

**San Pietro in Montorio**, Piazza S. Pietro in Montorio, 2 is the Franciscan Church on the Janiculum where the seventeenth century Ulster Earls, O'Neill and O'Donnell are buried. The Earls' tomb stones are on the left of the nave immediately before the principal altar. This Church was Cardinal Paul Cullen's titular church.

**Santo Stefano Rotondo** is the round Church located on the street of the same name where Donatus O'Brien the son of Brian Boru is buried. It is ten minutes walk from Villa Irlanda.

**San Isidoro**, Via degli Artisti 41 (near Piazza Berberini), has been home to the Irish Franciscans since the seventeenth century. The only Irishman believed to have received votes in a papal election and co-founder of the Irish College is buried before the main altar in the Chapel. One of the side chapels is by Bernini.

**The Chapel of San Columbanus** is dedicated to the most celebrated Irish Saint in Italy and is located in the crypt under St Peter's Basilica near the tomb of St Peter.

**Sant Agata dei Goti** was the home to the Irish College for over a century. It is located on Via Mazzerino, 16 (near Via Nazionale) and contains depictions of several Irish Saints. It was Cardinal John D'Alton's titular Church.

**St Patrick's Church**, Via Buoncompagni, 31 (near Via Veneto) is the home of the Irish Augustinian community in Rome. It was the titular Church of several Irish Cardinals, including Cardinal William Conway, Cardinal Tomás O Fiach and Cardinal Cahal Daly.

**San Silvestro in Capite**, Piazza San Silvestro, is administered by the priests and brothers of the Irish Province of the Pallottines. The church is known as "in capite" because it boasts the head of Saint John the Baptist as a relic. It is the titular Church of Cardinal Desmond Connell.

**The Church of Santi Quirico e Giulitta**, Via Tor de' Conti, 31/a, is located close to the Roman Forum and is the titular Church of Cardinal Seán Brady.

## Basilica of St. John

### Walking distance

Referred to as the “Mother of all churches in the world”, the **Basilica of St. John Lateran** constitutes the perfect linkage between the pagan and Christian eras. Created, in fact, for public meetings and administering justice, with the spread of the new faith it was turned into an imposing ecclesiastical building, capable of welcoming a large congregation.

The Basilica stands on the site of another built by the Emperor Constantine at around 314 A.D. in the grounds of the noble Laterani family, from whom the entire area gets its name. Repeatedly damaged (often as a result of fires) and restored, the basilica was embellished with a series of artistic treasures and adornments accumulated over the centuries.

Behind Alessandro Galilei’s eighteenth century façade lies Borromini’s magnificent interior, commissioned by Pope Innocent X for the Jubilee Year in 1650.

The whole five nave-structure has survived well-preserved through the ages, as indeed has the sumptuous sixteenth century coffered ceiling gilded with real gold in the central nave.

Your stay should now continue with a visit to the museum, where a number of precious liturgical artefacts are kept, as well as to the cloisters, a masterpiece of the Cosmatesque style where relics of the architecture, sculptures and decorations of the ancient basilica are exhibited.

### Address

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Piazza di San Giovanni in Laterano

**Email:** [laterano@basilica.va](mailto:laterano@basilica.va)

**Fax:** +39 06 69886493

**Website:** [www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san\\_giovanni/index\\_it.htm](http://www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san_giovanni/index_it.htm)

**Phone:** +39 06 69886493 sacristy

**Phone:** +39 06 69886433 (parochial office)

### Timetable

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#### **Basilica:**

Every day from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. (maximum 6.45 p.m. )

#### **Cloister (Chiostro)**

from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(Cost € 2,00)

#### **Basilica museum:**

from 10 a.m.- to 5.30 p.m. (Tel. +39 06 69886409)

## **Santa Maria in Trastevere**

75 bus (direction Poerio/Marino) pick up at *Celio Vibenna* stop and drop off at *Morosini e./Nuovo Regina Margherita (H)* stop

Address:

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Piazza di Santa Maria in Trastevere

**Email:** [Santamariaintrastevere@libero.it](mailto:Santamariaintrastevere@libero.it)

**Fax:** +39 06 5896460

**Phone:** +39 06 5814802

Timetable:

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Every day from 7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

(August: every day from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m /from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.)

