

World of Stamps: **Rome, The Eternal City**

By Geir Sør-Reime

Last year saw the 140th anniversary of the revival of Rome as the capital of Italy. Although Rome was incorporated into Italy in October 1870, the capital of the country was not moved from the provisional capital of Florence to Rome until July 1871.

Rome of course was the capital and centre of the classic Roman state and empire, and from AD 756, the Popes got temporal power over Rome and its surroundings. Rome remained capital of the Papal States until 1870, although the city was invaded and/or raided at different times throughout this period, and even existed as an independent republic for shorter periods.

I made my first visit to Rome only last year and had a wonderful time exploring the heritage and history of the eternal city. Afterwards, the stamps of Italy have helped me keep and recall the memories of this fantastic city, probably founded during the 8th Century BC.

According to the legend, the city was founded by the two twins Romulus and Remus, who as infants had been taken care of by a she-wolf. The famous Capitoline Wolf, a bronze sculpture showing the twins suckling the she-wolf, did become an important icon of Italy and Rome, and has been reproduced on several stamps. The first one was in 1929, and the statue was also the motif of the 1944 issue of the Badoglio government in Brindisi/Salerno. It was also used as one of the symbols of the 1960 Rome Olympics, and was featured on one of the stamps issued to publicize the games, and again



1970 for centenary of union of Roman States with Italy (Sc. 1019)



1929 She-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus (#226)

in 1987 for the Olympilex stamp exhibition. Along with other icons of Rome, it was also featured on a 1997 stamp celebrating the 2750th anniversary of the founding of Rome.

Its age is disputed, but its iconic status is not.

Rome later became the center of a Kingdom and from 510 BC the Republic of Rome, it again was replaced by the Empire of Rome from 27 BC.

A number of monuments still exist from these periods.

Last year, I spent some days in Rome with my wife. Shortly after checking in at our hotel, Hotel Adriano in the Historic Center, the receptionist gave us a map of Rome with the major attractions highlighted. We decided to follow his advice for the first two days, and managed to get to a number of Rome's number one spots, which fortunately, all lay quite close to our hotel.



1997, 2750th anniversary of founding of Rome, Dome of St. Peter, Colosseum, She-Wolf (Sc. 2135)



Map of Rome with highlights marked by receptionist

We first went to over the Angel Bridge towards the St. Angelo castle, the former castle of the Popes, where there is a covered bridge linking St. Angelo with the Vatican.

Both the castle itself and the angel sculptures on the bridge over the river from central Rome have been featured on stamps. The castle was depicted already on 1928 semi-postals, these also exist overprinted for Italian colonies. It was also depicted on one of the 1933 Zeppelin air post stamps, and a 1960 definitive stamp. The bridge and some of the angel sculptures were featured on stamps issued 1975 for the Holy Year.

From the bridge, you have a splendid view towards the Vatican, which we visited the following day.



Top to bottom, left to right: Vatican from San Angelo bridge; 1975 Holy Year, Angels' Bridge, Rome (Sc. 1177); 1975 Holy Year, Angel on Angels' Bridge (Sc. 1178); San Angelo castle and bridge; 1933 air post Zeppelin issue, Castle of St. Angelo (Sc. C45); Cyrenaica 1927 semi-postal showing Castle of St. Angelo (Sc. B13); Photos in this article were taken by the author's wife.



Left to right: 1985 Italia 85, Church of St. Mary of Peace, Rome (Sc. 1624); 1985 Italia 85, showing Roman States Sc. 8 and the Sant'Agnese in Agone church with the Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi (with Egyptian obelisk) (Sc. 1651e); 1949 Basilica of St. Agnes (Sc. 122)

On our way to our next stop, Piazza Navona, we passed the Santa Maria della Pace (Our Lady of Peace) church, built in 1482, and depicted on a 1985 stamp. Piazza Navona is really the remains of the Diocletian Stadium from the 1st Century. Around the place is now the Pamphili Palace, the St. Agnese di Agone church and the enormous Quattro Fiumi fountain, built in 1651 by Bernini, making the place a baroque jewel. Both the fountain and the church were featured on two 1985 stamps for the Italia 85 international stamp exhibition (one along with a Papal States stamp, #8). An interior view of the church appeared on a Vatican 1949 stamp.

Not so far from Piazza Navone is Pantheon. Originally built as a temple for all Gods (Pan Theon) 118-125 BC during the reign of Emperor Hadrian, the hemispheric dome is one of the largest ever built. It was later converted into a church. There are several tombs lining the wall, including that of Raphael and of the modern-time Italian kings. It was depicted on a 1978 Europa stamp.



