

Illinois Patrons of the Arts in the Vatican Museums



Rome, 2018



The Illinois Patrons of the Arts in the Vatican Museums April 24 - 30, 2018

Tuesday April 24 Walking tour of Old Rome
Welcome cocktail and dinner at the Minerva

Wednesday April 25 Papal General Audience
Visit to the Teutonic Cemetery
Lunch at St. Martha's House
St. Peter's Basilica tour
Swiss Barracks tour



Thursday April 26 Castel Gandolfo - Apostolic Palace
Palazzo Barberini Gardens
Lunch at the Papal Farm
Monastery of Santa Maria di Grottaferrata

Friday April 27 Vatican Museums Tapestry Restoration Laboratory
Apostolic Palace: Benediction Hall and Pauline Chapel
Carriage Pavilion
Colonna Palace
Dinner at Casa Bleve

Saturday April 28 Wine tour in Umbria

Sunday April 28 Jewish Museum and Synagogue
Tour of Trastevere

Monday April 30 Holy Mass at Governatorato
Private tour of the Vatican Museums
Cocktails in the Octagonal Courtyard
Gala dinner in the Gallery of Busts and Statues





In front of the church there is one of the most curious monuments of Rome, the so-called Pulcino della Minerva. It is a statue designed by the Baroque era sculptor Bernini (and executed by his pupil Ercole Ferrata in 1667). The inspiration for the unusual composition came from 'Poliphilo's Dream of the Strife of Love', an unusual 15th century novel probably by Francesco Colonna. The novel's main character meets an elephant made of stone carrying an obelisk.



Tomb of St. Catherine of Siena



Michelangelo's Cristo della Minerva



Tomb of Fra Angelico



The Carafa Chapel, with late 15th-century frescoes by Filippino Lippi

Santa Maria sopra Minerva

One of the major churches of the Order of Preachers (better known as the Dominicans) in Rome. The church's name derives from the fact that the first Christian church structure on the site was built directly over (Italian: sopra) the ruins of a temple dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Isis, which had been erroneously ascribed to the Greco-Roman goddess Minerva. The Minerva is the only extant example of original Gothic church building in Rome. The church and adjoining convent served at various times throughout its history as the Dominican Order's headquarters.

Church of St. Ignatius



The history of the church is linked to the Roman Colosseum, founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola in 1551 in the Campo Marzio district of Rome. This new church was consecrated in 1722. The Jesuit saints Luigi Gonzaga, Roberto Bellarmino and Giovanni Berchmans are buried in the church.



The tromp l'oeil dome, using a game of perspective through painting, is among the most famous works of Andrea Pozzo.

The paintings in the frescoed nave celebrate the apostolic activity of the Society of Jesus in the world. The mirror provides a comfortable view of the of the vault.



Nativity created in the typical Neapolitan tradition of the 18th century by the great master Marco Ferrigno's workshop in Naples.



The wooden Temple of Christ the King created by Ubrseno Pandolfi brings together churches in several countries.

The Pantheon

The Pantheon is a former Roman temple of "all the gods" commissioned by Marcus Agrippa during the reign of Augustus (27 BC to 14 AD). It was completed by the emperor Hadrian and probably dedicated about 126 AD. It is now a Catholic church.



Church of St. Louis of the French



This is the national church of France in Rome. It was built between 1518 and 1589, and completed through the personal intervention of Catherine de' Medici, the Queen of France.



The Contarelli Chapel contains a cycle of paintings by the Baroque master Caravaggio created in 1599-1600 about the life of St. Matthew. This includes the three world-renowned canvases of *The Calling of St. Matthew* (on the left wall), *The Inspiration of Saint Matthew* (above the altar), and *The Martyrdom of Saint Matthew* (on the right wall).



Basilica of Sant Agostino

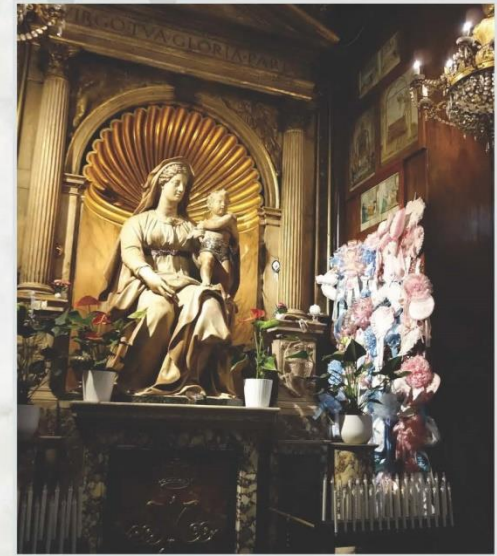
Built 1479-1483, it is covered with travertine which, tradition has it, came from the Coliseum. The church has many significant works of art including the high altar by Bernini.



