



Special Edition  
*Jubilee*



*guide*



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Omnia App



Iubitera

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Omnia Kit .....	36
Omnia Card .....	37
How to use it .....	38
Useful information .....	39
Omnia Flash .....	40
Sites and Museums included in your Omnia.....	44
Jubilee of Mercy: information and itineraries.....	55
Welcoming the Pilgrims .....	58
Papal Basilicas and Jubilee Churches .....	60

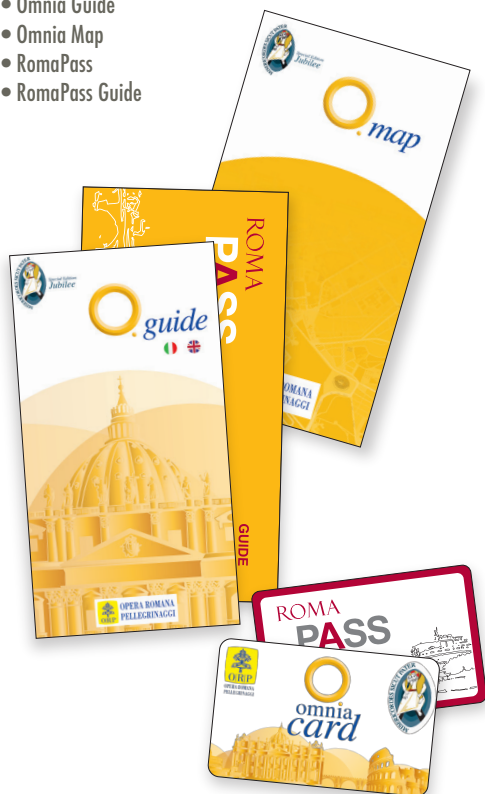


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## Omnia kit

- Omnia Card
- Omnia Guide
- Omnia Map
- RomaPass
- RomaPass Guide



## Omnia Card

The Omnia Card gives you preferential access to some of the most evocative sites in the Christian world:

- St. Peter's Basilica (with audioguide)
- The Vatican Museums and the Sistine Chapel
- The Basilica and Cloister of St. John in the Lateran
- St. Peter's Prison

It lets you travel on the Roma Cristiana Open Bus circuit.

The Omnia Card is valid for 72 hours from the first time it is used.

### RomaPass

The RomaPass allows:

- Free entry to 2 museums of your choice in the RomaPass circuit
- Reduced entry fee to other museums in the RomaPass circuit
- Free and unlimited access for 3 consecutive days to the public transport system of Rome, including buses and underground trains.

To find out how to use it and see the list of all museums included, consult the RomaPass Guide, or visit the website [www.romapass.it](http://www.romapass.it)

## How to use it

You should always carry your Omnia Card with you and show it upon request by staff who will check it.

Booking is required for access to:

- St. Peter's Basilica
- The Vatican Museums and the Sistine Chapel

Booking is recommended if you wish to visit St. Peter's Prison.

You can book:

- At Opera Roma Pellegrinaggi Offices (hereafter called ORP)

Carefully follow the instructions that you will be given when you make the booking.

Remember that all visits are to be made within the validity date of your Omnia Card.

### RomaPass

To find out how to use the RomaPass and see the list of all museums included, consult the RomaPass Guide or visit the website [www.romapass.it](http://www.romapass.it)

## Useful information

Contact us as follow:

telephone (+39) 06 69.896.379

email [info@omniakit.org](mailto:info@omniakit.org)

[www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org)

### Key

Symbols you will find in this guide:

Those who wish to visit this sacred place must be dressed appropriately.

It is not permitted to enter wearing shorts and skirts/dresses above the knees.

Shoulders must be appropriately covered.



Visit to be booked in advance on [omniakit.org](http://omniakit.org), through Omnia App or at ORP offices.



## Omnia Flash

Apply for an Omnia Flash prepaid card at enabled Intesa Sanpaolo branches. **Omnia Flash** is the exclusive prepaid card, combining access to the Omnia services offered by the Opera Romana Pellegrinaggi with the payment functions offered by Intesa Sanpaolo. In addition, you can choose to personalise the image printed on your Omnia Flash card.

With just one card, you will be able to enjoy the beauty and artistic heritage of the Eternal City and make payments in stores participating in the MasterCard network and over the Internet.



