

SEE ROME IN A DAY

Buffoni & Co



CANADA CLUB
ROME

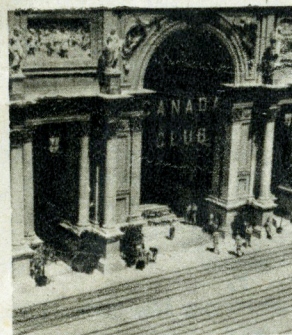
SOUVENIR AND GUIDE BOOK



1

CANADA CLUB (EXHIBITION BUILDING)

Via Nazionale

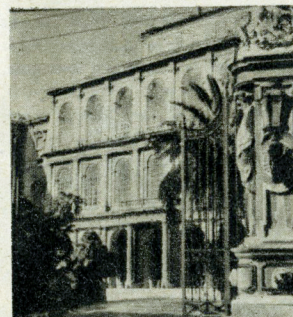


The Palazzo delle Esposizioni (the Exhibition Building) where the Canada Club is now housed, was built by Pio Piacentini to be used as an Art Gallery. It is situated in the Via Nazionale, one of the busiest and largest streets of the city.

2

BARBERINI PALACE (1625)

Via Quattro Fontane



Is one of the largest and finest palaces in Rome. It is built in the style known as «baroque». The great English Poet Milton lived there as a guest of the Barberini family when he visited Rome.

3

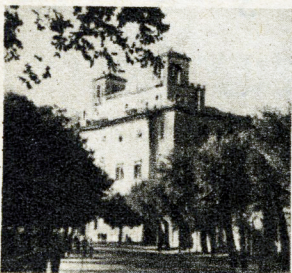
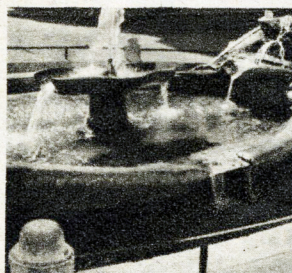
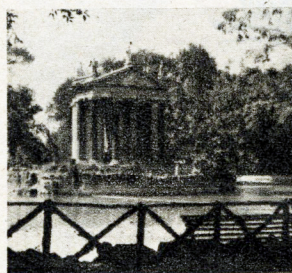
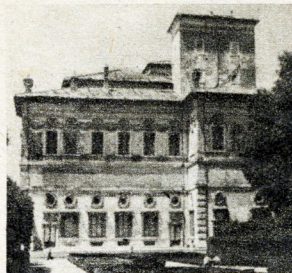
TRITON FOUNTAIN (1646)

Barberini Square



The Via Quattro Fontane leads to the Piazza Barberini in the centre of which is a famous fountain by Bernini known as the Triton Fountain.

From Piazza Barberini a wide avenue planted with trees and adorned with flower beds, the Via Vittorio Veneto, so-called after the Italian victory in the great war, leads to Rome's chief park, the Villa Borghese. Many of the leading hotels of Rome are in this street.



4 VILLA BORGHESE PARK

The Villa Borghese Park is admired for its shady avenues, beautiful vistas, many fountains, fine old trees, and more especially for its beautiful groves of the characteristic Umbrella Pines which are a distinctive feature of Roman scenery. In this park is the beautiful Piazza di Siena, a large oval space surrounded by stone seats and Pine Trees, now used for festivals and sporting events. The Garden of the Lake (Giardino del Lago) so called for the small ornamental lake which is its distinguishing feature, is the favourite resort of children and their nurses, and of people who want to spend a quiet hour in the shade of its beautiful trees. The children sail their toy boats on the water and feed the ducks and swans. Part of this large park is now used for a Zoo, containing in normal times a fine collection of animals from all parts of the world. In this park also stands the Villa Borghese, built in 1615 as a summer residence for Prince Borghese and his family to whom the grounds belonged.

It is now a picture gallery and contains many masterpieces of Italian art, among others the famous statue by Canova of Paulina Borghese, the sister of Napoleon.

5 TRINITÀ DEI MONTI CHURCH (1495) Piazza Trinità dei Monti - Piazza di Spagna

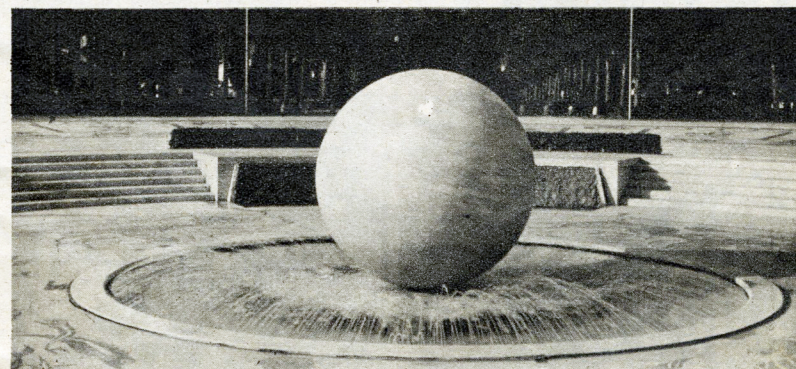
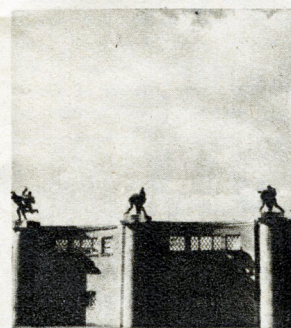
Walking along Sistina Street (Via Sistina) which is one of the wellknown streets of Rome for its many shops selling Roman specialities, more especially antiques, and also for its fashionable shops selling ladies dresses, we reach the Piazza della Trinità dei Monti, where stands the church of that name, built by Charles VIII of France in 1495. Its choir is one of the few gothic structures in Rome. From Piazza della Trinità dei Monti a magnificent, monumental baroque staircase built in 1723-26, leads down into Piazza di Spagna.

At its foot are several florist stalls, always bright with beautiful flowers, which lend a delightful touch of colour to the scene.

In the middle of the Piazza di Spagna is one of the best known fountains of Rome, the «Barcaccia», the work of the famous sculptor and architect, Bernini. *It is in the shape of a waterlogged boat, and the water flows out from it into the surrounding basin.*

6 VILLA MEDICI (1550)

The Villa Medici, built in 1550, opens on to the Piazza Trinità dei Monti. In 1605 it came into the possession of Cardinal Alessandro dei Medici from whom it took its present name. Its monumental façade, opening into



the garden is one of the architectural monuments of Rome. The gardens are a fine specimen of the classic Italian gardening style. In 1803 the French Academy of Fine Arts was transferred to this building.

