas or of Romulus that come to mind, perhaps half-forgotten lessons of Brutus stabbing Caesar, of Mark Antony proclaiming, « Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears », of Nero playing his fiddle while the city burned. Or one may think more generally of « The grandeur that was Rome », and of its mighty legions spreading their Empire throughout the world. Or the Catholic may think of the long line of 262 Popes from St. Peter to the present Pius XII who — except for a brief interval at Avignon — have their seat in Rome and be filled with thoughts of religious reverence. At no time, not even when Italians numbered themselves among our enemies, could one think of Rome as being of the enemy, for Rome is more than an Italian city, it belongs to the world because of common heritage.



THE DOME OF SAINT PETERS



BRIDGE TO THE CASTLE OF SAINT ANGELO

HISTORY

The origins of the city of Rome are lost in obscurity. According to the legend Romulus, the descendant of Aeneas — the leader of the Trojans who escaped from their burning city after the Greeks, making use of the famous wooden horse, had entered its gates to conclude their ten year siege — yoked a bullock and a heifer to a plowshare, and on April 21, 753 B. C. proceeded to mark out the city boundary and to build a wall. This is purely legendary, but abundant proof exists that about 1,000 B. C. settlers were residing on the hills of Rome. Gradually city states, including one at Rome, grew up in Italy and then began to combine. Roman expansion progressed slowly at the start but following the expulsion of the king and the establishment of the Republic in 509 B. C., it took on new life and during the third century B. C. Rome became the undisputed mistress of Italy. Under Julius Caesar her power spread mightily, while the Roman Empire, which was established in 27 B. C., extended her sway over North Africa, the Levant, the Balkans, Spain, France and even England.

But Rome, having reached the peak of its power, began to decline. Graft and corruption in the government, economic decay and a declining population had their effect. The regions which comprised Germany then as now had never been brought under Roman rule, and when the German tribes — known as Barbarians because of the vastly lower scale of their civilization — became restless and began to move into the Roman Empire, it was impossible to stop their sweep. In 410 A. D. the city of Rome itself was sacked, and in ensuing years the Empire completely split up.

Christianity was introduced into the Roman Empire at an early date and according to Catholic Church History, St. Peter became the first Bishop of Rome. The Church was persecuted for a long period but its membership grew and grew until finally, during the reign of Costantine I (324-337 A. D.), Christianity was recognized as the official religion of the Empire. Subsequently the Barbarian invaders became converted to Christianity and throughout the long Middle Ages Christians in all western Europe looked to the city of Rome for spiritual leadership as it was here that the Popes became established as the successors of St. Peter.

Numerous independent states developed in Italy and one of these, centering around Rome, was ruled over by the Pope who, since 1377, has had his residence on the Vatican Hill. Later the size of this state was reduced, but until 1870 the Pope exercised temporal rule over the city of Rome. In that year, culminating the movement for the unification of Italy, Italian soldiers entered the city and the ensuing plebiscite showed nearly 99 per cent of the people favoring absorption into the Italian Kingdom. The Pope was left without a temporal rule until 1929 when, by treaty with Italy, the Vatican City-State was established consisting of a few square blocks around the Cathedral of St. Peter.

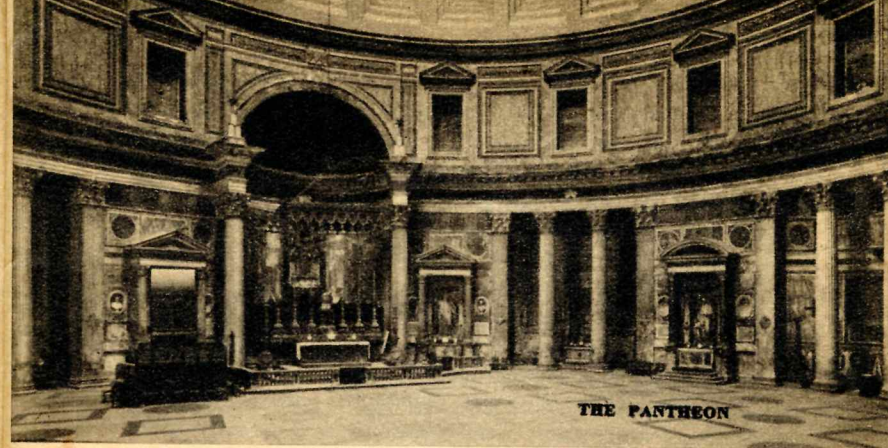
In the Middle Ages the population of Rome dwindled to twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants but following formation of the Kingdom there was a rapid increase of population due to immigration from other parts of Italy. Streets were widened, bridges were built over the Tiber, and embankments along the river were constructed to protect the city from the great floods which occurred periodically. By 1936 the population had reached 1,155,722.



MONUMENT OF GENERAL GARIBALDI



THE FORUM TRAIANO



ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Rome's position in Italy is in some respects similar to that occupied by the city of Washington in the United States, as it is the political and administrative capital of the country but is not a great industrial center. In certain other respects, however, Rome possesses importance lacked by Washington. It occupies the position held by New York City in the United States as the financial center of the country, and it is also a great rail center, serving as a vital transport link between north and south. Its ability to supply, store and distribute foodstuffs for its large population gives the city additional economic importance. Rome is also the cultural center of Italy.

Rome is located in Lazio County, her population having been half that of the county in 1936. The region is not primarily agricultural, and is deficient in certain staple foods including wheat, meat and potatoes. The chief agricultural products of the country are grapes and olives, while the production of vegetables is of minor importance and the region possesses some good pasture

land for sheep and cattle. Around Rome cultivation consists mainly of small vegetable gardens, fruit and olive orchards, and vineyards, while there are also some dairy farms and pasture land. Irrigation schemes are widely used in this vicinity.

Rome's characteristic industries are mainly of an artistic nature, including the manufacture of furniture, jewelery, artificial flowers, mosaics and statuary, and these are the only ones which existed prior to the First World War. However, as the result of an industrial program which was instituted following that war, Rome and its immediate outskirts came to possess several industries of more than local significance. Factories were built in the immediate outskirts of Rome, centered around the railway yard and repair sheds in the southeast, and the gas and electricity works in the southwest. An industrial area was also being developed in the northwest.

Rome is a great transport center and rail facilities before the war were good. An extensive program of new construction and modernization was under way. In Lazio County there were 250 miles of double track line, and a larger amount of electrified line. Rome is also served by excellent roads which radiate from the city and which, for the most part, have been built on the sites of ancient Roman roads. Within the city public transport is, or was, supplied by an extensive service of buses and street cars. Since 1930 street cars have been entirely excluded from the center of the city and from the main streets of the new quarters. They were replaced first by buses and more recently by trolley-buses. Electrical current is supplied by three groups of hydro stations northeast and east of the city. A gas works is located at San Paolo.



TOURING ROME

In no city in the world is there so much of interest for the sightseer as in Rome. Five tours (designated A, B, C, D and E) have been laid out to assist the sightseer, and in most cases the location of the various points of interest mentioned in the guide has been marked on the accompanying maps, but in the area of the Forum the places of interest are too numerous to make it possible to do this. In such areas a good English-speaking guide who knows the history and significance of the various points of interest would be well worth the expense.

