

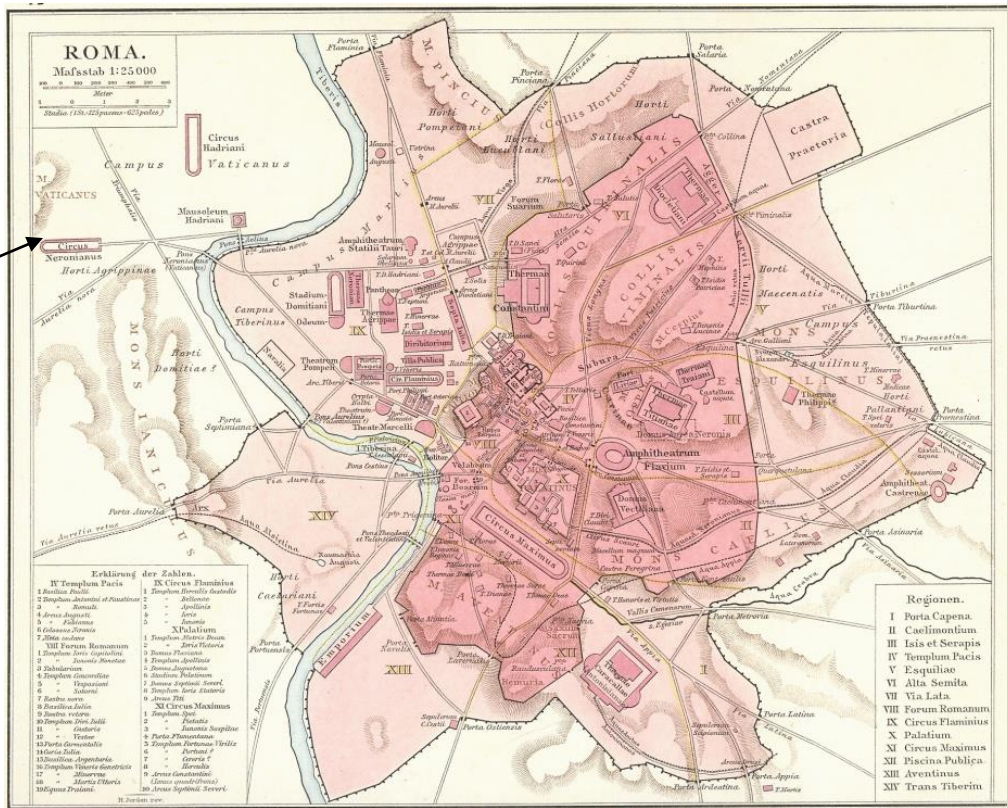
# Twenty-Four Italy, Rome, & Vatican City Historical Maps & Diagrams From the Roman Republic to the Present

Compiled by James C. Hamilton for [www.vaticanstamps.org](http://www.vaticanstamps.org) (November 2019), version 2.0

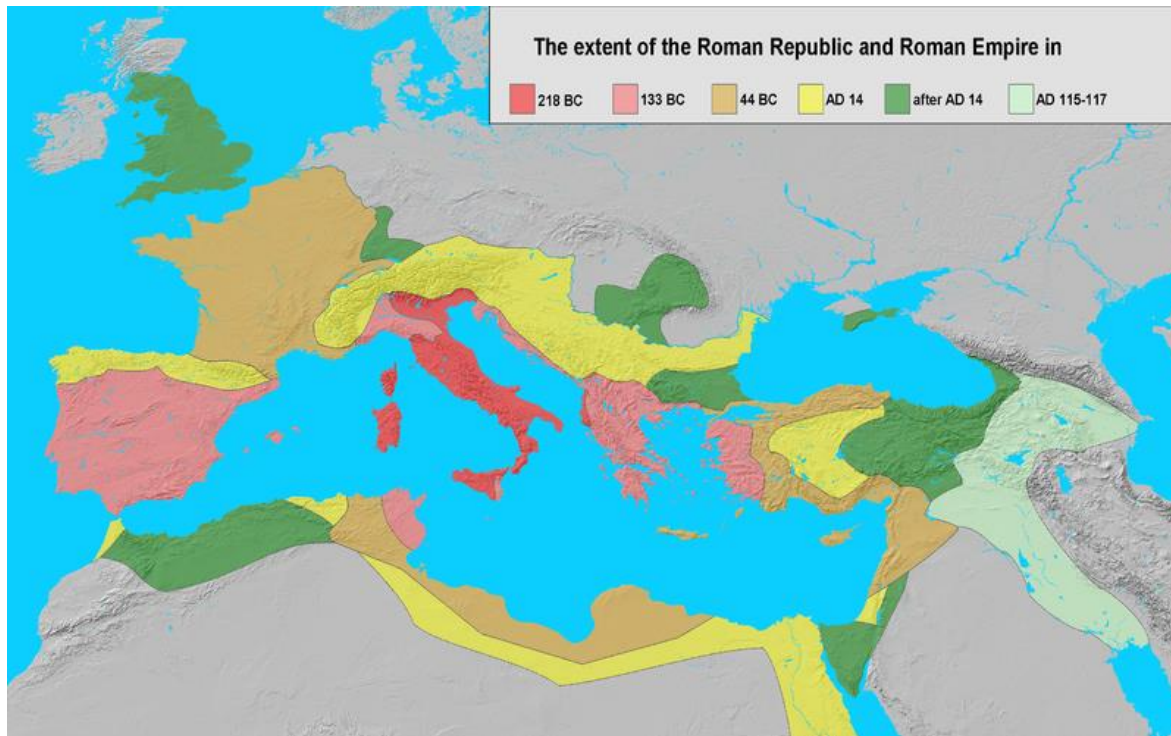
This collection of maps is designed to provide information about the political and religious geography of Europe, Italy, Rome, and Vatican City from the era of the Roman Republic to the present day. The maps include the following:

1. Plan of the Ancient City of Rome with the Servian and Aurelian Walls and location of Mons Vaticanus (Vatican Hill).
2. Map of Roman Republic and Empire, 218 B.C and 117 A.D.
3. Europe during the reign of Emperor Augustus, 31 B.C. to 14 A.D.
4. Palestine at the time of Jesus, 4 B.C to 30 A.D.
5. Diocletian's division of the Roman Empire (r. 284-305).
6. Roman Empire at the death of Constantine I (337).
7. European kingdoms at the death of Charlemagne (814).
8. Divisions of the Carolingian Empire (843) and the Donation of Pepin (756).
9. Europe and the Mediterranean, ca. 1190 (High Middle Ages).
10. Central Europe and the Holy Roman Empire under the Hohenstauffen Dynasty (1079-1265).
11. Map of Italy in ca. 1000
12. Map of the Crusader States, ca. 1135
13. Map of Medieval Cluniac and Cistercian Monasteries.
14. Map of Renaissance Italy in 1494.
15. Map of religious divisions in Europe after the Reformation movements.
16. Map of Europe in 1648 after the Peace of Westphalia (end of the 'wars of religion').
17. Italy in 1796, era of the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon
18. Italian kingdoms and principalities in 1810.
19. Central Italy and Italian Unification, 1860-1870 and the end of the Papal States (1870).
20. Map of Vatican City State (Scott 773 a-f, 1986).
21. Diagram indicating the Circus of Nero, Old St. Peter's Basilica (320s-1506), and New St. Peter's Basilica.
22. Modern map of Vatican City State showing locations of St. Peter's Basilica, the Vatican Museums, St. Peter's Square, the Vatican Gardens, and the Pope Paul VI Audience Hall, etc.
23. Diagram of the Vatican City Necropolis, identifying area of Pre-Christian and Christian Tombs and the location of St. Peter's Tomb
24. Reconstructed diagram of the area around St. Peter's Tomb.

