

"Best Museums in Rome"

Created by: Cityseeker

📍 19 Locations Bookmarked



📷 by Paolo Costa Baldi ©

Complesso del Vittoriano

"Warriors at Eternal Rest"

Popular among locals as Il Milite Ignoto 'The Unknown Soldier', Complesso del Vittoriano is a museum that houses the bodies of soldiers who fought in the World War I. After efforts of more than 20 years put into constructing this monument, it was completed in 1911. The front facade of the Vittoriano monument is a landmark in itself, embellished with sculptures representing the various regions of Italy. The fountain of the two seas greets visitors who enter through the gates. At the center of the monument is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a solemn memorial dedicated to the fallen soldiers of Italy from World War I.



📞 +39 066 999 4211

📍 Via di San Pietro in Carcere, Rome

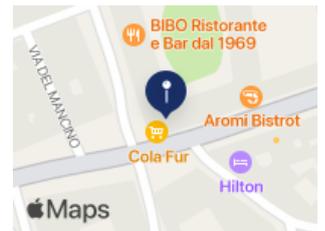


📷 by _Pek_ ©

Museo delle Cere

"History in Wax"

Linked to the famed Madame Tussaud's in London, the Museo delle Cere recreates historical scenes such as Leonardo da Vinci painting the Mona Lisa surrounded by the Medici family and Machiavelli. Another scene shows Mussolini's last Cabinet meeting. There is also a chamber of horrors with a garrotte, a gas chamber, and an electric chair. The museum was built to replicate similar buildings in London and Paris. Whether you're a history enthusiast, a film buff, or simply looking for a unique and entertaining experience in Rome, a visit to the Wax Museum is a must.



📞 +39 06 679 6482

💻 www.museodellecere.com/en

✉ info@museodellecereroma.com

📍 Piazza dei Santi Apostoli 68/A, Rome

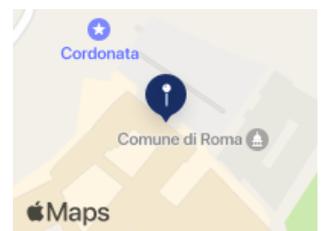


📷 by Anthony Majanlahti ©

Capitoline Museums

"Fantastic Sculptures"

The Capitoline Museums (Musei Capitolini) are archeological and art museums located in Piazza Campidoglio at the top of Capitoline Hill. Michelangelo redesigned the buildings making generous use of giant order columns, a novelty at the time. The museums are made up of the Palazzo Senatorio, Palazzo dei Conservatori, Palazzo Caffarelli-Clementino, and the Palazzo Nuovo, all linked by an underground gallery beneath the piazza. A massive collection of ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian sculptures and artifacts are housed at the museums, in addition to more modern pieces. The 1st Century BCE Greco-Roman sculpture Lo Spinario, in the Palazzo dei Conservatori, is one of the collection's most impressive works.



📞 +39 06 0608

💻 www.museicapitolini.org/en/node

✉ info.museicapitolini@comune.roma.it

📍 Piazza del Campidoglio 1, Rome

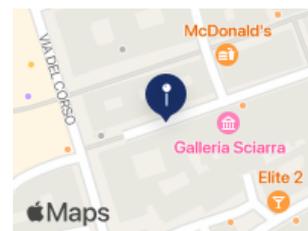


by "Kyle Glenn on Unsplash" on Unsplash

Fondazione Museo Roma

"Modern Cultural Spaces"

Created in 1999, this museum promotes social integration and inclusion. Houses in the magnificent Palazzo Sciarra, it features galleries for temporary exhibitions and private events. The museum was initially called the Museo del Corso until it changed to its present name. The museum exhibits artwork ranging all the way from the 16th Century through modern, contemporary art. A variety of traveling exhibits exposes the people to history of other cultures along with the regional stories.



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www.fondazioneroma.it

info@fondazioneromamuseo.it

Via Marco Minghetti 17, Palazzo Sciarra, Rome

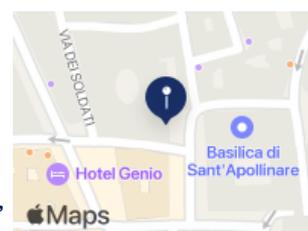


by Daniel Hennemand

National Museum of Rome- Palazzo Altemps

"New Site for Ancient Sculptures"

After 15 years of restoration, the Renaissance Palazzo Altemps has reopened. The lovely Ludovisi collection, at the Museo Nazionale Romano, with many figures of mythological heroes can once again be admired. Much of the statuary is Roman but produced in Greek style. Some works are over a couple of millennia old. The Ludovisi throne showing the birth of Venus is the most famous of the statues. The price of the ticket is inclusive of the other three sites of the Museo Nazionale Romano—the Baths of Diocletian, Crypta Balbi and Palazzo Massimo alle Terme.



