



## MUSEI CAPITOLINI

Piazza del Campidoglio

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9.30 AM TO 7.30 PM LAST ADMISSION ONE HOUR BEFORE CLOSING TIME

### CAPITOLINE BOOKSHOP

Palazzo dei Conservatori

### CLOAKROOM

free

### COFFEE SHOP

Palazzo Caffarelli P. le Caffarelli, 4

### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

group and

school tours reservation required

+39 060608

[WWW.museicapitolini.org](http://WWW.museicapitolini.org)



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## MUSEI CAPITOLINI

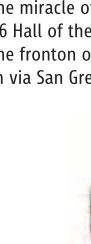
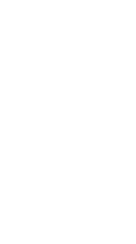
The Musei Capitolini date from 1471, when Pope Sixtus IV donated to the People of Rome a group of bronze statues that until then had been at the Lateran. Successive popes enlarged the original core collection with works found during excavations in and around Rome. Some were transferred from the Vatican; others, such as the Albani Collection, were purchased specifically for this museum. Around the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Pope Benedict XIV founded the Capitoline Picture Gallery. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, soon after Rome's proclamation as Italy's Capital (1870), many ancient art pieces dug out in excavations carried out for the creation of the City's new districts were added to the museum's collections. The museums' collections are displayed in two of the three buildings that enclose Piazza del Campidoglio - Palazzo dei Conservatori and Palazzo Nuovo (the third is Palazzo Senatorio). These two buildings are linked by an underground tunnel which houses the Lapidary Gallery and leads into the ancient Tabularium (beneath Palazzo Senatorio), whose monumental arches overlook the Roman Forum. The Palazzo Nuovo houses the collections of ancient sculptures assembled in the past by the Roman nobility; their arrangement has remained mostly unchanged since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They include a famous collection of busts of ancient philosophers and Roman emperors, the statue of the Dying Gaul, the Capitoline Venus and the reclining male statue popularly known as "Marforio", which dominates the courtyard. The Conservators' Apartment was the original architectural core of the Palazzo dei Conservatori; it is adorned with splendid frescoes depicting the history of Rome. The stately atmosphere of these rooms is heightened by the ancient Roman bronzes on display: the Capitoline She-Wolf, the Boy With Thorn and the Capitoline Brutus. On the first floor of the palace, a large built glass-roofed hall houses the ancient equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius which once stood in Piazza del Campidoglio, and the imposing remains of the Temple of Jupiter. Part of this hall is devoted to the most ancient period of the Capitoline Hill's history, spanning from its earliest settlement to the erection of the temple, and including displays of the finds from recent excavations. The rooms adjoining the glass hall contain artworks from the ancient gardens (horti) on the Esquiline Hill. The galleries connecting the Marcus Aurelius hall to the apartments of Palazzo dei Conservatori house the Castellani Collection, an example of collecting practices in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the second floor, the Capitoline Picture Gallery's works are arranged in chronological order from the late Middle Ages to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They include two paintings by Caravaggio, a very large canvas by Guercino and a good number of works by Guido Reni and Pietro da Cortona.

Palazzo Clementino-Caffarelli hosts the Capitoline Coin and Medal Collection, with a great number of coins, medals, gems and jewels on display. A separate area is reserved for temporary exhibitions. The rooms on the ground floor of Palazzo Caffarelli - the so-called Villa Caffarelli, already seat of the Mussolini Museum of Modern Art and then of the "Museo Nuovo" - have been recently reopened after a closure lasting more than 60 years at the end of an important restoration and redevelopment that also involved the garden with its fountains. The rooms of the Villa, intended as a new exhibition space of the Capitoline Museums, rest largely on the foundation blocks in "cappellaccio" of the Temple of Capitoline Jupiter.