Conclusion: Views of Vatican City State on Stamps,  
a Postal Card, and sketches, pp. 13-15



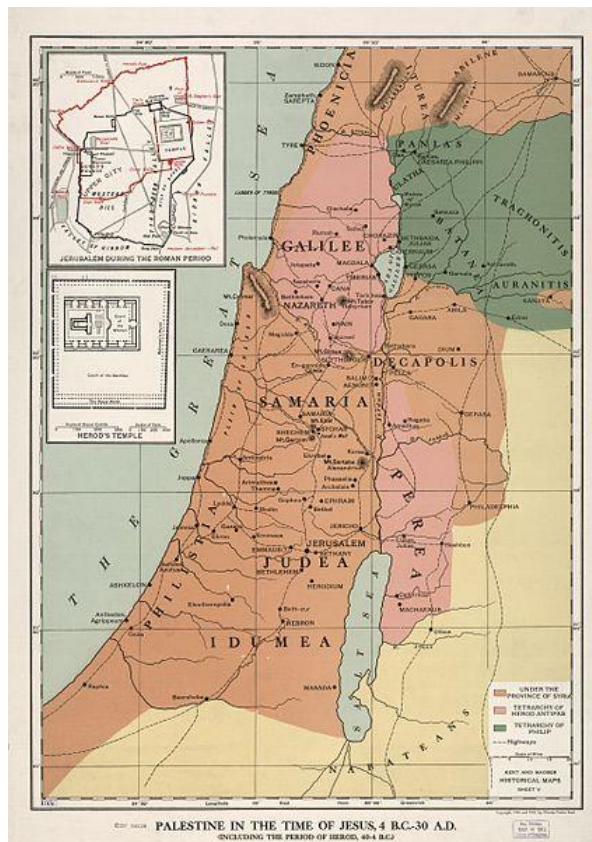
Map 1: Map of the ancient City of Rome. The pinkish area represents the Servian Walls (early 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) and the gray area represents the Aurelian Walls, built 271-275 A.D. Outside the walls, the Vatican was to be located near the Circus of Nero (or Caligula) shown near 'Mons Vaticanus' (Vatican Mountain) on the left border of the map, marked by an arrow. Source: *History Blog*, G. Droysens *Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas (1886)*/ *Wikimedia Commons*.



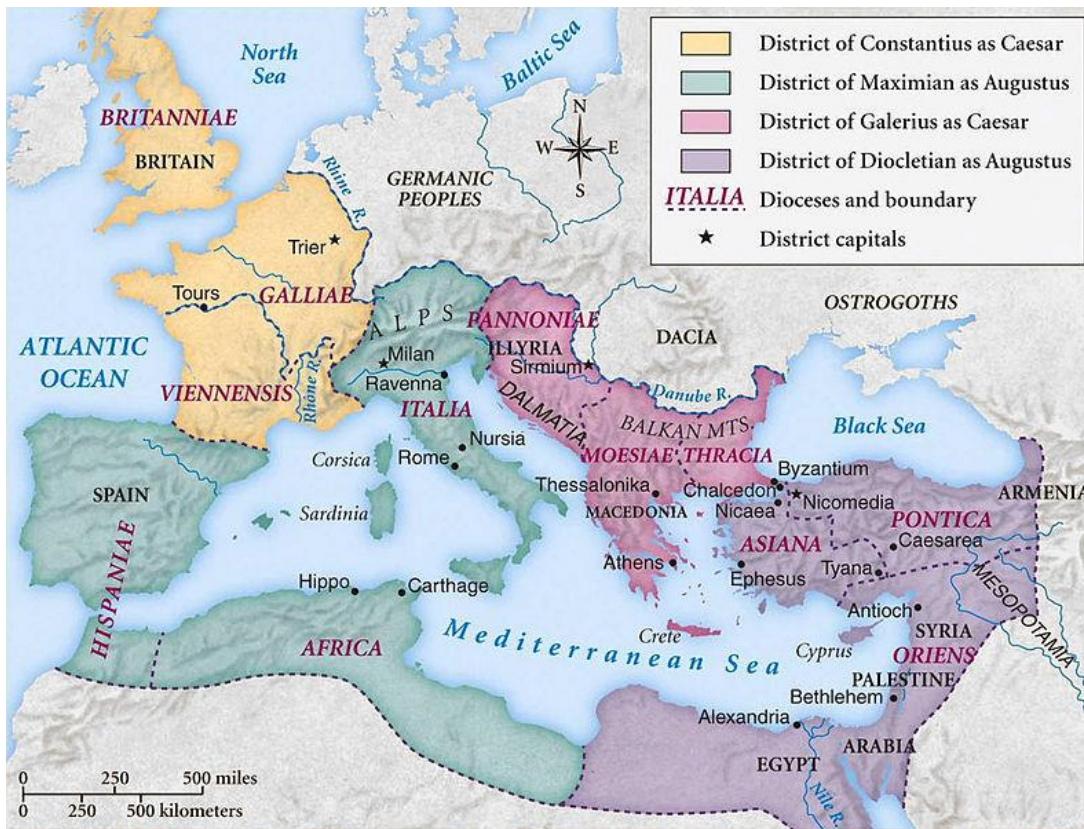
Map 2: Map showing the extent of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire between 218 BC and 117 AD. Source: *Wikimedia Commons* by Varana (2006), located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Extent\\_of\\_the\\_Roman\\_Republic\\_and\\_the\\_Roman\\_Empire\\_between\\_218\\_BC\\_and\\_117\\_AD](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Extent_of_the_Roman_Republic_and_the_Roman_Empire_between_218_BC_and_117_AD)