1978 Europa, Pantheon, Rome (Sc. 1322)





1973 Trevi Fountain, Rome (Sc. 1128)



Our next stop was the Trevi Fountain, built in 1762 by Nicolo Salvi and made a world icon in Fellini's film "La Dolce Vita". The fountain was depicted on a 1973 stamp.

That was on our way towards the Piazza di Spagna with its famous steps, at the end of Via Condotti, one of the important commercial streets of Rome and the seat of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.



1959 Obelisk of Trinita dei Monti (Sc. C39)

The Spanish Place itself has for centuries been a



2009 Piazza di Spagna, Rome

major meeting place for people in Rome. Its name derives from the fact that the 17th Century Spanish embassy was located here. It has the Barcaccia Fountain and the famous Spanish Steps, completed 1726, leading to the Church of the Holy Trinity of the Mountain (Trinità del Monti). The obelisk in front of this church was featured on two 1959 Vatican stamps, and the Piazza with its steps were depicted on 1989 and 2009 Italian stamps.

Not far from the Spanish Steps, a few blocks down Via Condotti is the Magistral Palace of the Sovereign Military

Order of Malta (SMOM). Founded during the Crusades to protect and care for pilgrims, the Order has a long history of sovereignty, ruling over Rhodes for centuries and then the island of Malta 1530-1798. During that time, the Magistral Palace was the Embassy of Malta to the Holy See. Gradually, the Palace became the real seat of the Order, and together with the Villa Malta on the Aventine, today enjoys extraterritorial status. 104 countries recognize the Order as a sovereign entity, and on many embassies throughout Rome you can spot the arms of both the Vatican and the Order, as these embassies are also accredited to the Vatican and to the Order, and therefore, also under the protection of these two sovereign entities.

The Order also has its own stamps, valid throughout Italy and on mail to a number of other countries, 57 altogether. The Order's post-office is situated in the building, with entrance from the Via Bocca di Leone. This office closes quite early, at noon, and when we were there for the weekend, arriving on a Friday, it had already closed, so I was unable to visit it.



Left to right: 1976 Magistral Palace, Via Condotti, Rome (Sc. 118); 1976 Villa Malta, Rome (Sc. 117); 1970 St. Mary of the Aventine, Conventual Church of the Order in the grounds of the Villa Malta, Rome (Sc. 62)



Left, 1970 Hospital at Magliana, Rome (Sc. 51); right, 1966 view of St. Peter's as seen through keyhole at the Villa Malta on the Aventine Hill, Rome (Sc. 1)



The Magistral Palace was depicted on a 1976 SMOM stamp. The Grand Master of the Order's official residence is in the Villa Malta on the Aventine. It has also been depicted on SMOM stamps, the Villa itself on two 1976 stamps, and in 1966, a stamp showed the Dome of St. Peter's as seen through a keyhole at the Villa. The church of St. Mary of the Aventine, the conventual church of the Order, was depicted on a 1970 stamp.

The Order also runs a number of hospitals, and in Rome, the San Giovanni Battista Hospital at Magliana is run by the Order. It was depicted on a 1970 stamp.



2011 for 150th anniversary Proclamation of Kingdom of Italia, Palazzo Montecitorio and Palazzo Carignano (Turin)



1961 centenary of Italian unity, Montecitorio Palace, Rome (Sc. 841)



2006 Two Republics (Sc. 1676)

We closed the day with a good Italian dinner and a drink at the hotel, strategically located close to many of the tourist attractions of Rome, at Piazza Firenze. Not very far from the hotel is the Palazzo di Montecitorio, the seat of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian parliament. The palace was built in 1694 and was formerly the Papal Tribunal of Justice. The Palace has been depicted on a 1961 stamp for the centenary of

Italian unity and a 2011 stamp for the 150th anniversary (here along with the Palazzo Carignana in Turin). It was also depicted, along with San Marino's government palace, on the 2006 joint issue of the two countries.

The following day, we started with the Vatican. Being there in January meant that not so many people were assembled at St. Peter's Square, and the Christmas crib in the middle of the square had still not been taken down.



Christmas crib at St. Peter's Square

To me, visiting the Vatican post-office was of course the most important thing, but it was also impressive to be at the Square and see the huge St. Peter's.



