Access to the archaeological site is now through the door on the Clivus Scauri.

How to get
Metro B (Circo Massimo - Colosseo)
Autobus 60 - 75 - 81 - 117 - 118 - 175 - 628 - 673 Tram 3

Opening hours
Open every day
(except Tuesday and Wednesday)
10.00 am – 1.00 pm / 3.00 pm – 6.00 pm

Guided visits and evening tours available on request.
Access is restricted to groups of 15-27 persons.
Facilities for the disabled are available.
No cameras are allowed within the premises.

TICKET PRICES
Full price € 6,00
Reduced price € 4,00
(applicable to students of 12-18 yrs. and to those over 65 yrs.)

Free of charge for children under 12 yrs.

For further information and advance booking, please contact:

Spazio Libero soc. coop. soc. (o.n.l.u.s.)
Largo Pannonia n. 42 – 00183 Roma
tel 06 70454544 – tel/fax 06 77201975
info@caseromane.it – info@spazioliberocoop.it
www.caseromane.it – www.spazioliberocoop.it

CASE ROMANE DEL CELIO
THE ROMAN HOUSES
beneath the church of Ss. Giovanni and Paolo

Customer Service and Visits by
Spazio Libero soc. coop. soc. (o.n.l.u.s.)
The Roman houses, the property of the Fondo Edifici di Culto (Ministry of Internal Affairs), were reopened to the public on 16 January 2002. The restoration of the monument was carried out by a group of specialists supervised by the Soprintendenza Archeologica of Rome and by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici. In 1887, Padre Germano, a Passionist brother, excavating beneath the church, uncovered a fascinating site comprising more than twenty rooms, some of which were richly decorated with paintings dating from the third through the twelfth centuries. The sequence of decorated rooms, and the maze of stratified structures cut through by the foundations of the church, reveal aspects of Roman daily life with an interesting blend of cultural themes.

According to tradition, this was the dwelling of John and Paul, officers at the court of the Emperor Constantine (312-37), both of whom, having suffered martyrdom by execution during the reign of Julian the Apostate (361-363), were buried on the site of their own house. The titulus Pammachi or Basilica of Ss. Giovanni e Paolo (founded in the early fifth century by Pammachius, a Roman senator) now stands over a magnificent residential complex comprising several Roman houses of different periods. This monument originated in a variety of building types including an insula or apartment block for artisans, and a wealthy domus, which was subsequently converted into an early Christian church. During the third century A.D., these different properties were combined under a single owner and transformed into an elegant pagan house characterised by finely-decorated rooms.

The recently-restored Antiquarium exhibits archaeological finds from the houses and the Basilica. Its principal attraction is a large collection of Islamic pottery dating from around the twelfth century, which had originally been used to embellish the medieval bell-tower of the church.

The Fondo Edifici di Culto (F.E.C.) was established by an act dated 20 May 1985 (no. 222). Its property includes a large number of sites of historical and artistic interest, of which the vast majority are churches, acquired from those religious institutions that were suppressed by law in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The FEC enjoys full legal status, and is nowadays managed by the Direzione Centrale per l’Amministrazione del Fondo Edifici di Culto within the Department for Civil Rights and Immigration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Its institutional duty is to preserve, restore, protect, and develop religious buildings in its possession through proceeds gained from the administration of its property. Religious buildings in its possession number some 700, scattered all over the country.