The Omnia Flash card will allow you to take a unique memory of an unforgettable event with you wherever you go, anywhere in the world, while also helping those in need: the card automatically participates in the MasterCard Donation Platform for the Indigent Pilgrimage Fund established in collaboration between the Opera Romana Pellegrinaggi, Intesa Sanpaolo and MasterCard.

For further information, please consult the dedicated webpage, <http://giubileo.intesasampaolo.com>

Apply for a card for yourself or give it as a gift to anyone you like!

Visit a Intesa Sanpaolo branch indicated on the map to apply for and collect your Omnia Flash card.

A promotional advertising message from Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. View the fact sheets available from branches and on the website [www.intesasampaolo.com](http://www.intesasampaolo.com). The card is available only with the Omnia services and sale is subject to assessment by the bank.



## Sites and Museums included in your Omnia

### The Vatican Museums and the Sistine Chapel

#### Viale Vaticano

The Vatican Museums are considered as one of the most important museums in the world. They lie within the Vatican City and house the greatest artistic masterpieces of all time, commissioned and protected by Popes for the generations to come. The route includes a visit to some Galleries of the Apostolic Palace and the Sistine Chapel, known worldwide as the place where the Conclave elects the new Pope. The Sistine Chapel is named after Pope Sixtus IV, who called on the services of the most illustrious painters of the time, such as Botticelli, Perugino and Domenico Ghirlandaio. In 1508 the task was entrusted to Michelangelo Buonarroti, who painted the wonderful ceiling which is now considered the masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance, and the Last Judgement, a magnificent composition, depicting the glorious return of Christ as foretold in the New Testament.

#### Important

Those planning to visit the Vatican Museums should come to the St. Peter's ORP office, in Piazza Pio XII, 9 or - if you have booked online at [www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org) - go directly to the entrance of the Vatican Museums in Viale Vaticano, making sure to have your booking confirmation to hand.



#### Meeting Point

St. Peter's, Piazza Pio XII, 9  
telephone (+39) 06.69.896.379  
[www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org)

#### ORP Offices

St. Peter's, Piazza Pio XII, 9, 11    
Auditorium, Via della Conciliazione, 4 

#### Public transport

METRO A Ottaviano-St. Peter's  
BUSES 19, 23, 32, 34, 46, 49, 62, 64, 81, 492, 913, 990, 991, 999  
OPEN BUS 

#### Opening hours

Mon-Sat 9.00-18.00, Last entrance 16.00  
Last Sunday of the month\* 9.00-14.00, Last entrance 12.30  
\*Dedicated entry service not available.

#### Closed

Every Sunday, 1 and 6 January, 11 February, 19 March, 1 May, 29 June, 15 August, 1 November, 8, 25, 26 December, Easter, Easter Monday, Vatican Holidays.



## St. Peter's Basilica and the Tomb of the Popes (with audioguide)

### St. Peter's Square

Built on the tomb of Peter, the Basilica was erected around the year 320 by Emperor Constantine. The Basilica we see today, is the expression of the volition of the Popes of the Renaissance, who made use of the brilliance of the greatest artists of the time, such as Donato Bramante and Michelangelo. The magnificent seventeenth-century facade by Carlo Maderno and Bernini's colonnade still welcome the faithful to the Eternal City in a symbolic embrace. Visitors must not miss the visit to the tombs of the Popes located in the Vatican Grottos, where you can stop to pray before the tomb of Peter and those of his successors.

### Important

Those planning to visit St. Peter's Basilica should come to the St. Peter's ORP office, in Piazza Pio XII, 9 or - if you have booked online at [www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org) - go directly to the entrance of St. Peter's Basilica, making sure to have your booking confirmation to hand.

Visit timetable might change on Wednesday and Sundays, due to Papal Audiences and the Holy Father Angelus Prayer.

Access to the Dome and St. Peter's Treasury is not included in the Omnia Kit. Tickets can be purchased inside the Basilica.