The heart of the ancient city was located in the Roman Forum, and the sightseer whose time is severely limited should plan to visit this area, which is described in Tour A, first of all unless he prefers to make a tour of the churches. From 1929 to 1939 Rome underwent many changes as the result of a vast public improvements program, and most impressive of these changes are the great avenues which now encircle the Forum, and the Palatine and Capitoline Hills. From the Piazza Venezia

at the foot of the Victor Emmanuel Monument, the Via dell'Impero extends to the Coliseum; from here the Via dei Trionfi leads to the Piazza del Circo Massimo; while the circuit back to the Monument is completed by the Via del Circo Massimo and the Via del Mare. There are many ways in which this area may be toured, but if the sightseer has sufficient time he may find it best to make the circuit of the four avenues, beginning and ending at the Victor Emmanuel Monument, before entering the Forum and the Palatine.

The Tiber River divides Rome into two parts, and with the exception of the Vatican the major points of interest are located on the east bank. Three tours, in addition to that of the four avenues and the Forum, which shall be called Tour A, have been laid out in east Rome. One of these, Tour B, is a church tour exclusively, and will take the sightseer to the most interesting churches in the central part of the city. Tour C covers the major palaces and museums, as well as certain ancient ruins north of the Victor Emmanuel Monument and a few churches too far north to have been included conveniently on the church tour. Tour D will take the sightseer to the major points of interest in southeast Rome, including the Catacombs. The fifth tour, Tour E, covers the west bank of the Tiber and the Vatican.

THE COLISSEUM



TOUR A

Eleven major points of interest will be visited on the Circuit of the Four Avenues, as follows:

- A-1. The Victor Emmanuel Monument.
- A-2. The Palazzo Venezia.
- A-3. The Forum of Trajan.
- A-4. The Forum of Augustus.
- A-5. The Forum of Caesar (or the Julian Forum).
- A-6. The Basilica of Constantine.
- A-7. The Coliseum.
- A-8. The Botannical Gardens.
- A-9. The Circus Maximus.
- A-10. The Temple of Matuta (or Round Temple).
- A-11. The Theater of Marcellus.

ANCIENT ROME, CIRCUIT OF THE FOUR AVENUES

As has already been indicated, the heart of ancient Rome is now enclosed by four avenues, the Via dell'Impero, the Via dei Trionfi, the Via del Circo Massimo

and the Via del Mare. These wide and beautiful avenues are lined with gardens and adorned with statues of the emperors and other great men of Rome. While the sightseer should spend more time on the enclosed area than on the outer circuit, there is no better way to commence a tour of ancient Rome than by making the complete walk around the four avenues. A central spot at which to commence the tour is the Victor Emmanuel Monument (designated as A-1 on the map) which no one should have difficulty in locating as it is the great center for the modern city.

At the foot of the monument, and dominated by it, is the Piazza Venezia, on a terrace of which is the grave of Italy's Unknown Soldier of the First World War. West of the square is the Palazzo Venezia (A-2) which was returned to Italy after the last war from Austria which has possession for a long period. More recently it was used by Mussolini as his official residence.

East of the Monument's base, and opposite from the Palazzo Venezia, is the Forum of Trajan (A-3). The earliest and most important forum of the ancient city — a forum was an open place used for the transaction of mercantile, judicial or political business — was the one which is called here the Roman Forum, or simply the Forum, but as it became more and more crowded several Roman Emperors sought to relieve the congested condition by constructing new ones in nearby areas, and the Forum of Trajan was one of these.

In ancient times the Forum of Trajan was a large complex of open areas and buildings, including a basilica (a rectangular building used as a hall of justice by the Romans and adopted by the earliest Christians as the type of building for their worship), two library buildings, the column of Trajan and the massive temple of Trajan. Despite recent excavations, only a small part of the Forum is now visible. Its distinctive feature is the

Column of Trajan which was erected in 114 A. D. The statue of the Emperor Trajan was replaced by that of St. Peter while Sixtus V was Pope (1585-1590).

Also in this immediate vicinity, and south of the monument, is the Church of Santa Maria in Ara-Coeli, which may be visited at this time. A few details concerning the church may be found under Tour B.

The first of the four avenues forming the circuit now being described, and separating the Victor Emmanuel Monument from the Forum of Trajan, is the Via dell'Impero. Walking southwest along this street the sightseer will come to the Forum of Augustus (A-4), which stretches a short distance north along the Alessandrina from the intersection of the Via dell'Impero with the Via Cavour. The forum was built by Emperor Augustus chiefly for the purpose of enclosing a temple to Mars Ultor, and a massive wall was raised about the area to protect the temple from fire. This wall is one of the most imposing now at Rome. Three beautiful Corinthian columns also are still standing. Recent excavations have uncovered foundations for triumphal arches, relics of state apartments, pavements, etc.

Adjoining the Forum of Augustus, but on the other side of the Via dell'Impero, is the older Forum of Caesar, or Julian Forum (A-5). This Forum was started by Julius Caesar (it was completed by Augustus) for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded Roman Forum. Its most extensive building was a new forum enclosure with high walls and numerous shops lining the walls north of the old forum. In the center of the Forum of Caesar a marble temple to Venus Genetrix was erected, portions of which have been recently uncovered and re-erected.

Proceeding southwest along the Via dell'Impero the sightseer will also see, on the west side of the street, the Basilica of Constantine (A-6), but as this is in the Roman

Forum it will be described later. A little further will bring him to the Coliseum (A-7) which was begun by the Emperor Vespasian in the year 72 A. D. and used for hunts, sham battles, gladiatorial shows and races. It was even possible to flood the arena so that it could be used for mock naval battles. The seats were of marble and could hold more than 50,000 spectators, making it the largest structure of the kind ever built. While only about a third of the original structure remains, it is still the most imposing monument of ancient Rome to be seen today, and is most impressive when viewed by moonlight. Close to the Coliseum is the Arch of Constantine, which was erected in 311 A. D. and is the best preserved and most elaborate of the Roman Triumphal Arches. The Golden House of Nero, containing the emperor's private apartments, is also north of the Coliseum.