7 PINCIO TERRACE

The Borghese Park is joined by a viaduct to the well-known and beautiful gardens of the Pincio, which stand where, in ancient days, stood the old Roman gardens, of Lucullus.

Here Messalina, the mother of Nero, is said to have celebrated her orgies. The Pincio is famous for its wide terrace commanding a remarkably fine view over the city.

8 VALLE GIULIA Belle Arti Avenue.

We leave the Villa Borghese Park and we reach the Belle Arti avenue (Giulia Valley) leading to the Valle Giulia, with its terraced gardens, the Gallery of Modern Art, the British Academy, and the Academies of other countries, with their schools of art and archaeology.

9 NATIONAL STADIUM - MILVIO BRIDGE (109 B. C.) Tiziano Avenue

Along the Via Tiziano stands the Stadium (specially built for foot-ball matches and other sporting events, with seating accommodation for several thousand spectators) the Hippodrome of Villa Glori and other play grounds.

Continuing along the Via Tiziano we come to the Ponte Milvio (Milvian Bridge) built on the foundations of an old Roman bridge dating back to about 109 B.C.

10

FARNESINA AND MONTE MARIO Diaz and Cadorna Rivershore drive

On the other side of the Tiber rises the « Sports Town » with two stadiums built in white marble and decorated with colossal marble statues. Here are the schools for physical training.

The column erected at the entrance to this « sports town » consist of one enormous block of marble hewn out of the marble quarries at Carrara, 51 ft. high.

On the north slope of the picturesque hill which forms the background to the stadium and which is known as Monte Mario, stands the Villa Madama, built in 1516-27 from designs by Raphael.

11

EGYPTIAN OBELISK (1300 B. C.) Piazza del Popolo

Piazza del Popolo is one of the fine monumental squares of Rome. On the right of this square rises the Pincian hill with its gardens already referred to; in the centre stands an obelisk brought from Egypt by the Roman Emperor, Augustus, to commemorate his conquest of that country.

The shaft is 119 feet high and is erected in the centre of a fountain consisting of four marble lions spouting water into the underlying basin. The hieroglyphic inscriptions on the obelisk mention the names of Menephtes and Ramses II, two of the Pharoes of ancient Egypt, dating back to 1,300 years before the Christian era.

12

PORTA DEL POPOLO (1475) CHURCH OF ST. MARIA DEL POPOLO (1263-1658) Piazza del Popolo

To the left of the city-gate leading into this Square rises the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, fine specimen of early renaissance architecture, containing some beautiful frescoes and pictures by Raphael and other famous Italian painters.

The church was built on the spot where the legend had situated the tomb of the Emperor Nero.

The Gate itself was built by Vignola and restored by Bernini on the occasion of the arrival in Rome of Queen Christina of Sweden.

13

CORSO UMBERTO

The main street of Rome, the Corso Umberto I°, runs from Piazza del Popolo to Piazza Venezia. It is an



old street and so it is narrow for modern traffic, but many of the best shops and fine buildings of the Renaissance period and the big banks are on this street. Half way down the Corso is the Piazza Colonna, in the centre of which rises the Column of Marcus Aurelius, the Roman Emperor.

It consists of 28 blocks of marble carved with reliefs representing the wars of that Emperor, in the form of 23 spirals winding round the column which is 97 ft. in height. The summit is surmounted by a statue of the Apostle, St. Paul. This column was erected to commemorate the victories of the Roman Emperor over the Germans.

14

BONAPARTE PALACE (1600) Corso Umberto

At the end of the Corso, on the right, is the Bonaparte Palace, facing Piazza Venezia.

In this palace lived twenty years and died in 1836 Madame Letizia Ramolino Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon.

15

PALAZZO VENEZIA (1443) Piazza Venezia

Piazza Venezia is a fine large square which may be considered as the centre of the city. To the right of it stands Palazzo Venezia, a characteristic building which was erected in 1443 by order of Pope Paul III. Part of the stones with which it is built were brought from the Colosseum. Pope Clement VIII sold it to the Republic of Venice and it was the residence of the Ambassador from the City Republic to the Pope, and for this reason it came to be known as the Venetian Palace (Palazzo Venezia). Later on it belonged to Austria and was the residence of the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican.

Mussolini had his seat in this building and frequently spoke from the balcony.



16

MONUMENT TO VICTOR EMANUEL II (1885-1911)

Piazza Venezia

At the further end of Piazza Venezia rises the great white stone monument raised by modern Italy to King Victor Emanuel II, the first King of United Italy. It is decorated with handsome groups of statuary; from the top level one gets a fine view over the City.

In the centre of the monument, under the equestrian statue of the king, is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, honoured as representing all the Italian soldiers who fell in the war against Germany in which Italy fought with her allies, England, France and the United States, in 1915-18. It took 15 years to build this monument, from 1885 to 1911.

17

CAPITOL (1536)

Piazza del Campidoglio

Behind the Monument to Victor Emanuel II is the Capitol, the smallest, but historically the most important of the seven hills of Rome.

The Square of the Capitol (Piazza del Campidoglio) as it now stands, was built on designs by Michelangelo. The Square is reached by a fine flight of steps rising from the level of the Piazza Ara Coeli. At the further end of the Piazza, facing the stairs, is the Town-Hall, the seat of the Rome municipality; to the right and left stand two fine buildings designed by Michelangelo, the Palazzo dei Conservatori and the Palazzo del Museo Capitolino, containing fine collections of antique statuary and many interesting frescoes and paintings.

The Capitol was the political and religious centre of the ancient Roman Republic and Roman Empire, and on its summit rose the temple to Capitoline Jove.

18

ARA COELI CHURCH (200-1250)

To the left of the Piazza del Campidoglio, behind the Capitoline Museum, rises the ancient and interesting church of Ara Coeli. The lofty staircase (124 steps) was constructed in 1348. Fine view from the top of it, on the Marcellus Theatre.

This church is celebrated for an altar which a legend states was raised on the spot where the Sybil informed the Emperor Augustus of the future coming on earth of the Son of God.

19

RUPE TARPEA (TARPEIAN ROCK)

Capitol

To the right of the Capitol Square is the Tarpeian Rock from which in ancient days persons guilty of treason to Rome, and criminals condemned to death were hurled down. At its foot one can see an iron cage with a she-wolf, a symbol of Rome. The remains of this rock can be seen from the gardens of the Palazzo dei Conservatori.

From here can also be seen the Janiculum hill and around the gardens where Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, lived as Caesar's guest.