**The St. Peter's Basilica visit does not include passing through the Holy Door, which can be booked free of charge on the website: [www.im.va](http://www.im.va)**



### Meeting Point

St. Peter's, Piazza Pio XII, 9  
telephone (+39) 06.69.896.379  
[www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org)

### ORP Offices

St. Peter's, Piazza Pio XII, 9, 11    
Auditorium, Via della Conciliazione, 4 

### Public transport

METRO A Ottaviano-St. Peter's  
BUSES 19, 23, 32, 34, 46, 49, 62, 64, 81, 492, 913, 990, 991, 999  
OPEN BUS 

### Opening hours

BASILICA	
October-March every day	7.00-18.30
April-September every day	7.00-19.00
DOME	
October-March every day	8.00-17.00
April-September every day	8.00-18.00
VATICAN GROTOS	
October-March every day	9.00-17.00
April-September every day	9.00-18.00
ST. PETER'S TREASURY	
October-March, Mon-Sat	8.00-18.00
April-September, Mon-Sat	8.00-19.00

### Closed

25 December, Easter, Vatican Holidays.





## Basilica and Cloister of St. John in the Lateran (with audioguide)

*Piazza di Porta San Giovanni*

The Archbasilica of the Most Sacred Saviour and the Saints John the Baptist and Evangelist, more commonly known as St. John in the Lateran, is the oldest church in the western world. It was built during the pontificate of Pope Miltiades on a property belonging to the Lateran family, donated to the Pope by Constantine as a sign of his gratitude to Christ after the victory over Maxentius at the Battle of Milvian Bridge on October 28, 312. It was a Papal residence until the XIV century and is now the Cathedral of the Diocese of Rome and the official ecclesiastical seat of the Bishop of Rome.

One thousand years later, in 1300, the first Jubilee in history was proclaimed here and later, during the Jubilee of 1423, Pope Martin V opened the Holy Door of the church for the first time, a ceremony which was later also extended to other Basilicas.

### Nearby: The Holy Stairs and Sancta Sanctorum

Located on the eastern side of the Square, the Holy Stairs are part of what remains of the old Lateran Palace. Identified by tradition with the stairs of the Praetorium of Pilate on which Jesus is said to have walked for questioning before the crucifixion, it was installed in 1586, by order of Pope Sixtus V, to provide access to the papal chapel, the Sancta Sanctorum, so called because of the many relics it houses.

### Important

Those wishing to visit the Basilica must go directly to the reception desk inside the Basilica of St. John in the Lateran.

Access to the Sancta Sanctorum is not included in the Omnia Kit. An entry ticket can be purchased inside the Basilica.




### Meeting Point

telephone (+39) 06.69.896.379

[www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org)

### ORP Offices

Lateran Complex, Basilica and Cloister   
St. John in the Lateran (Piazza di Porta San Giovanni)

### Public Transport

METRO A San Giovanni

BUSES: 3, 16, 81, 85, 87, 117, 571, 650, 810

OPEN BUS  

### Opening hours

Every day 9.00-18.00



## St. Peter's Mamertine Prison

*Clivo Argentario, 1*

Located at the foot of the Capitol with an expansive view of the Roman Forum, the Tullianum, the oldest Roman prison, is the place where, according to tradition, the Apostles Peter and Paul were held captive and spent their last days before their martyrdom. In the Tullianum, known as Mamertine in the Middle Ages, other famous historical figures were also imprisoned including Vercingetorix, King of the Gauls and Jugurtha, King of Numidia.

It is hard to say with certainty when this site lost its function as a prison, to become a place of pilgrimage for early Christians. According to some sources it became a place of worship as early as the IV century, when Pope Sylvester I dedicated it to St. Peter in Prison. Today the complex is located below the Church of St. Joseph, built by the Confraternity of Carpenters from 1597.



### Meeting Point

St. Peter's Prison, Clivo Argentario,1 (Roman Forum)  
telephone (+39) 06.69.896.379  
[www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org)

### ORP Offices

St. Peter's Prison, Clivo Argentario,1 (Roman Forum)

### Public transport

METRO B Colosseum

BUSES: H, 30, 44, 46, 62, 63, 64, 70, 81, 84, 85, 87, 95, 160,  
170, 186, 628, 630, 716, 780, 781, 810, 916

OPEN BUS

### Opening hours

April-October every day

9.00-19.00

Last entrance 18.20

November-March every day

9.00-17.00

Last entrance 16.20



## Roma Cristiana Open Bus *stop&go*

Discover the Eternal City on the Roma Cristiana Open Bus. With the convenient stop&go formula, you can get on and off - an unlimited amount of times during your Omnia's period of validity - at any of the stops strategically placed in the most interesting areas in terms of the city's religious and historical importance.