1991 Composite view of St. Peter's (Sc. 895-97)

I don't think any other building or monument of Rome has been featured on so many stamps, from Italy, the Vatican and a number of other countries, as St. Peter's. It has become the symbol of Catholic Christianity. With the surrounding palaces etc., St. Peter's has been part of the sovereign Vatican City State since 1929. Until 1870, it was the capital of the Papal States, a large territory in central Italy where the Popes also exercised temporal authority. Gradually reduced during the Napoleonic wars and the Italian unification process, the Popes remained in control of all Rome until 1870, when all of Rome was incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy and made its capital in 1871.



*Trieste Zone A 1954
25th anniversary Lat-
eran Treaties show-
ing Lateran Palace
(#195)*

Initially, the Pope refused an offer to retain a part of Rome as a sovereign territory, but in 1929, the Lateran treaty was signed, and the Popes once again were also temporal rulers.



*1985 Ratification
of new Concordat
with the Vatican (Sc.
1650)*

Both at the end of the Papal States, and as the Vatican City, the papal authority has issued postage stamps. Papal States' stamps were first issued 1852, in non-decimal currency, replaced by a decimal currency issue in 1867.



*Roman States 1852
1/2b (Sc. 1a)*

All the stamps of the Papal States featured the papal arms in different types of frames. The first Vatican City stamps were issued August 1, 1929. The lower val-



*1929 1st issue, Pa-
pal arms (Sc. 7)*

ues of this first issue resembled the 2c value of the Papal States 1867 issue. Vatican 2002 stamps celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Papal States' stamps and reproduced some of them.



*1933 special delivery
showing aerial view of
Vatican City (Sc. E4)*

The Vatican City State is so small that even quite detailed images of the whole state can appear on stamps, and there are many such stamps. Already in 1933, an aerial view of the Vatican City appeared on special delivery stamps, the same motif was repeated on 1945 special delivery stamps. Also

1947 air post stamps featured such a view, and in 1954, Pope Pius XI was shown on a stamp alongside an aerial



1967 air post showing St. Peter's and the Vatican City (Sc. C52)

view of the Vatican, issued for the 25th anniversary of the Lateran Treaty and the establishment of the Vatican City. Also a view of the Vatican appeared on 1967 air post stamps and on a 1979 stamp for the 50th anniversary of the Vatican City State. A souvenir sheet issued 2009 for the 80th anniversary also showed a view of the

Vatican. The foundation of St.

Peter's in its present state was laid in 1506, and it took more than a century to build. The Dome was designed by Michelangelo and is 448 feet high. A 1953



1980 Bernini (architect of St. Peter's) with medallion showing planned third wing (Sc. 674)



1953 Pope Julius II and Bramante's plans for St. Peter's (Sc. 162)

stamp showed Pope Julius II and architect Bramante's plans for St. Peter's, and a 1980 stamp showed another architect, Bernini and his plans for a third wing.



1933 St. Peter's Basilica (Sc. 33)

The Basilica of St. Peter was first depicted on Vatican stamps in 1933. A 1947 air post issue featured both the basilica and the obelisk



1947 air post, Obelisk and Dome of St. Peter's (Sc. C14)

on the square. A 1953 series portrayed various Popes and details of St. Peter's and a full view appeared on a 1953 air post stamp. The obelisk was again featured on two 1959 stamps, and in 1991, a set of three stamps presented a composite view of the basilica (see page 8). It also appeared on 1993 and 2000 issues, and in 2006, stamps were issued for the 500th anniversary of St. Peter's. In addition,



1950 Holy Year, various Italian churches, including St. Peter's (Sc. 536)



1951 (Dogma of the Assumption of Virgin Mary) showing crowds at St. Peter's (Sc. 144)



1999 Holy Year, Holy Door in St. Peter's (Sc. 2281)

St. Peter's appears prominently on all stamps showing views of the Vatican City. Crowds in front of St. Peter's appeared in one of the two stamps issued 1951 for the proclamation of the Dogma of the Assumption of Virgin Mary. St. Peter's also appeared on Italian stamps in 1933, and the Holy Door was depicted on a 1999 stamp for the Holy Year. The Sovereign Military Order of Malta featured St. Peter's on a 1975 stamp.



1975 St. Peter's, Rome (Sovereign Military Order of Malta Sc. 110)



1933 Vatican Gardens (Sc. 26)

Another prominent feature of the Vatican is the Vatican Gardens, visible from far. A view of the gardens appeared on several 1933 stamps. In 1978, one of the stamps commemorating the death of Pope John Paul I showed him in the Vatican Gardens.