Madonna di Loreto, or the Pilgrims Madonna, by Caravaggio



The church contains the tomb of Saint Monica, mother of Saint Augustine.



The Madonna del Parto (Our Lady of Childbirth) by Jacopo Sansovino is reputed to work miracles. The statue is laden with offerings of flowers and candles.



Piazza Navona

is on the former site of the Stadium of Domitian, built in the 1st century AD for athletic contests, and follows the form of the open space of the stadium. In the center stands the famous Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi or Fountain of the Four Rivers (1651) by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, topped by the Obelisk of Domitian, brought in pieces from the Circus of Maxentius.



The church of Sant'Agnese in Agone by Francesco Borromini, Girolamo Rainaldi, Carlo Rainaldi and others.



Cocktails on the roof of the Grand Hotel Minerva. We were joined by staff from the Patrons office in Rome, including Rev. Kevin Lixely, the International Director, Romina Cometti, and Sara Savoldello.



We ended a busy afternoon with dinner on the roof of the Grand Hotel Minerva, which has the best view of Rome.



The Papal Audience

Wednesday, April 25





Teutonic Cemetery

Located where the Circus of Nero once stood, it was the site of the martyrdom of many of the early Christians of the city. In the 15th century, it became dedicated to the German-speaking residents of the city. On May 6, 1527, it was the site of the Stand of the Swiss Guard when the Pope's Swiss guards held off troops loyal to the Habsburgs long enough for Pope Clement VII to escape over the Passetto di Borgo to Castel Sant'Angelo. In recent times, the cemetery was reserved for the burial of German-speaking members of the various religious institutions in Rome. In February 2015, Willy, a homeless Belgian man, was buried in the cemetery with the financial assistance of a German family, after approval by Pope Francis and reflecting his maxim that he wanted "a poor church, for the poor".





St. Martha's House

The building functions as a guest house for clergy having business with the Holy See, and as the hotel residence of the members of the College of Cardinals when they are participating in a Papal Conclave to elect a new Pope. It is named after Saint Martha the hospitable, who was a sibling to Saints Mary and Lazarus of Bethany. Pope Francis has made it his home since his election in March 2013, declining to use the Papal apartments in the Apostolic Palace.



St. Peter's Basilica

After lunch, we entered St. Peter's Basilica through a side door for a tour that took us literally from floor to ceiling.



Michaelangelo's Pietà



The Holy Door, cast in bronze by the sculptor Vico Consorti in 1950, is opened and closed in the presence of the Pope in every Jubilee Year. This is a view of the Holy Door from the inside of the basilica. Contained inside are several medals and canonical documents from the Pontificate during which the door was last opened.

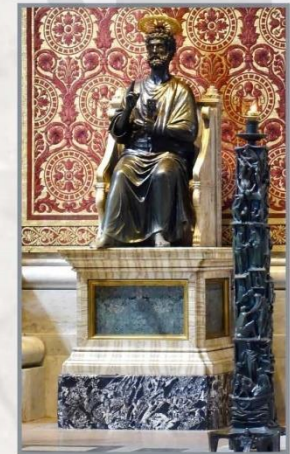


Along the floor of the nave are markers indicating the comparative lengths of the largest churches in the world, with St. Peter's as the largest.



The papal altar is surmounted by the famous gilded bronze baldachin designed by a youthful Bernini between 1624 and 1632.

Beneath this altar lies a sarcophagus containing the relics of Pope St. Gregory the Great (590-604), Doctor of the Church. He was the first Pope to adopt the title "servant of the servants of God."