### PALAZZO DEI CONSERVATORI

#### FLOOR 0

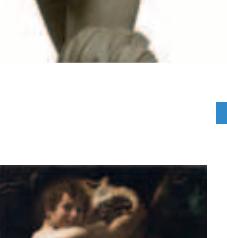
- 01 Courtyard. Marble acrolith of Constantine
- 02 I Grand Staircase Landing. Historical reliefs
- 03 II Grand Staircase Landing. Sixtus IV inscription
- 04 Hall of the Horatii and Curiti. Bernini: Pope Urban VIII. Cavalier d'Arpino: frescoes
- 05 Hall of the Captains. Tommaso Laureti: frescoes
- 06 Hall of Hannibal. Jacopo Ripanda: frescoes
- 07 Chapel. Marcello Venusti: altarpiece
- 08 Hall of Triumphs. Spinario, Camillus, Capitoline Brutus
- 09 Hall of the She-wolf Capitoline "Fasti"
- 10 Hall of the Geese. Bernini: bust of Medusa
- 11 Hall of the Tapestries. Roman manufacture of San Michele: tapestries
- 12 Hall of the Eagles. Diana Ephesina



#### FLOOR 1

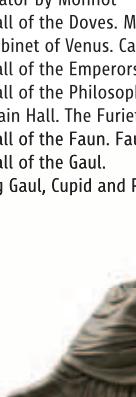
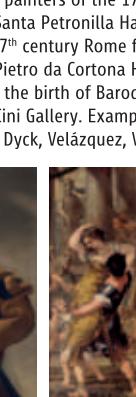
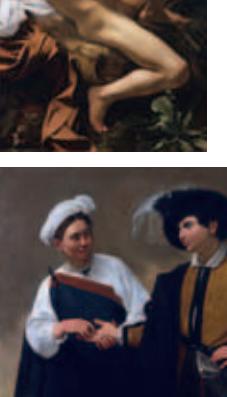
##### Conservatori Apartment

- 04 Hall of the Horatii and Curiti. Bernini: Pope Urban VIII. Cavalier d'Arpino: frescoes
- 05 Hall of the Captains. Tommaso Laureti: frescoes
- 06 Hall of Hannibal. Jacopo Ripanda: frescoes
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### Palazzo dei Conservatori Museum

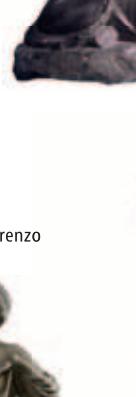
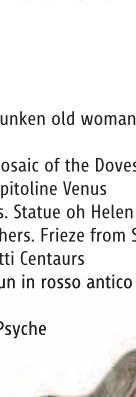
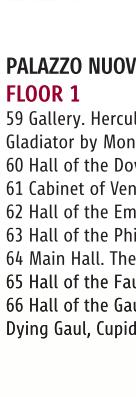
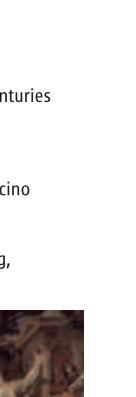
- 13 Hall I Castellani. Aristonothos krater
- 14 Hall II Castellani. Etruscan dignitary
- 15 Hall III Castellani. Horse and bull in bronze, Capitoline "Tensa"
- 16 Exedra of Marcus Aurelius. Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, Lion biting a horse, Bronze acrolith of Constantine



#### FLOOR 2

##### Capitoline Picture Gallery

- 33 Hall I. Central Italy from the Middle Ages to the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- 34 Hall II. The sixteenth century in Ferrara
- 35 Hall III. The sixteenth century in Venice
- 36 Hall IV. Aspects of the 17<sup>th</sup> century in Rome
- 37 Hall V. Bologna and Emilia, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries
- 38 Hall VI. Bologna, Guido Reni and painters of the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- 39 Santa Petronilla Hall. The great painting in 17<sup>th</sup> century Rome from Caravaggio to Guercino
- 40 Pietro da Cortona Hall. Pietro da Cortona and the birth of Baroque painting
- 41 Cini Gallery. Examples of European painting, Van Dyck, Velázquez, Van Wittel
- 42 Hall of the Emperors. Statue of Helen
- 43 Hall of the Philosophers. Frieze from San Lorenzo
- 44 Main Hall. The Fury Centaurs
- 45 Hall of the Faun. Faun in rosso antico
- 46 Hall of the Gaul. Dying Gaul, Cupid and Psyche