20

FORUM AND MARKETS OF TRAJAN (111-114)

Via Alessandrina

Besides the Via dell'Impero, there is the Forum of Trajan, now in ruins, amongst which stands the famous column which is the Emperor Trajan's monument and tomb. It is the most important and best preserved example of relief sculpture as practiced by the Romans, and celebrates the victories of the Emperor in whose honor it was erected. On its top now stands a statue of St. Peter.

Constructed of Parian marble, the column is 108 ft. high. The figures are 2500, each 2 feet high. The ashes of Trajan were buried in the pedestal.

Adjoining the Forum of Trajan are the ruins of the Forum of Augustus and the Markets of Trajan. These rise three floors high and the remains can be seen of a series of shops. On the summit of the hill overhanging the markets is a group of mediaeval buildings, and the Tower of the Militia.

Popular belief has it that Nero witnessed the burning of Rome from the top of this tower.

21

ROMAN FORUM

Via dell'Impero

You look now on the most historic spot in Rome, the ruins of the ancient *Forum Romanum*. This famous spot was the centre of the political life of ancient Rome. It was originally a market place, and in the course of time temples, public buildings and monuments arose within its area and on the Palatine hill to its right were the palaces of the Roman Emperors. During the Middle Ages the Forum was allowed to fall into ruins, the marbles were carried away to build the churches, and many of the marble statues were burned to make lime.

22

CURIA ROMANA (625 B. C.) - ROMULUS' TOMB, SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS ARCH (203)

Via dell'Impero

On the left of the Forum stands the old Roman Senate House restored by Silla, Caesar, Domitian, and restored some years ago. It was built by one of the seven Kings of Rome, Tullus Hostilius, and is the most venerable of the ancient monuments of the City.

Near the Senate House, in the Forum, the black stone which legend says was the tomb of the founder of Rome, Romulus, was brought to light in 1899. It is the most ancient of Roman monuments dating back to the sixth century B.C. A few steps beyond it rises the Arch of Septimius Severus, erected in memory of that Emperor's victories.

23

VIA SACRA, TEMPLES TO SATURN (501 B. C.) AND CAESAR

Via dell'Impero

The Via Sacra (the Sacred Road) runs the whole length of the Forum. It is built of rough cobble-stone and owes its name to the fact that the religious processions of the ancients and their triumphal processions passed down this road on their way to the Capitol. Another very ancient monument of Republican Rome is the Temple of Saturn, where the treasure of the State was kept. Its ruins can be admired in the Forum.

Legend said that this temple was erected by the pagan demi-god, Hercules. Near by, an altar marks the spot where the body of Julius Caesar was cremated. The Emperor Augustus had a temple dedicated to Caesar raised on the spot.

24

S. MARIA ANTIQUA CHURCH (500) TEMPLE OF VESTA AND HOUSE OF VESTALS

Via dell'Impero

Other ruins of special interest are S. Maria Antiqua Church, the most ancient Christian building in the Forum (a large edifice in the age of Caesar, changed into a temple in about 500) the House of the Vestal Virgins and the temple of Vesta, where the Vestal Virgins from the most ancient times until 394 kept the sacred fire always burning.

Vesta was the Virgin goddess of the domestic hearth.

25

THE TEMPLE OF FAUSTINA (141) THE TEMPLE OF ROMULUS (310) THE BASILICA OF MAXENTIUS (310) AND THE ARCH OF TITUS (81)

Via dell'Impero

Other monuments of outstanding importance are: the Temple of Faustina formerly dedicated to the memory of the Empress Faustina and changed into a church in the year 1000; the Temple of Romulus dedicated by the Emperor Maxentius to his son Romulus; the Basilica of Maxentius with its huge arches; the Arch of Titus which commemorates the victory of that Emperor over the Jews of Palestine and the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem.

Standing under this Arch a beautiful view of the Roman Forum can be had.

26

PALATINE HILL

We have already mentioned the Palatine Hill. According to tradition Romulus laid the foundations of the first walls of Rome on this hill in the year 753 B.C. In the imperial age the Roman Emperors had their palaces on this hill.

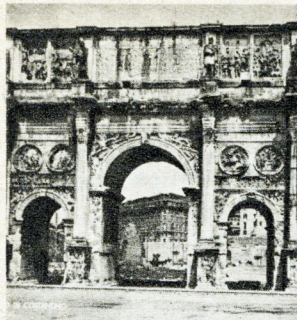
Here Augustus and Tiberius were born, and here we can visit the ruins of the palaces of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Domitian and Septimius Severus and many other interesting ruins.

27

COLOSSEUM (80) AND ARCH OF CONSTANTINE (315)

Via dell'Impero

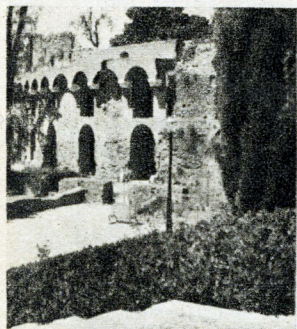
From the Roman Forum we reach the Colosseum and the Arch of Constantine. This huge Amphitheatre is one of the wonders of the world, a symbol of the «glory that was Rome». It was begun by the Emperor Vespasian and completed by his son Titus, who employed the Jewish prisoners to build it. It was inaugurated in the year 80 of our era by great gladiatorial combats which lasted for one hundred days, in which no less than five thousand wild beasts were killed by the gladiators. In the persecutions under Nero, Diocletian and other emperors numbers of Christians were martyred within this amphitheatre, where they were sent to fight with wild beasts. The name Colosseum was given to this amphitheatre because of the colossal statue of Nero which stood near by. Although no less than two thirds of the gigantic structure have disappeared, the ruins are wonderfully impressive. Originally it was all covered with precious marbles, and could seat about 70,000 spectators.



tors. The arena could be flooded and turned into a lake on which sham naval combats were fought. In the middle ages the Colosseum was seriously damaged by earthquakes, but still more by the sackings it underwent until Pope Benedict XIV dedicated it to the Passion of Christ.

The Colosseum is an elliptical structure and its total circumference measures 1719 ft., or about one third of a mile. The longer axis measures 617 ft., the shorter 512 ft., and it is 159 ft. high.

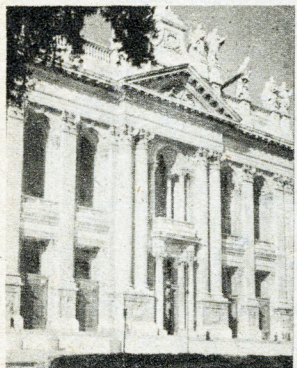
To the right of the Colosseum rises the Arch of Constantine, the best preserved structure of its kind in Rome, erected to commemorate that Emperor's victory over his rival Maxentius.



