



CHAÎNE DES RÔTISSEURS
50° GRAND CHAPITRE *d'Italie*
Rome, April 12-13-14-15 2018





Welcome to the Eternal City

for the 50th Grand Chapitre d'Italie of the Chaîne des Rôtisseurs!

Rome: The Eternal City...and for those who have visited it, unquestionably the most magnificent city in the world. Like the memory of a lost love, Rome will haunt you, stealing your senses one by one and hastening your return. For those who have not yet experienced its magic, the thrill awaits...

No one can visit Rome and not be touched by its timeless beauty. The Eternal City has been around for over 3'000 years. From its beginning as a tiny village in central Italy, to its current status as a top ranking city for the arts, fashion and cuisine, Rome has seen it all. The city of Rome lies between the hills and the sea, and encompasses approximately 1,100 square kilometers (420 sq. miles). It was originally built on the famous "seven hills" that still form part of the city. According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus, who —along with his twin brother Remus— was a son of Mars. After the young boys had been abandoned on the Palatine Hill, they were suckled by a she-wolf. Romulus, thereafter, founded Rome atop the Palatine Hill, naming it after himself. Today, the she-wolf remains the symbol of Rome. History's version of this delightful tale is that the hilly regions around the Tiber were inhabited by various hill tribes as early as the 8th century B.C.. These hill dwellers

were gradually dominated by the Etruscans, who built the settlement that would one day be Rome. Frustrated with the Etruscans' dominance over their affairs, in 510 BC, the Romans rose up and overcame their oppressors to establish a republic. Through the centuries that followed, Rome rose as a mighty empire. No city in the world reflects the history of man's endeavours quite as much as Rome. From its ancient ruins dating back to Imperial times, to its modern day galleries and shopping areas, everywhere there is evidence of timelessness. Imperial, Classical, Renaissance, Baroque, Modern: all these periods are represented in its art and architecture. It is the amazing contrasts that Rome presents to its visitors. As the Romans so aptly put it: You could spend an entire lifetime in the eternal city and still not experience it all.

It is hard to stand anywhere in Rome and not be taken aback by the magnitude of its history. The entire city comprises an immense open-air museum, layered in nearly three millennia.

As an entire lifetime is not enough, also words can hardly help presenting Rome, so we look forward to seeing you in Rome to explore it for your first time or to deepen your knowledge of it and for the pleasure to toast together at the 50th Grand Chapitre d'Italie!





Values of conviviality

Dear Friends, Next spring we will be in Rome, Caput Mundi, for the 50th Grand Chapitre d'Italie. It will be a memorable event, an exceptional opportunity to meet us again, among art, culture, tourism, fine food and wine. Therefore It's a good pleasure for me to recall the founder of our Association (in 1248), King Louis IX, then canonized as St. Louis of the French: there is a beautiful church dedicated to him in the Capital.

We owe the birth of the guild of Oyeurs, the roasters of geese, which later became the Chaîne des Rôtisseurs, to him, the pious, fair, generous sovereign, who was a great supporter of the arts and professions. The liberalization of trades was a great intuition and our Confrérie is still the custodian of the great values inherent in conviviality.

Even for the Greeks, the banquet was a ritual during which they shared food, friendship and culture, to unite gods and mortals. The poet Teoclyde wrote: "... wine was flowing in streams... fishes were entering houses, being fried and served at the table by themselves. A soup river was running along beds, dragging pieces of hot meat. Channels filled with spicy sauce were waiting for those who wanted to taste it, no need to bother to grab a bite to eat... ". No doubt: that would be an ideal age for Chaîne too!

Anyway, it was Rome which left us indelible testimonies of the conviviality that took place there.

Pliny wrote that "all good products by the land" flowed in the Urbe. The two most famous lovers of the ancient times - Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, and the Roman warlord Marco Antonio - founded one of the first gastronomic associations in history: the Circle of the Inimitable life,

whose members alternated hunting and parties to discussions with the intellectuals of those years. The table of Cleopatra, a smart and clever woman, was set with stuffed pigeons, seasonal vegetables, bean soup, barley and spelt as entrée and then continued with game, lamb meat or fish of the Nile, ending with cakes of figs and nuts covered with honey, all washed down with good Greek wine.

Following the expansion of the Empire, wine began to spread. The Roman soldiers exported the vine plants to Europe, planting them in famous and renowned areas such as Bordeaux, Burgundy, Loire and Champagne. During banquets, people toasted to their health. I remind you the famous invitation made by Orazio to raise cups saying: "Carpe diem quam minimum credula postero" (that is "Take the moment, trusting as little as possible in tomorrow"). Among the gourmards of the time, we must also recall the aristocratic and cultured Lucullus and Apicius, author of the *De re coquinaria* treatise.

After the Empire fell, in the fifteenth century there are two prominent personalities: Master Martino (author of the *Libro De Arte Coquinaria*) and Bartolomeo Sacchi, known as Platina.

The sixteenth century is marked by Bartolomeo Scappi: forerunner in showing that having a targeted diet the welfare and the consequent quality of human existence increase, and that the environment where food is prepared must be clean and in order. He was a true gourmet professional.

In this brief excursus we cannot forget the Roman Francesco Leonardi (1730-1816). He was considered a citizen of the world: he worked for the rulers of France, Poland, Turkey,

Germany and England, until he came to the court of Catherine II the Great, Empress of Russia. He was the first great chef to use tomatoes steadily.

Finally, I mention the famous Jewish-Romanesque cuisine, born in the Ghetto. The Jews, who arrived in Rome from the 2nd century BC, were also able to transform the simplest ingredients into delicious delicacies, for example the famous 'Jewish-style' artichokes (*Carciofi alla Giudia*). Conclusion: Rome has been the world capital of gastronomy for centuries, thanks to the exchange of cultures and eating habits with other peoples, and to the professionalization of culinary art, for which Louis IX gave a huge international contribution. It is in this cosmopolitan spirit that once again our Chaîne is ideally placed, with over 25,000 Associates in 70 countries, and with an extension that nowadays is larger than the Roman Empire!

Roberto Zanghi

Bailli Délégué d'Italie





In the Eternal City

Dear Consoeurs, and dear Confrères, it is with great pride, joy and excitement that I present to you the fiftieth Grand Chapitre d'Italie.

Our Bailli Délégué, Roberto Zanghi, has granted me the honor to be the one to represent all of you in organizing the most important international event for the Bailliage d'Italie of the Chaîne Des Rôtisseurs. Our annual Chapitre will take place in Rome, the Capital of Italy, from Thursday 12 to Sunday 15 April 2018.

It will be an engaging Grand Chapitre; it has been designed and implemented with the help of the entire National Council: our Chancelier, Bruno Peloi, wise and tireless Director of our national Magazine, who is always generous with advice both for communication and for the conduct of our daily duties; our Argentier, Heidi Dejori, steadily behind the scenes (but what would we do without her?), who is the irreplaceable coordinator of the activities of Local Bailliages and responsible of the relations with Paris for the Induction ceremonies but not only; Francesco Casellato - Conseiller Gastronomique - who processes all the menus with the chefs; Patrizia Spada - Chargée de Missions responsible for ACCR - who is devoted to the development of ACCR projects; Valter Di Felice - Conseiller Culinaire - who is a profound connoisseur of the world of Professionnels; then Matteo Restelli - Chargé de Missions for the website - thanks to whom the National Confrérie has a beautiful web portal. Finally, there are you all, my dear Local Bailli and Members: thanks to your vast presence, YOU will give luster to a long-awaited and prestigious event.

Shortly before Springtime, we will

meet in the Eternal City. According to the legend, it was founded in 753 BC by two twin brothers, Romulus and Remo, who were nursed by the famous Lupa (Wolf), now a symbol of the city, along with one of its most important monuments, the Colosseum. The history of Rome is known all over the world with great interest: from Etruscan times to that of the Caesars and the Roman Republic, until it became the centerpiece of the political and cultural life of the Empire and the capital of the Christian world. Rome is considered the most beautiful city in the world; wandering through its streets and admiring its monuments is like traveling back in time, through ancient ruins, beautiful squares, fountains and churches, where you discover incomparable works of art at every step. Every visit is a pleasant surprise.

The greatest artists (painters, sculptors, architects) have contributed to the beauties of Rome: Raffaello, Michelangelo, Bernini, Borromini, Caravaggio ... the genius of Leonardo da Vinci also left his mark during a short stay in the city.

As the saying goes, all the roads lead to Rome, but unfortunately, usually there is not enough time to visit it as it should be, due to the huge number of monuments and works of art to admire. Above all, the Flavian Amphitheater - Colosseum, symbol of Rome and Italy, officially recognized as one of the seven wonders of the world, where the ancient Romans enjoyed themselves by watching the gladiatorial performances; then the Imperial Forums (where you can see how life in the city was in antiquity); Piazza Venezia, with the Altar of the Fatherland, perhaps the most important crossroads in Rome, which is a

majestic Memorial dedicated to Vittorio Emanuele (the first king and father of Italy), where the remains of the Unknown Soldier are preserved; Piazza di Spagna; Piazza Navona with the Borromini Fountain; the Trevi Fountain, a huge work, one of the most emblematic examples of the baroque in Rome, the place where tourists love to throw a coin with the hope of someday returning to the Capital. Then, the Catholic Roman, with St. Peter's Basilica, the Vatican Museums, the Sistine Chapel ...

But in Rome there is also another culture, the one of food and the art of cooking, so delicious food combines perfectly with drinking properly. Due to the presence of so many different civilizations over the centuries, Roman cooking means history and tradition.

In light of the above, I invite you all to Rome in the name of friendship and to share the pleasures of the table with us.

Anna Accalai

Chargée de Missions d'Italie



Accommodation

For the stay of Chaîne members in Rome, we propose two hotels, located a short distance from each other. Both hotels will be guaranteed for the specialized assistance by multilingual staff and for all the services (e.g. for the transfers provided according to the program, including departures and returns for the tours).

Option 1

Parco dei Principi Grand Hotel & Spa is located in the elegant Parioli district, few steps away from Via Veneto, overlooking the Villa Borghese gardens. In 15 minutes walking you will reach the Spanish Steps, the Trevi Fountain, the world famous Via Condotti and Via Veneto. Parco dei Principi is the one and only Urban Resort in Rome, featuring a luxury Italian style.

Parco dei Principi Grand Hotel & Spa ***L**

Interiors showcase a pleasing harmony of textures and colours, from silk-threaded wallpaper, textured wall panel and refined wooden hardware on custom-made furnishing. The elegant furniture and the richness of details create a luxurious atmosphere, characterized by gilded stucco and silk drapes hanging beside oversized windows.

The Pauline Borghese is a fasci-

nating restaurant overlooking an Italian style garden, offering a refined cuisine. In a true Gio Ponti style, La Pomme bar is located in the cherished lobby of the Hotel. Every evening guests could enjoy live music. The Bar also provides an outdoor terrace.

The Hotel's jewel is the brand new Prince Spa: the exclusive wellness center of 2000 square meters in three floors. It consists in a large Beauty Area with 12 treatment rooms and 2 private multisensory couple Spa suites; a Wet Area with bio sauna, steam room, emotional showers, Swedish shower, iced fountains, and a stunning 25 meter ozone-sanitized pool. A relaxation area and a 450 square meters Fitness Area.

The hair salon complete the range of services and treatments offered by Prince Spa.





Guest rooms feature exterior huge windows to let in natural light and are equipped with a balcony; some of them enjoy breathtaking views of the Vatican City or provide a terrace.

Rooms amenities and facilities:

- Room service
- In-room safe
- LCD TV with satellite channels
- Video-on-demand
- Multi-line telephones
- Wireless internet connection
- Air conditioning
- Mini bar
- Working desk
- Hair dryer
- International multi-plug adapters
- Complete bathroom amenities
- Bathrobes and slippers
- Smoke detector and alarms
- Simmons Beautyrest luxury beds
- Private terraces and balconies

On requests, we will check the availability and rate for Junior Suites and Suites.