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museonazionaleromano.beniculturali.it/palazzo-altemps/

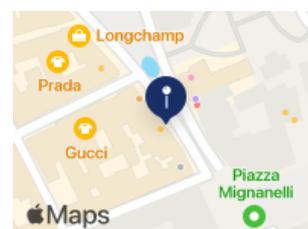
Piazza di Sant' Apollinare 46, Rome



Keats-Shelley House

"A Taste of England"

Keats-Shelley House is situated at the foot of Trinità dei Monti, where the English poet, John Keats spent his final days. It was acquired at the beginning of the century and contains memorabilia relating to the young Romantic poet, including items such as a lock of hair, manuscripts, Oscar Wilde's autograph, as well as an urn containing remains of the poet Shelley, Keats' friend, who also died at a young age. The collection of volumes on Romanticism in English and Italian is very impressive. A papal order decreed that Keats' furniture should be burned after his death and so, the original furnishings no longer remain.



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ksh.roma.it/

info@keats-shelley-house.org

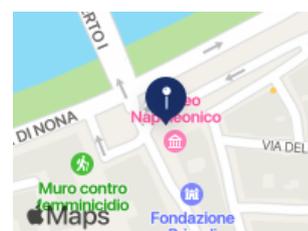
Piazza di Spagna 26, Rome



Museo Napoleonico

"Tribute to an Emperor"

Count Primoli, the last descendant of the Primoli family, created the collection at Museo Napoleonico. It includes portraits of Napoleon and displays some of his personal items, such as the Indian scarf he wore during his days in exile on St Helena Island. Besides uniforms and family portraits, there are plaster studies by Canova, who immortalized Napoleon's sister, Pauline, in the famous statue on display in the Galleria Borghese. This museum includes not only mementos of the general but also objects belonging to his family, who lived in Rome—his mother, Letizia, and his sister, Pauline, who married Prince Camillo Borghese.



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www.museonapoleonico.it /

napoleonico@comune.roma.it

Piazza di Ponte Umberto I, Palazzo Primoli, Rome



by Miguel Hermoso Cuesta ©

Villa Farnesina

"The Mark of Raphael"

The Renaissance Villa Farnesina is not very large but is replete with works of art, the most famous being by Raphael. The villa was designed in the early 16th Century by Baldassare Peruzzi for Agostino Chigi, a banker and patron of the arts. One of the rooms in the villa not to be missed is the Galleria or Loggia of Psyche. The Galatea Room is another pearl with a marvelous fresco, by Raphael himself, of the Triumph of Galatea. The Perspective Room (Sala delle Prospettive) by Peruzzi is painted to resemble a loggia from which one gazes out at views of the countryside. The villa is now the home of the Accademia dei Lincei and the National Collection of Drawings and Prints.



+39 06 060 608 (Tourist Information)

www.villafarnesina.it

Via della Lungara 230, Rome

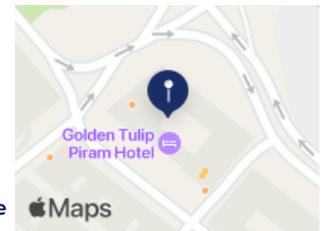


by schizoform ©

National Roman Museum

"Fragments of the Past"

Established in 1889, the National Roman Museum holds the most important archaeological collection in the world. The collection is apportioned between Palazzo Massimo alle Terme, Palazzo Altemps, Crypta Balbi, and the Baths of Diocletian. The Palazzo Massimo alle Terme houses the prestigious former Kircherian, the Gneecchi and the Vittorio Emanuele III museums. The Goldsmiths' Section of jewelry and gems is spectacular. Sculptures, reliefs, portraits and statues speak volumes about the Greek-Hellenistic influence on Roman art as amply exemplified by the Venus Bathing by Doidalsas and the Apollo of the Tiber, among many others. Bronzes from the ships of Nemi and the Dionysus of the Tiber, the most luxurious paintings in rooms of the Villa di Livia at Prima Porta and the Villa della Farnesina, floor mosaics and the museum's numismatic collection are the icing on the cake.