28 BATHS OF TRAIAN (92) NERO'S GOLDEN HOUSE (65)

Via Labicana - Parco di Colle Oppio

In the via Labicana a gate admits the public into the beautiful garden of Colle Oppio, in which we find the ruins of the Baths of Trajan and the remarkable remains of Nero's Golden House, the extravagantly splendid palace built by that Emperor after the burning of Rome.

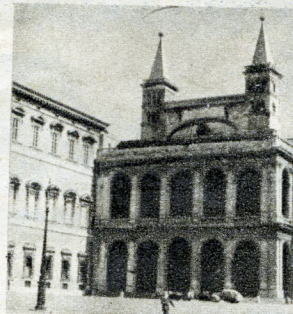
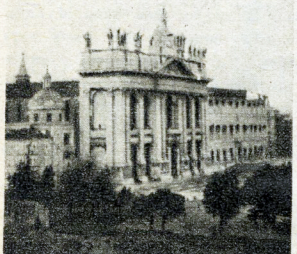


29 ST. JOHN IN LATERAN (324-904-1792) Square of S. Giovanni in Laterano

Let us now turn from pagan to Christian Rome. The cathedral church of St. John in Lateran rises in the square of that name. It was founded in the year 324 but it has been rebuilt. Founded by Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor, this Basilica is known as the «mother and head of all Churches». It is the Pope's cathedral. It has been the seat of four important Church Councils held in 1123, 1179, 1215 and 1512. The building we now see was completed in 1792. The façade is surmounted by statues 20 ft. high of Christ standing among the 12 Apostles. The interior is 426 ft. long and the nave is decorated with colossal statues of the twelve Apostles. The visitor should ask to see the very beautiful cloister, with its twisted columns encrusted with mosaics. This was built in 1222.

Only the Pope may celebrate Mass at the high altar. The pavilion which is built over the high altar is a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture and contains many relics, among which the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul and a wooden table which tradition has it was used by St. Peter as an altar.

Adjoining the church is the round Baptistery, famed for its magnificent bronze doors which were removed



from the Senate House of ancient Rome. When they are opened they produce very remarkable musical sounds, like those of a great organ.

In the great fount built for baptism by immersion the Emperor Constantine was baptised. To the left of the church is the Lateran Palace, once a summer residence of the Popes and now used to house a collection of antiquities of early Christian Rome and the Museum of the Catholic Missions.

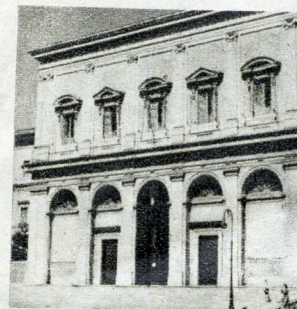
30

THE HOLY STAIRCASE (1200)

Piazza di S. Giovanni in Laterano

To the right of the church is the building containing the Holy Staircase (La Scala Santa), a flight of 28 marble steps said to have been brought from the palace of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem and to have been ascended by Jesus Christ crowned with thorns. These venerable steps may only be ascended on one's knees, and great crowds of pious Catholics mount them thus, more especially during Holy Week.

Luther is said to have gone only half way.



31

PORTA LATINA (LATIN GATE) PORTA S. SEBASTIANO (ST. SEBASTIAN'S GATE) 275

Aurelian Walls

From the Piazza S. Giovanni a short walk, brings to the Porta Latina one of the gates of the city in the Aurelian walls.

Behind this gate which was rebuilt by Belisarius, rises the Oratorio of St. John in Oleo (of XVIth. century) on the spot where, according to a legend St. John came unhurt out of the boiling oil torture. Another remarkable gate is Porta S. Sebastiano, which is surrounded by mediaeval battlements.

From this gate starts the long Consular Road, the Appian Way, which has its terminus at Brindisi, and which is known as «the Queen of roads».

The Aurelian walls were built by the Emperor Aurelius. They ran for a length of 14 miles and were protected by 383 towers.

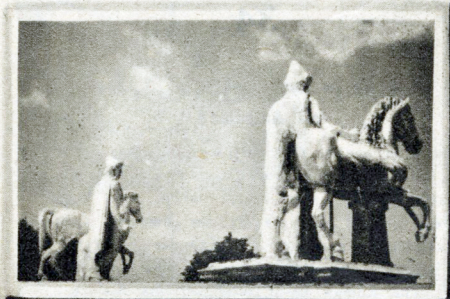
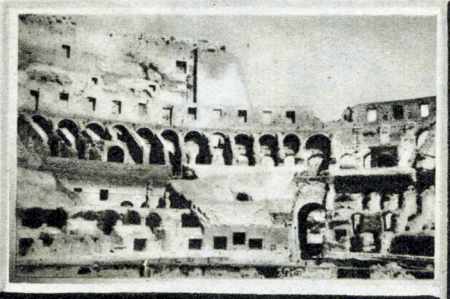


32

QUO VADIS DOMINE?

Via Appia Antica

A short way down the Appian road is the little chapel known as «Quo Vadis?» (Where go you?) so named from the legend that St. Peter fleeing from Rome to avoid martyrdom and death, here met his Master and asked him where He was going (Quo Vadis, Domine?) (Where are you going Lord?) to



Colosseum, R. 44



33

CATACOMBS OF ST. CALIXTUS

Of the many catacombs that be visited that of St. Calixtus is perhaps the most interesting and instructive. It contains the tomb of St. Cecilia and of many of the early Popes. The Roman catacombs were originally family tombs which were at first named after their proprietors. They extend in a wide circle under the city and consist of narrow passages excavated in the sub-soil in the walls of which recesses have been made of the length of the body to be interred, the graves thus prepared being closed with stones of marble or terracotta on which the name of the deceased is inscribed, often accompanied by rough designs or symbols, the earliest specimens of Christian art. Gradually these passages rose in several tiers, one above the other and the several catacombs were connected with one another by subterranean passages. Here and there large spaces have been excavated where the early Christians gathered together to celebrate their church festivals in honour of the martyrs.

This is «underground Rome». In the Catacombs during the centuries of persecution the early Christians took refuge to hide from their enemies, celebrate their religious rites, and bury their martyrs.