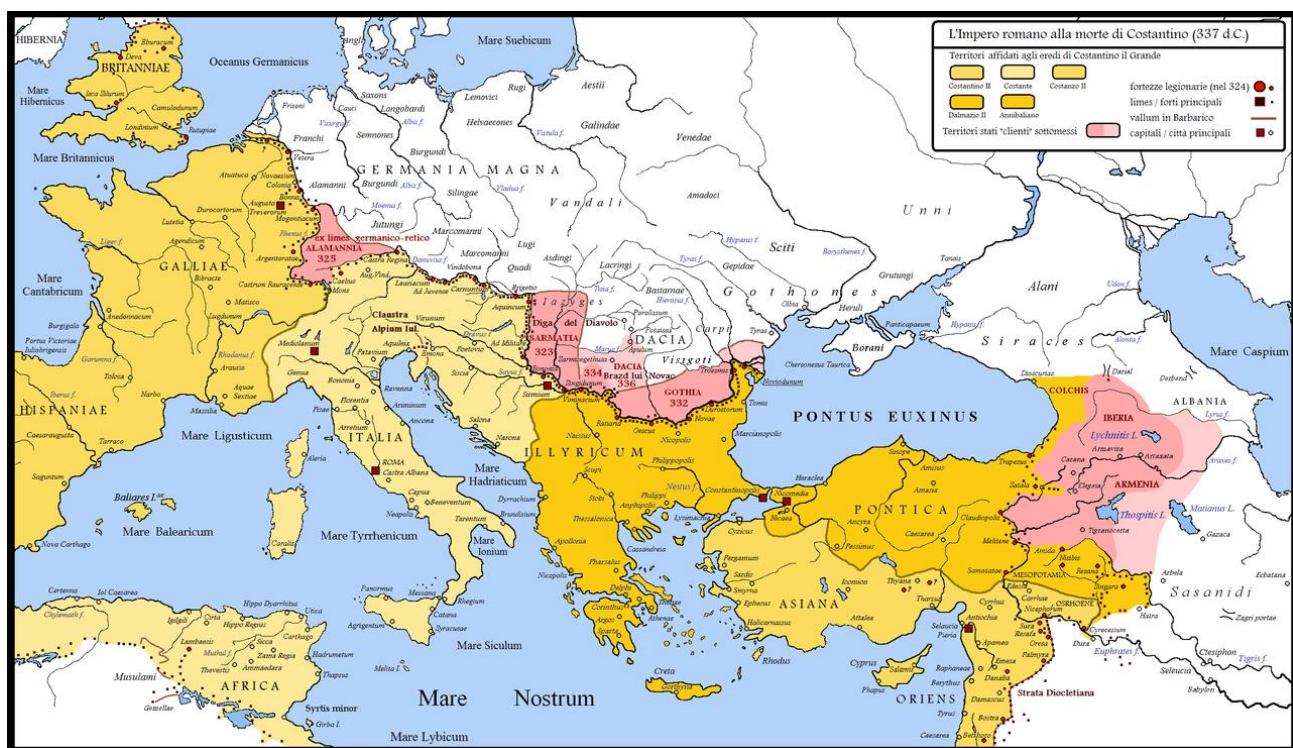
Map 3: Map of the Roman Empire during the reign of the Emperor Augustus (31 B.C. to 14 A.D.). Source, *Wikimedia Commons* by Cristian64 (2006), located at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient\\_Rome#/media/File:Impero\\_romano\\_sotto\\_Ottaviano\\_Augusto\\_30aC\\_-\\_6dC.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome#/media/File:Impero_romano_sotto_Ottaviano_Augusto_30aC_-_6dC.jpg)



Map 4: Map of Palestine in the time of Jesus, 4 B.C. to 30 A.D. by C. F. Kent (1912), located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Palestine\\_in\\_the\\_time\\_of\\_Jesus.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Palestine_in_the_time_of_Jesus.jpg)



Map 5: Division of the Roman Empire by Diocletian (r.284-305). The Tetarchy divided the Empire into Eastern and Western parts each headed by an Augustus and a Caesar and shown in this map prior to Constantine's victory at Milvian Bridge on 28 October 312. By Coppermine Photo Gallery (2017) in Wikimedia Commons, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tetrarchy\\_map3.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tetrarchy_map3.jpg).



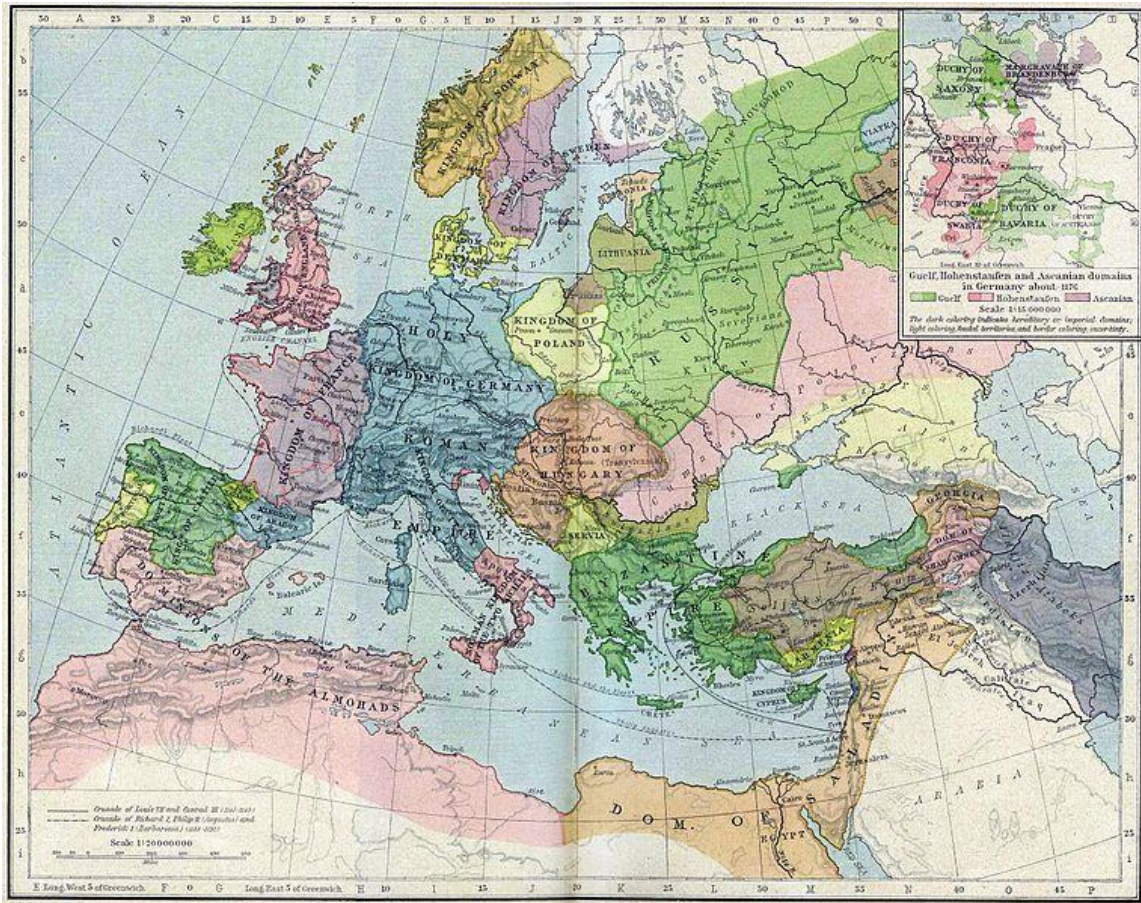
Map 6, Roman Empire at the death of Constantine, 337 A.D. by Cristian64 (2010) in Wikimedia Commons, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Costantino\\_nord-limes.png.PNG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Costantino_nord-limes.png.PNG)