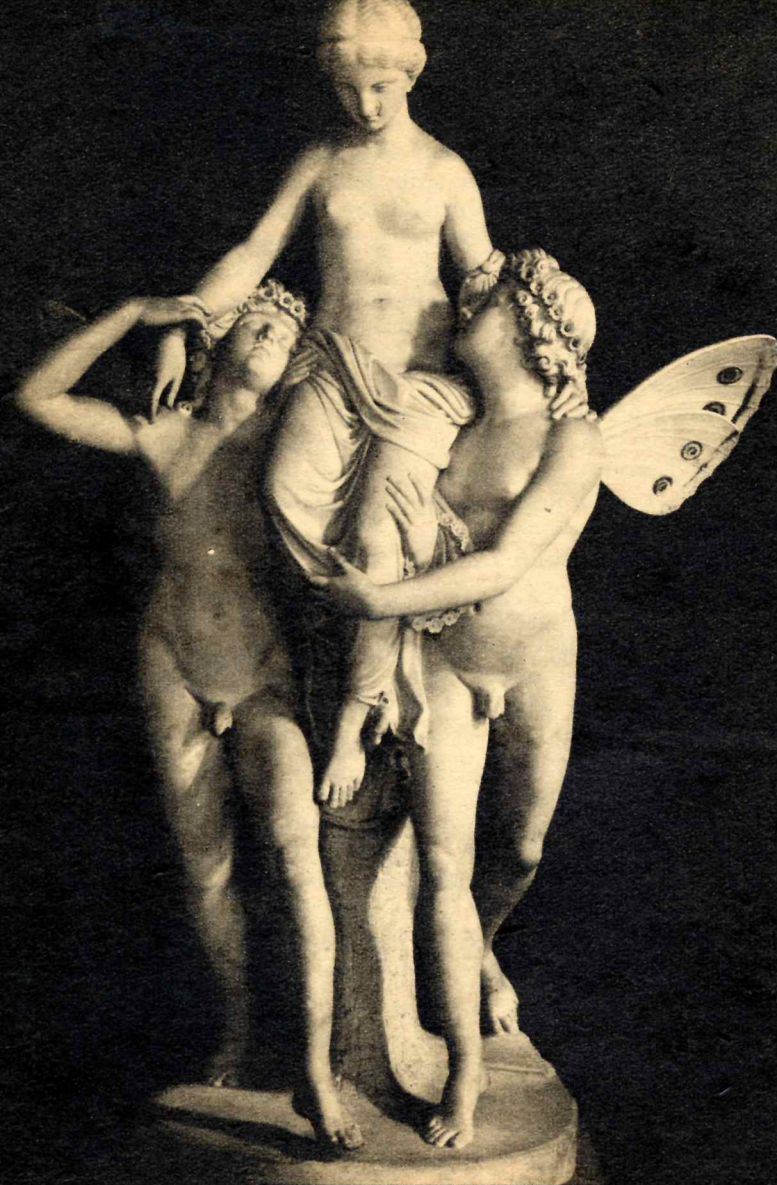
To continue his circuit the sightseer should turn down the Via dei Trionfi at the Coliseum, and passing the Botanical Gardens (A-8) on the east side of the street continue to the Circus Maximus (or Circo Massimo) (A-9). In Roman times a Circus was a building for the exhibition of horse and chariot races and other amusements. The Circus Maximus is the oldest building of this kind in Rome, and indeed, races were held, on this site beside the altar of the god Consus even before the erection of any permanent structure. The first building is said to have been built by Tarquin the Younger, fifth of the legendary kings of Rome who reigned approximately 600 years before Christ. Stalls and chariots for the horses were built in 329 B. C., and later the building was somewhat enlarged by Julius Caesar. In 31 B. C. the building was partially destroyed by fire but was completely restored by Augustus. After another fire it was again rebuilt under Domitian. The work was

finished by Trajan, who was the Roman emperor from 98 to 114 A. D.

The Circus Maximus occupied a huge square approximately three-eighths of a mile long and faces the Via del Circo Massimo, the third of the four avenues on the circuit. The sightseer should proceed up this street, after turning off of the Via dei Trionfi, until he reaches the Via del Mare. The Church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin is located at the junction of these two streets. Details concerning this church will be found toward the conclusion of Tour B.

Turning north on the Via del Mare, the sightseer will find, on his left, the site of the Temple of Matuta (or Round Temple) (A-10), while to his east will be the remains of an archway known as the Janus, erected to the Roman god of doorways. A block north on the Via del Mare is the Church of San Nicola in Carcere which is described in the church tour, while across the street from it is the Theater of Marcellus (A-11) which the Emperor Augustus constructed in honor of his nephew. The theater seated about 10,000 spectators and was first used in 17 B. C. when it was still incomplete. A large part of the semicircular facade is still standing and the theater should be one of the most imposing ruins of ancient Rome when it has been cleared of its ugly shops and superstructure and when excavations in progress before the war have been completed.

The Victor Emmanuel Monument is about a third of a mile north-east of the Theater of Marcellus on the Via del Mare, and the sightseer will have completed his circuit of the four avenues when he gets back to this point.



STATUE OF PSICHE AND ZEFFIRO IN THE PALACE CORSINI

THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA ANTICUA



TOUR A (continued)

The Basilica Amelia
 The Senate Chamber
 The Rostra
 The Temple of Vespasian
 The Basilica Julia
 The Church of Santa Maria Antiqua
 The Temple of the Divine Julius
 The Mamertine Prison
 The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus
 The Capitoline Museum
 The Temple of Cybele
 The Hut of Romulus
 The Palace of Augustus
 The Palace of Septimius Severus
 Ancient Rome, the Forum and the Palatine.

ANCIENT ROME, THE FORUM AND THE PALATINE

In the time of the Caesars the « Forum Romanum », as it was then known, was the heart and center of the city.

The word « Forum » was used by the Romans to denote an open place used for the transaction of mercantile, judicial or political business. It was level, rectangular in form, and surrounded by porticoes, basilicas, courts of law and other public buildings. The oldest of the Roman Forums was located on the flat and formerly marshy space between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, and here it will be called simply the Forum. As the City and the Empire grew it became so crowded that Julius Caesar and some of the Emperors including Augustus and Trajan had new forums built which bear their names and which should be visited in making the circuit of the four avenues. Separate forums for mercantile business also were constructed.

The entrance to the Forum, and to the Palatine as well, is at the foot of the Via Cavour where it runs into the Via dell'Impero. As one turns to the right the most interesting remains are the Basilica Amelia, a covered hall in which court could be held when weather was too bad for sessions in the open forum; the facade of the Curia or Senate Chamber, built by Julius Caesar and restored by Diocletian and the « black stone » supposed to mark the grave of Romulus, legendary founder of Rome. The Arch of Septimius Severus, the old Rostra, scene of Rome's legislative struggles up to the time of Caesar and the birthplace of modern democracy, also are here as are the colonnade of the Twelve Gods (the chief gods of Rome); the Temple of Vespasian with three fine columns still standing and the Temple of Saturn which became the official Roman state treasury and of which eight granite columns remain. The Basilica Julia was a vast structure begun by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C. as the Temple of Castor and Pollux was the official meeting place of the knights and wealthy business men of Rome and three beautiful Corinthian columns still stand. The large brick structure known

as the Temple of Augustus; the Church of Santa Maria Antiqua which contains many interesting frescoes dating from the seventh century; the extensive Palace of the Vestal Virgins, which has many of its walls intact; the Temple of the Divine Julius, which Augustus erected to the deified Caesar on the spot where his body was cremated; the Temple of Faustina which Antoninus Pius built in honor of his deified wife; the Basilica of Constantine with three huge vaults; the Arch of Titus which commemorates the capture of Jerusalem in 70 A. D. and the pavement of the Sacred Way, which leads from the Arch of Titus to the Coliseum are other points of interest.

North of the Forum and at the foot of the Capitoline Hill is the Mamertine Prison which was probably built in the third century B. C. St. Peter and St. Paul both were imprisoned here. The upper and lower chambers of the prison have been converted into chapels.