## **Santa Maria Della Vittoria**

85 bus (direction Termini) pick up at *Colosseo* stop and drop off at *Largo S. Susanna* stop

The interior of the church has a single nave, it offers one of the richest examples of baroque decoration for the wealth of marble, stucco and decorations.

The left transept houses, in the Cornaro Chapel, the sculpture of most poetic Bernins: Santa Teresa transfixed by the love of God.

The work appears to be as suspended in space in a cloudy sky illuminated by golden rays, a smiling angel pointing an arrow to the heart of Holy reversed in ecstasy.

The Cornaro Chapel (1644 – 1652) is one of the masterpieces by Bernini, especially for the wise use of eerie and spectacular effects of hidden light, that you appreciate in particular in the afternoon.

Address:

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Via XX Settembre, 17

**Website:** [www.chiesasantamariavittoriaroma.it](http://www.chiesasantamariavittoriaroma.it)

**Phone:** +39 06 42740571

Timetable:

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Every day from 8.30 a.m. to 12 p.m. / from 15.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

## **Santa Maria in Aracoeli**

85 bus (direction Termini) or 51 bus (direction Lodi) or 87 bus (direction Giulio Cesare/Lepanta MA) pick up at Colosseo stop and drop off at Fori Imperiali/Campidoglio stop

Built on the ruins of the Temple of Juno Moneta in the sixth century, it is located on the highest peak of the Capitol. Its name derives from the legend that a Sibyl would have predicted to Augustus the coming of the son of God, saying, "Haec est ara filii Dei": hence the name of Ara Coeli.

Already in existence in the seventh century, it became a Benedictine abbey during the eleventh century and was then passed on to the Friars Minor, who still officiate there. They began the reconstruction of the building according to the Romanesque and Gothic styles. In the Middle Ages, it took on a very important role because councilors gathered there to discuss the "Res Publica". The child made of olive wood of Gethsemane has been conserved. The 124-step marble staircase was built in the thirteenth century, according to legend, as gratitude for the end of the plague. It was created at the will of the Cola di Rienzo tribune which, having transformed itself into a dictator, spoke to the population using this gesture. In the seventeenth century, foreigners were accustomed to sleep on the steps until Prince Caffarelli drove them off by rolling barrels filled with stones down the stairs. From the top, you can enjoy a beautiful view of Rome including the dome of Sant' Andrea della Valle and St. Peter's Basilica.

Address:

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Scala dell'Arce Capitolina, 14

Piazza del Campidoglio

**Phone:** 0039 06 69763839

Timetable:

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From May to September: from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.;

From October to April: from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

**Marriage Office:**

From May to September: from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. /from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.;

From October to April : from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. /from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.

## **Basilica of St.Peter in the Vatican**

81 (direction Risorgimento) pick up at *Claudia/Colosseo* stop and drop off at *Argentina* stop, after pick up 40 (direction Borgo Sant'Angelo) and drop off at *Tra spontina/Cinciliazione* stop; or take the subway Line B (direction Laurentina) change metro line in *Termini* station and gett off at *Ottaviano Stop Metro A*.

The stateliness of Carlo Maderno's seventeenth century façade hints at the immensity of St. Peter's Basilica inside, which today remains one of the largest churches in the world. The old Basilica of St. Peter, whose vast size was similar to today's, was built at around 320 by the Emperor Constantine on the site where, tradition has it, the Apostle St. Peter was buried.

Over the centuries and under a number of different papacies, the long process was launched which, within the space of about two hundred years and thanks to the genial contribution of artists such as Bramante, Michelangelo and Bernini, led to the complete overhaul of the early Constantine church. The dome dominating the skyline is the fruit of Michelangelo's vision. Its amazing size and harmony is best appreciated by bravely climbing its steps. Rest assured, your efforts will be rewarded by both a close up inspection of the cupola's magnificent internal decorations and the awe-inspiring panorama waiting for you at the top.