Map 7: European kingdoms in 814 (death of Charlemagne). Note that the Frankish Empire reaches south in Italy and includes Rome, with the Emperor as 'King of Rome'. The map is by Hel-Hama (2013) in *Wikimedia Commons*, and located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe\\_814.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_814.svg)



Map 8: Map showing the division of Charlemagne's empire (among his sons into east-middle-and west areas (Treaty of Verdun, 843). Note the Donation of Pepin (756) which provided territory for the defense of Rome, territory known as the Roman or Papal States, which later expanded and continued until September 1870. Source: "Francia Media, 843 by Trasmundo (2009) in *Wikimedia Commons*, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Francia\\_media\\_es.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Francia_media_es.svg)



Map 9: Europe and the Mediterranean ca. 1190, near the height of the Medieval Era. Source: Roke (2006) in *Wikimedia Commons*, based on *Freeman's Historical Geography*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (1903), located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe\\_mediterranean\\_1190.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_mediterranean_1190.jpg)



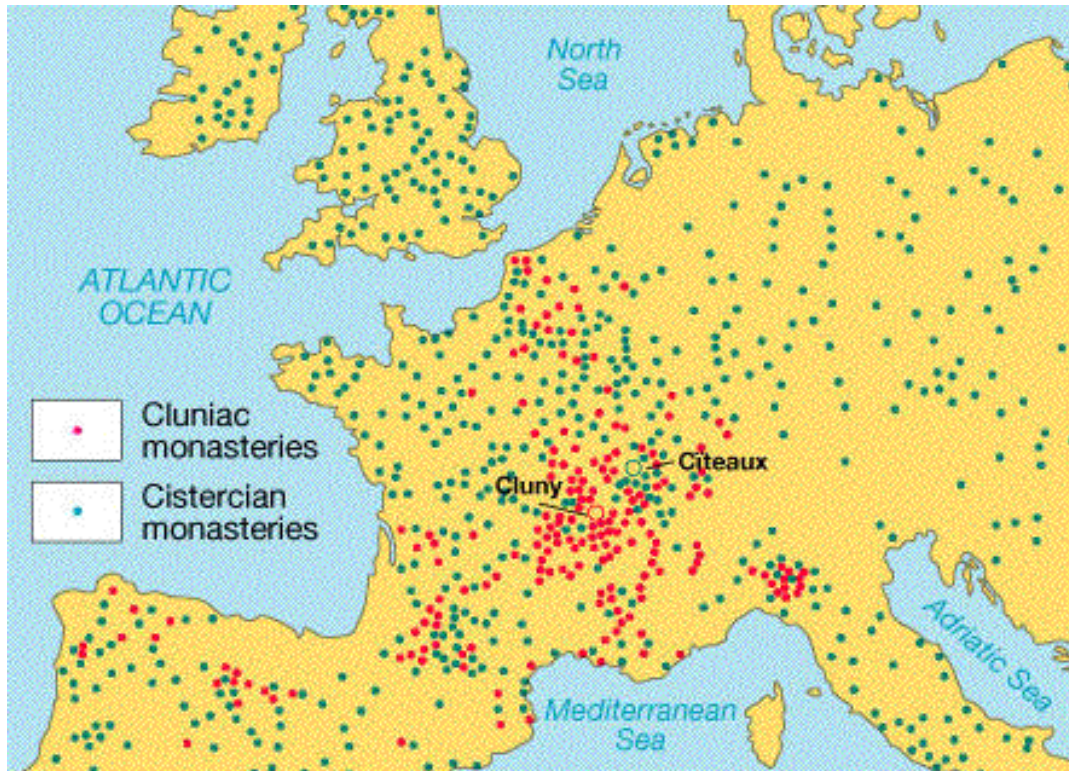
Map 10: Central Europe showing the states of the Holy Roman Empire during the Hohenstaufen Dynasty (1079-1268) and the Kingdom of Sicily (under Hohenstaufen rule), from *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mittleuropa\\_zur\\_Zeit\\_der\\_Stauer.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mittleuropa_zur_Zeit_der_Stauer.svg).



Map 11: Political map of Italy ca. 1000 by Map Master (2006) in *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy\\_1000\\_AD.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy_1000_AD.svg)



Map 12: Map of the Crusader States, ca. 1135, between the First & Second Crusade, by Map Master (no date), from *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map\\_Crusader\\_states\\_1135-en.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_Crusader_states_1135-en.svg). The First Crusade (1095-1099) established Crusader-ruled states such as at Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, and Jerusalem. Control lasted until 1291.

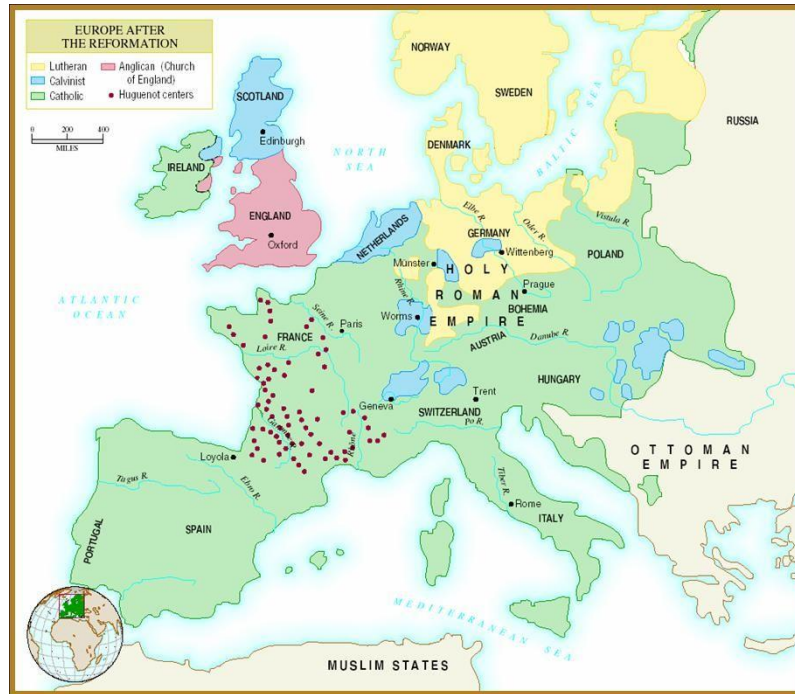


Map 13: Map of Medieval Monasteries associated with the houses of Cluny (Cluniac) or Cîteaux (Cistercian) movements during the Middle Ages. Located at [www.historyteacher.net](http://www.historyteacher.net). Cluny is located at S one-et-Loire in the Burgogne-Franche-Comte region of eastern France. Duke William of Aquitaine founded the monatory in 910. It followed the Rule of St. Benedict and was the source of leaders of the ‘papal reform movement’ of the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries. Historian R. W. Southern writes the leaders “wanted a Church free from worldly entanglements, governed by its own laws, subject to the Successor of St. Peter.” Cîteaux Abbey was a branch of Cluny, also following the Rule of St. Benedict, founded in 1071 (near Dijon in east-central France, near Dijon. St. Bernard of Clairvaux is one of its leading members.