Superior rooms

Superior rooms are in classical style with double or twin beds and all have balconies with views over the city. The sumptuous nuanced shades of the upholstery and the refined furnishings blend with the hi-tech systems which include Wifi, LCD Pay TVs and air conditioning. Precious paintings, a comfortable desk and Empire-style armchairs complete the decor. The Italian marble bathrooms are in soft shades and all have bathtubs with showers and bidets.



Deluxe rooms

The wonderful views of the Villa Borghese park are what make the deluxe rooms so special. They all have balconies and elegant decor, as well as double or twin beds, warm boiserie finishes and refined upholstery. Precious paintings, a comfortable desk and Empire-style armchairs compete the furnishings, and blend with the hi-tech systems which include Wifi, LCD Pay TV and air conditioning. The Italian marble bathrooms are in soft shades and all have bathtubs with showers and bidets. Connecting rooms are available.





Option 2

The Duke Hotel is a 4-star boutique hotel in Rome, located in the quiet and safe area of Parioli, walking distance from the Villa Glori and Villa Borghese parks with their gorgeous gardens and 2 km from hotel Parco dei Principi. This quality luxury hotel in Rome has the look and feel of a private club, offering intimate and discreet accommodation in the most exclusive area of the City. All events, activities and attractions in Rome are within easy reach.

The Duke Hotel ★★ ★★

The Duke hotel is loved by all those who appreciate the luxury of feeling at home at all times. It stands out for its refined blend of the classic Italian bourgeois style and the warmth of a stately home. The Polo lounge, the centrepiece of the hotel, is admired for its splendid art deco style. At the "I Duchi" restaurant, guests can enjoy the typical dishes of Italian cuisine, prepared with ingredients carefully selected for their freshness and genuineness. A complimentary Mercedes shuttle (that takes guests to the impressive Piazza del Popolo within 5 minutes) is at disposal from h.08.00AM to h.11.15PM.

For guests wishing to indulge in spa treatments guaranteed to delight the senses, there is the Duke Hotel's Wellness Corner, managed by Paolo Caschera Beauty & Wellness. Home made American Buffet Breakfast is included in the room rate. The Duke Hotel has also a fantastic range of gluten-free options and is certified by AIC (Italian Celiac Association). The refined décor characterized by the exquisite taste of the combinations of warm and bright colours and the high quality of the fabrics make the atmosphere of the rooms especially welcoming.





The hotel offers different room categories, including Family Rooms, Junior Suites and Suites



Classic Room 25 sq.m

Classic rooms are spacious, comfortable and designed in a contemporary Italian style. Some Classic rooms feature a balcony. Please note, this room type cannot accommodate extra beds or cots.



Superior Room 30 sq.m

This twin/double room has a dining table. Many of the Superior rooms feature a balcony.



Deluxe Room 35 sq.m

Deluxe rooms are enhanced with classically elegant furnishings and top luxury amenities. The Deluxe rooms also have a small dining area.

On requests, we will check the availability and rates of Family Suites, Junior suites and Suites.

Rooms amenities and facilities:

- Room service from h.07.00AM to h. 11.45PM.
- In-room safe
- LCD TV with satellite channels
- Hair dryer
- Complete bathroom amenities
- Private Toilet, Bathroom, Bathtub or Shower
- Slippers
- Air conditioning
- Mini bar and snack basket
- Working desk

Wireless internet connection (in room, and in the public areas of the hotel)

Complimentary Handy Smartphone

(Half smartphone and half virtual concierge, with specific items on Rome, exclusive promotions of hotel services and concierge service on the move. It also offers you free calls to Italy, China, France, UK, USA, Russia, Australia, and free unlimited internet.

Hotel reservations - with the special rates accorded to the Chaîne group - are managed directly by:



Clementson Travel Office s.r.l.

info@clementson.it
T. +39 041 5200466
F. +39 041 5231203



Chaîne des Rôtisseurs



Private guided visit of the Colonna Gallery and Princess Isabelle Apartments Special opening of the Colonna Palace

Palazzo Colonna is one of the oldest and largest private palaces of Rome. Here you can find a gallery just as marvelous as the great halls of Versailles.

Its construction began in the fourteenth century by the Colonna family, who still resides there since eight centuries. The construction of the various wings of Palazzo Colonna lasted for five centuries. This has led to the overlapping of different architectural styles, interiors and exteriors.

From 1300 to 1500 it acted as a family fortress. Odd-one Colonna, elected Pope on November 11, 1417 under the name of Martin V, appointed the Palace as the **Pontifical Seat** and lived there from 1420 to 1431, the year of his death. In those ten years living in Palazzo Colonna, Pope Martin V designed and implemented a great plan for a cultural, urban and administrative rebirth of the city of Rome, which lay in devastating conditions after the period of papal exile to Avignon and the Western Schism.

In 1527, during the sack of Rome by the troops of Emperor Charles V, Palazzo Colonna was one of the

few buildings that was not destroyed due to the good relationship of the family with the Empire. Instead, it offered a safe haven for more than three thousand Roman citizens.

Throughout the 1600s, the Palace took the form of a large Baroque palace at the will of three generations who relied on architects and artists of great skill and reputation. During this time was the construction of the beautiful and majestic Colonna gallery. This authentic jewel of the Roman Baroque, together with the apartments of the Palace, houses the Art Collections of the family, notified and bound by the *fide-commesso* of 1800, including masterpieces of absolute excellence painted by leading Italian and foreign artists between the XV and XVI century. Among the artists are *Pinturicchio, Cosmè Tura, Carracci, Guido Reni, Tintoretto, Salvator Rosa, Bronzino, Guercino, Veronese, Vanvitelli* and many others.

Lunch at Osteria Oliva - member of Chaîne des Rôtisseurs

A small olive plant in front of the building in Via dei Serpenti n.110, announces a restaurant in a small, tastefully and warmly decorated room made from shelves and designed for up to twenty adventurers.

The roman gourmets can remember Chef Fabio Baldassarre at the guide of *Altro Mastai* (a restaurant near Piazza dell'Orologio), awarded with the Michelin star, after his experience with Heinz Beck; then a new experience in Milan, later again in Rome at *The Corner*, and lately in the gastronomy of a well-known supermarket in the downtown.

Fabio Baldassarre is a talented chef who has been working on a new experience for about a year; his new concept is deliberately far from the sophisticated cuisine and much more related to the territory and the Italian traditions.

Thursday 12 April
12:30 pm

Lunch at Osteria Oliva

Dress-code: casual with ribbons

Independent transfer to the restaurant and back to the hotel.

2:45 pm - Tour 1

Colonna Palace - special opening

Dress-code: casual

The tour offers a special private opening, with guided tour, of the Colonna Gallery and of the Princess Isabelle apartments. Entrance fees and bus transfers from and to the hotel included.





The Colonna Gallery

A true jewel of the Roman Baroque, the Colonna Gallery was commissioned in the mid 1600s by Cardinal Girolamo I Colonna and his nephew Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna. It was inaugurated by Philip II, in 1700. The original project is by the architect Antonio del Grande; it was then integrated by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Paolo Schor and Carlo Fontana in the last decade of the 1600s. After passing the two majestic columns coated with yellow Siena marble, you enter the *Hall of the Landscapes*, with numerous paintings of rural subjects by Gaspard Dughet. The vault, depicting an allegory of the Battle of Lepanto, was painted in the late 1600s by Sebastiano Ricci. The large cabinet made of ebony and ivory, the work of the Austrian Steinhart brothers, illustrates scenes from the Old and New Testament and, in the center, depicts the *Last Judgment* that Michelangelo painted in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

Continuing with the tour, you enter the *Hall of the Apotheosis of Martin V*. This room is filled with important masterpieces: *Il Mangiafagioli* (The Bean-Eater), by Annibale Carracci, dating from the late sixteenth century, is among the most famous and represents the meal of a peasant. On the left we can see a valuable painting by Jacopo Tintoretto, representing Onofrio Panvinio, an Augustinian historian; on the right, the *Gentleman* by Paolo Veronese.

From the very beginning, the Gallery was conceived as a large boardroom, which was to celebrate the victory of the Christian fleet over the Turks at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571.

Moving on to the next room, we are now in the *Throne Room*, once again dedicated to Pope Martin V. The wall frescoes in the *Yellow Room* are by the brothers Giuseppe and Stefano Pozzi and Giovanni Angeloni and date back to the mid-fifties of the eighteenth century. They represent ideal views of villas with spectacular trompe-l'oeil effects.

From this room a couple of doors give access to the *Chapel Room* in which we have some tapestries from the series dedicated to the Queen Artemisia. The *Tapestry Room* takes its name from the superb French tapestry of the early 1600s, depicting the Queen Artemisia who attends the riding lesson of her son, the young prince Lygdamis.

The *Room of the Embroidery* takes its name from the fine "Indian-style" tapestries on the walls, dated to the mid-seventeenth century, woven with a technique that combines gold and silk threads.





Princess Isabelle Apartment

This area is located on the ground floor of the palace which was built upon the foundations of the ancient Temple of Serapis.

The Colonna Princess preserves the apartment formerly used by Princess Isabelle exactly as it was when she was still alive. In the apartment, you can find the famous collection of thirty-seven views of Vanvitelli. Isabelle Colonna, born in a family of Byzantine origin, fell in love with Prince Marcantonio, who brought her to Italy. She was able to integrate successfully into Roman society. After the fall of the monarchy, she offered lots of regal receptions where only royalty and financiers and bankers were allowed. In the last years of her life, her apartment turned into a treasure chest, which she loved to show only to her closest friends.

On the wall you can still see the canopy with the family symbol. At the center of the rooms is the gilded wood console where chained Turks remind us of the famous Battle of Lepanto in 1571, where Marcantonio Colonna stopped the threat of Muslim invasion. One of the rarest pieces is the painted night clock, kept between two ancient chests in the Hall of the Fountain: a silent internal mechanism moves the numbers, which are lit from behind by a candle.

In these lounges, the presence of two other famous women of the family still lingers: Maria Mancini, whose likeness is preserved in the portrait by Simon

Vouet, painter at the court of Louis XIV of France, and Olimpia Pamphili, evoked by doves with an olive branch painted on the ceilings of the first rooms of the apartment.





Dinner at the Crystal Lounge of the Mirabelle Restaurant (Splendide Royal Hotel) – member of the Chaîne des Rôtisseurs

There is a place where the thousand year-old beauty of Rome appears in a magnificent mirror game of reflections that leaves guests breathless.

The Crystal Lounge is the hall on the sixth floor of Hotel Splendide Royal that is reserved to private events of the Mirabelle restaurant (located on the upper floor) that will provide the dinner with its high-level service.

The Mirabelle Splendide Royal is considered one of the best restaurants in the city. It is managed with class and unquestionable professionalism by its Food & Beverage Manager, Mr Luca Costanzi, Maitre Restaurateur of the Chaîne and heir of Bruno Borghesi, a symbol of top-level restaurants who made the Mirabelle become an exclusive meeting point for

the Italian and international jet set in Rome. The Crystal Lounge is an exclusive and luxury hall with huge windows on the eternal city, side by side with a romantic terrace with breathtaking views. Its main piece of furniture is made by the views ... this room is the place where Rome is reflected in itself in its great beauty. From its windows you will have a wide view on the city, from the 19th century palaces of Pinciano, Villa Medici, Trinità dei Monti all the way to Saint Peter's and to the Gianicolo.

Here eyes are as delighted as the palate thanks to the high cuisine of Stefano Marzetti, the Executive Chef of the restaurant which boasts various experiences gained internationally. In June 2016 Luca Costanzi and Stefano Marzetti withdrew the award of "Best ser-

vice in a hotel restaurant - Rome" by Gambero Rosso International. In this unique event, our guests could enjoy its excellent cuisine and will be pampered with the impeccable service that distinguishes the Mirabelle restaurant in the world.



Thursday 12 April

7:30 pm

Dinner at the Crystal Lounge of the Mirabelle Restaurant

member of the Chaîne des Rôtisseurs

Dress-code: dark suits/gowns with ribbons. Jacket required for gentlemen.