Michelangelo's masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture the Pietà, where many a visitor remains mesmerized by its combination of technical purity and emotional impact, arguably stands out among the St. Peter's countless artistic attractions.

Address:

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Piazza San Pietro

**Fax:** +39 06 69885518

**Website:** [www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san\\_pietro/index\\_it.htm](http://www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san_pietro/index_it.htm)

**Phone:** +39 06 69883731 - 06 6982 (telephone exchange) - 06 69881662 (touristic information)

Timetable

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### **BASILICA DEL VATICANO**

#### **From 1st of October to 31st of March**

Everyday from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m

Closed on 1st e 6th of January

#### **From 1st of April to 30th of September**

Everyday from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Can be closed on 10th of February

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**Hours of Masses on Weekdays:**

- 08.30 a.m.: Solemn Masse in Italian with homily, in chapel of Ss.mo Sacramento. After the masse there i san ex position of Ss.mo Sacramento.

- 09 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 11 a.m.; 12 p.m.: Solemn Masses in Italian with homily at the altar of St. John

- 5 p.m.: Solemn Masse in Latin with chorus and homily at the altar of Cathedral.

#### **Hours of Masses on Holidays:**

- 9 a.m.: Solemn Masse parochial in Italian with homily at the altar of Cathedral.

- 10.30 a.m.: Solemn Mass capitulate, in Latin with chorus and a homily at the altar of Cathedral.

- 11.30 a.m.: Solemn Masse in Italian, with homily at the chapel of St. Sacramento.

- 12.15 p.m.: Solemn Masse in Italian, with homily at the altar of Cathedral.

- 1 p.m.: Solemn Masse in Italian, with homily at the altar of St. John.

- 4 p.m.: Solemn Masse in Italian, with homily at the altar of Cathedral.
- 5.45 p.m.: Solemn Masse in Italian, with homily at the altar of Cathedral.

*The timetable can be changed by Basilic.*

[www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san\\_pietro/it/vita\\_liturgica/orari.htm](http://www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/san_pietro/it/vita_liturgica/orari.htm)

## **SACRED CAVES OF THE VATICAN - PAPAL TOMBS**

### **From 1st of April to 30th of September**

Everyday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Closures such as those of the Basilica

### **From 1st of October to 31st of March**

Everyday from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Closures such as those of the Basilica

## **Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore**

75 (direction Indipendenza) pick up at Celio/Vibenna stop – getting off at Cavour/Esquilino stop

The Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore is the most important and best preserved of Roman churches dedicated to the Madonna. It rises on top of the Esquiline Hill and is the only remaining example of early Christian architecture, even though it has over time been further embellished.

Work on the current basilica, which was built on top of an earlier church, was embarked on thanks to a wealthy Roman patrician called Giovanni.

According to legend, Giovanni and his wife, who were without child, dedicated a church to the Virgin Mary who had appeared to them in a dream on the night of 4th/ 5th August 352 A.D. The Madonna had told them that a miracle would show them the location for them to build the church. Pope Liberius also had the same dream and the following day on arriving on the Esquiline Hill, found it had indeed been miraculously covered in snow.. in the heat of August. Liberius then traced an outline of the location of the planned church, the building of which was financed by the married couple.

This then explains why the basilica is also referred to as Our Lady of the Snow and how, every year on 5th August, the miracle of the snow is commemorated with a cascade of white petals descending from the coffered ceiling onto the altar place, an evocative sight really not to be missed.

Address

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Piazza di Santa Maria Maggiore

**Email:** [sagrestiasmm@org.va](mailto:sagrestiasmm@org.va)

**Fax:** +39 06 69886817

**Web site:** [www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/sm\\_maggiore/index\\_it.html](http://www.vatican.va/various/basiliche/sm_maggiore/index_it.html)

**Telephone:** +39 06 69886800

Timetable

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Every day open from 7 a.m. to 6.45 p.m.