While you are sitting comfortably on the bus, you'll be able to enjoy a fantastic panoramic tour and take advantage of the audioguides available in eight languages which will accompany you as you visit the capital. Once on board the Open Top Bus you can choose between the upper and the lower deck equipped with air conditioning for the warmer seasons. Ready to welcome you on board are our staff, especially dedicated to helping those with disabilities.

### Meeting Point

telephone (+39) 06.69.896.379  
[www.omniakit.org](http://www.omniakit.org)

### ORP Offices

Auditorium, Via della Conciliazione, 4 

### Opening hours

The service is operational from 9.00 to 19.00

### Stops

- 1 St. Peter's in the Vatican, Piazza Pia
- 2 San Giovanni dei Fiorentini, Via Acciaioi
- 3 S. Agnese in Agone - Piazza Navona, Corso Vittorio Emanuele II - Cancelleria
- 4 Area Sacra Torre Argentina - San Carlo ai Catinari, Largo di Torre Argentina
- 5 Santa Maria in Aracoeli, Piazza Venezia
- 6 Santi Apostoli, Via Cesare Battisti
- 7 Santa Maria degli Angeli, Via Cernaia
- 8 Termini Railway Station, Via Giolitti
- 9 St. Mary Major, Via Liberiana
- 10 Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, Via di S. Croce in Gerusalemme
- 11 St. John's in the Lateran Basilica, Piazzale Porta San Giovanni
- 12 St. John's in the Lateran Baptistery, Via Amba Aradam
- 13 Colosseo - San Gregorio al Celio, Via di San Gregorio al Celio
- 14 Circo Massimo - Santa Sabina all'Aventino, Piazzale Ugo La Malfa
- 15 Teatro Marcello - Santa Maria in Campitelli, Via del Teatro Marcello
- 16 Largo Argentina - Sancta Maria ad Martyres, Largo di Torre Argentina
- 17 Chiesa Nuova - San Salvatore in Lauro, Piazza della Chiesa Nuova
- 18 St. Peter's in the Vatican, Piazza Pia





## Jubilee of Mercy Information and itineraries

In the *Apostolic Exhortation Evangelii Gaudium*, the manifesto of the His pontificate, Pope Francis wrote: “The Church has an endless desire to show mercy, the fruit of its own experience of the power of the Father’s infinite mercy” (EG 24). It is with this desire in mind that we should re-read the Bull of Indiction of the Jubilee, *Misericordiae Vultus*, in which Pope Francis details the profound meaning of the Holy Year. The Jubilee of Mercy begins on **8 December 2015**, the Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception, the day of the opening of the Holy Door of St. Peter’s Basilica and concludes on **20 November 2016**, the Solemnity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, King of the Universe. This Jubilee aims to recall the Church to its primary mission of always being a symbol and witness of mercy in all aspects of pastoral life. In the motto, *Merciful like the Father*, taken from Luke 6:36, we are called to be merciful following the example of the Lord, who asks us not to judge and not to condemn, but to forgive and give love and forgiveness without measure (Lk 6:37-38). This Jubilee will be a moment of true grace for all Christians and a reawakening to the path of the new evangelization and the pastoral conversion the Pope has indicated.

«In this Jubilee Year, may the Church echo the word of God that resounds strong and clear as a message and a sign of pardon, strength, aid, and love. May she never tire of extending mercy, and be ever patient in offering compassion and comfort.

**May the Church become the voice of every man and woman, and repeat confidently without end: “Be mindful of your mercy, O Lord, and your steadfast love, for they have been from of old” (MV 25).»**



## Pilgrimage to the Holy Door

To allow the pilgrims to make a true pilgrimage to the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica, a pedestrian walkway has been arranged for their use. This walkway goes from Castel Sant'Angelo and reaches the Holy Door. All pilgrims who plan to pass through the Holy Door of St. Peter's, should register their intention to make a pilgrimage, going to the Jubilee of Mercy website at [www.im.va](http://www.im.va). The ORP suggests four walking Routes for Jubilee pilgrims, from St. John in the Lateran and St. Mary Major to St. Peter's and viceversa, allowing those making the pilgrimage to experience it as a "sign of the fact mercy also requires dedication and sacrifice" (MV 14).