#### FLOOR 3

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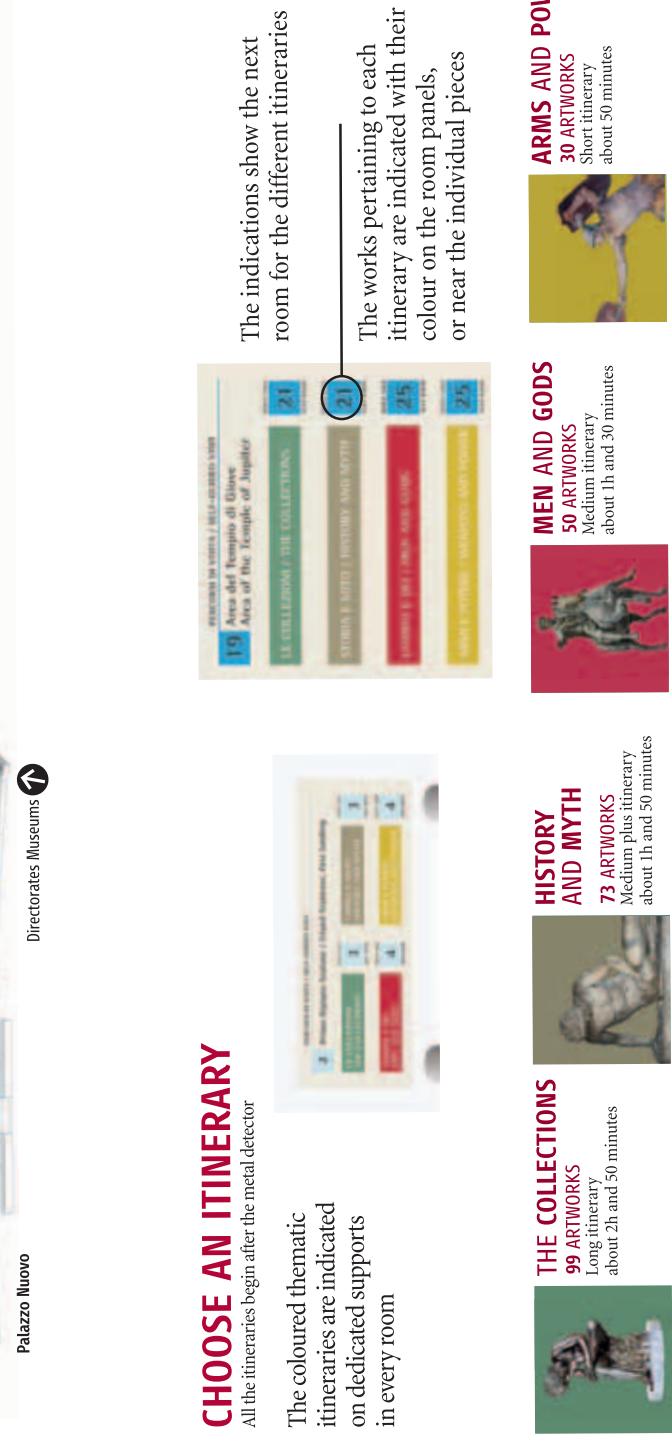
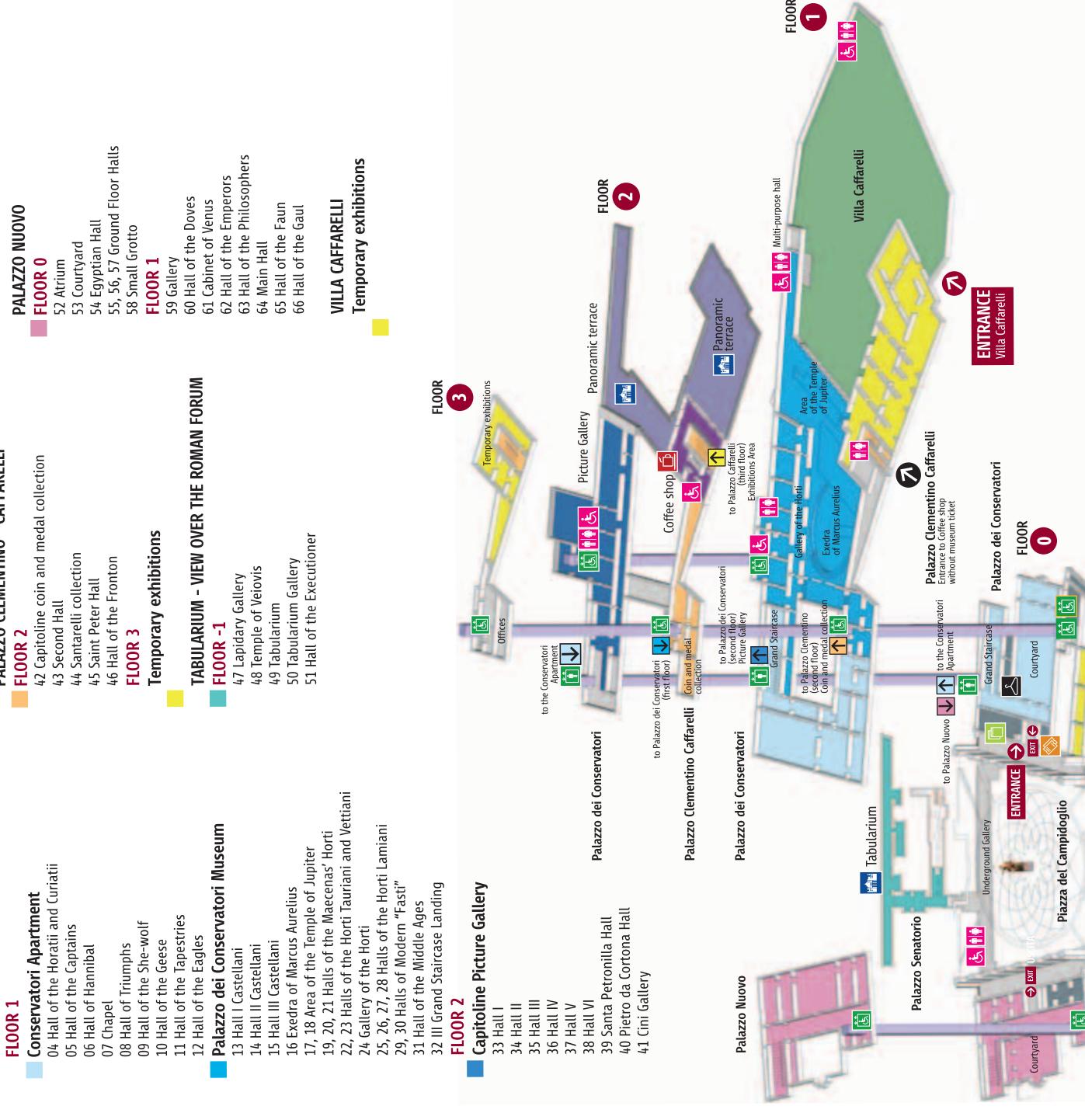
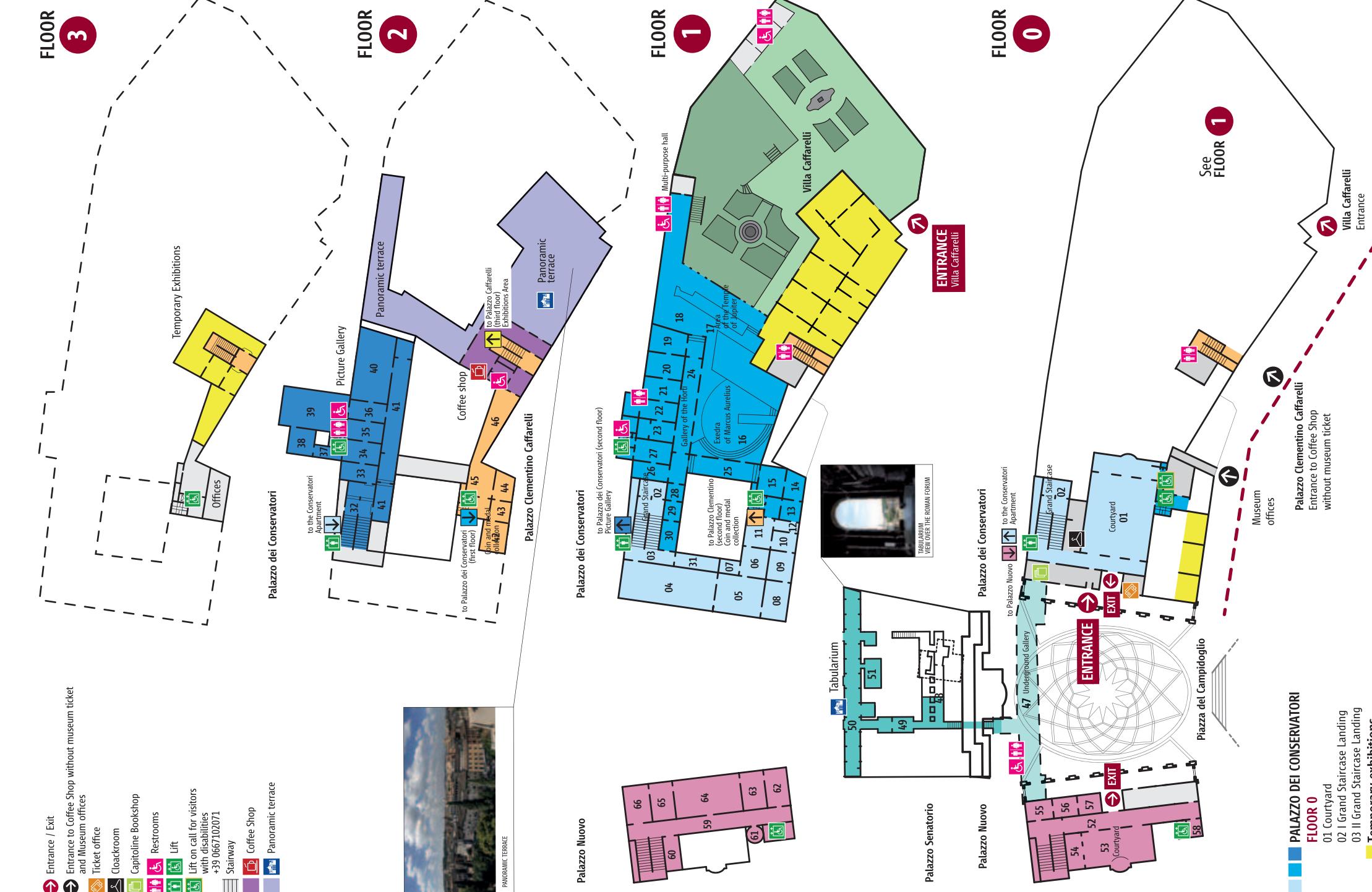


#### FLOOR 4

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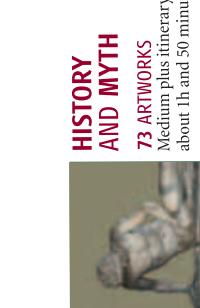
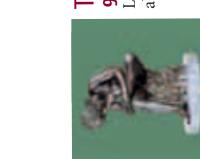




on dedicated supports  
in every room

THE COL  
99 ARTWORK

The route includes all the most significant works of the Capitoline collections and intends to offer a complete and articulated presenta-



The indications show the next room for the different itineraries

The image shows the front cover of a book titled "ARMS AND POWER" in large red capital letters at the top. Below it, in smaller red capital letters, is "30 ARTWORKS". Underneath the title, the text "Short itinerary" and "about 50 minutes" is visible. The bottom half of the cover features a colorful abstract painting of a figure, possibly a person in a dynamic pose or a face, set against a yellow background.

The power of weapons and the weapons of power are told in a short route, but full of suggestions, which focuses on the masterpieces

**MEN AND GODS**  
50 ARTWORKS



10