Via di Porta Pinciana, 14 - Roma



Guided visit of the Colosseum and the Roman Forum. Walking Tour to the Capitoline Hill, ending at the Theater of Marcellus

The Colosseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome. It is the largest amphitheatre ever built. It is situated just east of the Roman Forum.

Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in AD 72, and it was completed in AD 80 under his successor and heir Titus. Further modifications were made during the reign of Domitian (81–96). These three emperors are known as the Flavian dynasty.

The Colosseum could hold, it is estimated, between 50'000 and 80'000 spectators; it was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology. The building ceased to be used for entertainment in the early medieval era. It was later reused for other purposes. The site chosen for its construction was a flat area on the floor of a low valley between the Caelian, Esquiline and Palatine Hills, through which

a canalised stream ran. By the 2nd century BC the area was densely inhabited. It was devastated by the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64, then the area was added to his personal domain. He built the grandiose Domus Aurea on the site, in front of which he created an artificial lake surrounded by pavilions, gardens and porticoes. The gigantic bronze Colossus of Nero was set up nearby at the entrance to the Domus Aurea. Much of the Domus Aurea was torn down, the lake was filled in and the land reused as the location for the new Flavian Amphitheatre. Construction was funded by the opulent spoils taken from the Jewish Temple after the Great Jewish Revolt in 70 AD led to the Siege of Jerusalem. Along with the spoils, estimated 100'000 Jewish prisoners were brought back to Rome after the war, and many contributed to the massive workforce needed for construction. The slaves undertook manual labor such as working in the quarries at Tivoli where the travertine was quarried. Along with

them, teams of professional Roman builders, engineers, artists, painters and decorators undertook the more specialized tasks necessary for building the Colosseum. The inaugural games were held in A.D. 80 or 81. Dio Cassius recounts that over 9,000 wild animals were killed during the inaugural games of the amphitheatre and a commemorative

Friday 13 April

8:30 am - Tour 2

Duration = 4 hrs approx.

Colosseum, Roman Forum, Campidoglio and Theater of Marcellus

Dress-code: casual

During this interesting guided tour, starting from your hotel by GT bus, you will visit the Colosseum, the Roman Forum; finally you will walk to Piazza del Campidoglio (the Capitoline hill) and to the Theater of Marcellus for an external visit.

- Return to hotel by GT bus.
- The entrance tickets to the Colosseum and the Roman Forum with **skip-the-line entrance** are included in the tour cost.





coinage was issued celebrating the inauguration. The building was remodelled further under Vespasian's younger son, the newly designated Emperor Domitian, who constructed the hypogeum, a series of underground tunnels used to house animals and slaves. He also added a gallery to the top of the Colosseum to increase its seating capacity.

In 217, the Colosseum was badly damaged by a major fire which destroyed the wooden upper levels of the amphitheatre's interior. It was not fully repaired until about 240. The Colosseum underwent several radical changes of use during the medieval period. By the late 6th century a small chapel had been built into the structure of the amphitheater, though this apparently did not confer any particular religious significance on the building as a whole. The arena was convert-

ed into a cemetery. The numerous vaulted spaces in the arcades under the seating were converted into housing and workshops. Around 1200 the Frangipani family took over the Colosseum and fortified it, apparently using it as a castle. Severe damage was inflicted on the Colosseum by the great earthquake in 1349, causing the outer south side. In 1749, Pope Benedict XIV endorsed the view that the Colosseum was a sacred site where early Christians had been martyred. He forbade the use of the Colosseum as a quarry and consecrated the building to the Passion of Christ. However, there is no historical evidence to support Benedict's claim. Later popes initiated various stabilization and restoration

projects, removing the extensive vegetation which had overgrown the structure and threatened to damage it further. The façade was reinforced in 1807 and 1827, and the interior was repaired in 1831, 1846 and in the 1930s. Although partially ruined because of damage caused by earthquakes and stone-robbers, the Colosseum is still an iconic symbol of Imperial Rome and one of Rome's most popular tourist attractions, receiving millions of visitors

Much of the tumbled stone was reused to build palaces, churches, hospitals and other buildings elsewhere in Rome.

annually. Due to the effects of pollution and general deterioration over time, the Colosseum today is impractical to host large events. However, much larger concerts have been held just outside, using the Colosseum as a backdrop.





The Roman Forum is a rectangular forum (plaza) surrounded by the ruins of several important ancient government buildings at the center of the city of Rome. Citizens of the ancient city referred to this space, originally a marketplace, as the Forum Magnum.

Here statues and monuments commemorated the city's great men. Located in the small valley between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, the Forum today is a sprawling ruin of architectural fragments and intermittent archaeological excavations attracting 4.5 million sightseers yearly. Many of the oldest and most important structures of the ancient city were located on or near the Forum. The Roman Kingdom's earliest shrines and temples were located on the southeastern edge (f.e. the ancient former royal residence, the Regia (8th century BC), the Temple of Vesta (7th century BC), as well as the surrounding complex of the Vestal Virgins, all of which were rebuilt after the rise of imperial Rome). Other archaic shrines to the northwest, such as the Umbilicus Urbis and the Vulcanal (Shrine of Vulcan), developed into the Republic's formal Comitium (assembly area). This is where the Senate—as well as Republican government itself—began. The Senate House, government offices, tribu-

It was for centuries the center of Roman public life: the site of triumphal processions and elections, the venue for public speeches, criminal trials, gladiatorial matches and the nucleus of commercial affairs

nals, temples, memorials and statues gradually cluttered the area. Over time the archaic Comitium was replaced by the larger adjacent Forum and the focus of judicial activity moved to the new Basilica Aemilia (179 BC). Some 130 years later, Julius Caesar built the Basilica Julia, along with the new Curia Julia, refocusing both the judicial offices and the Senate itself. This new Forum, in what proved to be its final form, then served as a revitalized city square where the people

of Rome could gather for commercial, political, judicial and religious pursuits in ever greater numbers. Eventually much economic and judicial business would transfer away from the Forum Romanum to the larger and more extravagant structures (Trajan's Forum and the Basilica Ulpia) to the north. The reign of Constantine the Great saw the construction of the last major expansion of the Forum complex—the

Basilica of Maxentius (312 AD). This returned the political center to the Forum until the fall of the Western Roman Empire almost two centuries later. Unlike the later imperial fora in Rome - which were self-consciously modelled on the ancient Greek plateia (πλατεῖα) public plaza or town square - the Roman Forum developed gradually over many centuries.





The Capitoline Hill (Italian: *Campidoglio*) is one of the Seven Hills of Rome. The hill was earlier known as *Mons Saturnius*, dedicated to the god Saturn. Ancient sources refer the name to *caput* (“head”, “summit”) and the tale was that, when laying the foundations for the temple, the head of a man was found. Some sources even saying it was the head of some *Tolus* or *Olus*. The Capitoline Hill contains few ancient ground-level ruins, as they are almost entirely covered up by Medieval and Renaissance palaces (now housing the Capitoline Museums) that surround a piazza, a significant urban plan designed by Michelangelo. At this hill, the Sabines, creeping to the Citadel, were let in by the Roman maiden Tarpeia. For this treachery, Tarpeia was the first to be punished by being flung from a steep cliff overlooking the Roman Forum. The Sabines, who immigrated to Rome following the Rape of the Sabine Women, settled on the Capitoline. The Vulcanal (Shrine of Vulcan), an 8th-century BC sacred precinct, occupied much of the eastern lower slopes of the Capitoline, at the head of what would later become the Roman Forum.

The summit was the site of a *temple for the Capitoline Triad*, started by Rome’s fifth king, Tarquinius Priscus (r. 616–579 BC), and completed by the seventh and last king, Tarquinius Superbus (535–496 BC). It was considered one of the largest and the most beautiful temples in the city (although little now remains).

The Capitolium was regarded by the Romans as indestructible, and was adopted as a symbol of eternity

There are several important temples built on Capitoline hill: the temple of *Juno Moneta*, the temple of *Virtus*, and the Temple of *Jupiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinus* (the most important of the temples, built in 509 BC). The hill and the temple of Jupiter became the symbols of Rome, the capital of the world. The *Temple of Saturn* was built at the foot of Capitoline Hill in the western end of the *Forum Romanum*.

The church of *Santa Maria in Aracoeli* is adjacent to the square, located near where the ancient *arx*, or citadel, atop the hill it once stood. At its base are the remains of a Roman *insula*, with more than four storeys visible from the street. In the Middle Ages, the hill’s sacred function was obscured by its other role as the center of the civic government of Rome, revived as

a commune in the 11th century. The city’s government was now to be firmly under papal control, but the Capitoline was the scene of movements of urban resistance. In 1144, a revolt by the citizens against the authority of the Pope and nobles led to a senator taking up his official residence on the Capitoline Hill. The senator’s new palace turned its back on the ancient forum, beginning the change in orientation on the hill that Michelangelo would later accentuate.

The existing design of the Piazza del Campidoglio and the surrounding palazzi was created by Renaissance artist and architect Michelangelo Buonarroti in 1536–1546. At the height of his fame, he was com-





missioned by the Farnese Pope Paul III, who wanted a symbol of the new Rome. Michelangelo accentuated the reversal of the classical orientation of the Capitoline, in a symbolic gesture turning Rome's civic center to face away from the Roman Forum and instead in the direction of Papal Rome and the Christian church in the form of St. Peter's Basilica. Michelangelo was required to put the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the middle of the piazza, set in a paved oval field, and to bring order to an irregular hilltop already encumbered by two crumbling medieval buildings. The Palazzo del Senatore and the Palazzo dei Conservatori were to be restored and the idea was to create a trapezoidal piazza, firmly delineated by a wall and balustrade on the side facing the city. Finally, a flight of steps was to lead up to the enclosed piazza from below, further accentuating the central axis.

The Campidoglio was completed in the 17th century, except for the paving design, which was to be finished three centuries later.

The Theatre of Marcellus is an ancient open-air theatre in Rome, built in the closing years of the Roman Republic. At the theatre, locals and visitors alike were able to watch performances of drama and song. Today its ancient edifice in the rione of Sant'Angelo, Rome, once again provides one of the city's many popular spectacles or tourist sites. Space for the theatre was cleared by Julius Caesar, who was murdered before its construction could begin; the theatre was so far advanced by 17 BC that part of the celebration of the *ludi saeculares* took place within the theatre; it was

completed in 13 BC and formally inaugurated in 12 BC by Augustus. The theatre was the largest and most important theatre in Ancient Rome; it could originally hold about 20'000 spectators. It was an impressive example of what was to become one of the most pervasive urban architectural forms of the Roman world. The theatre was built mainly of tuff, and concrete faced with stones in the pattern known as "opus reticulatum", completely sheathed in white travertine. However, it is also the earliest dateable building in Rome to make use of fired Roman brick, then a new introduction from the Greek world. The network of arches, corridors, tunnels and ramps that gave access to the interiors of such Roman theatres were normally ornamented with a screen of engaged columns in Greek orders: Doric at the base, Ionic in the middle. It is believed that Corinthian columns were used for the upper level but this is uncertain as the theatre was reconstructed in the Middle Ages, removing the top tier of seating and the columns. The theatre fell out of use in the early 4th century and the structure served as a quarry. However, the statues located inside the building were restored by Petronius Maximus in 421 and the remaining structure still housed small residential buildings. In the Early Middle Ages the theatre was used as a fortress. This saved the complex from further destruction. Later, in the 16th century, the residence of the Orsini, designed by Baldassare Peruzzi, was built atop the ruins of the ancient theatre.

Now the upper floors are divided into multiple apartments, and its surroundings are used as a venue for small summer concerts.

Guided visit of the Capitoline Museums, walk to the Capitoline Hills with the external views of the Roman Forum ending at the Theater of Marcellus

The Capitoline Museums are a group of art and archeological museums in Piazza del Campidoglio, on top of the Capitoline Hill.

The history of the museums can be traced to 1471, when Pope Sixtus IV donated a collection of important ancient bronzes to the people of Rome and located them on the Capitoline Hill. Since then, the museums' collection has grown to include a large number of ancient Roman statues, inscriptions, and other artifacts; a collection of medieval and Renaissance art; and collections of jewels, coins, and other items. Open to the public in 1734 under Clement XII, the Capitoline Museums are considered the first museum in the world, understood as a place where art could be enjoyed by all and not only by the owners.