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www.turismoroma.it/en/places/national-roman-museum-palazzo-massimo-alle-terme

Largo di Villa Peretti, Rome



by Carole Raddato from FRANKFURT, Germany ©

National Museum of Rome - Baths of Diocletian

"Great Bath in Rome"

Built at the behest of Emperor Diocletian between 298 CE and 306 CE, the Baths of Diocletian formed the largest public bath complex of the Roman Empire, with a capacity of 3000. The sprawling complex encompassed a gymnasium, library and public baths, with tepid, hot and cold water options. Decorated with sculptures and elaborate stucco work, the baths were once an awe-inspiring sight in both scale and grandeur. The siege of Rome in 537 CE brought with it the end of the Baths of Diocletian when the aqueducts were cut off by King Vitiges. In 1561, much of the now ruinous bath complex was lost when Pope Pius IV commissioned Michelangelo to construct the Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli at the site. Today, the National Museum of Rome, displaying a once-treasured piece of the ancient city of Rome, has revived the ruins of Hall 10 of the Baths of Diocletian. Tombs, sarcophagi, mosaics and other relics from the baths have been preserved alongside a reconstitution of the hall and its ruins. The site is surrounded by a 16th-century garden lavishly embellished with historic artwork adding to the allure of this historic site.



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museonazionaleromano.beniculturali.it/en/baths-of-diocletian/

Viale Enrico de Nicola 79, Rome



by Kevin Gessner

Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano

"Hot Baths in Ancient Rome"

The Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano, or Museum of the Baths of Diocletian, is an archaeological museum located in Rome. The enormous spa complex was built around 300 CE and now lies in front of the Termini Railway Station. It is still possible to see the ruins of the huge hall used for hot baths, while the one used for warm baths is now part of the Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli. The Museum houses a large collection of epigraphs, inscriptions, and sarcophagi. You can also visit the Olearie Papali, the rooms housing gigantic earthenware jars to preserve oil for the papal court.



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www.turismoroma.it/en/places/museo-nazionale-romano---diocletians-baths

Via Enrico De Nicola 79, Rome



by Mariano Colantoni

Museo Carlo Bilotti

"Roman Art"

The Carlo Bilotti Museum is housed in a restored 16th-century marble palazzo, once the Villa Borghese's aranceria, a storehouse for oranges. After decades of dereliction and disuse, the storehouse was renovated into a Museum. Bilotti, an Italian-American, donated pieces of art by Andy Warhol, Gino Severini, Giacomo Manzù, and Larry Rivers, along with 18 works by Greek-Italian surrealist Giorgio de Chirico, which comprise the museum's permanent collection. De Chirico's sculpture, Hector and Andromache, stands outside the museum entrance. To ensure the Museum welcomes new developments in contemporary art with open arms, alongside permanent donation exhibitions, space has been made available for events staging temporary exhibits.



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www.turismoroma.it/en/places/carlo-bilotti-museum info@museocarlobilotti.it

Viale Fiorello La Guardia, Rome

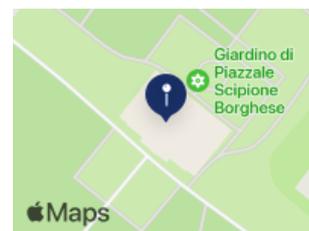


by Andrea Puggioni

Galleria Borghese

"Dreaming of Paolina"

This collection is housed in a building constructed in 1613 for Cardinal Scipione Borghese, one of Bernini's greatest patrons. In fact, this great sculptor has exhibited some of his most famous sculptures here; amongst them is the renowned Apollo and Daphne. When one thinks of the Museo Borghese, the sculpture that immediately springs to mind is Canova's Pauline Borghese, in which she poses as Venus, wearing just a drape around her midriff. There are several major pieces by Caravaggio in the Galleria, including The Boy with a Basket of Fruit and the Madonna Della Serpe. Titian is also represented with Sacred and Profane Love, Raphael with The Deposition, and there are important works by Correggio.



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galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/ info@ticketeria.it

Piazzale del Museo Borghese 5, Rome

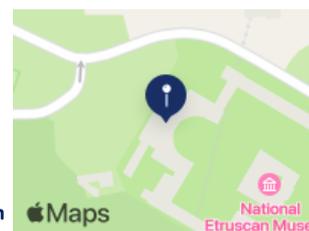


by Ciaran Lee

National Etruscan Museum

"A Mysterious Civilization"

Housing an important collection of Etruscan treasures found mainly in graves and tombs, the National Etruscan Museum was once a splendid Renaissance villa, built for Pope Julius III. The Tomb of the Newlyweds is one of the most famous pieces here and was probably designed to contain the remains of a couple. There is a reconstruction of a temple in the garden, illustrating the Etruscans' love of detail. The water garden in front of the museum, decorated with mosaics, fountains, and statues, and the frescoes inside the colonnaded loggia, are worth noting. A recent piece is a 5th-century terracotta relief, which shows the Grecian influence on Etruscan art.