On the Capitoline Hill, which in ancient times could be approached only from the Forum by the route known as the Sacred Way, stood the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus which was built by the last of the Roman Kings and which was ready for dedication in 509 B. C., the first year of the Republic. The foundations have long been known, and in 1919 when the German Embassy which stood there was torn down to make way for an enlargement of the Capitoline Museum, the old walls were excavated and measured. The hill may be ascended either by a winding driveway or by the grand staircase, La Cordonnata, which dates from 1536. On the hill are many famous statues, including that of Marcus Aurelius which has been called « the only perfect ancient equestrian statue in existence ». On the Piazza del Campidoglio, Brutus harangued the Roman people after the assassination of Caesar. The Capitoline Museum, the

Palace of the Senator, the Palace of the Conservatori, and the Mussolini Museum are located here.

The Palatine Hill may be ascended by the old *Scalae Caci*, at the southwest corner, which bring the sightseer to a confusion of walls marking one of Rome's venerated sites. From the area of the Temple of Cybele, a few steps lead down to the rethatched hut of Romulus, the legendary founder of Rome. East of the Temple area is the House of Livia, the wife of Augustus, which was built about 50 B. C. and is the best preserved structure yet discovered on the hill. South of this house is a level platform laid over the ruins of houses dating from the Republic which have not yet been excavated.

The center of the Palatine is occupied by the ruins of Domitian's Palace (usually known as the Palace of Augustus). Under this vast palace are buried many houses of earlier periods which have recently been excavated in part. Of the Palace of Tiberius which occupied a large part of the Palatine little remains but the super- a large part of the Palatine, little remains but the super-structures with their dark rooms. The northeast quarter of the Palatine is still occupied by the Churches of San Sebastiano and Santa Bonaventura. It is not known what buildings stood there in antiquity. The southeast quarter is occupied chiefly by the Hippodrome, a large garden surrounded by high retaining walls, and by the sub-structures of the Palace of Septimius Severus, the last of the Palaces of the Caesars to be constructed. This part of the hill commands a wide view including the Coliseum and the old Circus Maximus, and it was undoubtedly used by Septimius to watch the games of the Circus.



TOUR B

- B-1. The Church of Santa Maria in Ara-Coeli.
- B-2. The Church of Il Gesu.
- B-3. The Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva.
- B-4. The Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli.
- B-5. The Church of Santa Pudentiana.
- B-6. The Church of Santa Maria Maggiore.
- B-7. The Church of Santa Prassede.
- B-8. The Church of San Pietro in Vincoli.
- B-9. The Church of San Clemente.
- B-10. The Lateran Palace and the Church of San Giovanni in Laterano.
- B-11. The Church of San Stefano Rotondo.
- B-12. The Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.
- B-13. The Church of Santa Sabina.
- B-14. The Garden of the Knights of Malta.
- B-15. The Church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin.
- B-16. The Church of San Nicola in Carcere.

CHURCHES OF EAST CENTRAL ROME

Many of the oldest and most famous churches in the entire world are located in Rome. The tour will be

confined to those which are located in the central part of the city on the east bank of the Tiber, as most of the outstanding churches of Rome—excluding the Vatican—are located in this district.

A central point at which to begin this tour is the Victor Emmanuel Monument. Just south of the Monument, at the intersection of the Via del Mare and the Via Ara-Coeli, is the Church of Santa Maria in Ara-Coeli (B-1), which is known to have existed as early as the eighth century and which takes its name from an ancient altar supposed to have been erected by the Emperor Augustus after he had received a vision of the Virgin Mary and her Son when he was about to be deified by the Roman Senate.

Less than a quarter of a mile northwest, on the Via Ara-Coeli, is the Church of Il Gesu (B-2), the principal church of the Jesuits and one of the most gorgeous in Rome. The body of St. Ignatius Loyola lies underneath the altar.

The Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva (B-3) is located less than a quarter of a mile north of the Church of Il Gesu. It was built in 1370 on the ruins of a temple of Minerva and is the only important Gothic Church in Rome. Five Popes are buried here, and the church possesses a crucifix attributed to Giotto, and a statue of Christ by Michelangelo. The trial of Galileo in 1633, when he was compelled to recant his belief that the earth moves round the sun, was held in the convent adjoining the church.

From this church the sightseer should walk east to the Palazzo del Quirinale, then, following the Via del Quirinale and its continuation, the Via della Venti Settembre, to the Grand Hotel corner and turn south. This will take him past the beautiful Piazza del Terme to the ruins of the ancient Baths of Diocletian. Here is the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli (B-4) which was

formed by Michelangelo out of one of the great halls of the Baths. It is a large and magnificent church, containing Houdon's famous statue of St. Bruno and many famous pictures.

From this church and the Baths of Diocletian the sightseer should walk west on the Via Viminale to the Via Agosto Depretis and turn south. This will bring him shortly to the Church of Santa Pudentiana (B-5) which is supposed to be the most ancient of all the Roman Churches although the present building has been much altered and modernized. Excavations under the church have revealed constructions supposed to belong to the house of Pudens, the friend of St. Paul and host of St. Peter.

Continuing south along the Via Agosto Depretis the sightseer will come to the Piazza della Esquilino and the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore (B-6), which is also known as the Liberian Basilica because of its founder Pope Liberius. It was first built in 352-366 A. D., and in spite of many alterations retains much of its ancient character. Its panelled roof is gilt with the first gold brought to Spain from South America, having been presented to the Pope by Ferdinand and Isabella.

Just south of the Piazza di Santa Maria Maggiore, and facing the Via in Meruliana, is the Church of Santa Prassede (B-7), which was erected in 822 A. D. on the site of an earlier church. It contains the column on which Christ is said to have been bound, and is famous for the chapel known as the Orto del Paradiso which is decorated with mosaics on a gold ground.

From here the sightseer should walk west to the Via Giovanni Lanza. Just before this street joins the Via Cavour he should turn south on the block-long street. This will bring him to the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli (St. Peter in Chains) (B-8) which was founded in 442 A. D. by the Empress Eudoxia for the reception of

the chains that had bound St. Peter in prison. It contains monuments and statues by Michelangelo.

From this church the sightseer should walk south to the Coliseum and turn southeast on the Via di San Giovanni in Laterano. About a quarter of a mile from the Coliseum on this street is the Church of San Clemente (B-9) which is said to retain «more of the details belonging to primitive ecclesiastical architecture than any other church in Rome». The present building was erected in 1108, but beneath this is the lower church which is probably the one mentioned by St. Jerome in 392 as occupying this site.

Half a mile beyond the Church of San Clemente is the Lateran Palace and the Church of San Giovanni in Laterano (B-10), which is the Mother Church of the Catholic World and the seat of the Pope as Bishop of Rome. The church was founded by the Emperor Constantine and consecrated in 324 A. D., but since that date it has been burned, rebuilt, ruined by earthquake, restored and enlarged. The Lateran Palace was formerly the residence of the Popes, but since their return to Rome in 1377 after their temporary exile in Avignon their residence has been at the Vatican. The Lateran Museum is located in the Palace. Near the Lateran, in a small building, is the Scala Santa, a flight of 28 marble steps reputed to be from the house of Pontius Pilate and to have been trodden by Jesus at the time of his trial. They were brought to Rome in 326 A. D. No one is allowed to ascend them except on his knees.

The Church of San Stefano Rotundo (B-11) which dates from the fifth century and is interesting for its frescoes representing the early Christian martyrdoms, is located about a third of a mile west of the Lateran on the Via di San Stefano Rotundo. After visiting this church the sightseer should cross the Via Claudia and continue in a northwesterly direction; just before reach-

ing the Via dei Trionfi he will come to the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (B-12) beneath which, after having been concealed for 700 years, there were recently found several strata of buildings.