## San Giorgio in Velabro Church

81 (direction Risorgimento) pick up at Claudia/Colosseo stop – getting off at Cerchi/Bocca della Verità stop

This small church is located behind the Arco di Giano (Arch of Janus). While the construction probably dates back to the sixth century, it was rebuilt during the reign of Pope Leo in 682. The name is derived from the “Velabrum”, the river marshland where it is said that Faustus found Romulus and Remus.

A Romanesque tower with four tiers of three-mullioned windows and a portico with four columns, surmounted by Ionic capitals, were added during the thirteenth century. Restoration work has taken place repeatedly over the years. Inside the church we find an altar, below which are the remains of Saint George. The interior features a double row of columns in marble and granite. The columns, differing in origin and in form, divide the interior into three naves. Unfortunately, the church was practically entirely destroyed in 1993 as a result of a bomb attack. It has since been fully restored to its former condition, and was reopened on 6 July 1996 after three years' work.

### Address

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Via del Velabro, 19

**Email:** [informazione@sangiorgioinvelabro.org](mailto:informazione@sangiorgioinvelabro.org)

**Email:** [andreosc@osgeneral.org](mailto:andreosc@osgeneral.org)

**Fax:** 0039 06 69204527

**Web site:** [www.sangiorgioinvelabro.org](http://www.sangiorgioinvelabro.org)

**Telephone:** 0039 06 69797536

### Timetable

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Tuesday 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Saturday 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

### Holy Mass

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 12.30 p.m.

Sunday and holidays at 8 a.m.

*Timetables are subject to change. It is suggested to contact the church*



## Sant'Andrea delle Fratte Church

51 (direction Lodi/MC) pick up at Colosseo MB stop – getting off at S.Claudio stop

The elliptical apse, the drum of the dome and the bell tower are attributed to Borromini, who worked on the building from 1653. The bell tower is truly amazing: a square plan with varied orders used in total creative freedom, culminating in the misaligned crowning with its supports transfigured into Herms – cherubs and scrolls that hold the banners of the saint.

Inside, two sculptures by Bernini are preserved: they are of the angels who carried out the Sant'Angelo bridge and that the pontiff wanted to shelter from the ravages of time. They represent “the Angel with the crown of thorns” and “the Angel with the cartouche”, showing symbols of the Passion.

### Address

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Via di Sant'Andrea delle Fratte, 1

**Fax:** 0039 06 6780752

**Telephone:** 0039 06 6793191

### Timetable

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From Monday to Friday: 06:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 4 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday: 06:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 4 a.m. to 8 p.m.

## Church of S.S. Quattro

### Walking distance

The name of the church refers to different stories about the history of martyrs. According to tradition, the “crowned” (the reference is to the crown of martyrdom) were four soldiers who refused to worship the statue of the god Asclepius; another legend instead tells of four sculptors killed for not having carved a statue of Asclepius.

The church, together with the nearby convent, preserves its medieval character. In particular, when it is viewed from the apse, at the corner of Via dei SS. Quattro and Via dei Querceti, its function as a fort to defend the Lateran, what was then the papal residence, is clearly seen.

The oldest church dates to the fifth century AD.; in the ninth century, a new basilica was built, whose bell tower, the oldest in the city, has been preserved. Following a fire, it was largely rebuilt at the beginning of the twelfth century under Pope Paschal II.

Ancient granite columns with Corinthian capitals divide the naves; overhead, five arcades create a gallery with columns with Ionic capitals. The naves and the transept are covered with a floor created in Cosmati style.

The cloister, which is accessed from the left nave, dates to the beginning of the thirteenth century: it is a poetic square, brightened by plants and flowers, with a fountain from the twelfth century decorated with lion heads in the middle; a small porch surrounds it. The arches rest on double columns with capitals and foliage.

### Address

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Via dei Santi Quattro, 20

**Email:** [monachess4@gmail.com](mailto:monachess4@gmail.com)

**Fax:** +39 06 77262545

**Web site:** [www.monacheagostinianesantiquattrocoronati.it](http://www.monacheagostinianesantiquattrocoronati.it)

**Telephone:** +39 06 70475427

### Timetable

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Every day 10 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.  
Sunday morning closed.