The Capitoline Museums are composed of three main buildings surrounding the Piazza del Campidoglio and interlinked by an underground gallery beneath the piazza: *Palazzo Senatorio* (built in the 12th century and modified according to Michelangelo's designs), *Palazzo dei Conservatori* (built in the mid-16th century

and redesigned by Michelangelo) and *Palazzo Nuovo* (built in the 17th century). In addition, the 16th century *Palazzo Caffarelli-Clementino*, located off the piazza adjacent to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, was added to the museum complex in the early 20th century.

The new wing includes a new great glass covered hall — the Sala Marco Aurelio — created by covering the Giardino Romano. The design is by the architect Carlo Aymonino and its volume recalls that of the oval space designed by Michelangelo for the piazza. Its centerpiece is the bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, which was once in the centre of Piazza del Campidoglio and has been kept indoors ever since its modern restoration. It also houses the remaining fragments of the bronze *Colossus of Constantine* and the archaeological remains of the tuff foundations of the temple of Capitoline Jupiter, with a model, drawn and computer reconstructions and finds dating from the earliest occupation on the site (in the mid Bronze Age: 17th-14th centuries B.C.) to the foundation of the

temple (6th century BC). In the three halls adjacent to the *Appartamento dei Conservatori* are to be found the showcases of the famous Castellani Collection with a part of the set of Greek and Etruscan vases that was donated to the municipality of Rome by Augusto Castellani in the mid-19th century.

For the description of the Campidoglio (Capitoline hill), of the Roman Forum and of the Theater of Marcellus, please **see tour2**.

Friday 13 April
8:45 am - Tour 3

Duration = 4 hrs approx.

**Capitoline Museums,
Campidoglio and Theater of
Marcellus**

Dress-code: casual

During this interesting guided tour, starting from your hotel by GT bus, you will visit the Capitoline museums and you will walk to the Capitoline hills, where you will see the Roman Forum from a perfect view, then you will walk to the Theater of Marcellus for an external visit. Return to the hotel by GT bus.





Guided tour of the Vatican Museums (Including the Sistine Chapel) and visit of St. Peter's Basilica

The tour includes a visit of some of the major Vatican Museums, the Raphael's Rooms and the Sistine Chapel, ending in St. Peter's Basilica.

The Vatican Museums are Christian and art museums located within the city boundaries of the Vatican City. They include a collection of museums and of the visitable environments of the Vatican palaces. They display works from the immense collection amassed by Popes throughout the centuries including some of the most renowned classical sculptures and most important masterpieces of Renaissance art in the world. The museums contain roughly 70'000 works. Pope Julius II founded the museums in the early 16th century and these were open to the public in 1771. The Sistine Chapel - the very last sala within the Museum - with its ceiling decorated by Michelangelo and the Stanze di Raffaello decorated by Raphael, are on the visitor route through the Vatican Museums, in-

cluding 54 galleries, or sale, in total. It is one of the largest and most visited museums in the world. The Vatican Museums trace their origin to one marble sculpture, purchased 500 years ago: the sculpture of Laocoön and his Sons was discovered 14 January 1506, in a vineyard near the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. Pope Julius II sent Giuliano da Sangallo and Michelangelo Buonarroti, who were working at the Vatican, to examine the discovery. On their recommendation, the pope immediately purchased the sculpture from the vineyard owner. The pope put the sculpture of Laocoön and his sons on public display at the Vatican exactly one month after its discovery. The Museums celebrated their 500th anniversary in October 2006 by permanently opening the excavations of a Vatican Hill necropolis to the public.

The Treaty of 1929 stipulates that the Holy See can not alienate the goods contained in the Museums.

Friday 13 April
Or Saturday 14 April, 09:45 am
Morning or afternoon
Tour 4



Duration: 4 hours maximum

Vatican Museums, Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's Basilica
Dress-code: casual

- Transfer from hotel and return by GT bus with our guides.
 - Groups formed by the organization and based on the spoken language could not be changed once made. Guests are kindly required to notify any special requests at the time of the booking.
 - An identity document is required for each guest to be displayed at the entrance.
- Because of the new security arrangements for the access to the Vatican, the final confirmation of the tour will be announced between 50 and 60 days prior the date of the visit. In case the reservation could not be confirmed, the organization will propose some alternative tours to guests.**



The Sistine Chapel is a chapel in the Apostolic Palace, the official residence of the Pope. Originally known as the *Cappella Magna*, the chapel takes its name from Pope Sixtus IV, who restored it between 1477 and 1480. Since that time, the chapel has served as a place of both religious and functionary papal activity. Today it is the site of the Papal conclave, the process by which a new pope is selected. The fame of the Sistine Chapel lies mainly in the frescos that decorate the interior, and most particularly the Sistine Chapel ceiling and *The Last Judgment* by *Michelangelo*.

During the reign of Sixtus IV, a team of Renaissance painters that included Sandro Botticelli, Pietro Perugino, Pinturicchio, Domenico Ghirlandaio and Cosimo Rosselli, created a series of frescos depicting the *Life of Moses* and the *Life of Christ*, offset by papal portraits above and trompe l'oeil drapery below. These paintings were completed in 1482, and on 15 August 1483 Sixtus IV celebrated the first mass in the Sistine Chapel for the Feast of the Assumption, at which ceremony the chapel was consecrated and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Between 1508 and 1512, under the patronage of Pope Julius II, Michelangelo painted the chapel's ceiling, a project which changed the course of Western art and is regarded as one of the major artistic accomplishments of human civilization. In a different climate after the Sack of Rome, he returned and between 1535 and 1541, painted *The Last Judgment* for Popes Clement VII and Paul III.

Saint Peter's Basilica is the world's largest church. As the Pontifical Chapel, located adjacent to the Apostolic Palace, St. Peter's Basilica is the home of the major manifestations of the Catholic cult and center of Christianity.

The imposing structure was built over a span of more than one hundred years by the greatest Italian architects of the era. In the early fourth century Emperor Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome, decided to build a basilica on the Vatican Hill at the site of small shrine that marked the likely location of the tomb of St. Peter, the chief apostle who is considered





the first pope and who died as martyr in 64 AD.. Construction of the basilica started between 319 and 322. It was consecrated in 326 AD and finally completed around 349 AD. To facilitate the construction, a part of the terrain was leveled and the necropolis where St. Peter was originally buried was demolished. In the middle of the fifteenth century, the basilica was falling into ruin and pope Nicolas V ordered the restoration and enlargement of the church after plans by Bernardo Rossellino. After Nicolas V died, works were halted. No progress was made for half a century until pope Julius II decided to build a completely new church. He appointed Donato Bramante as chief architect. Bramante designed a structure with a high dome on a Greek cross plan (all sides have

equal lengths). In 1506 Julius II laid the first stone of the new basilica which was to become the largest in the world.

After Bramante's death in 1514 he was succeeded by a number of different architects, all of whom made changes to the design, most notably Michelangelo Buonarroti, who became chief architect in 1547 at the age of seventy-two. He conceived the imposing dome and made further alterations to the plans. At the time of Michelangelo's death in 1564 only the drum of the dome was built. The dome was finally completed in 1590 by Giacomo della Porta. On request of pope Paul V the imposing edifice was extended further into a true Latin cross plan by Carlo Maderno. The church was finally reconsecrated in 1626 by pope Urban

VIII, exactly 1300 years after the consecration of the first church. Ever since, the St. Peter's Basilica has been the center of Christianity, drawing pilgrims and tourists from all over the world.

The opulence of the interior bears testimony to the wealth of the Catholic church in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is decorated with large monuments, many of which were created by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, one of the greatest artists of all time. The enormous, twenty-six meter high Baroque bronze baldachin over the papal altar is crafted from bronze that was taken from the ceiling and pediment of the Pantheon. The design of the spiraling columns was inspired by marble columns that originally adorned the crypt of the old basilica. The most famous





monument in the St. Peter's Basilica is the Pietà, a marble sculpture of a young looking Mary holding the dead body of her son. It was created in 1499-1500 by Michelangelo at the early age of twenty-five. The monument is the only work of Michelangelo that bears his signature on the ribbon that runs across Mary's chest, allegedly after he heard that people attributed his work to another artist. The sculpture was heavily damaged in 1972 when a deranged visitor hit it with a hammer; it is now protected by a bulletproof glass screen.

Most of the paintings in the church are replicas of the original paintings created for the basilica, many of which are now on display in the Vatican Pinacoteca. The high humidity in the church ruined the oil paintings which started to suffer from mold damage. Some have been replaced by mosaics such as 'The Transfiguration', a painting by Raphael, which was recreated in 1774 as a mosaic by Stefano Pozzi.

12:45 pm

the best Roman Trattoria

Participants in the morning and/or afternoon tours will be able to join the following lunch on their return from the morning tour or before the afternoon departure that will be arranged from the restaurant.

Lunch at Da Roberto e Loretta - Roman cuisine restaurant since 1952. - member of the *Chaîne des Rôtisseurs*
Via Saturnia, 18 - Roma

Dress-code: Casual with ribbons

• Independent transfer to the restaurant for guests not joining the tours of the morning. • Independent return to the hotel.

The history of the restaurants run by Mancinelli family begins in 1952 in Via Gabi, in the roman San Giovanni area, with the historic "Alfredo in via Gabi" restaurant, which was loved and appreciated not only by its customers but also by specialized guides. In 2005, the second generation of the family represented by Roberto Mancinelli - Chaîne Maître Rôtisseur - and his wife, Loretta, along with all the staff and their son Riccardo, realized that the time had come to give the restaurant more space and to bring there a breath of freshness, without damaging its tradition. Not far from the site of origin and with the same familiar atmosphere and original flavors of a time, they opened *Roberto e Loretta* a restaurant inspired by the 1950s and '60s, with wooden furnishings, vintage objects and photos on the walls, where you can find the classics of Roman cuisine. "Our cuisine wants to enhance the product, always of the best quality, and that is why we prefer simple, little elaborate dishes just to exalt the scents and seasonal flavors of the product. This is what the customer expects from us". The aromas and flavors offered by the inspiration of Loretta will not disappoint you: a traditional Roman menu that absorbs extra-regional influences resulting in a rich and attractive proposal. This restaurant, historically affiliated to the Chaîne des Rôtisseurs, was indicated by *Il Messaggero*, as the best Roman Trattoria.



Borghese Gallery and its gardens

The collection of the Borghese Gallery, which was defined as the most beautiful collection in the world, is still collected in the place (Villa Borghese Pinciana) that was created and thought for that collection, in a sort of dream of the ante litteram museum.

Villa Borghese Pinciana, today the home of the Borghese Gallery, was built to be a museum, a place of culture, for displaying exemplary images of ancient and modern art, for music, studies in a small library, but also for the contemplation of nature (with rare plants and animals), fossil samples, and finally modern technology of the time (mirrors, bizarre lenses and special watches).