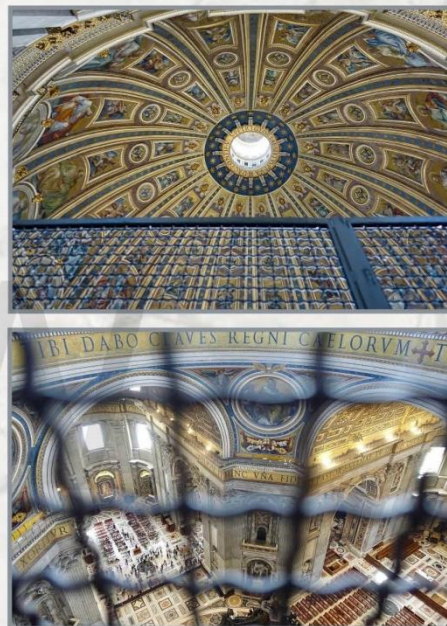


Statue of Saint Peter Enthroned, which has been attributed to Arnolfo di Cambio (1245-1302). One foot has been almost completely worn away by the faithful who show their devotion to the saint.





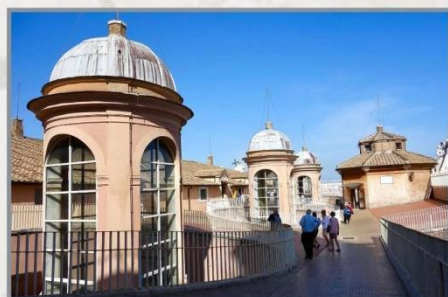
The monument to Clement XIII (1758-1769) was built in 1784 by the neo-classical sculptor, Antonio Canova.



Around the inside of the dome is written, in letters 4.6 ft. high: TU ES PETRUS ET SUPER HANC PETRAM AEDIFICABO ECCLESIAM MEAM. TIBI DABO CLAVES REGNI CAELORVM (... you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church. ... I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven ...) Matthew 16:18-19



An elevator took us to a close-up view of the dome of St. Peter's and a bird's-eye view of the nave. The dome rises to a height of 448 ft. It is the tallest dome in the world.



We finished the tour on the rooftop which revealed the statues on top of St. Peter's that face the square were intentionally not sculpted.

Pontifical Swiss Guard Barracks



When we arrived, new recruits were rehearsing in the courtyard of the Swiss Guard Barracks.



The official dress uniform is of blue, red, orange and yellow with a distinctly Renaissance appearance. It was introduced by commandant Jules Repond in 1914. Repond's design was inspired by 16th-century depictions of the Swiss Guard. The tailors of the Swiss Guard work inside the Vatican barracks. There the uniform for each guardsman is tailor-made individually.

Arms and armor used by the Swiss Guard are kept in the Armeria (armory). The Armeria also contains a collection of historical weapons no longer in use.



Pontifical Swiss Guard's Chapel



The Apostolic Palace, Barberini Gardens and Papal Farm in Castel Gandolfo



The town of Castel Gandolfo is located on the Alban Hills overlooking Lake Albano. The Apostolic Palace, the Pope's summer residence, is a 17th-century building designed by Carlo Maderno for Pope Urban VIII. It has been a museum since October 2016.



The Swiss Hall

The Throne Room

Papal Court

Papal bedroom





Esarchic Monastery of Santa Maria di Grottaferrata

Also known as the Greek Abbey of San Nilo, it was founded in 1004 by a group of Greek monks from southern Italy, led by S. Nilo di Rossano, a charismatic leader and leading spiritual personality of his time. It is also unique in that, founded fifty years before the Schism that led to the separation of the Churches of Rome and Constantinople, it has always been in communion with the Bishop of Rome while preserving the Byzantine-Greek rite and the Eastern monastic tradition of its origins.



The Vatican Restoration Labs

A tour of the Vatican restoration labs included the current Illinois Patrons project, a tapestry of the wedding of Louis XIV.



The loggia to the Hall of Benediction is where a newly elected pope is dressed in papal garb to deliver his first blessing to those gathered in St. Peter's Square. In recent years, restoration of three cartoons for mosaics in St. Peter's Basilica, which are displayed in the loggia, were sponsored by Illinois Patrons.



Donna Nelson Stride admires the completed restoration of the cartoon which she sponsored, Isaiah & the Cloud.



Cynthia and Robert Piech under Miriam Dancing, the cartoon which was restored with their sponsorship.



Dorothy O'Reilly, who sponsored the cartoon of Joshua Stops the Sun, gets to see the restoration currently under way.





The Sala Ducale is a hall of honor located inside the Apostolic Palace. Formerly, it was composed of two rooms that were unified by Bernini, with a large arch disguised by a grandiose drapery supported by little angels.