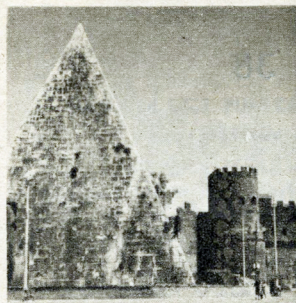
34

BATHS OF CARACALLA (212-223)

Via Antoniana

We come to one of the most striking ruins of ancient Rome, the Baths of Caracalla. These Baths, of vast size and equipped with every luxury, were begun in the year 212 of our era by the Emperor Caracalla and completed in 223 by Alexander Severus. The bath building proper had accommodation for 1600 bathers. The Roman Baths combined the features of a public bath with those of a club, and this one was built with unparalleled magnificence, provided with warm, hot, and sweating chambers, a cold plunge, and open air swimming pools.

In the time of the Emperors a Roman bath had become a very elaborate business; the bathers were first massaged with oil and after the long process of bathing at the various temperatures they were rubbed down, shampooed and again anointed with oil, followed by a rest in the lounge, where they met their friends and discussed the events of the day.



PYRAMID OF CESTIUS (9 b. C.) ENGLISH CEMETERY

Porta S. Paolo (Gate of St. Paul)

We reach now Porta San Paolo (Gate of St. Paul), just outside of which rises a marble pyramid, (height 121 ft. each side at the base 98 ft. long) the tomb of Caius Cestius by whose name it is known, and to the right of this is the Protestant cemetery.

In this cemetery are the graves of the great English poets, Shelley and Keats.

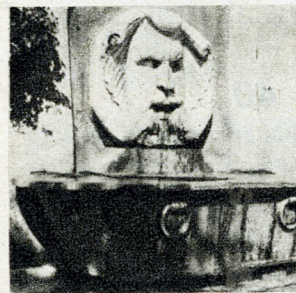


ST. PAUL OUTSIDE THE WALLS (386-1840)

St. Paul's Square

Further on we come to one of the great Basilicas of Rome, the Church of St. Paul outside the Gates, founded by the Emperor Constantine the Great upon the tomb of the Apostle in the year 386. This famous church is, with the exception of St. Peter's, the largest in Rome. In the course of the centuries it has been restored several times and was destroyed by fire in 1823. Pope Leo XII began the reconstruction which was completed under Pope Pius IX who consecrated it. It contains many art treasures and has a very beautiful ancient cloister.

The celebrated tabernacle by Arnolfo da Cambio is a gem of Tuscan art dating back to 1285, and stands upon the spot where St. Paul was buried after his martyrdom.

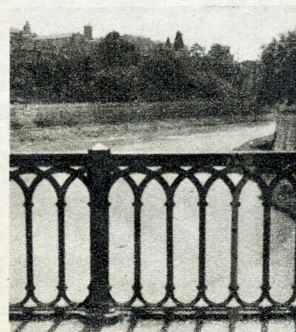


37 AVENTINE HILL

Via di S. Sabina

The Aventine Hill, in ancient times was the part of Rome inhabited by the poorer classes of the population, the Roman plebs. Until recently it was all occupied by convents and vineyards, but now many nice modern villas have been built on this hill, which commands fine views over the city and its surroundings. Several very interesting mediaeval churches are on the Aventine: Santa Sabina, San Saba, Santa Prisca

In the crypt of this last named church St. Peter baptised the first Christians.



38

CIRCUS MAXIMUS (600 b. c.)

Circus Maximus Street

Other objects and remains of interest to be seen are the Circus Maximus, dating back to 600 B.C. Founded under the Kings of Rome, this Circus was enlarged by Caesar. The surviving remains of the walls enable one to recognize its ground plan.

It was built to accomodate 200,000 people.

39

SANTA MARIA IN COSMEDIN THE MOUTH OF TRUTH (500)

Bocca della Verità Square

The Church of St. Maria in Cosmedin rises on the foundations of the Temple of Hercules and is considered the most interesting mediaeval church in Rome. In the same square are two well preserved small ancient Roman temples, the Temple of Virile Fortune, and a round Temple of Vesta.

At the entrance to the Church is an antique marble with the mask of a Triton popularly known as the Mouth of Truth (*Bocca della Verità*).

According to a popular belief the mouth of this mask closed on the hand of anyone who when taking an oath did not tell the truth.

40

PONTE ROTTO (BROKEN BRIDGE) 181 b. c.

Pierleoni Rivershore drive

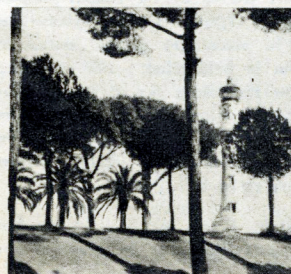
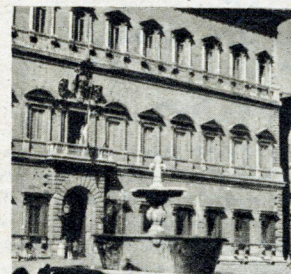
Here we are only a few steps from the Tiber, along which runs the embankment, here named the *Lungotevere Pierleoni* (Pierleone Rivershore Drive).

Here can be seen the remains of the first stone bridge ever built by the Romans, now known as the Ponte Rotto (Broken Bridge), dating back to 181 B.C.

41

ISOLA TIBERINA (TIBER ISLAND)

Here also can be seen the *Isola Tiberina* (Tiber Island) which in classic times was dedicated to Aesculapius, the God of Medicine. This tiny islet was then surrounded by a bulwark of travertine stone which gave it the appearance of a ship, an obelisk representing the mast. It is at present the seat of one of the hospitals of Rome kept by the religious order of the *Fate Bene Fratelli*.



The Tiber Island is also called the Island of St. Bartholomew, as legend has it that the body of that Apostle floated down the river from distant Armenia and stopped at this island.

42

AMPHITHEATRE OF MARCELLUS (13 b. c.)

Portico d'Ottavia Street

Not far from here rise the majestic ruins of the Amphitheatre of Marcellus, dedicated in the year 13 B.C. by the Emperor Augustus in honor of his beloved nephew of that name. It was the largest theatre in Rome and could seat 13,000 people. In the sixteenth century the great Roman family of the Orsini built their palace on the upper gallery of this theatre and as it now stands.

It is an interesting example of an ancient classic building used as the foundation for a renaissance palace.

43

PORTICUS POMPEIANA

Chiavari Street

A little further on, in the Via Chiavari, can be seen the remains of the Porticus Pompeiana, consisting in parts of the original colonnades and halls.

It was here that Julius Caesar was stabbed by a band of conspirators, headed by Brutus and Cassius, in the year 44 B.C.

44

FARNESE PALACE (1511)

Farnese Square

Turning up a narrow side-street we now enter Piazza Farnese, where stands one of the finest buildings in Rome, the Farnese Palace, erected by Cardinal Alexander Farnese, who became Pope Paul III. Several renowned architects had a part in designing this palace famous all over the world; the ground and first floors being designed by Antonio da Sangallo and the second floor by Michelangelo. It was the residence of the French Embassy.