In the Villa there were a farm with vineyards, gardens, hunting, stables, remakes, dovecotes in the towers, a great birdman, an ice reserve, a wine cave and even a silkworm culture. The rarest plants, imported from Holland or the New Indies, and a zoo complemented the Theater of the Universe desired by Cardinal Scipione. By 1644, John Evelyn described it as “an Elysium of delight” with “Fountains of sundry inventions, Groves and small Rivulets of Water”. Evelyn also described the Vivarium that housed ostriches, peacocks, swans and cranes “and divers strange Beasts”. The Galleria Borghese houses a substantial part of the Borghese collection of paintings, sculpture and antiquities, begun by Cardinal Scipione Borghese, the nephew of Pope

Paul V (reign 1605–1621), containing masterpieces by Antonello da Messina, Giovanni Bellini, Raffaello, Titian, Correggio, Caravaggio and splendid sculptures by Gian Lorenzo Bernini and Canova. The Villa was built by the architect Flaminio Ponzio, developing sketches by Scipione Borghese himself, who used it as a country villa at the edge of Rome. Scipione Borghese was an early patron of Bernini and an avid collector of works by Caravaggio, who is well represented in the collection by his Boy with a Basket of Fruit, St Jerome Writing, Sick Bacchus and others. Other paintings of note include Titian’s Sacred and Profane Love, Raphael’s Entombment of Christ and works by Peter Paul Rubens and Federico Barocci. The attention of Cardinal Scipione was addressed to all the expressions of ancient, renaissance and contemporary art, which evoked a new age of gold. The cardinal’s ambition encouraged the creation of new sculptures and especially of marble groups that were confronted with ancient works. Prince Marcantonio IV Borghese (500–600), who began the recasting of the park’s formal garden architecture into an

English landscape garden, also set out about 1775, under the guidance of the architect Antonio Asprucci, to replace the now-outdated tapestry and leather hangings and renovate the Casina, restaging the Borghese sculptures and antiquities in a thematic new ordering that celebrated the Borghese position in Rome. In 1808, Prince Camillo Borghese, Napoleon’s brother-in-law, was forced to sell the Borghese Roman sculptures and antiquities to the Emperor. The Borghese villa was modified and extended down the years, eventually being sold to the Italian government in 1902, along with the entire Borghese estate and surrounding

Friday 13 April

**Or Saturday 14 April, 09:45 am
2:30 pm - Tour 5**

Approx. duration: 3 hours

Borghese Gallery and its gardens

Dress-code: casual

Walk from Parco dei Principi hotel with our guides to the Villa (8-10 minute walk).

• Guests staying at The Duke Hotel will be transferred from our assistants to the Parco dei Principi hotel by bus to start the tour with our guides.





gardens and parkland. The Galleria Borghese includes twenty rooms across two floors. The main floor is mostly devoted to classical antiquities of the 1st–3rd centuries AD (including a famous 320–30 AD mosaic of gladiators found on the Borghese estate at Torrenova, on the Via Casilina outside Rome, in 1834), and classical and neo-classical sculpture such as the Venus Victrix. Its decorative scheme includes a trompe l'oeil ceiling fresco in the first room, or Salone, by the Sicilian artist Mariano Rossi.

Many of the sculptures are displayed in the spaces for which they were intended, including many works by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, which comprise a significant percentage of his output of secular sculpture, starting with early works such as the Goat Amalthea with Infant Jupiter and Faun (1615) and Aeneas, Anchises & Ascanius (1618–19) to his dynamic Rape of Proserpine (1621–22), Apollo and Daphne (1622–25) and David (1623) which are considered seminal works of baroque sculpture. The portrait of Paolina Bonaparte Borghese, performed by Canova between 1805 and 1808, is present in the Villa since 1838.

Friday April 13

8:00 pm

Option 1

Aperitif & Dinner at Antonello Colonna Open Restaurant
(1 Michelin star)

Via Milano 9/a - 00184 Roma

This important dinner will take place at Antonello Colonna Open restaurant, a unique space on the Terrace of the *Palazzo delle Esposizioni*; a place that is the brainchild of the Chef's imagination, a combination of gastronomic refinement and a warm setting that involve all the senses in a unique, special experience under the stars.

Option 2

Apéritif et dîner chez Heinz Beck
(3 Michelin stars since 2005)

Via Alberto Cadlolo, 101 - Roma

The *Terrazza degli Aranci*, private room adjacent to *La Pergola* restaurant and with the same amazing view, will be reserved for our special dinner cared by Heinz Beck.

**Dress code for both events: dark suits/gowns with ribbons.
Jacket required for gentlemen.**



Aperitif and Dinner at Antonello Colonna Open 1 Michelin star

This important dinner will take place at Antonello Colonna Open restaurant, a unique space on the Terrace of the *Palazzo delle Esposizioni*; a place that is the brainchild of the Chef's imagination, a combination of gastronomic refinement and a warm setting that involve all the senses in a unique, special experience under the stars.

The striking greenhouse space of the Exposition Palace, created by the architect Paolo Desideri - where the dinner will be served - is able to transform completely from day to night simply by exploiting its natural light inversion: in the daytime the transparency of the materials offers unprecedented perceptions, in the evening the prism smaterialized turns into a "urban lantern".

Inside this space is the heart of a high-level Chef and profound thinking... *"I believe that in the kitchen originality is of primary importance. This can be a subtle way to state that cooking is science and art, blessed art whose preservation is a perpetual revolution, which is preserved by being destroyed."*

Antonello Colonna cuisine is creative with full respect for tradition, and it always amazes. A cuisine in which what is Roman is paired with what is modern, tradition with internation-

ality, and always satisfying to all the senses. *"Romanità, or 'Romanness'", the chef stresses, "lies in my wish to use my dishes to transmit the emotion of lost or forgotten things, of the old scents and flavours. Internationality, on the other hand, is research, the knowledge, the curiosity, and the anarchy, the capacity to open oneself to the new while remaining true to who one is. Rome is in my ingredients; internationality lies in that alchemy that comes from research"*. In 1985 Antonello Colonna took command of the family business, opening the restaurant *Antonello Colonna* in Labico. The restaurant that bears his name, in 1874 was an inn for travelers run by the chef's great-grandfather.

During his career as a restaurateur, he has received, among other awards, the **Michelin star**, the **3 forks by Gambero Rosso** and the **two hats by L'Espresso**.

In 1987 Colonna opened the *Golden Tree Restaurant* (now known as "Vabene") in New York, a Jewish-Roman restaurant located in the Second Avenue. In 1997, ENIT nominated him as **"Ambassador of Italian Food in the World"**. In 2000 Palazzo Chigi conferred on him the office of **"Chef of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers"**, which led him to prepare the lunch in honor

of Queen Elizabeth II of England offered by the President of the Council in 2000.

His television career began in the nineties: from 1991 to 1996, Antonello Colonna cared the gastronomic section of the TV program "More Healthy and Beautiful" and aired on the Rai networks. In October 2007 he opened the Open Colonna gourmet restaurant on the top floor of the Exposition Palace (Rome).

In April 2012, the Antonello Colonna Resort & Spa was born in the natural park of Labico where is the gourmet restaurant Antonello Colonna Labico. In occasion of EXPO 2015 in Milan, Antonello Colonna has been called to coordinate the Priceless Milan project, a temporary restaurant on the terrace of Palazzo Beltrami. Since October 2015, Antonello Colonna returns to television as a conductor of the Italian reality show *Hotel Nightmare Italy*, the Italian version of Gordon Ramsay's *Nightmare Hotel*.



Apéritif et dîner chez Heinz Beck

3 Michelin stars since 2005

The dinner, cared by Chef Heinz Beck, will take place at the *Terrazza degli Aranci* inside the Waldorf Astoria – Rome Cavalieri Hilton hotel and adjacent to *La Pergola* Restaurant, is one of the world's most beautiful restaurants with the same unparalleled view of Rome from Monte Mario. Under the guidance of Chef Heinz Beck since 1994, *La Pergola* restaurant has become the temple of international gastronomy, historically the first and, still today, the only three-star Michelin in Rome (held since 2005) also awarded with 5 red forks. Starred since 1996 and repeatedly awarded during his career, Heinz Beck is the winner of the *Five Star Diamond Award* since 1998 by the American Academy of Hospitality Sciences. In 2000, Heinz Beck was awarded *Gold Medal at the Foyer of Artists*, an international prize of the University of Rome La Sapienza, delivered for the first time in 40 years to a Chef. In 2010 he received the *Knight of the Order of Merit* from the Federal Republic of Germany. Over the years, he built and refined his talent, becoming one of the greatest witnesses of modern gastronomy and becoming part of the *Order of Knights of the Kitchen*. In 2011 he was named *Italian Witness of the Earth*

awarded by Earth Day Italy. In 2012 *La Pergola* Restaurant is chosen by travellers and figures in the "TripAdvisor Travelers' Choice Restaurant 2012" on the European podium in second place and sixth place in the Top 10 World. For his continuous scientific research in nutrition, in 2014, on the occasion of the Xth Edition of *Identità Golose*, he received the title of *Chef of the Year* and, for the same reasons, the prestigious *Leo of Venice* for his career. At the same time he received a new, unpublished acknowledgment, the *Gusto & salute award* during the presentation of the *Guide Roma 2015* by *Gambero Rosso*. In 2013 he also gets the *Six Star Diamond Award*, also provided by the American Academy of Hospitality Sciences, being the first in Italy to receive such recognition.

Heinz Beck's cuisine is excellence and innovation in respect of traditions, health and well-being, themes he has been working for 15 years and on which he has built, in collaboration with The Catholic University of Milan and the A. Gemelli Polyclinic in Rome, the *Gemelli@Fornelli* project. This project, together with the *Nutrinomics - #foodfuture* initiative, the "SafetyF∞d" study in collaboration with the Agriculture Faculty of

the University of Piacenza and other projects supported by the Lazio Region, were proposed by him at Expo 2015. The result is a cuisine that is a fusion of genius and creativity. From the absolute quality of simply unique ingredients, it continues to set forth new tastes and new emotions coaxed from the real flavours of Italian and Mediterranean tradition. Every dish is a vision; as every recipe is the result of a meticulous analysis of every detail and of every aspect. Singular elements that multiply their value within the sum of the whole they represent. The scents and colours of nature, without excess; a constant search for balance as the foundation of food made of lightness. With particular attention to the modern and a challenge to originality, with coherence towards principles, without compromise.



Gala dinner at Brancaccio Palace

The gala dinner will be prepared by some top-level chefs of the Chaîne, who have been gathered together to celebrate the Italian cuisine during the most important dinner of the 50° Grand Chapitre d'Italie.

Brancaccio Palace is the princely palace where the gala dinner will take place. It was built in the 19th Century by Salvatore Brancaccio member of one of the oldest and most prestigious families of the Neapolitan nobility, and by his wife Mary Elisabeth Field, rich American heiress. The building was conceived by architect Gaetano Koch - one of the most celebrated architects in Rome, in the 19th C, known also for the construction of Palazzo Koch, and for the two Esedra Palaces on Piazza della Repubblica -, and by Luke Carimini, another architect and sculptor in vogue at the time. The style of the building can be called "Baroque Classicism" in the sense that it embodies the characteristics of the glitz and elegance connected directly with the classic art. A game of light and shadow emphasize the building design with its sinuous curves, patterns, spaces, sculptures, stuccos, mirrors. The eye enjoys and get excited by this decorative exuberance that was meant to arouse the sense of wonder and amazement. An original vein inspired by classical canons. The originality and the free creation of this style can be found in every room "so diversified but so much connected to each other" (Angels Room, Tapestry Room, Grand Hall, Hall of Mirrors and the Vestal Vir-

gins room). Even the Hoot of Hunt, small external guest house in the park, "hides" an immense gift of Francesco Gai, one of the more versatile painters of the period, who decorated other halls of this beautiful palace.

Francesco Gai decorated almost all the interiors of lavish salons and designed the coffee house, the nymphaeum and the two ponds, the elegant site where the Princess Brancaccio used to host cultural gatherings, renovating the style and glory of Maecenas gatherings, and patronages. Among those closest to the Prince Don Roland Brancaccio, son of Salvatore and Mary Elizabeth, was the Marquis Aldo Buzzi, one of the most successful bar owners in Italy.

Knowing the enchanting beauty of the salons and their magical atmosphere, in 1965 the Marquis Aldo Buzzi involved the Prince in the funding of the Princes' Garden Club, a company for the organization of private events. On December 6th and 7th 1969 the salons were open for the first time to the public and presented in all their pomp and splendor: majestic and sumptuous salons, elegant and refined guests, among which Baron Poerio, Princess Maria Pia of Saxe Coburg Blasis, the Prince and Princess Borghese, the Princes Buon-

Saturday 14 April

10:00 am

Induction Ceremony

The place where the ceremony will take place will be announced in the coming months.

Restrictions on access to the ceremony:

the access will be guaranteed to all new members to be inducted, to all members to be updated and to all the Bailli.

- New members and members to be updated are allowed to be accompanied by one guest, as long as the available seats are exhausted. The payment of the Registration fee is due by all participants.