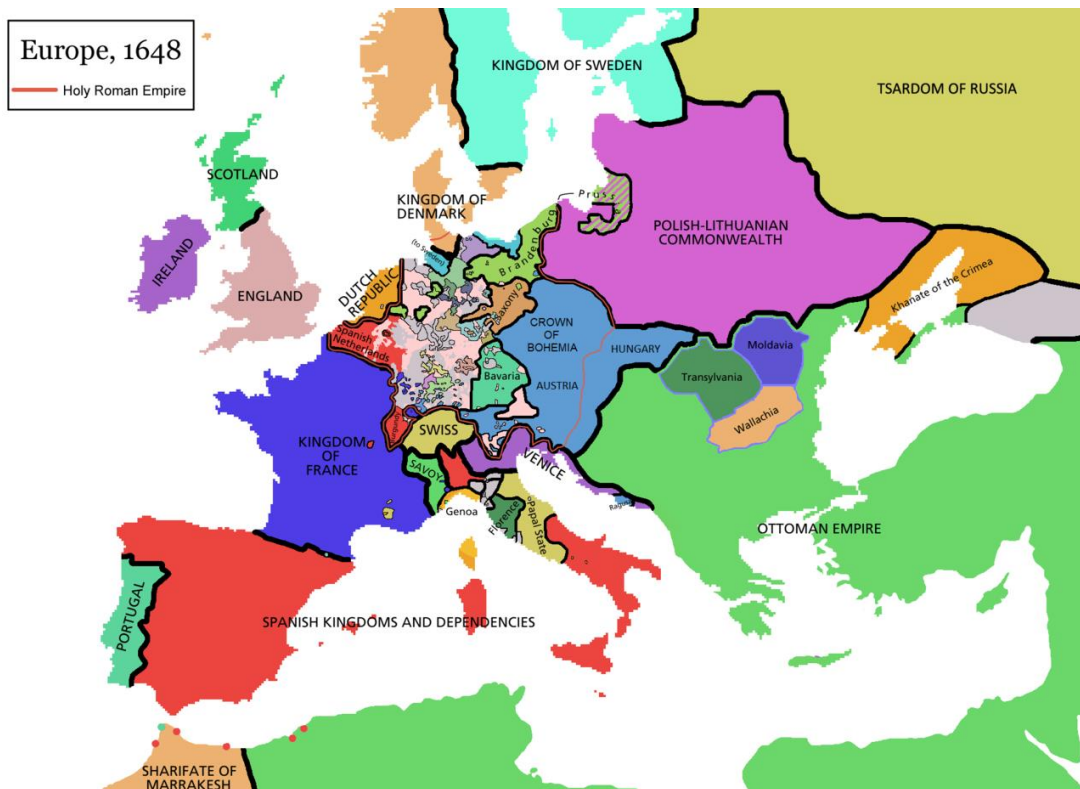


Map 14: Map of Renaissance Italy in 1494, by Flanker (2010) from *Wikimedia Commons* located at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map\\_of\\_Italy\\_\(1494\)-en.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Italy_(1494)-en.svg).





Map 15: Map of Religious divisions in Europe after the Reformation movements, from *Wikimedia Commons*. Source – [www.Pinterest.com](http://www.Pinterest.com). The original designer of this map is not identified. Green = Roman Catholic. Yellow = Lutheran, Pink = Anglican, Blue = Calvinist (as do the dots representing Huguenot centers in parts of France).



Map 16: Map of Europe in 1648 (Peace of Westphalia) at the end of the 'Thirty Year's War' and the 'wars of religion'. Source: *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe\\_map\\_1648.PNG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_map_1648.PNG). Note the division of Central Europe (German lands and Italy) into small states, which continued until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.



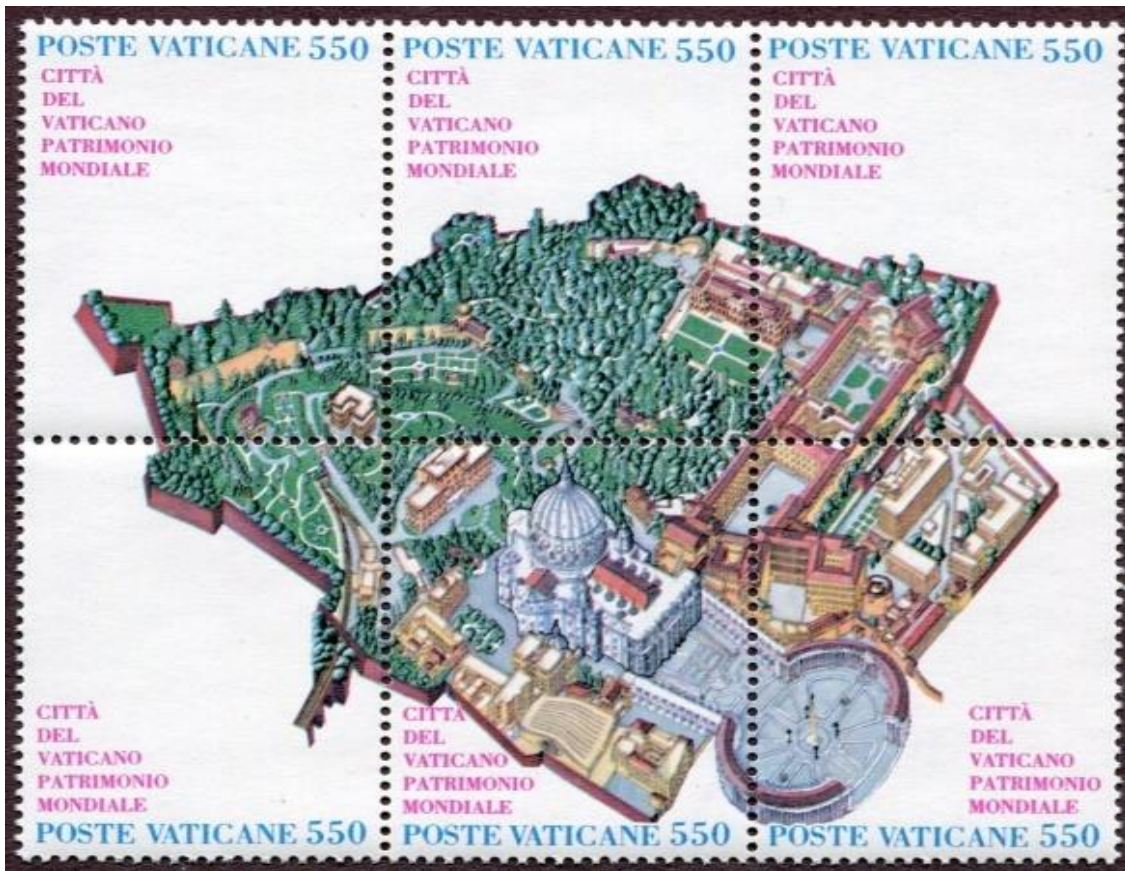
Map 17: Italy in 1796 showing its subdivisions prior to the wars of the French Revolution & Napoleon. Map by Shadowfox (2013) in *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy\\_1796\\_de.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy_1796_de.svg).