## The Papal Route

This is the route followed for centuries by the Popes, particularly on the occasion of their election, to take possession of Rome as Bishops of the city. A long procession led the Popes through the Campo Marzio and the Celium area to St. John's in the Lateran Basilica, the Cathedral of Rome. The itinerary passes through ancient monasteries, medieval churches, the most important sites of Ancient Rome and the great churches of the Renaissance and Baroque period to reach the Jubilee Church of S. Maria in Vallicella, where St. Philip Neri rests.

## The Route Of Mercy

This route links St. John's in the Lateran to St. Peter's Basilica through the ancient heart of Rome, following in its final part the way of pilgrims arriving in Rome from North, crossing Porta del Popolo. It passes through the Jubilee Church of San Salvatore in Lauro, placed on the main direction to St. Angel Bridge and St. Peter's Basilica.

## The Pilgrim Route

It was one of the traditional routes of the "romei" pilgrims, which from Italy and Europe used to come to Rome. From St. John's in the Lateran, this itinerary reaches the Tiber. It passes by the Church of SS. Trinità dei Pellegrini, an historical place of assistance created by St. Philip Neri, for several thousand pilgrims, during XVI and XVII centuries Jubilees. The way proceeds through Via Giulia to reach the Jubilee Church of San Giovanni dei Fiorentini. The S. Angel Bridge will bring the pilgrim on the other bank of the river and to St. Peter's Basilica.

## The Marian Route

This path ideally links the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, dedicated to the Holy Mother of God, for centuries the center of the devotion of the Roman people, to many sacred places dedicated to Mary (as, S. Maria dei Monti and Santa Maria in Campitelli).

Before arriving at St. Peter's, the route stops at the Jubilee Church of Santa Maria in Vallicella, dedicated to the Nativity of Mary, where a miraculous image of the Virgin is venerated.

## The three Jubilee churches

Three churches of Rome, placed in the surroundings of St. Peter's Basilica, have been appointed as Jubilee Churches: **San Salvatore in Lauro**, **Santa Maria in Vallicella (Chiesa Nuova)** and **San Giovanni Battista dei Fiorentini**. In these churches a constant presence of priests, speaking several languages, will grant assistance for liturgies, confessions and meditation about Mercy.





For information and to register for Jubilee events and for services useful to pilgrims, the following **ORP Offices** are set up:

- ① Largo Argentina, Via dei Cestari, 21
- ② St. Peter's Square, Piazza Pio XII, 9
- ③ St. Peter's Square, Piazza Pio XII, 11
- ④ Meeting Point, Largo del Colonnato - St. Peter's
- ⑤ Auditorium della Conciliazione, Via della Conciliazione, 4
- ⑥ Lateran Complex, Piazza di Porta San Giovanni, 6
- ⑦ Mamertine Prison, Clivo Argentario, 1 - Foro Romano
- ⑧ Termini Railway Station, Via Giolitti
- ⑨ Fiumicino Airport, T1 Arrivals
- ⑩ Fiumicino Airport, T3 Arrivals
- ⑪ Ciampino Airport

## Welcoming the Pilgrims

The welcome point for the pilgrims, managed by the Pontifical Council for Promoting the New Evangelization, will be open in via della Conciliazione 7 (along the access route to the Basilica) for the duration of the Holy Year. In addition to providing information to the pilgrims it will be the only place where you can:

1. make a *last minute* registration (mandatory) to access the route reserved for pilgrims to the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica, if this has not been done earlier on the website of the Jubilee of Mercy;
2. obtain the pilgrim's certificate of participation, attesting passage through the Holy Door of St. Peter (different from any other certificate relating to walking pilgrimages along the historic streets);
3. obtain the *testimonium* that certifies that you have reached Rome on a walking pilgrimage.

**ORP Offices** points ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ are placed outside the area of the Omnia Map.





## Papal Basilicas

### St. Peter's Basilica

Built on the tomb of Peter, the Basilica was erected around the year 320 by Emperor Constantine. It is located on the Vatican hill, not far from the Circus of Nero, the place of martyrdom where the first apostle was crucified just like his Master Jesus. Today, on this burial ground there is the Papal altar, symbol of the mission of the Church which is always renewing itself: the Bishop of Rome is in fact Peter's successor. The current Basilica was built by the Popes of the Renaissance on the ruins of the Basilica of Constantine. Work was continued by the greatest artists of the time such as Bramante and Michelangelo. The magnificent seventeenth-century facade by Carlo Maderno and Bernini's colonnade still welcome the faithful to the Eternal City in a symbolic embrace. In the Vatican Grottos you can visit the tombs of St. Peter and many of the Popes that followed him.

