

ITINERARY OF THE ROMAN PATH

After being crossed by populations like Etruscians, Greeks and the Gauls, Romans came in 268 B.C in this territory and baptised it with the name of "Ariminum" (name derived from Marecchia River), rising it as "a colony of Latin Right". Romans choose this territory not only for being a strategic role of outpost and a military department for conquests towards north populations but also, over time, in the role of "Caput Viarum" thanks for the presence of the Ancient Flaminia street that connected the city to Milvio Bridge in Rome, Emilia street that went through Padana Plain reaching Milan and Popilia street that pursued along Adriatic coast. Only in 90 B.C Rome gave to Ariminum the rank of first city hall of Padana Plain realizing works that still testify their extent like Augustus' Arch, wanted from Emperor Augustus himself, Tiberio's Bridge, the big roman forum called "Piazza Tre Martiri" where the two consular streets, the "cardo maximus" and the "decumano maximus", intersected each other, the roman amphitheater, the "Porta Montanara" which is an ancient gap to the mountains and the "Surgeon's Domus", the last example of medical clinic that arrived till our days.

Visitor Center: start your visit from here, you will discover the city through a multimedia and interactive path, with his treasures and his beauties... and Julius Cesar himself will be your guide! Idealized using new languages and technologies, exhibition areas and informative tools, the Visitor Center represents a new way to know history and art.

Roman Amphitheatre: edified in the II century B.C, is for dimensions only second following the Colosseus of Rome. At first it was theatre of extraordinary fights between gladiators but not only, thanks to his position near the sea it could be filled of water to simulate naval battles living life to shows never seen before. Left the entertaining role, it took the role of defensive bastion against barbaric invasions, and then it was included in the reconstruction of new civil walls. Crossed by many historical periods and submitted to bombardments from the II world war the amphitheatre comes to us in the guise of "ruins" that give space to the imagination of who admires them.

Augustus' Arch: strongly wanted by Emperor Augustus in 27 B.C for both stating the extent of Rome (like testify the gods represented in the clypeus's at the sides of the arch: Jove, Neptune, Apollo and the goodness Rome), for the role of honorary gap to welcome

who arrived from the Flaminia consular street and to confirm his power edifying on the upper part a statue of the Emperor on a cart. Is the most ancient of the many roman arches stayed up and is the first of the many monuments that don't have only a functional goal but also a conceptual role.

Piazza Tre Martiri: undisputed center in the daily lifetime of the citizens of Ariminum, the "forum" is the meeting point between the decumano and the cardo maximus; on the north side of the square we see the bronze statue of Julius Cesar (copy of the original made in Trajan's periods located to the Campidoglio), and nearby the sixteen-century stone where was based the "suggestum", the rock where the Emperor pronounced the renowned sentence "Alea iacta est" (The die is cast) when, after the crossing of the Rubicone river, he started the roman civil war that made him both winner and undisputed Emperor of Rome.

Porta Montanara: dating back to the I century B.C, built by Silla for defying the defensive set-up of the city, it was the urban gap placed on the southern side that received travelers from the valley of Marecchia river, the only example remained in all northern Italy. In principle there were two arches in which passed separately wagons and pedestrians, but already in the first centuries d. C. The left entrance was closed and the arch of the remaining one was raised.

Surgeon's Domus: Eutyches, the Greek surgeon of the period decided to live right here in Rimini in the second half of the II century A.C. The building, situated near the sea, stood in two floors: in the first one there was the clinic used for the cure and the recovery of the patients and a yard that divided many room of the building, like the "Triclinium", the "Cubiculum" and the hypocaust; in the second floor instead there was his home. Discovered thanks to a re training job for Ferrari Square, it contains many unique treasures in the world like his complete collection of surgery and pharmacological tools meant to many operations, multi-colored or with black and white geometric themes mosaics and the pinax, a glass mosaic representing a sea scene (single artifact like this came intact to us in Italy, the second exemplar is located in Corinth). In the III century A.D, a group of barbarians set fire to the 'whole city, the domus was destroyed and it was the collapse of the second floor which allowed the preservation of all the tools that at the moment were in the first one.

Tiberius' Bridge: the initiation of his construction was thanks to Augustus in 14 A.D, but his conclusion was thanks his son Tiberius in 21 A.C. Built in five arches supported by five pylons connected to each other and equipped with breakwaters to stem, is a gem of town planning engineering; it was used a bridge for crossing Marecchia River and for traveling

on the consular streets Emilia and Popilia. Survived by various natural disasters and warlike vicissitudes, including the German retreat during World War II, the bridge is still today used for pedestrian traffic and as a landscaping site.