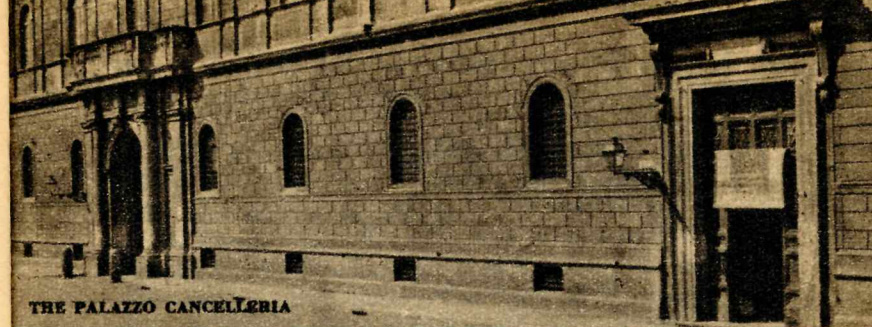
From this church one should continue to the Via dei Trionfi, turn south and make a second turn on the Via del Circo Massimo when he reaches that street. He should follow this street to the Piazza at the center of the Circus, then turn off on the side street to reach the Via di Santa Sabina. Continuing on this street the sightseer will come to the Church of Santa Sabina (B-13) in less than a fourth of a mile. The church was built originally in 425 A. D. on or near the site of a temple to June Regina and rebuilt in 824. Towards the end of the 16th century architects revised the church completely but more recently it has been restored to its early form. The Church is remembered for the fact that it was here St. Dominic received the vision of the rosary. Near here is the small but famous garden of the Knights of Malta (B-14).

In the square just northwest of the Circus Maximus is the Church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin (B-15). It was founded in the fifth century and was rebuilt several times since, but recently has been restored to its medieval form. It contains some old columns probably taken from the Temple of Ceres that once stood near by, and also the remains of some old frescoes and some beautiful 12th century pavement. In the porch is the large mask known as the Bocca della Verita (probably an ancient drain) which has the reputation of biting when the hands of false witnesses are thrust into its mouth.

Turning north on the Via del Mare the sightseer will come shortly to the Church of San Nicola in Carcere (B-16) under which may be seen the foundations of three temples which stood beside the vegetable market

outside the ancient Porta Carmentalis, the temples originally having been built to the gods Janus, Juno Sospita and Spes in the years 260, 194 and 258 B. C. respectively.

The Church of San Nicola in Carcere concludes the tour of the churches, and the sightseer may get back to his starting point at the Victor Emmanuel Monument and the Church of Santa Maria in Ara-Coeli by continuing a short distance further on the Via del Mare. In making the tour he will have passed many interesting churches which have not been mentioned, and if he desires and has the time he may pay a brief visit to them.



TOUR C

- C-1. The Palazzo Cancellaria
- C-2. The Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne
- C-3. The University
- C-4. The Pantheon
- C-5. The Columns of Marcus Aurelius
- C-6. The Fountain of Trevi
- C-7. The Palazzo Doria-Pamfilii
- C-8. The Palazzo-Colonna
- C-9. The Palazzo Rospigliosi
- C-10. The Palazzo del Quirinale
- C-11. The Palazzo Barberini
- C-12. The Baths of Diocletian
- C-13. The Porta Pinciana
- C-14. The Villa Umberto Primo
- C-15. The Church of Santa Trinità de' Monti
- C-16. The Spanish Stairs
- C-17. The Church of Santa Maria del Popolo
- C-18. The Mausoleum of Augustus
- C-19. The Church of San Lorenzo in Lucina.

NORTHEAST ROME

This tour covers Rome north of the Capitoline Hill and east of the Tiber and will take the sightseer not only to the more famous palaces and museums, includ-

ing those in the same district as that covered by the church tour, but also to the ancient monuments which are in this part of the city.

This tour begins at the Palazzo Cancellaria (C-1) on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. It can be found easily with the aid of the accompanying map, and is a little more than half a mile west of the Piazza Venezia which is dominated by the Victor Emmanuel Monument and which is just off of the Via Plebiscito, the continuation of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. The Palazzo Cancellaria is a large, imposing building and is a fine example of Renaissance architecture.

A block from this palace, and also on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, is the Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne (C-2), which dates from 1535. The first printing office in Rome was established in buildings connected with this palace.

The University (C-3) is a short distance northeast of the Palazzo Massimo, and still further northeast is the Pantheon (C-4). This is the most perfect of the ancient buildings in Rome and was built in the year 27 B. C. by Marcus Agrippa, having been restored in 202 A. D. by Septimius Severus and Caracalla. Further alterations have been made since that time, and at various times it has been despoiled, but the ancient bronze doors still remain and the portico is unaltered. In 608 A. D. the Pantheon was consecrated as a Christian Church, although in 1087 it was used as a fortress. Back of the Pantheon are the ruins of the Baths of Agrippa, oldest of existing Roman baths.

The ancient Temple of Neptune is also in this vicinity. A quarter of a mile east is the Piazza Colonna which is adorned by the Columns of Marcus Aurelius (C-5). The statue of St. Paul was placed on its summit by the Pope Sixtus V (1585-1590). Two blocks east of the Piazza Colonna is the famous Fountain of Trevi (C-6) which is

fabled as a miracle worker, all those who drop a coin in its depths supposedly being insured a return to Rome. Others make a wish as they drop in their coin, in the hope that the Fountain's miraculous properties will bring about its fulfillment. Circling back to the Corso Umberto Primo, the sightseer will find the Palazzo Doria-Pamfili (C-7), about a third of a mile south of the Piazza Colonna. This is a large and elegant palace and contained an excellent collection of paintings.

A block east of the Palazzo Doria-Pamfili is the Palazzo Colonna (C-8) which possessed delightful gardens and contained a picture gallery. A block east from here is the Palazzo Rospigliosi (C-9) which contained many art treasures although they could be seen only by special permission even in normal times.

The Palazzo del Quirinale (C-10) is located a short distance north of the Palazzo Rospigliosi on the Via del Quirinale, and was the home of the royal family of Italy. On the adjoining Piazza del Quirinale are the huge statues called the Horse Tamers. From this point the sightseer should proceed northeast along the Via del Quirinale but turn to the northwest on the Via Quattro Fontane. A block up this street will bring him to the Palazzo Barberini (C-11) which is just off of the Piazza of the same name. This palace was built by Pope Urban VIII and was chiefly notable for a small picture gallery.