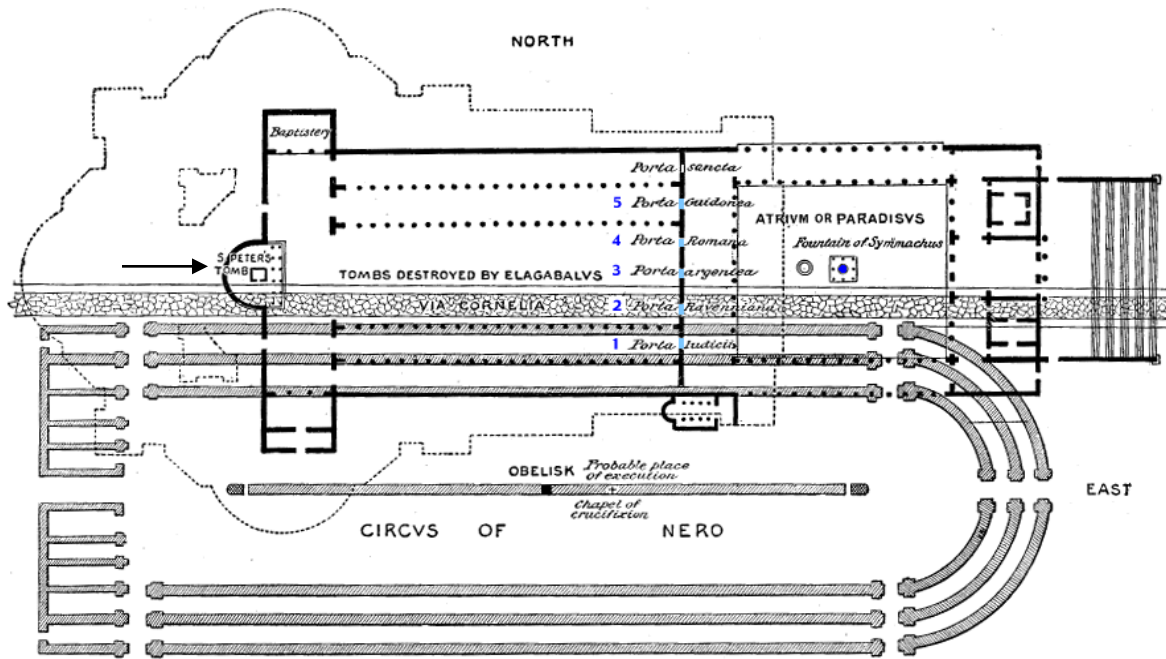
Map 18: Italy in 1810 showing the division of Italy into various kingdoms under French control until 1815. Map from *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy\\_c\\_1810.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy_c_1810.png). Although the Congress of Vienna (1815) restored much of Europe as it was prior to the French/Napoleonic wars, the idea of a united Italy took root in the years after 1815.



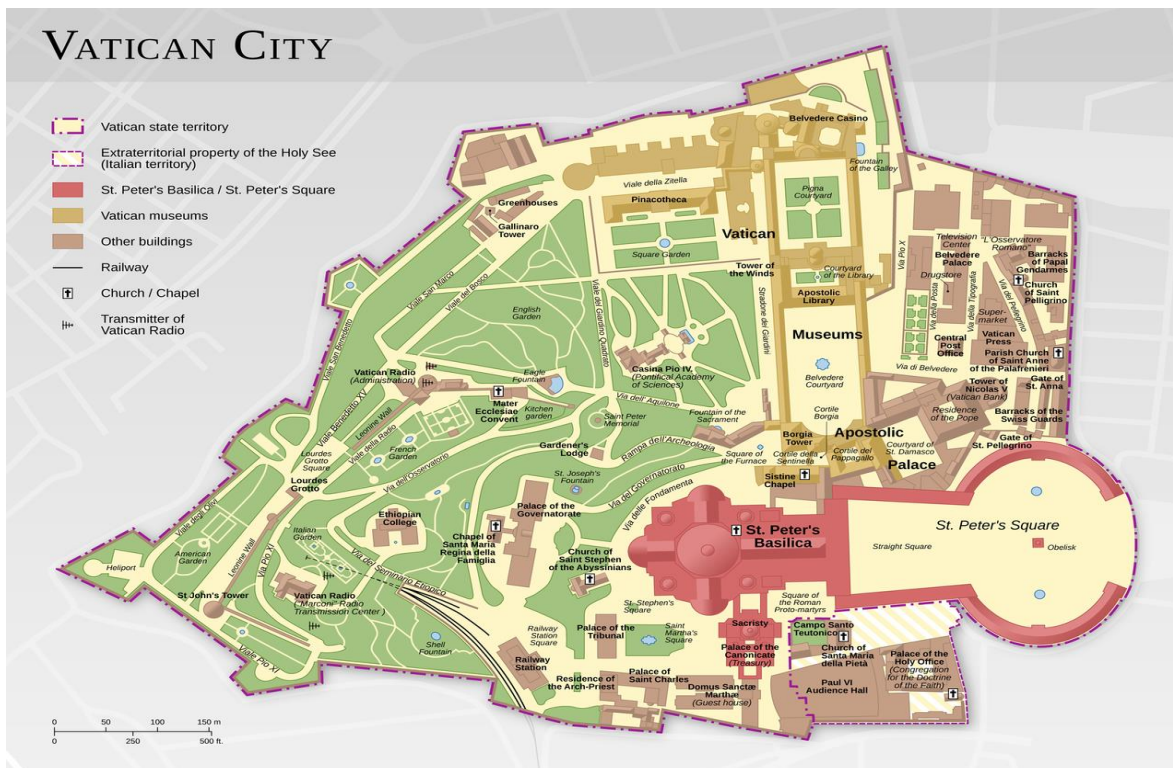
Map 19: Map of Central Italy showing the impact of Italian Unification on the Papal States. By 1860, Modena, Bologna and the territory to its south (Modena, Umbria, etc), and Tuscany were absorbed into the new Kingdom of Italy which also included the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, Lombardy, and Parma. The area in gray, including Rome and Lazio, remained separate until 1870. Source, part of the image of The Unification of Italy, 1815-1870, by Jfruh (2006) in *Wikimedia Commons*, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Papal\\_States\\_Map\\_1870.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Papal_States_Map_1870.png)