- In case other members are interested in joining the ceremony, we will evaluate their request close to the date, based on the availability.

Compulsory: pre-registration to the ceremony (dead-line March 2, 2018).

09:30 am - Tour 4

Guided tour of the Vatican Museums (including the Sistine Chapel) and visit of St. Peter's Basilica

09:45 am - Tour 5

Guided visit of the Borghese Gallery

19:30 pm

Aperitif and gala dinner at Palazzo Brancaccio

Dress code: diner jackets / tuxedo with ribbons





Chef Giovanni Luca Di Pirro (1 Michelin starred Chef, he will be inducted in Rome as Chef Rôtisseur) was trained at the Institute Hotelier Malatesta of Rimini. He can be considered as a Chef with three souls: Romagnolo by birth, Abruzzese by origins and Tuscany for adoption.

Son of a cook, he began his career as a young man doing a lot of work experience, both abroad and in Italy, where it reaches many targets knowing prestigious chefs and important restaurants. He worked with a well-known restaurant in Alba as sous-chef and achieved the first Michelin star. In 1999 he landed in Tuscany and precisely in Montalcino, he knew his wife Paola; together they decided to run a small restaurant. In 2007 he became executive chef at a beautiful luxury hotel in Montalcino where he remained until 2009.

In 2010, he ran a popular restaurant in Montalcino getting, even if for a short period, good results. This experience ends in January 2012.

From March 2012 he became executive chef at **Castello del Nero Hotel & Spa**, a 5 stars luxury resort in



Tavernelle Val Pesa (FI), affiliated to the Chaîne since 2011 through its General Manager Mr Fabio Datteroni (Vice Echanson Honoraire of the Florentine Bailliage), where he leads the gourmet restaurant La Torre and the typical restaurant called La Taverna. In Rome we will also have the privilege to induct the Chef, affiliating him to our association.

His cooking philosophy is inspired by the tradition and the territory, based on raw seasonal materials of highest

quality and freshness, giving a touch of modernity to his creations. As a true “gourmet explorer”, the Chef is also inspired by international cuisines. In Novembre 2014 he got one Michelin star for La Torre restaurant at Castello del Nero.

“I’ve been a Chef for over thirty years and I can only love my job. Cooking for me is never a stress but pure energy ... And this is the real wonder!” (Executive Chef John Luca Di Pirro).



Chef Fabio Baldassarre awarded several times in his career with the Michelin star and Chef Rôtisseur in Rome since 2007, has grown into a family of chefs from Abruzzo.

After finishing catering school, Fabio set out on the long journey towards success as a travelling chef, with a first stop at the German embassy in Rome, followed by experiences in Germany and Salzburg. The northern experience continued in a domestic key alongside **Heinz Beck**, at *La Pergola* Restaurant at the Cavalieri Hilton hotel, for whom he worked as sous-chef for almost 5 years. He worked with Heinz Beck from the first menu to the first Michelin star and on a path that led *La Pergola* to becoming one of the best restaurants in Italy.

At the end of this experience, he worked with **Heinz Winkler** and then with the British chef **Raymond Blanc**. A year later he takes the possibility to run a whole restaurant in Rome: *L'Altro Mastai*, the restaurant that brings the first Michelin star to the chef in the first year of activity. Among the techniques used, he has a weakness for soapstone and cooking

in ashes. His cuisine is characterized more by a sentiment for time and habits than by dogmas or ingredients, and may no one stop his experiments, apart from the laws of taste of course.

At that time Fabio starts teaching at the **Gambero Rosso Academy** in the “Città del Gusto” (City of Taste). In 2011 he opens *Unico*, the “highest restaurant in Italy”, on the 20th floor of the World Join Center in the San Siro area, with a breathtaking panorama of the city’s skyline and the alpine chain.

The Michelin star is immediately reconfirmed, as are the flattering reviews of other gourmet guides.

The *Unico* restaurant soon becomes the headquarters of a gritty team engaged in a series of initiatives and projects: from cooking courses to consulting (Athens, Mykonos, Venice>Show of Cinema, a medical project on eating disorders against anorexia and bulimia in collaboration with the San Raffaele Hospital with the aim of bringing food back to healthy habits).

In 2013 Fabio published the book “041”, collecting stories and recipes,



and he embarked on a new adventure with another extraordinary gourmet address: the *OpsoN* restaurant of the five-star Imperiale hotel in Taormina. The career continues, it is always ahead with creativity and passion. Nowadays, a small olive plant in front of civic 110 of Via dei Serpenti, announces a restaurant in a small, tastefully and warmly decorated room made from shelves, designed for up to twenty adventurers.

Fabio Baldassarre restarts from the *Osteria Oliva* to rediscover the joy of simplicity for a authentic and traditional cuisine, proudly looking at its origins in Abruzzo but without losing contact with dishes of Roman tradition.





Alfonso Pepe, Master Confectionery and Chaîne member. He cultivates a passion that began in the '80s, when he meets the world of pastry with various experiences in popular tourist resorts in Italy. When he finishes attending prestigious schools, such as L'Etoile and Cast Food, he soon feels to belong to this world. His only goal is to start a personal business whose products carry his name. He achieves this goal thanks to the collaboration with his two brothers Prisco and Giuseppe and his sister Anna, opening a company bearing the family name. A goal made of love and dedication for this work.

In 1995 he entered the Academy of Italian Master Pastries and he starts specializing in the production of leavened products until he becomes one of the first in Italy and the first in Campania to prepare the panettone.

He is also a craftsman and esteem of cocoa and since 1989 he belongs to the small number of cocoa beans transformers in Italy. Its pralines are entirely made with carefully selected raw materials and processed so as to keep intact its organoleptic properties and to retain the fragrance, without the addition of aromas or flavored pasta or vegetable fats of any kind. Spices, combined with finely ground chocolate or milk and hazelnut paste, give his pralines an intense and at the same time clean and delicate flavor.





Guided tour at Hadrian's and D'Este villas in Tivoli with lunch

The **Hadrian's Villa** in Tivoli is an exceptional complex of classical buildings created in the 2nd century A.D. by the Roman emperor Hadrian, built for himself and his court. It combines the best elements of the architectural heritage of Egypt, Greece and Rome in the form of an 'ideal city'. Today it exists as an immense park, extending over 80 hectares and dotted with several Roman ruins as well as spas and houses from the 1700s.

It is one of the best kept and most visited archaeological sites in Italy. This is why it has been listed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1999**.

The villa bears witness to the grandeur of the Roman Empire. It was built by Roman Emperor Hadrian at the foot of the Tiburtine Hills between 118 and 138 AD. The vast residential complex extended over an area of about 120 hectares (about 300 acres) and looked very much like an ancient Roman city.

The site included buildings, baths, temples, barracks, theatres, gardens, fountains and nymphaeums. The villa itself was designed on two levels: the upper floor, quiet and welcoming, was reserved for the emperor's official use, while the lower floor was noisy and bustled with the work of slaves.

Today, of the ancient pomp, it is possible to see 'only' 40 hectares, which fortunately still attest to the magnificence and significance of this complex, including the *Vestibule* (which connected the Great and Small Baths), the *Canopo* (a long canal lined by columns of caryatids in homage to the ancient Egyptian city of the same name), the *Maritime Theatre* (a portico which contained a round pool representing the sea and an artificial island which was a private residence of the Emperor), the *Pecile* (a long covered portico once used for panoramic strolls), the *Great and Small Baths* (places where endless days

would be spent on wellness), the *Greek Theatre* (a small court theatre reserved to only a few guests) and the *Greek Library* and *Latin Library* (repositories of knowledge).

Sunday 15 April

9:30 am - Tour 6

Duration = 9 hrs approx.

Hadrian's and D'Este villas in Tivoli with lunch

Dress-code: casual

- Guests will meet our guides in the hotel lobby for the departure by GT bus. The tour, which will last approx. 9 hours, includes the visit of Villa Adriana and Villa d'Este in Tivoli.
- The tour cost includes entrance tickets and lunch at the Sibilla Restaurant.
- Depending on the number of participants, the organization might need to divide the group into two restaurants, at its sole discretion.
- To the participants in the tour is recommended to stay in Rome for the Sunday night or the departure in the late evening.





Villa d'Este masterpiece of the Italian Garden, is included in the UNESCO world heritage list. With its impressive concentration of fountains, nymphs, grottoes, plays of water, and music, it constitutes a much-copied model for European gardens in the mannerist and baroque styles.

The garden is generally considered within the larger –and altogether extraordinary-- context of Tivoli itself: its landscape, art and history which includes the important ruins of ancient villas such as the Villa Adriana, as well as a zone rich in caves and waterfalls displaying the unending battle between water and stone. The imposing constructions and the series of terraces above terraces bring to mind the hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the wonders of the ancient world. The addition of water-- including an aqueduct tunneling beneath the city -- evokes the engineering skill of the Romans themselves.

Cardinal Ippolito II d'Este, after

the disappointment of a failed bid for the papacy, brought back to life here the splendor of the courts of Ferrara, Rome and Fontainebleau and revived the magnificence of Villa Adriana. Governor of Tivoli from 1550, he immediately nurtured the idea of realizing a garden

and realized by court architect Alberto Galvani.

The rooms of the Palace were decorated under the tutelage of the stars of the late Roman Mannerism, such as Livio Agresti, Federico Zuccari, Durante Alberti, Girolamo Muziano, Cesare Nebbia and



in the hanging cliffs of the “Valle gaudente”, but it was only after 1560 that his architectural and iconographic program became clear—brainchild of the painter-architect-archeologist Pirro Ligo-

Antonio Tempesta. The work was almost complete at the time of the Cardinal's death (1572).

From 1605 Cardinal Alessandro d'Este gave the go-ahead to a new program of interventions not only





to restore and repair the vegetation and the water-works, but also to create a new series of innovations to the layout of the garden and the decorations of the fountains.

Other works were carried out from 1660 – 70; these involved no less a figure than Gianlorenzo Bernini.

In the XVIIIth century the lack of maintenance led to the decay of the complex, which was aggravated by the property's passage to the House of Hapsburg. The garden was slowly abandoned, the water works-- no longer used--fell into ruin, and the collection of ancient statues— enlarged under Cardinal Ippolito, was disassembled and scattered.

This state of decay continued without interruption until the middle of the XIXth century, when Gustav von Hohelohe, who obtained in enfiteusi the villa from the Dukes of Modena in 1851, launched a series of works to pull the complex back from its state of ruin. Between 1867 and 1882 the Villa once again became a cultural point of reference, with the Cardinal frequently hosting the musician Franz Liszt (1811 – 1886), who composed *Giochi d'acqua a Villa d'Este* for piano while a guest here, and who in 1879 gave one of his final concerts. At the outbreak of the first world war the villa became a property of the Italian State, and during the 1920s it was restored and opened to the public. Another, radical restoration was carried out immediately after the Second World War to repair the damage caused by the bombing of 1944. Due to particularly unfavorable environmental conditions, the restorations have continued practically without interruption during the past twenty years, giving back to its former glory.



Lunch at Sibilla restaurant.

Via della Sibilla, 50, 00019 Tivoli RM

Since 1720, the Sibilla Restaurant, one of the oldest restaurants in the world, is at the foot of the temple, in front of the Villa Gregoriana with one of the most breathtaking panoramic views in Italy. Nowhere you can eat at the foot of two beautiful Roman temples, overlooking a cave that houses one of the most beautiful waterfalls of Italian and papal villa breathtaking ... under a centuries-old wisteria, in an ancient village, with a fantastic climate. The restaurant is known for its fine traditional family cuisine. Its chefs are Franco Perna and Mirko Moglioni from Tivoli. Mirko has also worked at Il Buco in New York and other noted restaurants in Rome and here he proposes dishes which combine tradition and simplicity with the touch of a great maestro.



Walking tour from the Lungotevere to the Pantheon through Piazza Farnese, Campo de' Fiori and Piazza Navona

Via Giulia is a historic street in Rome about a kilometer long. The street was designed and realized only in part by Pope Julius II - from which it was named - in order to open a new path in the heart of Rome. It runs from Ponte Sisto to the church of San Giovanni dei Fiorentini, parallel to the Tiber River. It became the most fashionable way with the new merchants 'and bankers' buildings and with the presence of the Florentine community, with its houses, churches and confraternities.