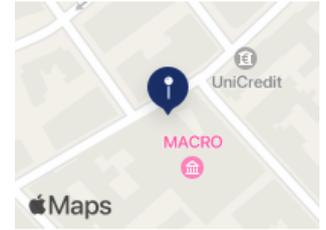


by Notafly

Museum of Contemporary Art of Rome

"Enjoy Modern Art"

Museo d'arte Contemporanea Roma or MACRO, as it's commonly known, is a modern art museum that offers a permanent collection of some of the most thought-provoking, expressive works in the Italian art scene since the 1960s. The Museum was founded in 1999 by converting old plants of Peroni beer. The new museum building has a large terrace of 2,500 square meters (26,909.78 square feet), parking for 161 cars and various museum services. With its main site here and an annexe, MACRO Future, in what used to be a slaughterhouse, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Rome attracts locals and tourists with its fecundity of imagination and the modern nature of the designs.

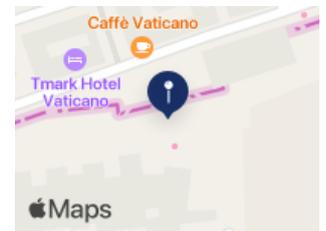


by Justus Hayes

Vatican Museums

"History Lovers' Paradise"

Established in 1506, Vatican Museums is a collection of museums that house masterpieces from the bygone era. The museums were founded by Pope Julius II. Highlights include the Sistine Chapel, adorned with Michelangelo's iconic frescoes depicting scenes from Genesis and the Last Judgment, the Raphael Rooms, featuring stunning frescoes by Raphael and his workshop, and the Gallery of Maps, adorned with intricate maps of Italy commissioned by Pope Gregory XIII. Visitors are offered guided tours to the museum to see works by Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, Ghirlandaio, and Botticelli, among others. With its unparalleled collection and cultural significance, a visit to the Vatican Museums offers a unique and enriching experience for art lovers, history enthusiasts, and curious travelers alike.

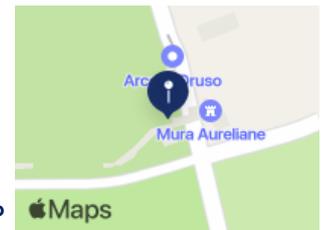


by "Public Domain"

Museo delle Mura

"Walk on the Walls"

The Museo delle Mura is situated inside Porta San Sebastiano in Rome. It displays documents and drawings that show the changes that the walls have undergone over time: the oldest gates (now long gone), the sections of wall that have been destroyed, those reconstructed, and so on. It is also possible to see many of the surviving walls here. A visit to the museum includes a walk along the walls as far as Via Cristoforo Colombo, which makes for a fascinating experience.



by luigig

National Museum of the XXI Century Arts (MAXXI)

"Promoting Contemporary Creations"

The National Museum of the XXI Century Arts (MAXXI) stands with an aim to promote all forms of contemporary art. This magnificent structure takes pride in housing the first national museum in architecture and all the products and documents involved in architecture as an entity. The MAXXI exhibits artistic productions through conferences, documentaries, presentations of cinema and video series, concerts and dance performances. All in all, it's a great place that educates and enlightens every visitor, from an art connoisseur to a layman.



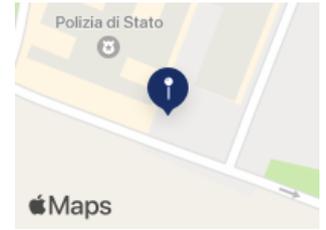


by Leolandi

Museo nazionale dell'Alto Medioevo

"Of Knights & Ladies Fair"

One of the most important collections of medieval and Renaissance art is housed in this museum, which covers the period between the end of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Renaissance. The collection includes extremely valuable finds, such as swords made of engraved silver and gold, buckles and tacks for horses, as well as more mundane, everyday items, such as jewelry with painted ceramic pearls and what can only be called the first European collapsible seat. Religious works that depict Celtic designs engraved in stone and rich embroidery from the garments worn by medieval priests are well worth seeing.



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www.museociviltabeniculturali.it/musei/museo-alto-medioevo.html

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