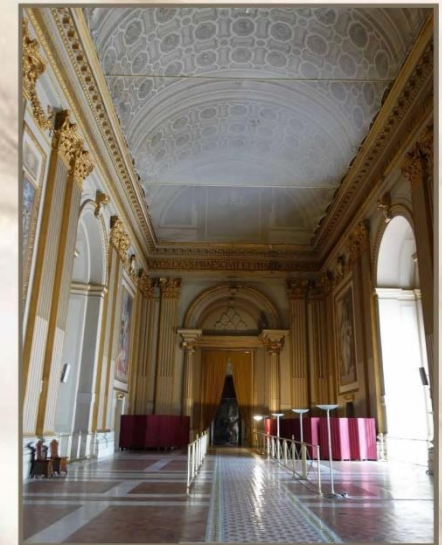
The Benediction Hall is located above the narthex of St. Peter's Basilica. The ceiling is covered for pending restoration work.



The windows on the east side of Benediction hall face St. Peter's Square.



This is a photo of the Benediction Hall ceiling from the Patron's 2017 Wishbook.



The windows on the west side of Benediction Hall face into St. Peter's Basilica.





Cardinal Blase Cupich joined the Patrons on the steps leading to Benediction Hall.



The Pauline Chapel is the Pope's chapel and it is also used by the College of Cardinals during an enclave. Michelangelo's two frescoes in the Pauline Chapel, *The Conversion of Saul* and *The Crucifixion of St Peter*, were painted from 1542 to 1549, the height of his fame.



The Sala Regia (Regal Room) was originally used for the reception of princes and royal ambassadors. The walls were decorated by Livio Agresti, Giorgio Vasari and Taddeo Zuccari. The frescoes depict momentous turning-points in the history of the Church, including the return of Pope Gregory XI from Avignon to Rome, the Battle of Lepanto, the raising of the ban from Henry IV, the reconciliation of Pope Alexander III with Frederick Barbarossa, and Peter II of Aragon offering the Kingdom to Pope Innocent III.



Carriage Pavilion



The papal procession for the Possession of the Chair of the Bishop of Rome by Pope Pius IX crosses the Roman Forum; Michelangelo Pacetti, 1853



The only example of a Papal Landau, it is easily transformed into an open vehicle, enabling the Pontiff to be visible to the public. As comfortable as a berlin carriage and elegant as a gig, it can carry up to four passengers. It was produced during the pontificate of Leo XIII, but it was also used by Pius XI, as shown by the emblem painted on the doors. This carriage was restored by the Illinois Patrons.



Imperial procession with Emperor Franz Joseph at the Eucharistic Congress in Vienna. The Illinois Patrons funded the restoration of this painting.



Grand Gala Berlin



Berlin of Cardinal Luciano Bonaparte, a gift from his cousin Napoleon III, emperor of France. The Illinois Patrons funded the restoration.



Papal sedan chairs



Berlina escort, circa 1850. It was used until 1922.



The first popemobile, effectively a white jeep-style vehicle, came into use when Pope Paul VI used one in 1975 so that he could be easily seen by crowds of people who came to Rome for the jubilee year. In the exhibition is the white Fiat 1107 Nuova Campagnola 1980, which is the vehicle Pope John Paul II was riding in on May 13, 1981, when he was shot and nearly killed by Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca.



This Mercedes Benz 460 Nurburg limousine was donated to Pius XI on 14 November 1930 by Mercedes Benz to commemorate the Conciliation between the Church and the Italian State.



Horse-drawn carriages officially became past history in 1931 when the Vatican started its own registry of motor vehicles with the license plate SCV. The papal car is tagged SCV 1.



This Graham Paige limousine presented to Pius XI in 1929 is historically important as Pius XI used it to travel to the Basilica of St. John Lateran to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his priestly ordination on December 22, 1929. It was the first time that a pope had left the Vatican after the fall of Rome on September 20, 1870.



This 1984 Renault 4 belonged to Don Rengo Zocca, who was for many years the parish priest in the workers quarter of Verona. Despite its 30 horse power and 4 speed gearbox, this utilitarian vehicle, a symbol of simplicity, had already travelled 300,000 kilometers at the time it was donated in 2013, as Don Zocca had travelled the length and breadth of his parish to bring help, aid and comfort to those in need. Don Zocca was impressed by the words and the simple, but at the same time concrete and powerful gestures, demonstrated by Pope Francis following his election.