45

JANICULUM HILL

Passeggiata del Gianicolo

After seeing so many churches and buildings in the crowded parts of the city, it will be pleasant to take



a walk, enjoy a breath of cool hill air, and stop a moment to see a fine view of the city, so we suggest that the visitor cross the Tiber and walk up to the Janiculum by a fine broad road with its avenue of trees, with attractive villas standing in beautiful gardens on either side, leading from the Trastevere district of Rome to the summit of this hill which rises to a commanding height near the river.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the inhabitants of the Trastevere district claim that they are the most direct descendents of the ancient Romans, and indeed their character and mode of speech differ in many respects from that of the inhabitants of other parts of the town.

From the top of the Janiculum one can enjoy a very fine view of Rome, with the great dome of St. Peter's to the left. The whole city lies stretched at one's feet and it is interesting to pick out and identify the various monuments and churches. Here also one can admire a very fine equestrian statue of Italy's national hero, Garibaldi, and quite near it another artistic though smaller monument to his brave wife, Anita, who on several occasions followed her husband to the battle field and fought by his side. To the right of this monument rises a marble lighthouse presented not so many years ago to Rome by the Italians of Argentina as a tribute to the hero, Garibaldi, who fought also for the independence of that country.

And now turning to the left, let us walk down the Janiculum and prepare to visit the greatest of all Rome's treasures, the great cathedral of St. Peter's.

46 THE VATICAN CITY - ST. PETER'S VATICAN PALACE

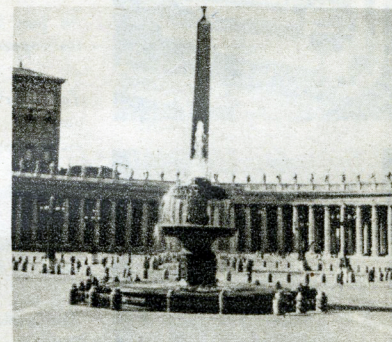
St. Peter's Square

Piazza San Pietro (St. Peter's Square) with its immense and famous semi-circle of colonnades stretching out like huge arms to receive and embrace the whole Christian World, is indeed worthy of the greatest church in Christendom. The colonnades consist of 289 columns and 88 pillars formed of huge blocks of travertine stone, and were erected by the famous sculptor and architect, Bernini, in 1657-63. On the balustrades above the colonnade he placed 162 colossal statues of Saints which stand out in bold relief against the deep blue sky of midday or the golden sky of sunset. The total length of the square is 1115 ft. The obelisk in the centre rises to a height of 135 feet, and the two great fountains spouting great jets of feathery water are 45 ft. high.

The original church of St. Peter's was built by the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, over the grave of the



Apostle Peter who suffered martyrdom on the spot where the church now stands. It was consecrated in 526 and has undergone many alterations and enlargements in the course of the succeeding centuries. By order of Pope Julius II the old church was entirely rebuilt, the work being undertaken in 1506 on plans prepared by Bramante. On his death, the superintendence of the works was entrusted to Raphael, while Michelangelo designed the huge dome which is one of the world's architectural wonders. After the death of Michelangelo in 1564 the work was continued by Vignola and Giacomo della Porta. The finishing touches were given by Bernini. The façade, surmounted by statues of the Saviour and the Apostles, records the fact that it was erected by Pope Paul V in 1612.



Over the central of the five great bronze doors through which one gains entrance to the church, is the balcony from which the Pope on special occasions imparts his blessing to the City of Rome and to the World.

The so-called "Holy Door", the last to the right, is only opened during the papal jubilee year which occurs every twenty-five years; between times it is walled up.

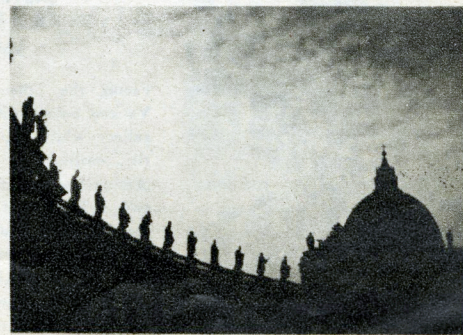
The interior of this great Basilica is made impressive by its vast proportions.

It is the largest church in Christendom covering an area of 163,000 sq. ft. as compared to that of St. John's, New York which is 109,000 sq. ft., that of St. Paul's, London, 84,000; of Notre Dame of Paris 64,000. Some metallic plates alongside the central axis indicate the length of these great churches.

The total length of St. Peter's measures 964 ft. and its greatest width is 375 ft. It can hold about 50,000 people. It took three centuries and a half to build the church as it now stands and it cost over 10 million pounds sterling. The height of the dome is 493 ft.

Among the 25 great monuments which the church contains special mention should be made of the statue representing the blessed Virgin Mary holding on her knees the dead body of Christ; it stands in the first chapel to one's right as one enters St. Peter's and is the work of Michelangelo. The pictures over the altars in the side chapels, and those which decorate the dome are executed in mosaic, and are wonderful specimens of the skill of the Roman artists in this difficult art.

The most important of the Holy Relics St. Peter's boasts is the body of St. Peter buried under the High Altar: there are also relics of St. Andrew, of the Holy Cross, of the lance which pierced the side of Christ, and the Veronica's Veil.





The church contains 229 pillars of various choice marbles, 503 of limestone and 40 in bronze, 44 altars, 391 statues. The High Altar was designed by Bernini and is covered by a canopy of twisted bronze columns made from the gilt bronze tiles removed from the Pantheon.

Near the last pillar to the right is the venerated bronze statue of St. Peter whose toe is worn away by the kisses of millions of believers.

One can reach the roof by an inclined plane or one can go up in an elevator. From the galleries which run round the inside of the drum of the dome a striking view of the interior of the great church can be had; and from the outside parapet at the base of the dome an unparalleled view of the city and the surrounding country, stretching to the sea, in spread before the visitor.

An iron ladder leads from the summit of the dome to the copper ball which crowns it and which can contain about 16 persons.

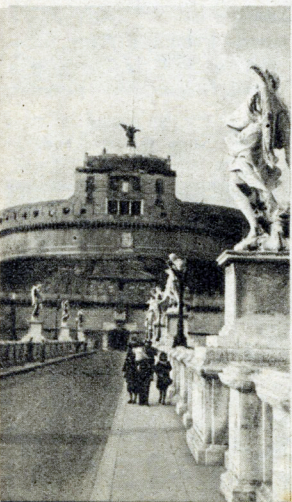
To the right of St. Peter's stands the Vatican Palace, occupied by the Pope and his court. Its vast and richly decorated halls and suites of rooms and galleries are daily thronged with thousands of visitors and pilgrims who come from all parts of the world to have audience of the Holy Father and receive his blessing.

