

It also promoted the "Memorie di Paese" website, dedicated to Lazio's cities.

The detailed exploration of the region made possible to add information about the crackdown and the massacres, more than 800 names were discovered, people who got killed or imprisoned. This was the starter for the research on the war's Ex-voto, to try and put their biographies together. It wasn't always easy to look for information between the sacred places and to update the museums' pages, finding and adding new places to the list.

About the financial support, the Museum receive subsidy from the Ministry of Culture and a small amount from Regione Lazio and Roma Capitale. In addition, the visitors are free to help as well, leaving a donation for their visit.



memoranea

International Coalition of
SITES of CONSCIENCE



Opening time:

Monday-Sunday: 9:00-19:00

Free entry, access and facilities for the disabled, offers audioguides.

Closed on:

December 24: afternoon- December 25, 26: all day

December 31: afternoon- January 1: all day

Easter: saturday's afternoon-sunday, monday: all day
August 14, 15, 16.

Tour groups must book their visit in advance:
www.museoliberazione.it/it/organizza-la-visita

The historical Museum of the Liberation of Rome.

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The historical Museum of the Liberation of Rome has opened on the 4th of July, 1955 and is recognised as a public law organisation thanks to the law n. 277 of the 14th of April, 1957.

Its gross area is about 400m² and the Museum offers to the public a representation of the hard, tragic and difficult relationship between the nazi and the population, during the restraint of the city of Rome from September 1943 to June 1944.

What's peculiar is not only the type of content that's exposed, such as documents, pictures, artworks, etc., but also and most importantly, the place itself and the structures that are already a symbol of historical representation and consideration.

In fact the apartments of the first three floors represents the actual museum. They were once the cultural Offices of the German Embassy which, later on, became the prisons under the Security Police of Nazi Germany (SIPO) and (one of the Nazi Party intelligence service) (SD) of the SS: the prisoners were held captive in here waiting for the interrogation before going to the war court and finally to the assassination squad, the forced labour, incarcerated in Regina Coeli (prison of Rome), in german prisons or sent to the Lagers situated in Germany, Poland and Austria. About 2000 people were imprisoned during those months: more than 300 women, military, partisans, Jewish, ex allied prisoners, pilots who

were shot down, common people that were swept up from the streets and on trams, adult and young people, even teenagers.

People from every kind of class: students, intellectuals, housewives, workers, professionals, retailers, blacksmiths, carpenters, even businessmen and bankers, some religious people and farmers.

Some of the prisoners keep telling their stories through the writings on the walls of the cells, showing both desperation and hope, being aware of the end but believing in the future.

The ruined wallpapers, the metal grills at the doors, the openings in the walls used to get air and light from the outside, the walled up windows.. they all remind us of the brutal contrast between the violence of the crackdown and the will to fight of the prisoners, to endure torture and to not betray their comrades.



Unfortunately many witnesses of these events have died so it's important for the youngest generations to educate themselves by using, for example, the Museum's archives (paper and audiovisual ones), where they can find proofs of what happened through posters and fliers.

The Museum's staff consists of around 20 people who take care of the editorial, scientific and expository aspects.

Thanks to the teachers' presence and the educational service of the Museum, students started to visit it again, just as many as they used to be before Covid, around 13.000 people per year, not only from Rome or Italy.

In addition, the Museum offers many activities,

such as photographic or audiovisual ones, workshops etc., where it's possible to work with cultural content from Italian, European and American Universities.

Interns often come to find material for their studies.

Plus, it is now possible to share experiences and communicate online with the Museum.

The relationship with the "International Coalition of Sites of Conscience" still goes on, a website of the most important places from the whole world that combine the memory of historical activities to achieve freedom and the promotion of the human rights and the prevention of the cultural heritage.

Loyal to the motto "think globally, act locally", the Museum, along with the Presidency of Council of Ministers, spotted 137 museums of the Resistance in Italy and linked them with the website "Memoranea. Museo virtuale della Resistenza".