1978 Pope John Paul I walking in Vatican Gardens (Sc. 643)

Parts of the Vatican are open to the public. Foremost here of course is St. Peter's, but also the Vatican Museums are among the top visitor attractions in Rome. This also includes the world-famous Sistine Chapel. Paintings and other works of art from both the Chapel and the museum collections have been shown on a number



1985 Italia 85,
*"The Hunt" by
 Raphael (Sc.
 1615)*

of Vatican stamps, but in this survey, we concentrate on the buildings.



1993 Lateran Apostolic
 Palace (Sc. 922)



2009 Apostolic
 Library, Vatican
 City (Sc. 1417)

Other buildings in the Vatican that have been depicted on stamps include the Apostolic Palace or the Vatican Palace, the official residence of the Popes on 1933 and 1993 stamps, and within the Palace is also the Apostolic Library, depicted on a 2009 stamp.



1949 Basilica of St.
 John (Sc. E12)

In addition to the Vatican City itself, the Vatican City State also includes a number of extraterritorial exclaves, including the Lateran



1993 St. John Lateran
 Basilica (Sc. 918)

Palace where the Lateran Treaty establishing the Vatican City State was signed 1929. The Lateran Palace was depicted on a 1993 stamp.

This exclave also includes the Basilica di San Giovanni (St. John) in Laterano, the cathedral church of Rome, depicted on Vatican 1949 and 2000 stamps. The palace is now the Vatican's Museum of History, but also houses the Vicariate of Rome. The cathedral was depicted on 1993 and 2004 stamps, and the obelisk in front of it on two 1959 stamps. The church also appeared on one of Italy's 1983 stamps



1959 Obelisk of
 St. John Lateran
 (Sc. C35)



1983 Holy Year, San Giovanni Church (Sc. 1548)

for the Holy Year, and the Lateran Palace was depicted along with St. Peter's on Italy's stamp marking the 30th anniversary of the Lateran Treaty.

Close to the Spanish Steps is the Palace for the Propagation of the Faith, also an extraterritorial exclave of the Vatican since 1929. Since 1626, it has housed the Congregation for the Evangelization of the Peoples. It was depicted on a 1993 stamp.



1938 Crypt of St. Cecilia in Catacombs of St. Calixtus (Sc. 57)

Another is the Palace of St. Calixtus, from 1929 housing Vatican ministers, but today housing the Pontifical Council Cor

Unum and the Pontifical Council for the Family. It is situated on the Piazza Santa Maria in the Trastevere area. It was also depicted on a 1993 stamp.

The Vatican Observatory was originally situated in Rome, but is now at the Pope's summer residence at Castel Gandolfo.



1993 Palace of the Propagation of the Faith (Sc. 925)



1993 St. Calixtus Palace (Sc. 926)



1984 Vatican Observatory (Sc. 735)



2000 Basilica of St. Mary Major (Sc. 1139)

Several churches in Rome are also extraterritorial exclaves of the Vatican, vz. the Basilica di San Giovanni in Laterano (St. John's Lateran) mentioned above, the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary Major), the Basilica di San Paolo fuori le Mura (St. Paul outside the walls) and all four basilicas under the direct juris-



1949 St. Mary Major
(Sc. 130)



1987 Europa, Rail-
way station, Rome
(Sc. 1707)



1983 Holy Year,
St. Maria Mag-
giore Church
(Sc. 1547)



1959 Obelisk of
St. Mary Major
(Sc. C36)



Forum
Romanum



930 semi-postal Capi-
tol, Forum Romanum
(Sc. B37)

diction of the Vatican were featured on 1949 stamps for the Holy Year. The St. Mary Major, located close to the main railway station of Rome (featured on an Italian 1987 Europa stamp), the Trevi Fountain or the Forum Romanum, was featured on 1993 and 2000 stamps, and the obelisk outside of it on two 1959 stamps. St. Mary Major was depicted on one of the 1983 Holy Year stamps of Italy. Close to St. Mary Major is the church of Santa Prassede, also depicted on a 1949 Vatican stamp.



2002 Building of Pon-
tiffical Ecclesiastical
Academy (Sc. 1214b)

There are also a number of Pon-
tiffical Academies under the protec-
tion of the Holy See. The Pontifi-
cal Ecclesiastical Academy was fea-
tured on a



1984 Pontiffical Acad-
emy of Science (Sc.
733)

2002 stamp. The Pontifical Academy of Sciences is located within the Vatican and is featured on a 1984 stamp.