From the Palazzo Barberini the sightseer should walk back to the Via del Quirinale which, east of the Via Quattro Fontane, is known as the Via delli Venti Settembre. The sightseer should walk east on this last named street for about a fourth of a mile and turn south at the Grand Hotel corner. A short distance down this street will bring him to the beautiful Piazza delle Terme, and directly to the east, in an area too small to show the location of each on the accompanying map,



ENTRANCE OF THE MONASTERY OF THE CHURCH S. SABINA



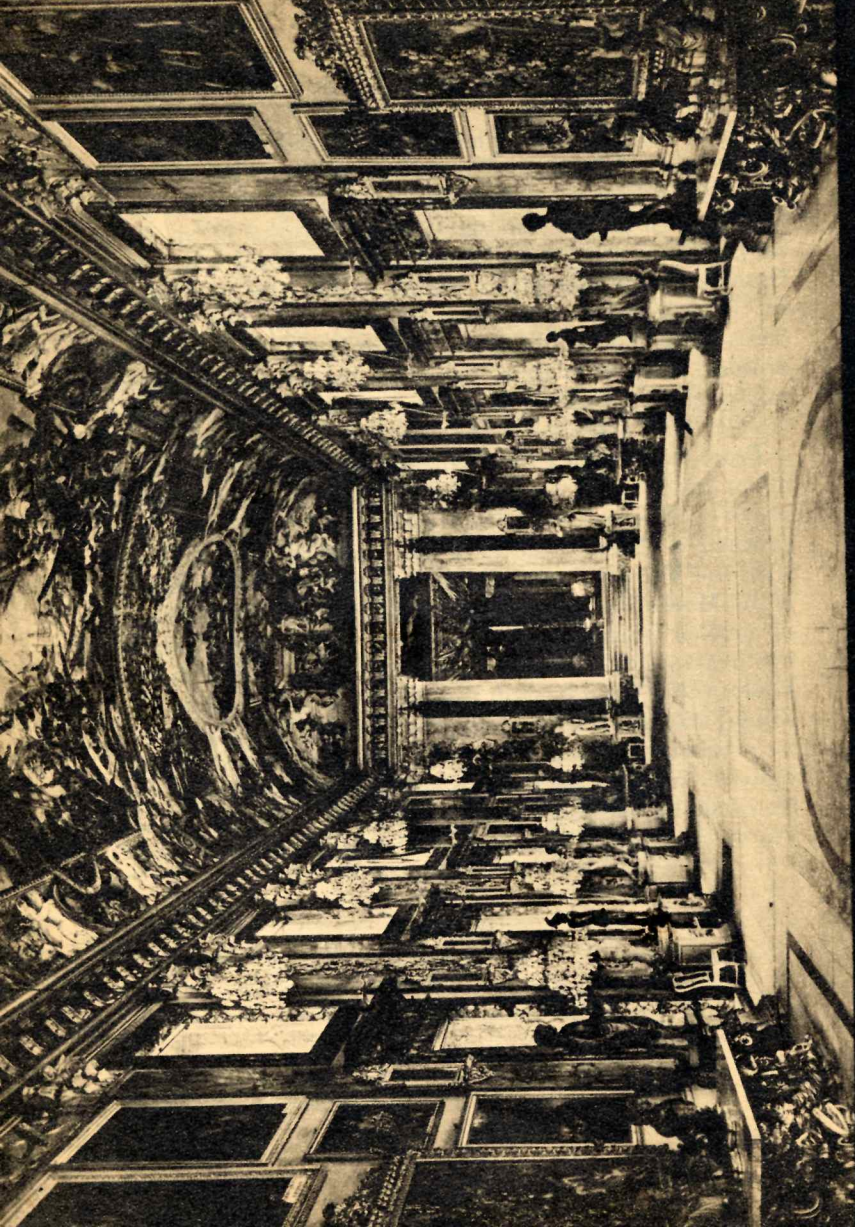
TOUR D

- D-1. The Baths of Caracalla
- D-2. The Porta San Sebastiano
- D-3. The Church of Domine Quo Vadis
- D-4. The Catacombs of St. Calixtus
- D-5. The Basilica of St. Paul
- D-6. The Monte Testaccio
- D-7. The Porta di San Paolo

SOUTHEAST ROME

Many ruins of the ancient city and also early, Christian Churches and Catacombs are located in southeast Rome, and this tour has been laid out to aid the sightseer in visiting these places. The complete tour is approximately six miles long.

The sightseer may begin this tour at the southeast corner of the Circus Maximus. From this point he should walk south on the Via Guido Baccelli to the Baths of Caracalla (D-1) which form the largest mass of ruins



THE GRAND SALONE OF COLONNA GALLERY



THE PIAZZA OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT PETERS

TOUR E

- E-1. The Ponte di Sant'Angelo
- E-2. The Mausoleum of Hadrian
- E-3. The Palace of Justice
- E-4. The Piazza Cavour
- E-5. The Vatican City (including the Cathedral of St. Peter).
- E-6. The Porta di San Spirito
- E-7. The Church of Sant'Onofrio.
- E-8. The Statue of Garibaldi
- E-9. The Porta di San Pancrazio
- E-10. The Villa Doria-Pamfili
- E-11. The Church of San Pietro in Montorio
- E-12. The Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere
- E-13. The Palazzo Corsini
- E-14. The Villa Farnesina

THE WEST BANK OF THE TIBER

The independent Vatican City-State, lies on the west bank of the Tiber and no one should leave Rome without at least having walked around its boundaries to view as

much as possible and to see what he can of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Many points of interest lie on this bank of the river, and the sightseer will do well to visit these places when he makes his trip to see the Vatican.

One of the most interesting bridges across the Tiber, where this tour starts, is the Ponte di Sant'Angelo (E-1). Except for the parapets the bridge is almost wholly ancient, and was the Pons Aelius of the Roman Emperor Hadrian. The bridge was originally constructed as an approach to the mausoleum on the west bank of the river. This Mausoleum of Hadrian (E-2), which was begun by the emperor of that name and completed by his successor Antoninus Pius in 139 A. D., is the most imposing of all the ancient mausoleums and tombs in Rome. Today the mausoleum is the Castle of St. Angelo, and the present fortress, which is a papal possession, is now a museum.

On the square to the east of the Castle is the huge Palace of Justice (E-3), behind which is the Piazza Cavour (E-4) in the center of which is a huge statue of the Italian patriot. From this point the sightseer should make the circuit around the north side of the Castle, then turn west on the Borgo San Angelo. This will bring him to the boundaries of the Vatican (E-5).

In 1929 the Pope had no temporal rule, but in the latter year a treaty was concluded with the Italian government creating the Vatican as an independent state. While it consists of only a few square blocks of territory, it is nevertheless an independent, sovereign state under the rule of the Pope and conducts diplomatic relations with other nations.

Since 1377 the Palace of the Vatican has been the residence of the Popes. Another palace was on the same site much earlier, perhaps in the eighth century; but the present structure was begun by Pope Nicholas V in

1450, and has since been enlarged by one pope after another until it has become the most extensive palace in the world, covering 13 1/2 acres and containing 1000 rooms.

Of chief interest in the Vatican is the great Cathedral of St. Peter. The church stands on the site of the Circus of Nero where many Christians were martyred and where St. Peter is most generally believed to have been buried after his crucifixion, although another tradition places his martyrdom at the site of the Church of San Pietro in Montorio. An oratory was founded on the site of the present Cathedral as early as 90 A. D., and in 306 A. D. a basilica was begun by Constantine the Great. The present edifice was begun in 1506 and the church was dedicated in 1626. The colonnades were added in 1667 and the sacristy in 1780. The Cathedral is the largest church in the world, being 696 feet in length and (through the transepts) 499 feet in breadth. The magnificent interior contains colored marbles, mosaics of noted paintings, bas-reliefs and monumental tombs. One of the chief objects of interest is the tomb of St. Peter under the altar.