## SS. Trinità dei Monti

MB (direction Laurentina) pick up at Colosseo MB stop – get off at Spagna stop MA

The work was financed thanks to a bequest made by Etienne Guffier – a functionary at the French Embassy in Rome. This spectacular architectural solution for the steep slope leading down the Church of Trinità dei Monti to the square, piazza di Spagna, was constructed by Francesco de Sanctis between 1723 and 1726.

The structure is made up of flights of steps and balconies. These various ramps, with their sinuous forms, provide a theatrical effect.

### Address

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Piazza della Trinità dei Monti

**Telephone:** +39 06 6794179

### Timetable

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Tuesday to Sunday from 6.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Thursday from 6.30a.m.to 12 a.m.

Monday closed

## San Pietro in Vincoli

walking distance 600 m

Via Cavour: starting out from the Fora, about halfway along Via Cavour we come across the steep steps of via San Francesco di Paola. Uninviting as it is, this narrow, damp stepway leads up to a surprisingly charming and peaceful square, Piazza di San Pietro in Vincoli, dominated by the sixteenth century façade of the Church of the same name.

The Church was founded in the fifth century by the Empress, Eudossia, in order to host a precious relic, the chain with which St Peter's body was bound when a prisoner in Jerusalem. The construction was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. Further work was carried out in the sixteenth century (the façade and arcade) and in the eighteenth century (the interior). The relic has remained at all times where it had been originally placed. To this day, it lies under the main altar and is shown to the faithful on 1 August every year.

However, the Church is most widely known not for its chain but for a masterpiece of art. Since 1545, in the right transept, the Church has hosted a key work of sixteenth-century art – Michelangelo's Moses.

The statue was sculpted in 1513 to adorn the funereal monument commissioned by Julius II from Buonarroti. Buonarroti had designed a magnificent architectural and sculptural complex, but he had to interrupt work on this site since the Pope's energies were by now dedicated solely to reconstruction of St Peter's basilica. The mausoleum idea was, in effect, shelved. Michelangelo was sorely disappointed, and came to regard the affair as his "tragedia della sepoltura" (tragedy of the burial).

Now that the great architectural idea had to be abandoned, the sculpture was finished after Julius II's death.

The prophet who comes down from Mount Sinai with the Tables of the Law is a majestic work. It also inspires a sense of awe. He arrives to find the Israelites adoring a Calf of Gold. The veins and muscles seem to convey a sense of movement in the sculpture, and an impression of Moses' fury at what he saw. Moses' face portrays solemnity and ire.

### Address

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Piazza di San Pietro in Vincoli, 4/A

**Email:** basilicasanpietroinvincoli@hotmail.com

**Fax:** +39 06 97844985

**Telephone:** +39 06 97844950 - 06 97844952

### Timetable

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April to September: 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. / 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

October to March: 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. / 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

## **San Benedetto in Piscinula**

81 (direction Risorgimento) pick up at Claudia/Colosseo MB stop – getting off at Petroselli stop

The splendid Piazza in Piscinula opens out as you walk along Via della Lungaretta, at Isola Tiberina. Tradition has it that the church in the square, San Benedetto in Piscinula, was founded, at the end of the 5th century, on the site where San Benedetto da Norcia sojourned while studying in Rome. The church is open on Sundays and feast days only, and the most striking element of the building is the 11th-century bell tower: the smallest in Rome, it almost disappears among the roofs of the buildings. The bell, dated 1069, measures just 45 cm in diameter, and is the oldest in the city.

### Address

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Piazza In Piscinula, 40

**Web site:** <http://sanbenedettoinpiscinula.blogspot.com/>

**Telephone:** 0039 06 630297 - 06 58331609

### Timetable

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Monday 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Other days 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

## Santa Prassede Church

75 (direction Indipendenza) pick up at Celio/Vibenna stop – getting off at Cavour/Quattro Cantoni stop

Parallel to Via Merulana, next to Santa Maria Maggiore, lies Via di Santa Prassede. On the right, a wall and a inconspicuous door introduce visitors to the Santa Prassede Church; it is a side entrance which presents the right nave of one of the most charming places in Rome.