After a morning in the Vatican, we decided to explore some of the ancient Rome.



1964 veteran's pilgrimage showing Left Arch of Victor Emmanuel Monument, Rome (Sc. 900)

On our way there, we passed the Capitol area, where in Roman times, the temple of Jupiter was in many ways the center of the world. The Capitol Hill in Washington got its name from the ancient Capitol Hill of Rome. Today, the area is dominated by the enormous Victor Emmanuel Monument. The tower of the Palazzo Senatorio, once the seat of the Roman Senate, and now the City Hall of Rome, was depicted on one of the 1959 Olympics stamps and also on the 1967 stamp marking the 10th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, originally establishing the European Union. The left wing of the monument

was shown on a 1964 stamp for the veteran's pilgrimage. The whole of the area appears on a 2008 stamp in the "Rome—Capital" series.



2011 Rome Capital, Roma dalle quadrighe del Vittoriano: dal Quirinale al Colosseo, opera di M. Morlacchi

We then proceeded to the Via dei fori imperiali (The Road of the Imperial Forums) which runs from the Foro di Trajano (Trajan's Forum) to Colosseum. This road was built 1931-33 during the rule of Mussolini (1922-45) and was used as a parade street by his fascist movement. A number of buildings were demolished to give place for this road (similar to what Rumanian dictator Ceausescu did in Bucharest). The road was featured on one of the 1933 Zeppelin air post stamps.



1933 air post Zeppelin issue, Imperial Avenue (Sc. C47)

Despite this destruction of many well-preserved Roman



1923 1st anniversary of Fascist March on Rome (Sc. 164)



1937 2000th birth anniversary of Caesar, Capitol (Sc. 386)

1937 stamps commemorating the birth bimillenary of Julius Caesar.

Forum Romanum was depicted on one of the 1933 Zeppelin air post stamps, and on a 2007 stamp.

The Arch of Titus, on the upper side of the road, was depicted on a 1958 stamp issued for the friendship between Brazil and Italy. It also appeared on a 1998 stamp issued for the World Equestrian Championships.



1959 Olympics, Rome, Arch of Constantine (Sc. 776)

buildings, Mussolini was a great admirer of anything Roman, and this is evident from many stamps issued during his rule, starting with the 1923 stamps for the 1st anniversary of his

March 1922 march on Rome, marking the beginning of his rule. Roman ruins were depicted on a number of 1926

semi-postal stamps, and the 1932 stamps for the 10th anniversary of the March on Rome also reflect the Roman heritage. A 1936 air stamp issued for the bimillenary of the birth

of Quintus Horatius Flaccus again featured Roman ruins, as did the

1937 stamps commemorating the birth bimillenary of Julius Caesar.

Forum Romanum was depicted on one of the 1933 Zeppelin air post stamps, and on a 2007 stamp.

The Arch of Titus, on the upper side of the road, was depicted on a 1958 stamp issued for the friendship between Brazil and Italy. It also appeared on a 1998 stamp issued for the World Equestrian Championships.

On the lower side of the road, there are the ruins of the Basilica of Constantine

and Maxentius, once the largest building of the Forum, depicted on one of the 1959 stamps for the 1960 Olympics.



1936 air post 2000th birth anniversary Quintus Horatius Flaccus, showing ruins of ancient Rome (Sc. C98)



1933 air post Zeppelin issue, Forum Romanum (Sc. C46)



1998 World Equestrian Championships, Rome, Arch of Titus (Sc. 2257)

Close to Colosseum is the Arch of Constantine, depicted on a 1935 semi-postal, and also on one of the 1959 stamps issued for the Rome 1960 Olympics (page 16).



1935 semi-postal, Arch of Constantine (Sc. B42)



2001 Octagonal Room in Domus Aurea (Golden Room, House of Nero), Rome (Sc. 2419)

At the far end of the Imperial Forum Street is the Colosseum, Rome's greatest amphitheatre, commissioned AD 72 and opened AD 80 at the grounds of Nero's palace, the Domus Aurea, itself depicted on a 2001 stamp.