The Vatican palace has some 11,000 rooms and contains splendid collections of paintings and statues famous all over the world.

The principal treasures are the Sistine Chapel, with Michelangelo's frescoes, the halls with the wonderful frescoes by Raphael, and the terraces decorated by him known as the Stanze and the Loggie of Raphael, the Vatican statue galleries where many of the best known specimens of Greek and Roman sculpture can be admired, the Etruscan museum, the Egyptian Museum, the Tapestry Gallery and the great Library with its priceless collections of books and manuscripts.

Beautiful gardens surround the Vatican Palace.

The Vatican City is an independent State subject to the full sovereignty of the Pope. It covers an area of 108 acres and in 1938 numbered 944 inhabitants.

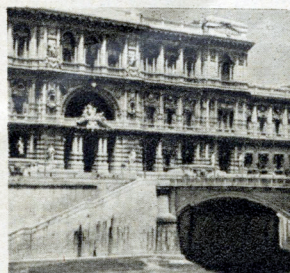
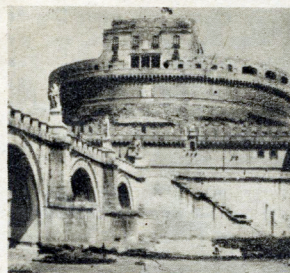


47

CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO OR « MOLE ADRIANA » (139)

Vatican Rivershore drive

Facing the Tiber, and at a short distance from the Vatican palace with which it is connected by a covered gallery which, in the troublous times of former centuries, enabled the Popes to take refuge there, rises the great round structure known as the Castle of Sant'Angelo. This great building was originally erected by the Emperor Hadrian as a tomb for himself and his successors and was completed in the year 139 A.D. It is raised on a substructure 275 ft. square and is 220 ft. in diameter. It was originally surmounted by a colossal statue of the Emperor Hadrian. The tomb



was converted into a fortress in the 5th century of our era and was used in defending Rome against the attacks of the besieging Goths, the defenders hurling the marble statues from the summit as missiles against their enemies. In the course of the centuries this monument has had many and various vicissitudes; in 1527 Pope Clement VII took refuge there when Charles Vth and his German soldiery sacked the city; many famous people have been imprisoned in its dungeons, and it is now used as a museum.

It owes its name of Castle St. Angelo to a legend which relates that Pope Gregory the Great, when leading a procession to pray for the cessation of a great plague which was devastating the City in the year 590, saw the Archangel Michael on the summit of the Castle sheathing his sword as a symbol that the scourge would cease.

48

THE LAW COURTS (1889-1910)

Tribunali Square

If we proceed along the embankment a little way we reach the Law Courts, an imposingly large building which it took over twenty years to complete, from 1889 to 1910, when it was opened. It is 558 ft. in length and 476 ft. wide, and adorned with statues of the great lawyers of Rome and Italy. This building cost nearly two million pounds.

49

MAUSOLEUM OF THE EMPEROR AUGUSTUS (10)

Augustus Rivershore Drive

A few yards further on are the ruins of the great Mausoleum tomb erected by the Emperor Augustus for himself and his family. On a massive substructure which still contains several tomb chambers, rose a terraced mount of earth crowned with a little grove of cypresses. What remains is interesting to the archaeologist, but can give no idea of the magnificence of the original structure.

50

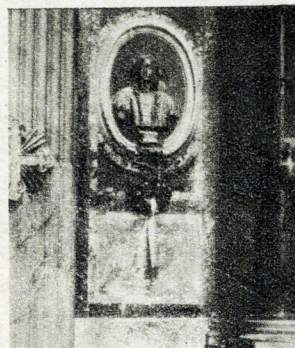
NAVONA SQUARE (1600)

From here, threading our way through a labyrinth of ancient, narrow streets, we find ourselves in one of the most spacious and impressive of the squares of Rome, Piazza Navona. It is a vast ellipsis, embellished with three great fountains in its centre. The one to the north represents Neptune in conflict with a sea-monster, the central fountain has symbolical figures



representing the four quarters of the globe, and the water flows from statues representing the rivers Danube for Europe, Ganges for Asia, Nile for Africa, and the Rio de la Plata for the American continents. The third is adorned with masks and Tritons. On the right hand side of the Square stands the Doria Palace and the church of St. Agnes; the other buildings surrounding it are of no special interest.

In former times the Square used on certain festivals to be flooded with water and used for water tournaments.



51

PANTHEON (27 b. C.)

Rotonda Square

Proceeding on in the direction of Piazza Venezia, the Piazza della Rotonda is reached. There is the Pantheon, erected by the son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus, and rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian in the year 110. In later ages it was consecrated as a Christian church. It is particularly interesting as showing the old Roman way of lighting a temple; it has no windows, but in the centre of the huge dome is a wide circular opening through which the light enters. The great painter Raphael is buried in this Church, which since 1879 has been used as the burial place for the Kings and Queens of Italy.

The Pantheon is one of the temples of antiquity which have come down to us with portico, dome, walls, and vaultings in complete preservation.

The entrance is still closed with the ancient Roman doors covered with bronze plates.

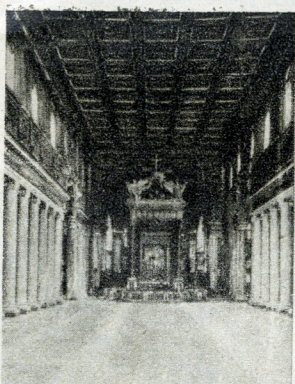
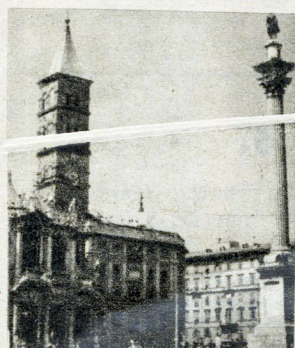
52

TREVI FOUNTAIN (1732-1762)

Fontana di Trevi Square

Rome is a City famous for its many beautiful fountains; practically every Square, large or small, is embellished by one, and so are many side streets and the court-yards of the great palaces, but the most magnificent of all is the Trevi Fountain which stands in the Square of that name. It is a huge structure of sculptured stone, in the central niche is a figure of Neptune with statues of Health to the right and of Fertility to the left, and many decorative figures of Tritons and other designs, from which the water gushes into the large underlying basin. It was begun in 1732 by Niccolò Salvi on designs by Bernini and completed in 1762.