The church that we see today was built by St. Paschal I (817-824). The interior has three naves. The church, which can be admired for the splendid floor in the Cosmati style, preserves two masterpieces of the Roman Middle Ages: the mosaics of the triumphal arch of the apes and the Chapel of San Zenone.

The glitter of the mosaics, at the end of the nave, can be seen already from the main entrance. When the church is bathed in evening twilight, the mosaics are artificially lit up: the best time to enjoy their absolute beauty. It is a set of mosaics that is unequalled in the Middle Ages in the Roman Empire, for its imaginative use of colour, complexity and richness of symbols: Heavenly Jerusalem where the elected come from, Christ surrounded by angels and saints, and themes of the Apocalypse. The mosaics in the apse were inspired by the wonderful mosaics of the church of St Cosma and Damiano in the Forum: they contain the same blue skies and palms of paradise.

The Chapel of San Zenone was constructed by Paschal I as a mausoleum for his mother Theodora. Located in the right nave of the church, in form of Greek cross, its vault is completely covered with gold mosaics. It is no wonder that it has been called the “Garden of Paradise“: it is an area full of enchantment, the most exquisite mosaic chapel that exists in Rome whose architecture refers to the chapels of Ravenna. To admire the structure, you should go when the lights are off; when your eyes become accustomed to the darkness and begin to identify the reflections of the stones of the mosaics, turning on the lights will enhance the glitter of the gold. The vault is the culmination of the work: four elegant angelic figures hold a garland around the Saviour’s shoulders and head.

### Address

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Via di Santa Prassede, 9/a

**Email:** basilicas.prassede@libero.it

**Fax:** +39 06 4819059

**Telephone:** +39 06 4882456

### Timetable

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Weekdays: hours 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. / 3 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Holidays: 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. / 3 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

The crypt is not open because affected by restoration work

## **Church of Sant'Agostino in Campo Marzio**

81 (direction Risorgimento) pick up at Claudia/Colosseo MB stop – getting off at Senato stop

The church was built in 1296 at the behest of Pope Boniface VIII, but was completed only in 1420. The current appearance is the result of the reconstruction of the years 1479-1483 by Jacopo di Pietrasanta and Sebastian Fiorentino.

In 1756 Luigi Vanvitelli radically transformed the interior of the church and changed the fifteenth-century bell tower. In the first chapel on the left is the famous painting of the “Madonna of the Pilgrims” by Caravaggio (1604), while the third pillar to the left of the central nave is decorated with a fresco by Raffaello depicting the “Prophet Isaiah” (1512). On the main altar, made in 1627 on a design by Bernini, there is the “Virgin and Child” from the church of SaintHagia Sophia in Constantinople.

Of particular importance is the altarpiece depicting “St. Augustine, John the Evangelist and Jerome” by Guercino (1591-1666) in the chapel of the right transept dedicated to the patron saint.

### Address

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Piazza di Sant'Agostino, 80

**Email:** agostiniani@infinito.it

**Fax:** +39 06 6833547 - 06 68215193

**Telephone:** +39 06 68801962

### Timetable

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Every day 7.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m./ 4 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

## **Basilica of San Clemente**

### Walking distance

Its late Baroque external hides treasures dating back mainly to the Middle Ages: stand the ciborium and the floor of Cosmati, the magnificent schola cantorum and the mosaic of Roman school depicting the Triumph of the Cross; Masolino da Panicale left traces of his genius in the frescoes that decorate the Chapel of St. Caterina.

It's interesting visit to the lower church and its frescoes, one of which (the legend of Sisinnio) presents one of the first examples of Italian vernacular.

San Clemente, the home of the Irish Dominicans in Rome, is located on Via San Giovanni in Laterano, the street parallel to Via dei Santi Quattro. The early Christian and pre-Christian excavations under the baroque basilica are among the most remarkable in Rome.