### Basilica of St. John in the Lateran

The Archbasilica of the Most Sacred Saviour and the Saints John the Baptist and Evangelist, more commonly known as St. John in the Lateran, is the oldest church in the western world. It was built during the pontificate of Pope Miltiades during the IV century. It was a Papal residence until the XIV century and is now the cathedral of the Diocese of Rome. Here there is the Holy Seat of the Bishop of Rome. Located on the eastern side of the Square, the Holy Stairs are part of what remains of the old Lateran Palace. Identified by tradition with the stairs of the Praetorium of Pilate on which Jesus is said to have walked for questioning before the crucifixion, it was installed in 1586, by order of Pope Sixtus V, to provide access to the papal chapel, the Sancta Sanctorum, so called because of the many relics it houses.

### Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls

The Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls is one of four Jubilee basilicas in Rome, where pilgrims can enter the Holy Door. Here is buried St. Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles who brought the Gospel throughout the Mediterranean up to Rome where he was martyred around 67 AD. In 324 AD, on his tomb, Constantine built a basilica that his successors, and later, Popes of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, enlarged and embellished. In 1823, it was almost completely destroyed by a devastating fire, rebuilt and fully consecrated again by Pius IX in December 1854.



## The Basilica of St. Mary Major

It is also called the “Church of Our Lady of the Snows” in reference to a prodigious summer snowfall. It was actually built by Pope Sixtus III to celebrate the conclusion of the Council of Ephesus, in the V century, which had proclaimed Mary Mother of God. The bell tower, built in the XIV century, is 75 metres high and is the highest in Rome. Built with the form of a basilica, it was later rebuilt at different times up to the XVIII century. It has important mosaics of the XIII century which make it artistically unique among Roman basilicas. Inside there are some particularly interesting areas: the Sistine Chapel, with the tombs of two Popes and the relics of the Nativity of Jesus, the Pauline Chapel, with its depiction of the Virgin “Salus Populi Romani”, and the Altar beneath which the relic of the cradle of Baby Jesus lies in a casket.

## Jubilee Churches

### San Salvatore in Lauro

Its name recalls the landscape of the area, where laurel bushes grew along the river banks, at the time it was first built in the XII century. It was rebuilt in the XVI century by the Confraternity of the Piceni who made it the centre for the reception of pilgrims from the Marche region. The latest reconstruction in neoclassical style dates back to the XIX century. Inside there is a Latin cross layout with large travertine columns. Here there are important relics of St. Padre Pio, worshipped by Prayer Groups dedicated to the Saint, who come together for meetings of spirituality. There is also a copy of the statue of Our Lady of Loreto.

### Santa Maria in Vallicella (Chiesa Nuova)

The current church was built on a sacred XII century building in 1575, in Baroque style, at the insistence of St. Philip Neri and Pope Gregory XIII. In that same year, the Confraternity of the Pilgrims of St. Philip Neri was welcoming pilgrims who flocked in large numbers to the Jubilee. Inside the church there is a large central space, a transept and a dome. The decor is mainly by Pietro da Cortona who painted the ceiling fresco depicting the “Vision of St. Philip during the construction of the church.” On the apse there is the image of the “Glory of Angels” by Peter Paul Rubens, painted during his stay in Rome in 1600. On the left of the presbytery is the Chapel of St. Phillip Neri, with the urn containing his relics.

### San Giovanni Battista dei Fiorentini

Built by Pope Leo X at the beginning of the XVI century in Baroque style. The Fellowship of the Pity or Confraternity of the Florentines, that had the task of assisting and burying victims of the plague, was among those who promoted the building of the church. It is dedicated to the patron saint of Florence, St. John the Baptist. Important architects including Sansovino, Michelangelo and Giacomo della Porta were involved in its design and construction. Carlo Maderno designed the dome. The inside is in the shape of the Latin cross and presents the presbytery of Pietro da Cortona and the altar of Borromini. Under a tombstone on the floor are the remains of Maderno and Borromini. The crypt is a burial chapel built by Borromini.







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