An old custom, still observed by many visitors to the Eternal City, requires travellers before quitting Rome to take a draught of water from this fountain and throw a coin into the basin, in the belief that they thus ensure their return to the City at some future date.



53

QUIRINAL PALACE (ROYAL PALACE) 1574

Quirinale Square

Near here rises the Quirinal Hill and on its summit is the Palace where the Kings of Italy have had their official residence since 1870. This building was begun in 1574 and afterwards frequently enlarged. It was used by the Popes as a summer residence on account of its healthy situation. In the Square facing it, is another of the very fine fountains of Rome, adorned by two ancient statues of Castor and Pollux, brought from the Baths of Constantine.

54

BASILICA OF ST. MARIA MAGGIORE (352-1586)

St. Maria Maggiore Square

From here we retrace our steps down the Via Quattro Fontane, cross the Via Nazionale, and, always in a straight line, reach the Esquiline Hill on which is built the largest of the eighty churches dedicated in Rome to the Blessed Virgin, the Basilica of Sta. Maria Maggiore.

The Church is of very ancient origin, but the building we now see is a Renaissance church of the XVIth century. The interior (280 ft. long and 60 wide) produces a very rich and imposing effect with its ancient mosaics. Those decorating the nave represent stories from the Old Testament, while the magnificent mosaics of the chancel represent the Virgin and the Apostles.

The splendid carved ceiling is gilded with the first gold brought from America by Columbus.

Under the High Altar is a shrine in which is preserved a relic of the manger of Bethlehem. Under the altar of the left aisle lies the body of St. Matthew.

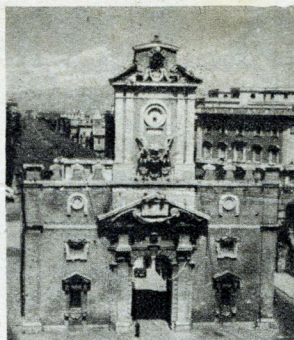
In the Square facing the Church (Piazza Sta. Maria Maggiore) stands a fine ancient marble column 47 ft. in height and 18 ft. in circumference, brought from the Basilica of Constantine.

According to a legend the Virgin Mary appeared in a vision on the same night in August 352 to Pope Liberius and to a devout Roman patrician, commanding them both to erect a church dedicated to her on the spot which they would find covered with snow the next morning.

55

UNIVERSITY TOWN AND DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

Rome boasts a fine modern University Town with separate buildings for all the faculties (medicine, law,

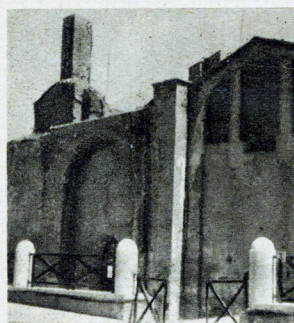


56

PORTA PIA (1561-65)

On returning from the University City we pass the City Gate known as the Porta Pia, begun under Pope Pius IV on designs by Michelangelo.

By a breach near this gate, Italian troops entered Rome in 1870, when they took possession of the City as the Capital of United Italy.



57

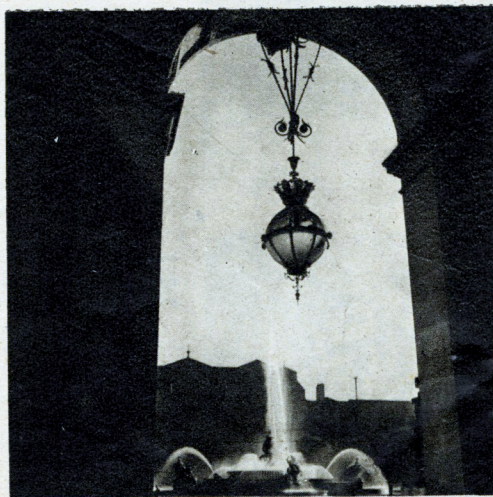
S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI (1563-66) AND BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN (305)

We will close our tour of the sights of Rome with a visit to the Church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli, built on designs by Michelangelo on part of the ruins of the great Baths of Diocletian. These baths were the most extensive in Rome, covering many acres of ground. The interior of this great church with its huge Roman arches and majestic proportions still gives an idea of the architecture of one of the great halls of the imperial baths. Adjoining the church is the National Museum of ancient sculpture, containing many masterpieces of antiquity, also housed in the remains of the Roman Baths.

58

FOUNTAIN OF THE NAIADS (1900) Esedra Square

In the square facing the Church is another of the beautiful fountains of Rome, this time a modern one, unveiled in 1900. The sculptor was Mario Rutelli, and it represents a group of sea-nymphs (naiadi) and sea monsters. The feathery jet of water which spouts high into the air from the central piece of the fountain is a striking feature of this Square.



ON THE COVER: two symbols, the one pagan, the other Christian, the Colosseum and the Doves. The Colosseum, the greatest monument of old Rome, witnessed the martyrdom of the early Christians. The Doves (copied from an ancient mosaic) fed Jove and were the favourite birds of Venus. In primitive Christian art they are the symbol of martyrdom, resurrection, conjugal fidelity, and the Ascension of Christ.

This guide, prepared for you by the Canada Club, differs from most other guides. It is on a new and practical plan, it is easily consulted, and of attractive appearance. It affords you in a few hours time a rapid but complete view of Rome, and may be compared to a movie picture which you both see and hear.

The plan adopted is a simple one. The guide follows step by step the route along which your party will be taken on a motor-bus. Each point on the route is marked by a number (58 in all) and the whole route is shown in the map on the back cover. You will have no difficulty in recognising at once the monument, building, church, park, fountain or ruin by reading the number printed beside each photograph, and you will seize at a glance its most important historical and artistic features, its date, and any curious or interesting facts relating to it (printed in italics). This will not only help you to acquaint yourself without any trouble with a number of interesting facts which will enable you the better to enjoy what you see, but will help to impress on your memory the most important points of this rapid journey through 3,000 years of Roman and Christian history, set amidst scenery which has no equal in the world.

When you have finished the trip you can send this little book as a nice present and pleasing souvenir to your family, your best girl, or your friends who on the other side of the water are thinking of you and awaiting your victorious return. They will follow with affectionate interest the stops you have made, they will see what you have seen in this famous Eternal City, and this reflection of your impressions will make them feel all the nearer to you.

And when you return home it will give you pleasure to find again this little book, and to remember the bright days of your stay in Rome.