### Address

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Via Labicana, 95

**Fax:** +39 06 77400201

**Web site:** [www.basilicasanclemente.com](http://www.basilicasanclemente.com)

**Telephone:** +39 06 7740021

**Twitter:** [https://twitter.com/Basilica\\_Roma](https://twitter.com/Basilica_Roma)

### Timetable

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Weekday hours 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. / 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Sundays and holidays from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Last admission 20 minutes before



## The Church of Santa Maria della Concezione of the Capuchins

3 (tram) (direction Valle Giulia) pick up at Colosseo MB stop getting off at Manzoni MA stop after pick up the subway Line a (direction Battistini) get off at Barberini stop

The Church of Santa Maria della Concezione of the Capuchins, which is more frequently referred to as Nostra Signora della Concezione, is undeniably among the most fascinating of the hundreds beautifying Rome. Located in the celebrated Via Veneto, it was built near Palazzo Barberini by Pope Urban in honour of his brother Antonio Barberini. Himself a Capuchin friar, Cardinal Antonio Barberini's tomb is to this day preserved inside, in front of the main altar of this church, whose best-kept secrets are to be found below ground.

### Address

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Via Vittorio Veneto, 27

**Email:** [segreteria@cappucciniviaveneto.it](mailto:segreteria@cappucciniviaveneto.it)

**Web site:** [www.cappucciniviaveneto.it](http://www.cappucciniviaveneto.it)

### Timetable

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Every day 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. / 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Closed on December 25th

## Papal Basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls

Metro B (direction Laurentina) pick up at Colosseo MB stop getting off at Basilica San Paolo stop

The Basilica of St Paul Outside the Walls is one of the four papal basilicas of Rome, the second largest after St. Peter's.

The church stands on the site which is traditionally believed to be the burial place of the Apostle Paul.

The first Christians after his execution erected a sepulchral chapel, called a cella memoriae. This was subsequently turned into a basilica by the Emperor Constantine and consecrated in 394 by Pope Silvester I.

The first reconstruction work, expanding the church, was completed in 395 A.D. under the Emperor Honorius.

Historically one of the important stops on the pilgrims' route, the cathedral's current shape is the result of the work of Pasquale Belli and then Luigi Polleta who, assisted by other architects, rebuilt it between 1825 and 1854.

### Address

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Piazzale di San Paolo, 1

**Email:** [info@basilicasanpaolo.org](mailto:info@basilicasanpaolo.org) - [spbasilica@org.va](mailto:spbasilica@org.va)

**Fax:** +39 06 45434185 - 06 69880803 reservations for groups

**Web site:** [www.basilicasanpaolo.org](http://www.basilicasanpaolo.org)

**Telephone:** +39 06 45434185 - 06 69880800 (mon-sat 8-14) info and reservations for groups

### Timetable

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#### **Basilica:**

Every day from 7a.m. to 06.30 p.m.

Free entrance

#### **Cloister + Picture galley + Archaeological area**

Every day from 8a.m. to 6.15 p.m.

Entrance: € 4,00 per person

Groups of 10 persons at least: € 2,00 per person

## **Basilica of St. Mary of the Angels and the Martyrs**

3 (tram) (direction Valle Giulia) pick up at Colosseo MB stop getting off at Manzoni MA stop after pick up the subway Line a (direction Battistini) get off at Repubblica stop

Standing before us today was once the vast antechamber and the Tepidarium (the warm bathroom) of the Baths of Diocletian, which is quite evident from the eight huge granite columns, each measuring 14 metres in height and 1 ½ metres in diameter.

On entering our attention is immediately caught by the double meridian on the floor of the transept: the sun, filtering from a hole placed to the right of the window above the right nave's entrance, indicates the position of the Polaris or North Star and the precise time it reaches its zenith (midday). Unveiled by Pope Clement XI in 1702, it was used to check the accuracy of the calendar right up until 1846.

### Address

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Piazza della Repubblica

**Fax:** 0039 06 4870749

**Web site:** [www.santamariadegliangeliroma.it](http://www.santamariadegliangeliroma.it)

**Telephone:** 0039 06 4880812

### Timetable

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Every day from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Sunday and holiday from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.