At Giulio II's death, Via Giulia became a street of modest houses with gardens behind them, built for private owners or confraternities sometimes for speculation, intertwined by more ambitious palaces.

This is the urban context of the so-called "Raffaello houses", with their shops on the street front. In 1540 Michelangelo made the project for the gardens of Palazzo Farnese that were

to be connected with a bridge to the Villa Farnesina, on the other bank of the river. The elegant arc overlooking Via Giulia belongs to this unrealized project. It is currently one of the luxury streets of Rome.

Piazza Farnese is a beautiful, typical Roman square. It is situated just an alley away from the more hectic Campo de' Fiori. In the past, both squares combined to form one large open space. The two fountains at the center of the square were created from granite bathtubs taken from the ancient Baths of Caracalla. Each fountain is crowned with a stone sculpted iris, the symbol of the Farnese family who gives the square its name.

Piazza **Campo de' Fiori**, which was once a field of flowers, and thus the name, was paved in 1456 under Pope Callistus III. Thanks to the prominent buildings surrounding the piazza, such as Palazzo Orsini, Campo de' Fiori became a very popular part of

Rome frequented by the most influential historical figures. Its popularity drew new businesses to the area, opening workshops, inns and taverns making this neighborhood one of the most prosperous of the city. Moreover, Campo de' Fiori was the location where a horse market took place twice a week.

Sunday 15 April
9:45 am - Tour 7

The tour will last approximately 3 hours

**From Lungotevere
to the Pantheon**
Dress-code: casual

- Guests, together with our guides, will reach the center of Rome by GT bus; here guests will start a nice and easy walk from Via Giulia, to Piazza Farnese, through Campo di Fiori and to Piazza Navona.
- Return back to the hotel or to the restaurant for the Farewell lunch by GT bus





Campo de' Fiori is currently one of the most beloved parts of the city. Since 1869, every morning from Monday through Saturday it houses a market well-known for its flowers and fruit and vegetable. After the sunsets, the area becomes one of the best meeting places in Rome thanks to its wide variety of restaurants, cocktail bars and terraces.



Piazza Navona. From the shadows of the ancient, winding streets of the historic center you suddenly come upon the breathtaking magnificence of Piazza Navona, born as a place of spectacle and still today a spectacular open air show; an architectural miracle in the heart of the Eternal City, filled with masterpieces in perfect harmony with each other.

This piazza, which displays the genius of Bernini and Borromini, is one of the finest Baroque Masterpiece in papal Rome. Its harmony and colors, combined with its elegance, give it a charm that is enhanced by the surprising contrast of architecturally sober houses alternating with a number of monumental Buildings.

Of all Rome's piazzas, this isola pedonale (pedestrian precinct) is one where the liveliness of Roman life is most tangible. It has long

been a meeting place for the inhabitants of Rome. In past, in addition to the market, processions and spectacles where held here - included "*naumachiae*", or mock naval battles.

Today life in the piazza revolves around the open-air-café and the seasonal fairs. Of these the most popular is the one held in December and early January where toys and crib figures are sold. Its theme is the Feast of Epiphany as well as Christmas. In the summer the piazza provides a continuous festival of painters, caricaturists, fortune-teller and buskers, who entertain visitors until the small hours.

Piazza Navona is a perfect example of urban continuity in Rome. It covers exactly the area occupied by the track of Rome's first stadium (built by Domitian between 81 and 96 AD). The stadium was known as Circus Agonalis (competition



arena), which became corrupted to “n’Agona” and eventually “Navona”.

Soon after being elected Pope, Innocent X (1644-55) decided to embellish the piazza in honor of his family, the Pamphilj. With this in mind, he had his family palace and the church of Sant’Agnese in Agone rebuilt, ordered the restoration of the two fountains that Gregory XIII (1572-85) had installed at either end of the piazza, and commissioned the colossal Fontana Dei Quattro Fiumi in center.

The Pantheon is the temple of Roman Gods; it is the Roman monument with the **greatest number of records**: the best preserved, with the biggest brick dome in the history of architecture and is considered the forerunner of all modern places of worship. It is the most copied and imitated of all ancient works.

Michelangelo felt it was the work of angels, not men. Where it stands was not chosen by chance, but is a legendary place in the city’s history. According to Roman legend, it is the place where the founder of Rome, Romulus, at his death was seized by an eagle and taken off into the skies with the Gods.

The name comes from two Greek words *pan*, “everything” and *teon* “divine”. Originally, the Pantheon was a small temple dedicated to all Roman gods. Built between 27 and 25 B.C. by the consul Agrippa, Prefect of the Emperor Augustus, the present building is the result of subsequent, heavy restructuring.



Sunday 15 April
12:45 pm

Farewell lunch at Casa Coppelle restaurant

People participating in Tour 7 can join the lunch.

Piazza delle Coppelle, 49, 00186 Roma

The GT bus will take guests to the restaurant at the end of tour 7. Independent transfer for those not joining the tour.

Casa Coppelle is an Italian-French restaurant located in the heart of the capital; it expresses a strong personality and a dual soul, both in the setting and in the culinary expression. The idea was to offer top quality dishes in a location signed by a world-renowned architect, Jaques Garcia, who exalted the historic elements of the rooms and turned the restaurant into an elegant and eclectic lounge with Italian expressiveness and the confident atmosphere of an English club of the nineteenth century merged together. The result is a refined mansion just few steps from the Pantheon and a kitchen that combines the simplicity of the traditional Roman cuisine with the refinement of the French haute cuisine.





We suggest you an extension of your stay at the lovely and luxurious Castello del Nero hotel & Spa in Tavarnelle Val di Pesa (Florence)

Castello Del Nero Hotel & Spa ***** L

Affiliated to the Chaîne Des Rôtisseurs

Castello del Nero was the historic home of the Florentine noble families Del Nero and Torigiani, restored to the highest levels of luxury while preserving its 900 years of architectural heritage to become a luxury resort in the Tuscan countryside, equipped with the latest technology and the most modern facilities.

Historic architecture features a 12th century wine cellar and the extraordinarily pretty family Chapel San Michele which was built in the 1700s.

Castello del Nero is one of the Leading Hotels of the World, a

prestigious list of the world's most distinguished hotels who maintain the highest standards of luxury and embody the essence of their destination. The hotel team live in the surrounding villages, so it is with a truly personal warmth that we welcome all our guests to make our castle your home in Tuscany. The Hotel General Manager, Mr Fabio Datteroni, is a passionate partner of the Chaîne des Rôtisseurs and he will guarantee you the best reception and assistance during your stay. The Castello is immersed in the renowned beauty of the Chianti wine region, with vineyards and olive

groves undulating over gentle hills. The finest Chianti Classico wineries are all nearby for tastings.

The Castello is less than 25km to Florence and 35km to Siena, for which guests can use a complimentary scheduled shuttle, so the riches of art and Renaissance architecture are easily accessible each day.

Excursions and activities for joining the Tuscany's pleasures can be all arranged for guests staying at the Castello.

Guests will discover the rich flavors of seasonal harvests in the Michelin starred restaurant *La Torre* or in the typical restaurant called *La Taverna*.



Booking through us, members of Chaîne participating in the event will receive a special 10% discount on the best rates valid at the time of the booking, plus a 10% discount for the restaurants inside the resort and SPA treatment from 55 minutes of duration.

Please contact us to check for pricing and availability:
by e-mail: info@clementson.it
or by fax: +39 041 5231203





The bar team at Castello del Nero take enormous pleasure in devising that perfect aperitif for your mood of the day. The team source aromatic seasonal ingredients from the gardens and local producers for fresh infusions, and have an enviable wine cellar below stairs, filled with gems of the Chianti region. For a cosier atmosphere in the winter months settle by the roaring open hearth, which was the original fireplace of the castello's kitchens. Finally, sparkling wine lovers can sample the bar's special selection at FERRARI Terrace @Castello del Nero.

Leisure facilities include tennis courts, a 25-meter pool and ESPA at Castello del Nero, a leading spa in Tuscany. Guests could join uplifting therapies amidst the natural beauty of ESPA, inspired by the surrounding scenic beauty and designed for pure relaxation. The rolling green of the Tuscan hills and wide blue skies merge with the relaxation and hydrotherapy rooms through glass walls and outdoor pools. ESPA have designed the hotel's highly effective Signature treatments, featuring seasonal produce from the estate; such as virgin olive oil and soothing lavender.

The 50 rooms and suites of the hotel are located throughout the castello and farm buildings; each of them gives you a sense of the estate's 900 year history. No two are the same, every tile has been preserved and beams laid bare, while guests are swathed in a cloud of soft luxury.

A meticulous restoration revealed a priceless collection of original features, including rare 18th century frescos. Mornings present refreshing views across the Tuscan



Ristorante La Torre

La Torre's gourmet menus are inspired by Tuscany's bountiful seasonal ingredients. The maxim of Executive Chef Di Pirro is, 'if you want quality then you must follow nature'. Each morning Di Pirro takes pleasure in a stroll through the terraces of his own kitchen garden and selects the best sun-ripened produce. In the summer months dining is al fresco, the rolling Chianti countryside unfolds beneath the terrace, with lines of vines and olive groves, fringed with forest. In winter La Torre's dining is warm and stylish, with a vast period fireplace dominating the room, beneath the vaulted ceilings of the castello's former stables.





countryside, while the revitalising ESPA heat experiences is complimentary to all guests staying in the hotel suites.

Guests can also relax and soothe aching muscles in the hotel outdoor Vitality Pool, so to prepare their senses for the experience to follow. Finally, we warmly suggest you to join a cooking class with the Executive Chef Giovanni Luca Di Pi-

ro, and to learn how to cook even the simplest ingredients with Italian flair. The Chef will be delighted to share his knowledge and skills in an animated culinary class. Dishes will be prepared together and then you will enjoy the fruits of your labour over lunch, so you will understand the flavours you need to achieve at home. Anticipate making your own fresh pasta, ravioli or tagliatelle.



La Taverna

completes the gastronomic offer of the castle with traditional food you can enjoy under the Tuscan sun, overlooking the rolling vineyards and olive groves; this is authentic, this is something our guests miss when they return home. During the cooler seasons, La Taverna welcomes guests in a cosy dining room in the castello's former kitchen.

Payment

Before making the payment, please verify the availability of the selected hotel, restaurants/locations and tours, sending an email or a fax with your registration form filled out at Clementson Travel Office by email at info@clementson.it or by fax at +39 041 5231203, with the object "50th Grand Chapitre International d'Italie - Roma".

Once received the confirmation of your program from Clementson Travel Office, please make the full payment within 3 days; after 3 days, in absence of payment, the reservation will lose priority over the new requests.

Payment must be made by bank transfer at the following account, specifying the names of the participants:

IBAN number: IT66 L030 6902 1071 0000 0002 415

BIC: BCITITMM

Beneficiary: CLEMENTSON TRAVEL OFFICE S.R.L.

Bank account at: Banca Intesa San Paolo - Filiale di Venezia Mercerie (San Marco, 725 30124 Venezia)

All bank charges relating your bank transfer (both the originator's bank charges and those of beneficiary's bank) is assumed by the payer, so that the amount transferred is net of expenses.

Motive: "50th Grand Chapitre International d'Italie - Roma" (NAME OF THE PARTICIPANTS).

If you prefer to pay by credit card, please apply for the authorization form. The costs of collection will be entirely on the customer.

General terms and conditions

registrations will close on March, 2nd 2018.

If maximum numbers are not attained, Clementson may decide, at its sole discretion, whether or not to accept any further bookings after the deadlines.

All the rates on this form and the annexes will be updated without notice from the organization, for any changes to VAT rates or taxes or finally for the introduction of any new taxes required by law.

In case of full cancellation for the event at any time, the Organization will withhold €40,00 (corresponding to the individual registration fee) for each participant in addition to any other penalties provided for in the following articles and eventual bank fees for the partial refund.