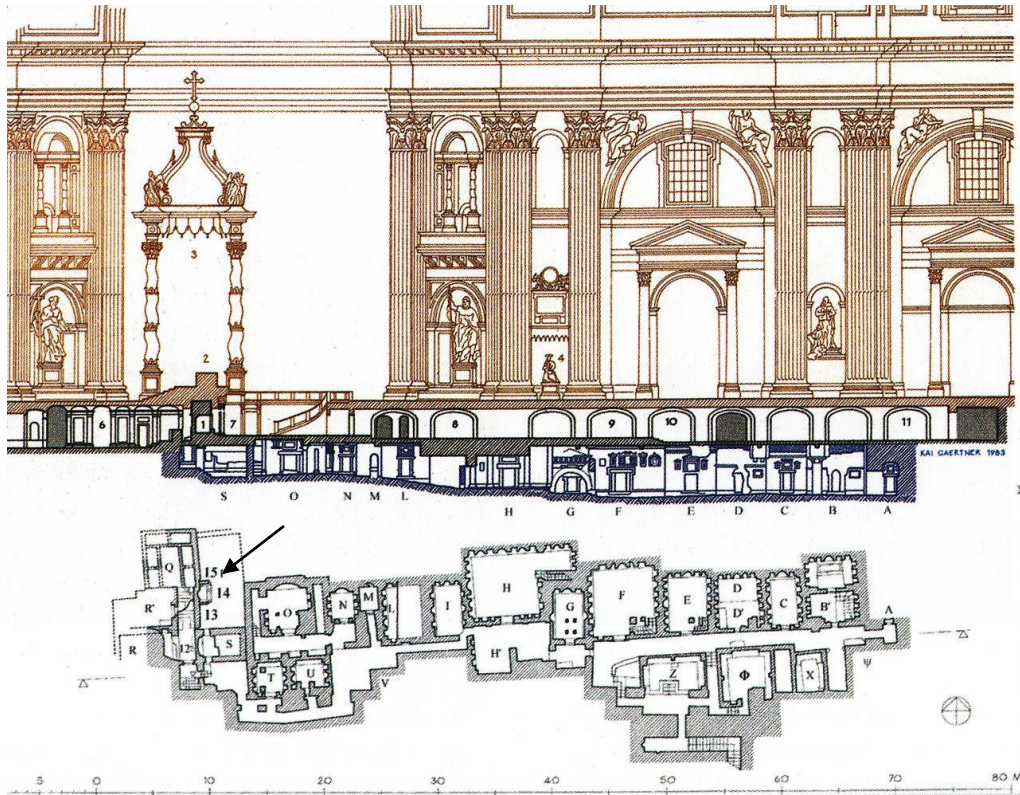
Map 20: Map of Vatican City, depicted in Scott 773 a-f, UNESCO World Patrimony (1986). Vatican City State was created by the Vatican Pacts of 1929, one feature of which was to authorize issuance of stamps and coins. .



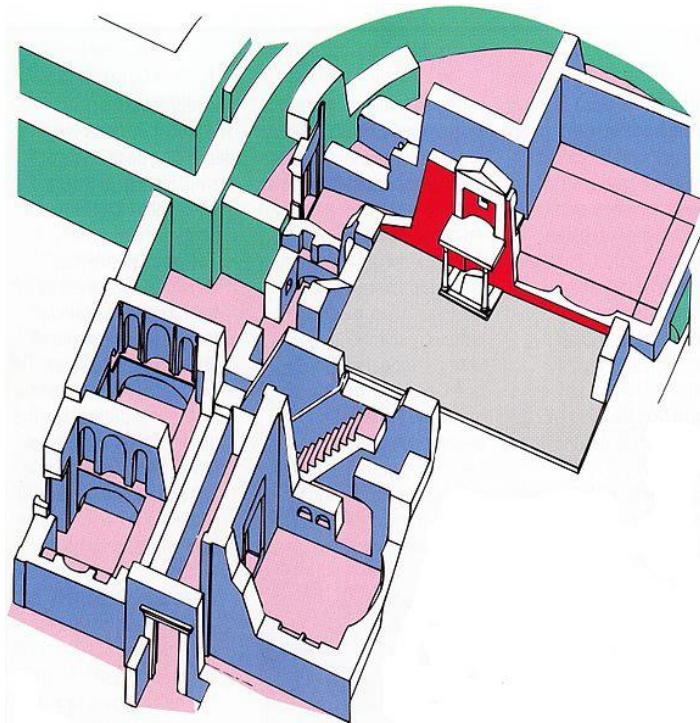
Map 21: Map showing the layout of (1) Circus of Nero (including the obelisk), (2) Old St. Peter's Basilica (ca. 320s to 1506), and (3) New St. Peter's Basilica. St. Peter's Tomb is designated by an arrow in the curved design at the center of both Old and New St. Peter's Source. [Wikimedia Commons, Plan of Circus of Nero and St. Peter's Basilica, located at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Plan\\_of\\_Circus\\_Neronis\\_and\\_St.\\_Peters.gif.](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Plan_of_Circus_Neronis_and_St._Peters.gif)



Map 22: Modern-day map of Vatican City State showing examples such as St. Peter's Basilica, St. Peter's Square, the Vatican Museums, the Vatican Gardens, and the Pope Paul VI Audience Hall. Source: [www.vatican.va](http://www.vatican.va). In addition, Vatican City extra-territorial properties include (examples) the Catacomb of Callixtus, various palaces and buildings within Rome, the ancient Patriarchal basilicas, Castel Gandolfo (23 km southeast of Rome), formerly the papal summer palace, and the Radio/Television transmitter tower, Santa Maria d'Galaria, north of Rome.



Map 23: Vatican City Necropolis, arrangement of Pre-Christian and Christian Tombs. The Tomb of St. Peter is at the left of the diagram in Field P surrounded by numbers 13, 14, 15 (see arrow). Source: by Pietro Zander, *Necropolis under St. Peter's Basilica* (2010) in *Wikimedia Commons*.



Map 24: Reconstructed diagram depicting the area around St. Peter's Tomb in the Vatican Necropolis. Red = 'Red Wall' also termed the 'Trophy of Gaius,' which served as the tomb, Blue = Pre-Constantinian tombs, Grey = Field 'P' (see map 19), Green = apse of Old St. Peter's Basilica. Source: by Pietro Zander, *Necropolis under St. Peter's Basilica* (2010) in *Wikimedia Commons*. Although mostly not shown, the Clementine Chapel which dates to Old St. Peter's Basilica, is behind the Red Wall so that the back of its altar borders the Chapel's altar. The Vatican City Necropolis and the Clementine Chapel may be visited by pilgrims to Rome as part of the Scavi (excavation) Tour, arranged in advance of a visit to Rome, through the Fabbricia d' San Pietro at <http://www.scavi.va/content/scavi/en/ufficio-scavi.html>.

# Views of Vatican City State on Vatican City Stamps and a Postal Card



St. Peter's Basilica and Vatican City State, Scott 33 (1933) and E6 (1945).