Probably no other church in the world has as fine an approach as that to the Cathedral through the Piazza of St. Peter (or the Piazza di San Pietro). The Piazza is in the form of an ellipse and is bounded by imposing colonnades consisting of four rows of massive Doric columns. In the center of the Piazza is the Obelisk which the Emperor Caligula brought to Rome from Heliopolis and placed in the Circus which later became known as the Circus of Nero.

The Vatican Galleries, which include the Sculpture Gallery with its collection of ancient Roman statuary and the Egyptian Museum, which contains interesting Egyptian antiquities, are world famous. The Sistine Chapel, the Library of the Vatican, the Borgia Apart-

ments, and the Picture Gallery should also be visited if admission to the Vatican can be obtained.

Proceeding with the tour, the sightseer should turn east on the Borgo Santo Spirito (which is south of the Borgo Nuovo and the Borgo Vecchio and which, like them, also runs into the Piazza of St. Peter) and then south at the Church of San Spirito in Sasso. This will bring him to the Porta di San Spirito (E-6). He should now turn south and will soon come to the Church of Sant'Onofrio (E-7) which was built in 1439 and which contains some beautiful frescoes and paintings. This church is located on the Passeggiata Margherita, and the sightseer should make the beautiful walk along this street, which follows the crest of the hill, south from the Church of Sant'Onofrio. In the large open space at the summit of the hill, where the view of the city and the encircling mountains is finest, stands the superb equestrian statue of the Italian patriot Garibaldi (E-8) and the memorial to his wife Anita. A short distance away is the lighthouse which flashes the national colors, the gift of Italians in South America. The sightseer should continue south to the Porta di San Pancrazio (E-9), and thence west along the Via Aurelia to the Villa Doria-Pamfili (E-10). This Villa has extensive grounds and commands a fine view of St. Peter's Cathedral and the Sabine Mountains.

The sightseer should now retrace his steps to the Porta di San Pancrazio and a short distance beyond to the Via Garibaldi where he should turn south. This will bring him to the Church of San Pietro in Montorio (E-11). This church has one of the most beautiful locations in Rome and was built for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. According to one of two conflicting traditions, St. Peter suffered martyrdom where the court of this church now stands. From the church the sightseer follow a winding route, as shown on the map, into the Via delle

Fratte, then, turning north on the first street, he will come shortly to the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere (E-12). This church was founded in 224 A. D. and was rebuilt in 340 and again in 1139. Its mosaics and the ancient columns in the interior are very impressive. From this point the sightseer should walk north along the Via della Lungara, past the Church of Santa Maria della Scala and the Museo Tortoria till he comes to the Palazzo Corsini (E-13) which is on the west side of the street. This was originally the Riario Palace but was purchased by the Corsini in 1729. It is now owned by the Municipality of Rome and contains a picture gallery. Across the street from the Palace is the pretty Villa Farnesina (E-14) which was erected in 1506 by Peruzzi for the famous banker Chigi. The Villa is now the Royal Academy of Italy and before the war contained beautiful frescoes and paintings.

The Villa will conclude the tour of the west bank of the Tiber and also the last of the five tours of Rome which have been laid out. But even though a soldier is fortunate enough to be able to make all five tours there will still be a great deal left for him to see on future occasions, and one who is stationed for some time in Rome will have no difficulty in learning of additional trips to interesting ruins, monuments, palaces and churches which he may make in his off duty time.

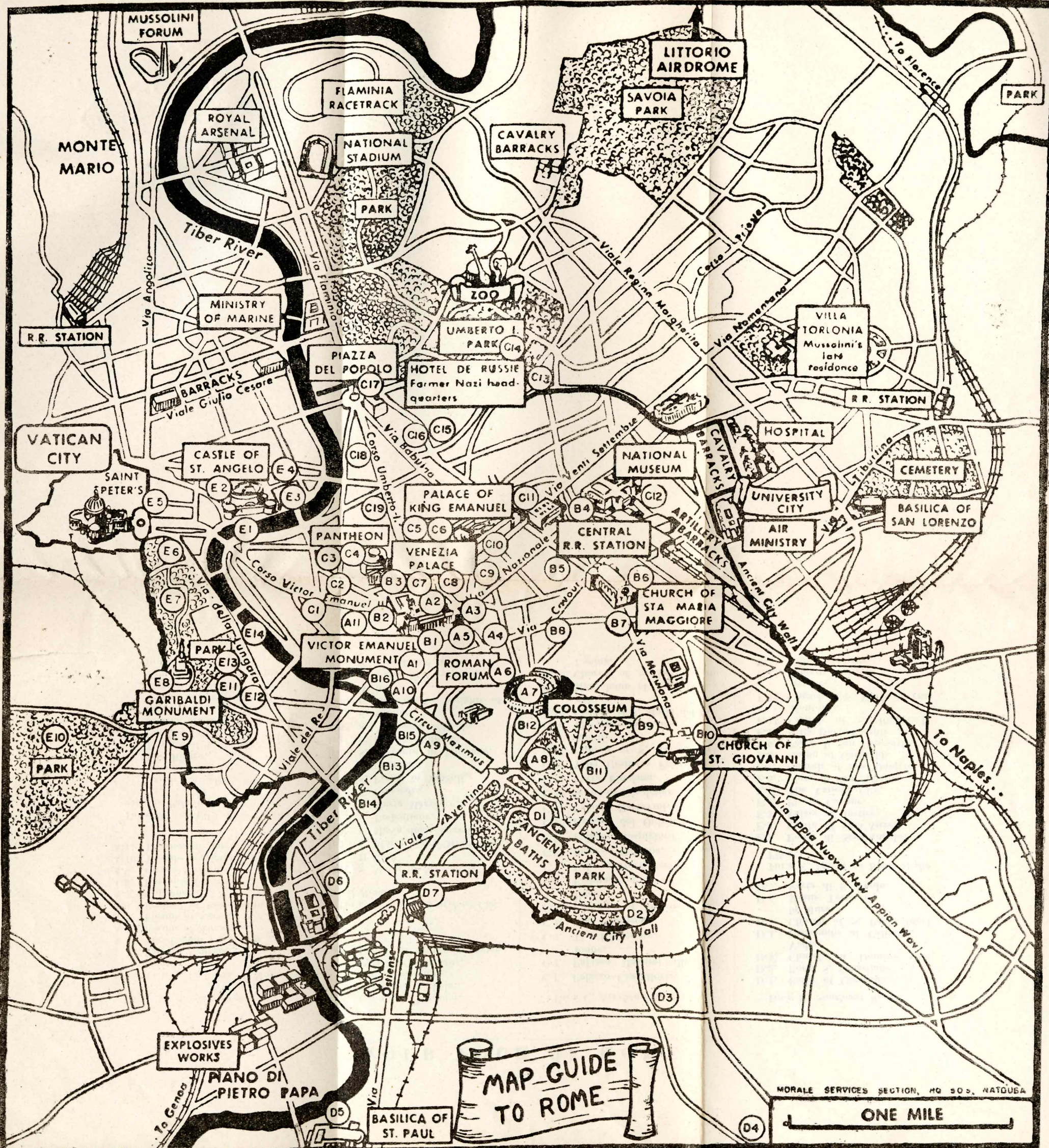
USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