The reservation will be confirmed upon receipt of full payment for the services booked by each participant.

No penalties will be applied for any cancellations of lunches and dinners made before February 1st, 2018 (with the exception of the registration fee as per the general conditions for full cancellation); for those made from the 2nd of February to the 2nd of March 2018 there will be a penalty of 50%; for those made after that date a penalty of 100% is established.

In case of adverse weather conditions and exceptional events, Clementson could modify the program at its sole discretion.

The restaurants and the locations indicated in the program may be subject to variation due to events or cases of force majeure or for the failure to achieve the required minimum numbers.

Excursions terms and conditions

The reservation will be reconfirmed upon receipt of full payment for the services booked by each participant.

For several excursions there is a minimum number of persons required, and sometimes a maximum number, of participants.

Failure to meet minimum numbers of participants, or in case of adverse weather conditions, force majeure and unforeseen events, can cause the cancellation of one or more excursions; in this case the organization will provide alternative proposals or a full reimbursement of the excursions booked through us.

The cancellation fee for all tours is:

- 50% for cancellation received between the 1st and the 20th of March 2018.
- 100% from March 21, 2018.

The final confirmation for TOUR 4 "guided tour of the Vatican Museums (including the Sistine Chapel) and visit of St. Peter's Basilica" is subject to availability verification and reconfirmation by the Museum. The confirmation or not will be communicated by Clementson T.O. to single participants, between 50 and 60 days before the date of the visit. In case the reservation cannot be confirmed (for unavailability or failure to reach the minimum group), the organization will in no way be responsible for the cancellation or variation of the tour and guests will be provided with alternative tour proposals.

Following the reconfirmation of the Tour4 at the Vatican Museums, cancellation of the tour will incur a 100% penalty.

Tour schedules may vary depending on the division into groups per language. Restaurants offered in conjunction with tours may vary according to the number of participants into the tour, at the sole discretion of the organizer.

Hotel terms and conditions

Hotel reservations will be confirmed only upon receipt of payment corresponding to the entire cost of the stay.

No penalties for cancellation or reduction of stay notified no later than January, 12 2018.

- There will be a penalty of 30% for any cancellation or reduction of stay notified from January, 13rd 2018 and January 31st 2018
- There will be a penalty of 50% for any cancellation or reduction of stay notified from February, 1st 2018 and February 28th 2018
- There will be a penalty of 70% for any cancellation or reduction of stay notified from March, 1st 2018 and March 12th 2018
- There will be a penalty of 90% for any cancellation or reduction of stay notified from March, 13rd 2018 and March 31st 2018
- There will be a penalty of 100% for any cancellation or reduction of stay notified from April 1st 2018.

For the extension of your stay at Castello del Nero hotel & Spa the cancellation policy is that corresponding to the rate valid at the time of booking.

Hotel rates will be valid for bookings received up to the 12nd of January 2018 ("early bookings"); after this date for any further request our office will apply individual tariffs for each case based on hotel availability; this means we cannot guarantee contracted rates and availability after the 12th of January 2018. The rates given are valid for stays of 2 consecutive nights from April 12nd, 2018. Any request for different dates and stays will be quoted separately from our office upon receipt of such requests.

All prices include VAT. The Room rates include buffet breakfast in the hotel. Any extras (telephone, mini bar, restaurant, laundry, taxes, etc..) will be charged to the participant on the spot and must be paid directly to the hotel at the check-out.

Prices do NOT include the City tax (€7,00 p.p. per night in Parco dei Principi hotel and €6,00 p.p. per night in The Duke hotel), and payable by all guests at the check-out. Rome City tax levies may be subject to change without notice.

Check - in is guaranteed from 02:00 pm for both the hotels; check - out on the day of departure is by 10:00 am for the Parco dei Principi hotel and by 12:00 for The Duke hotel.

Information to the guests, bookings and additional services

For any information, booking or any extra service, please contact Clementson Travel Office in Venice at info@clementson.it or at the fax number +39 041 5231203, and mention in the object "50th Grand Chapitre International d'Italie - Roma 2018".

T +39 041 5200466 • F +39 041 5231203

By signing this document I acknowledge and agree to the terms written here above and I acknowledge that any processing of personal data resulting from the execution of the contract will be made solely for purposes related to the execution and in compliance with the provisions of D Lgs. n.196 / 2003.



DATE

SIGNATURE

First Name*..... Last Name*.....

Gender: M F Date of Birth*..... Place of Birth*.....

Address*..... ZIP Code*.....

City*..... Country.....

Type of ID document..... Number

Expiry Date..... Nazionalità.....

Telephone..... E-mail*.....

Chaîne Rank*..... Bailliage*.....

I wish to be inducted/updated to

Languages Spoken : Italiano English German French Other

Guest 1:

First Name*..... Last Name*.....

Gender: M F Date of Birth*..... Place of Birth*.....

Type of ID document..... Number

Expiry Date..... Nationality

Telephone..... E-mail*.....

Chaîne Rank*..... Bailliage*.....

Languages Spoken : Italiano English German French Other

Guest 2:

First Name*..... Last Name*.....

Gender: M F Date of Birth*..... Place of Birth*.....

Type of ID document..... Number

Expiry Date..... Nationality

Telephone..... E-mail*.....

Chaîne Rank*..... Bailliage*.....

Languages Spoken : Italiano English German French Other

NOTES.....

Data marked with * are required. The others are optional for registration but should be notified during the check-in at the hotel, along with the presentation of a valid identity document.

Please, write down your allergies, intolerance or dietary restrictions or any special request.



Events & activities

		PER PERSON	N.GUESTS	TOTAL
	Individual Registration fee (compulsory)	€ 40,00		
Thursday April 12 2018	Lunch at Osteria Oliva	€45,00		
	Tour 1 – Special opening of Colonna Palace.	€78,00		
	Return transfer Hotel-Crystal Lounge. (Splendide Royal hotel) and back for dinner	€16,00		
	Dinner at the Crystal Lounge – Mirabelle Restaurant. (hotel Splendide Royal)	€175,00		
Friday April 13 2018	Tour 2 – Guided visit of the Colosseum and the Roman Forum and walk to the Capitoline Hill ending at the Theater of Marcellus. Entrance fees included	€52,00		
	Tour 3 – Guided visit of the Capitoline Museums and walk to the Capitoline Hill ending at the Theater of Marcellus. Entrance fees included	€57,00		
	Tour 4 (morning) – Guided tour of the Vatican Museums (including the Sistine Chapel) and visit of St.Peter’s Basilica. Entrance fees included	€60,00		
	Lunch at Da Roberto e Loretta restaurant - Roman cuisine restaurant since 1952	€65,00		
	Tour 4 (afternoon) – Guided tour of the Vatican Museums (including the Sistine Chapel) and visit of St. Peter’s Basilica. fees included	€58,00		
	Tour 5 – Guided visit of the Borghese Gallery. Entrance fees included	€50,00		
	Return transfer for dinner	€16,00		
	Option 1 – Aperitif and dinner at Open Colonna Restaurant 1 Michelin star	€155,00		
Option 2 – Apéritif et dîner chez Heinz Beck 3 Michelin stars since 2005	€370,00			
Saturday April 14 2018	Return transfer for the Induction Ceremony	€15,00		
	Tour 4 (morning) – Guided tour of the Vatican Museums (including the Sistine Chapel) and visit of St.Peter’s Basilica. Entrance fees included	€60,00		
	Tour 5 (morning) – Guided visit of the Borghese Gallery. Entrance fees included	€50,00		
	Induction Ceremony	*		
	Return transfer for the Gala Dinner	€16,00		
	Aperitif and Gala Dinner at Palazzo Brancaccio	€260,00		
Sunday April 15 2018	Tour 6 (full day) – Hadrian’s and D’Este Villas in Tivoli with lunch	€155,00		
	Tour 7 – Walking tour from the Lungotevere to the Pantheon, through Piazza Farnese, Campo De’ Fiori and Piazza Navona.	€40,00		
	Farewell lunch at Casa Coppelle restaurant.	€70,00		

TOTAL:

* The participation in the Induction Ceremony is subject to the registration fee payment, also for the audience. The access to the Induction Ceremony will be guaranteed to all new members to be inducted, to all members to be updated and to all the Bailli. New members and members to be updated are allowed to be accompanied by one guest, as long as the available seats are exhausted.



Accommodation – Hotel Parco dei Principi ***** L

Address: Via G. Frescobaldi 5, Roma

Rates (Buffet breakfast included)	FROM	TO	PER ROOM PER NIGHT VAT INCLUDED	N.OF ROOMS *N. OF NIGHTS	TOTAL
Superior room Single use (DUS) - 1 PAX Double use (DBL) - 2 PAX Breakfast and VAT are included in the rate. Rate refundable till the 12th of January 2018			DUS €. 295,00		
			DBL €. 315,00		
Deluxe room Single use (DUS) - 1 PAX Double use (DBL) - 2 PAX Breakfast and VAT are included in the rate. Rate refundable till the 12th of January 2018			DUS €. 320,00		
			DBL €. 345,00		

TOTALE:

Accommodation – The Duke Hotel *****

Address: Via Archimede 69, Roma

Rates (Buffet breakfast included)	FROM	TO	PER ROOM PER NIGHT VAT INCLUDED	N.OF ROOMS *N. OF NIGHTS	TOTAL
Classic room Single use (DUS) - 1 PAX Double use (DBL) - 2 PAX Breakfast and VAT are included in the rate. Rate refundable till the 12th of January 2018			DUS €. 169,00		
			DBL €. 175,00		
Superior room Single use (DUS) - 1 PAX Double use (DBL) - 2 PAX Breakfast and VAT are included in the rate. Rate refundable till the 12th of January 2018			DUS €. 179,00		
			DBL €. 189,00		
Deluxe room Single use (DUS) - 1 PAX Double use (DBL) - 2 PAX Breakfast and VAT are included in the rate. Rate refundable till the 12th of January 2018			DUS €. 223,00		
			DBL €. 223,00		

TOTALE:

* Please, contact Clementson for different rooms rates, extras or longer stays.

The city tax (€7,00 p.p. per night for stay in Parco dei Principi hotel and €6,00 p.p. per night for stay in The Duke hotel) is not included in the above rates.

The above rates are valid, subject to availability, till the 12nd of January 2018.

Extention of stay at Castello del Nero ***** L

Address: Strada Spicciano n. 7 - 50028 Tavarnelle Val di Pesa, Firenze

Rates (Buffet breakfast included)	FROM	TO	N.OF ROOMS and N. OF NIGHTS*
Room category			
Please, contact Clementson for the discounted rates and to check for availability			

TOTAL:



Index

Thursday 12

- 12.30 pm** Lunch at Osteria Oliva
- 2.45 pm** Tour 1: Special opening of Colonna Palace
- 7.30 pm** Dinner at the Crystal Lounge – Mirabelle Restaurant

Friday 13

- 8:30 am** Tour 2: The Colosseum, the Roman Forum, the Capitoline Hill and the Theater of Marcellus
- 8:45 am** Tour 3: The Capitoline Museums, the Capitoline Hill and the Theater of Marcellus
- am & pm** Tour 4: The Vatican Museums and St.Peter's Basilica
- 12:45 pm** Lunch at Da Roberto e Loretta restaurant - Roman cuisine restaurant since 1952
- 2:30 pm** Tour 5: The Borghese Gallery and its gardens
- 8:00 pm** Option 1: Open Colonna Restaurant ★
Option 2: Chez Heinz Beck ★★★

Saturday 14

- 9:30 am** Tour 4: The Vatican Museums and St.Peter's Basilica
- 9:45 am** Tour 5: The Borghese Gallery and its gardens
- 10:00 am** Induction Ceremony
- 7:30 pm** Gala Dinner at Palazzo Brancaccio

Sunday 15

- 9:30 am** Tour 6: Hadrian's and D'Este Villas in Tivoli with lunch
- 9:45 am** Tour 7: From the Lungotevere to the Pantheon, Piazza Farnese, Campo De' Fiori and Piazza Navona
- Farewell lunch at Casa Coppelle restaurant