80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Vatican City State (2009), Scott 1410



90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Vatican City State, 2019, Scott N/A



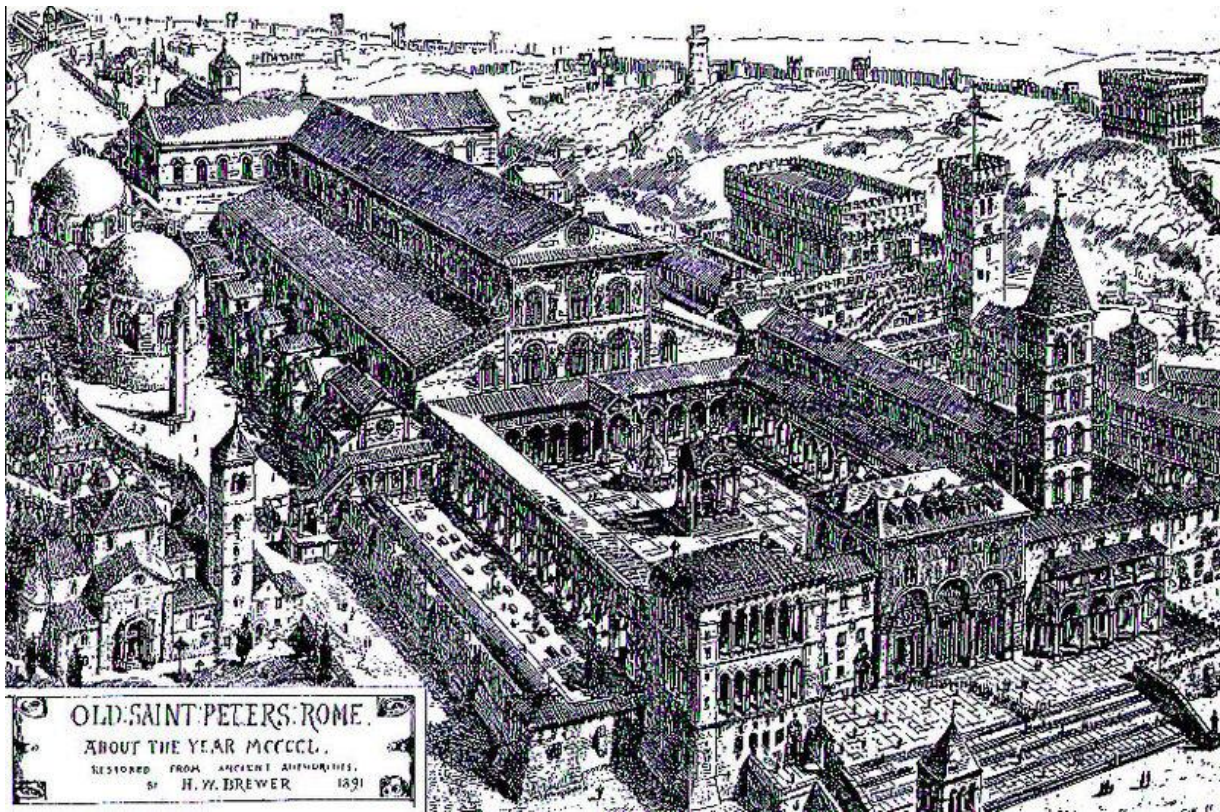
St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore Pilgrimage Basilicas, 1950 Holy Year, Scott 137 (1949)



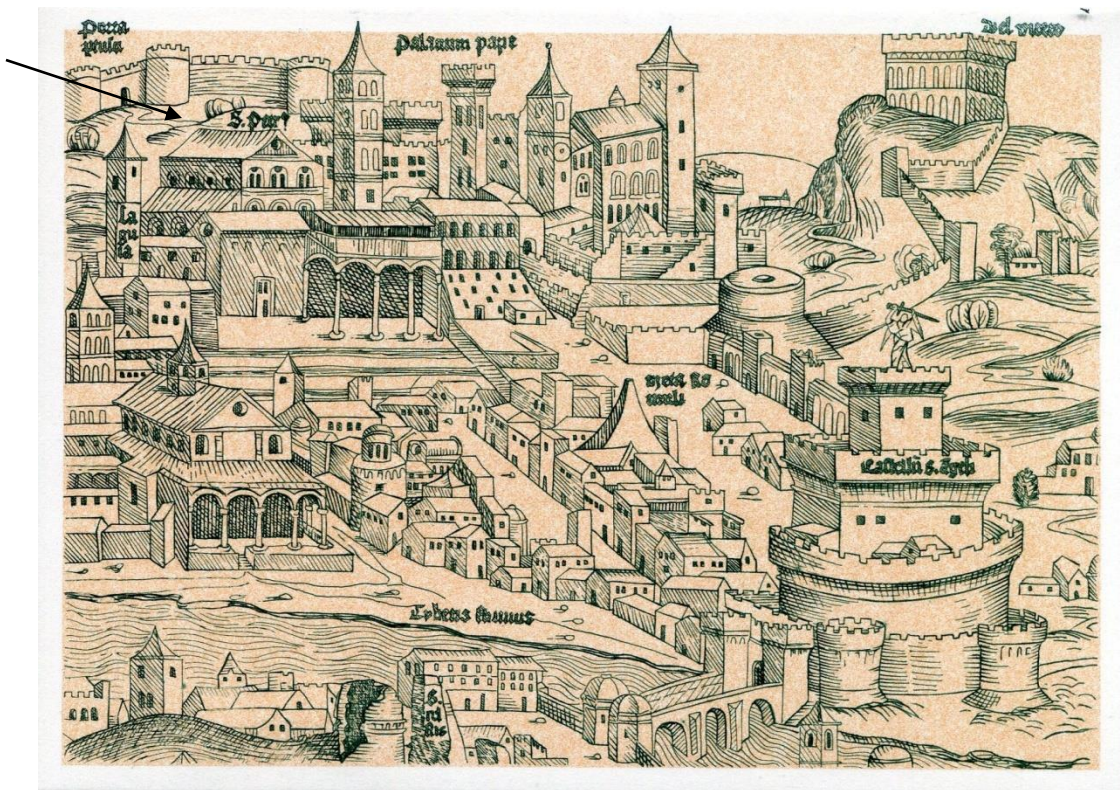
European Synod of Bishops, Scott 897 a-c, (1991).



St. Peter's Basilica and St. Peter's Square, Scott E11 (1949)



Old St. Peter's Basilica, drawing by H. W. Brewer (1891), Wikimedia Commons, located at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Basilica\\_di\\_San\\_Pietro\\_1450.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Basilica_di_San_Pietro_1450.jpg). The Basilica was erected by Constantine I beginning in the 320s and stood until it was demolished in stages after 1506 to make way for New St. Peter's Basilica.



Postal Card (1982), a collage of late 15<sup>th</sup> century Rome, Old St. Peter's Basilica (arrow) is located at the top, left, as is the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Castel St Angelo is at the bottom right, just below the Pantheon. The Tiber River is in the foreground. A portion of the Leonine Wall (848-852) is also shown.