(Extracts from TM 30-303)

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Italian Spelling</i>
Good morning or Good day	bwohn JOR-no	buon giorno
Good evening	BWO-na SAY-ra	buona sera
Sir or Mister	seen-YO-ray	signore
Madam	seen-YO-ra	signora
Miss	seen-yo-REE-na	signorina
Please	payr p ya-CHAY-ray or payr fa-VO-ray	per piacere per favore
Excuse me	SKOO-za	scusa
Thank you	GRAHTS-yay	grazie
Yes	SEE	si
No	NO	no
I don't understand	NOHN ka-PEE-sko	non capisco
Where is	(DO-vay AY) do VAY	(dove è) dov'è
Where is a hotel?	doVAY lo-TEL? (DO-vay AY)	dov'è l'hotel? (dove è)
Where is the rail- road station?	(DO-vay AY) do- VAY la stahts-YO- nay?	(dove è) dov'è la stazione?
Where is a toilet?	(DO-vay-AY) do- VAY eel ga-bee- NET-to?	(dove è) dov'è il gabinetto?
Turn right	JEE-ra-ah DESS-tra	gira a destra
Turn left	JEE-ra ah see-NEE- stra	gira a sinistra
Straight ahead	SEM-pray dee-REET -to	sempre diritto
Please point	een-dee-KA-tay-mee, payr fa-VO-ray	indicatemi, per fa- vore

(When you want something, you can say « I want » and add the name of the thing wanted).

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Italian Spelling</i>
I want	EE o day-ZEE-day-ro or EE o VOHL-yo	io desidero io voglio
I want to eat	day-ZEE-day-ro mahn-JA-ray	desidero mangiare
eat	mahr-JA-ray	mangiare
drink	BAY-ray	bere
wash up	la-VAR-mee	lavarmi
take a bath	PREN-day-ray oon BAHN-yo	prendere un bagno
res	ree-po-ZA-ray	riposare
sleep	dor-MEE-ray	dormire
How much	KWAHN-to	quanto
How much does this cost?	KWAHN-to KO-sta?	quanto costa?
I am hungry	O FA-may	ho fame
I am thirsty	O SAY-tay	ho sete
Halt!	AHL-to LA!	alto la!
Stop!	fayr-MA-tay-vee!	fermatevi!
How far is it?	ah KAY dee-STAHN -tsa AY?	a che distanza è?
A pen	oo-na PEN-na	una penna
A pencil	oo-na ma-TEE-ta	una matita
I am an American	SO-no ah-may-ree- KA-no	sono americano



MUSSOLINI FORUM

LITTORIO AIRDROME

MONTE MARIO

FLAMINIA RACETRACK

SAVOIA PARK

ROYAL ARSENAL

NATIONAL STADIUM

CAVALRY BARRACKS

Tiber River

MINISTRY OF MARINE

UMBERTO I. PARK

HOTEL DE RUSSIE
Former Nazi head-
quarters

VILLA TORLONIA
Mussolini's last
residence

PIAZZA DEL POPOLO

R.R. STATION

BARRACKS

VATICAN CITY

CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO

PALACE OF KING EMANUEL

NATIONAL MUSEUM

HOSPITAL

BASILICA OF SAN LORENZO

PANTHEON

VENEZIA PALACE

CENTRAL R.R. STATION

UNIVERSITY CITY

AIR MINISTRY

GARIBOLDI MONUMENT

VICTOR EMANUEL MONUMENT

ROMAN FORUM

COLOSSEUM

CHURCH OF ST. GIOVANNI

EXPLOSIVES WORKS

PIANO DI PIETRO PAPA

BASILICA OF ST. PAUL

MAP GUIDE
TO ROME

MORALE SERVICES SECTION, HQ 505, NATQUEA

ONE MILE

YOUR TOUR OF ROME

TOUR A. *Ancient Rome.*

- A-1. Victor Emmanuel Monument.
- A-2. Palazzo Venezia.
- A-3. The Forum of Trajan.
- A-4. Forum of Augustus.
- A-5. Forum of Caesar.
- A-6. Basilica of Constantine.
- A-7. Coliseum.
- A-8. Botanical Gardens.
- A-9. Circus Maximus.
- A-10. Temple of Matuta.
- A-11. Theater of Marcellus.

TOUR A (cont'd.) *The Forum and the Palatine.*

Basilica Amelia.
Senate Chamber.
The Rostra.
Temple of Vespasian.
Basilica Julia.
Church of Santa Maria Antiqua.
Temple of the Divine Julius Mamertine Prison.
Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

Capitoline Museum.
Temple of Cybele.
Hut of Romulus.
Palace of Augustus.
Palace of Septimius Severus.

TOUR B. *Churches of East Central Rome.*

- B-1. S. Maria in Ara-Coeli.
- B-2. Il Gesù.
- B-3. S. Maria sopra Minerva.
- B-4. S. Maria degli Angeli.
- B-5. S. Pudentiana.
- B-6. S. Maria Maggiore.
- B-7. S. Prassede.
- B-8. S. Pietro in Vincoli.
- B-9. S. Clemente.
- B-10. S. Giovanni in Laterano.
- B-11. S. Stefano Rotondo.
- B-12. SS. Giovanni e Paolo.
- B-13. S. Sabina.
- B-14. Garden of the Knights of Malta.
- B-15. S. Maria in Cosmedin.
- B-16. S. Nicola in Carcere.

TOUR C. *Northeast Rome.*

- C-1. Palazzo Cancellaria.
- C-2. Palazzo Massimi alle Colonne.
- C-3. The University.
- C-4. The Pantheon.
- C-5. Columns of Marcus Aurelius.
- C-6. Fountain of Trevi.
- C-7. Palazzo Doria-Pamfili.
- C-8. Palazzo Colonna.
- C-9. Palazzo Rospigliosi.
- C-10. Palazzo del Quirinale.
- C-11. Palazzo Barberini.
- C-12. Baths of Diocletian.
- C-13. Porta Pinciana.
- C-14. Villa Umberto Primo.
- C-15. Church of S. Trinità de' Monti.
- C-16. The Spanish Stairs.
- C-17. Church of S. Maria del Popolo.
- C-18. Mausoleum of Augustus.
- C-19. Church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina.

TOUR D. *Southeast Rome.*

- D-1. Baths of Caracalla.
- D-2. Porta S. Sebastiano.
- D-3. Church of Domine Quo Vadis.
- D-4. Catacombs of Calixtus.
- D-5. Church of S. Paolo fuori le Mura.
- D-6. Monte Testaccio.
- D-7. Porta di S. Paolo.

TOUR E. *The West Bank of the Tiber.*

- E-1. Ponte di Sant'Angelo.
- E-2. Castle of Sant'Angelo.
- E-3. Palace of Justice.
- E-4. Piazza Cavour.
- E-5. The Vatican City.
- E-6. Porta di San Spirito.
- E-7. Church of Sant'Onofrio.
- E-8. Statue of Garibaldi.
- E-9. Porta di San Pancrazio.
- E-10. Villa Doria-Pamfili.
- E-11. Church of S. Pietro in Montorio.
- E-12. Church of S. Maria in Trastevere.
- E-13. Palazzo Corsini.
- E-14. Villa Farnesina.