Naturally, the Colosseum, as one of the main icons of Rome, has



2004 Rome-Bangkok Foundation, here Colosseum, Rome (Sc. 2602b)



Colosseum interior

been depicted on numerous stamps, not only from Italy. Several of the Italian stamps include Colosseum in broader views of the Forum, but

stamps like the 1952 International Civil Aviation Congress, the 2004 Rome-Bangkok Foundation and the 2006 International Military Sports

1985 views of Colosseum 85 and 1985 AD (Sc. 1098-99)



Council depicts the Colosseum. A 1985 San Marino pair (page 17) depicts the Colosseum as it would have looked like in AD85 and how it looked like in 1985. Colosseum also appeared on one of the 1935 air stamps for the Trans-Atlantic Flight led by General Balbo.



1933 air post Transatlantic Flight Rome-Chicago led by General Italo Balbo and showing Colosseum (arrow), Rome and Chicago skyline (Sc. C49). (Reminder: for a closer look, just use the pdf magnifier tool.)



1949 Basilica of St. Clement (Sc. 123)

A short distance from Colosseum is the Basilica of San Clemente, built around 1100 and depicted on a Vatican 1949 stamp. More impressive still is the Papal Archbasilica of St John Lateran (page 12).



1991 Church of St. Gregory, Rome (Sc. 1838)



1955 10th anniversary FAO, FAO headquarters, Rome (Sc. 699)

Close to the Colosseum is



1950 centenary of the Palatine Guard (Sc. 141)

the headquarters of the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The building was featured on a 1955 and a 2000 stamp. Here also lies the church of St. Gregory the Great, depicted on a 1991 stamp.

Just above the Forum is the Palatine Hill, again an area filled with remains from Roman times. One of Rome's Roman aqueducts was built to supply water to the Palatine, the Aqueduct of Claudius, depicted on a 1926 stamp (page 19).



1926 semi-postal Aq-ueduct of Claudius (Sc. B27)



Museum for Contemporary Art

the large park surrounding the Villa Borghese. Villa Borghese is also an art museum, and was depicted on a 1982 stamp.



Above, National Etruscan Museum in Villa Giulia; right, 2001 Etruscan Museum gold objects, here Head of Medusa (Sc. 1200)



On the Palatine, the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin (8th century) was depicted on a 1949 Vatican stamp.

Our third day in Rome was dedicated to museums, and we start-

ed with MACRO, the Museum of Contemporary Art situated not far away from



1949 St. Mary in Cosmedin (Sc. 125)



1982 Villa Borghese, Rome (Sc. 1529)

In the huge park, there are several museums, including the National Gallery of Modern Art (19th and 20th century Italian art) and the National Etruscan Museum in Villa Giulia. Etruscan artifacts were depicted on two 1984 stamps issued for the Italia 85 philatelic exhibition.

Walking down from the Villa Borghese Park, it is natural to enter the Piazza del Popolo, or People's Square. Here also is found the People's Gate (Porto del Popolo). One of the 2011 stamps



2011 for 150th anniversary Of Italian Unity, Piazza del Popolo, Rome



1928 semi-postal People's Gate (Sc. B33)

issued for the 150th anniversary of Italian unity featured the Piazza del Popolo. The Gate was depicted on a 1926 semi-postal.

Additional scenes:



Symbols of Valor



1932 special delivery stamp March on Rome 10th anniversary, Columns (Sc. E16)



2010 Piazzale di Porta Pia, Rome



2002 Palazzi Aktemp, Roman National Museum (Sc. 2513)



1937 2000th birth anniversary of Emperor Augustus Caesar: left, Caesar offering sacrifice (Sc. 379); right, sacrificial altar (Sc. 385)



1949 Centenary of Roman Republic, The Vascello, Rome (Sc. 518)



Above, 1967 10th anniversary Treaty of Rome (European Union) showing Parliament on Capitoline Hill, Rome (Sc. 850); right, 1959 Olympics, Rome, Capitoline tower (Sc. 774)



1959 Olympics, Rome, Baths of Caracalla (Sc. 775)



1959 Olympics, Rome, Ruins of Basilica of Massentius (Sc. 777)



1976 Centenary State Advocate's Office (Sc. 1218)



Left to right, 1983 Holy Year, St. Paul's Basilica (Sc. 1546); 1949 St. Paul (Sc. 129);



Eritrea 1925 Holy Year semi-postal (Sc. B7), St. Paul's



Rome126: 2004 Great Synagogue, Rome (Sc. 2607)



1993 Centenary Bank of Italy, Bank HQ, Rome (Sc. 1958)



1997 Treaty of Rome 40th anniversary, statue of Marcus Aurelius, Rome (Sc. 2130)