This Mercedes Benz SEL 300 limousine was presented to Pope Paul VI, but it was rarely used. Although it was not equipped with air conditioning, Pope John Paul II chose it as his main vehicle, and following the assassination attempt in St. Peters Square it was heavily and fully armored.

Palazzo Colonna

Palazzo Colonna is one of the oldest and largest private palaces of Rome. Its construction began in the fourteenth century by the Colonna family. The Colonna family dates back to the twelfth century and comes from the town of Colonna, near Rome, from which it takes its name.

Our tour began in the Princess Isabelle Apartment.





Galleria Colonna

A true jewel of the Roman Baroque, the Galleria Colonna was commissioned in the mid 1600s by Cardinal Girolamo I Colonna and his nephew, Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna.



The Great Hall



On the short flight of stairs going down to the Great Hall, you will find a cannon ball, which arrived in 1849, during the period of the Roman Republic. It was shot by the French army from the Janiculum Hill, under the orders of General Oudinot, who arrived at Porta San Pancrazio to help Pope Pius IX from the Republican insurgents.





The evening was capped off with a fabulous dinner at Casa Bleue.

Jewish Museum of Rome



Jewish history in Rome goes back to the 2nd century BC. In 1492 all Jews were expelled from Spain. Others were expelled from southern Italy, and central and northern Europe. Many refugees made their way to Rome. A small temple of the Spanish rite is housed in the museum. After the unification of Italy in 1870, Jews were given equal rights as citizens of the Republic.



Great Synagogue of Rome

The synagogue was built from 1901 to 1904 on the banks of the Tiber, overlooking the former ghetto. The aluminum dome is the only square dome in the city and makes the building easily identifiable, even from a distance. In 1986, Pope John Paul II came to visit and prayed with the Chief Rabbi of Rome. It was the first known visit by a pope to a synagogue since the early history of the Roman Catholic Church.



Trastevere

On the west bank of the Tiber, the name Trastevere comes from the Latin *trans Tiberim*, meaning literally "beyond the Tiber".



San Bartolomeo all'Isola, is a titular minor basilica located on Tiber Island. It was founded in 998 by Otto III, Holy Roman Emperor, and contains relics of St. Bartholomew the Apostle. It's Cardinal priest is Cardinal Blase Cupich.





Santa Cecilia in Trastevere is a 5th-century church devoted to Saint Cecilia, martyred under Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235). The church has a facade built in 1725 which encloses a courtyard decorated with ancient mosaics, columns and a water vessel. The altar features a sculpture of St. Cecilia (1600) by the late-Renaissance sculptor Stefano Maderno. The pavement in front of the statue encloses a marble slab with Maderno's sworn statement that he has recorded the body as he saw it when the tomb was opened in 1599.



We had dinner at trattoria de Gli Amici (trattoria of the Friends). It is run by a cooperative supported by the Community of Sant'Egidio. People with disabilities work alongside professionals and friends who help voluntarily. The art works on the walls are made by disabled people in the Art workshops.



We attended vespers at the Basilica of Santa Maria in Trastevere, one of the oldest churches of Rome. The basic floor plan and structure of the church date back to the 340s, and much of the structure to 1140-43. The church has large areas of important mosaics from the late 13th century by Pietro Cavallini.



Holy Mass concelebrated in the Chapel of Santa Maria Regina della Famiglia by Cardinal Giuseppe Bertello, President of the Pontifical Commission for Vatican City State and President of the Governorate of Vatican City State; Rev. Jack Wall, President of Catholic Extension; Rev. Patrick O'Neill; Rev. Kevin Lixey, L.C. International Director of the Patrons of the Arts in the Vatican Museums; and Bishop Gerald Kicanas.

After Mass, we had a tour of the Sistine Chapel, the Raphael rooms, the Gallery of the Tapestries, and the Gallery of Maps.





Cocktail reception in the
Octagonal Courtyard.





Arrivederci Roma!

The Illinois Patrons of the Arts in the Vatican Museums



Janice Brinati
and Jean Kapobrek



Elaine Bucklo and
Kenneth Eickenold



Justin DiPompeo
and Leonora Olsen



Robert Piech and
Cynthia Piech



Donna Nelson Stride
and Katherine Kierig



Rev. Edward Grace



Dorothy O'Reilly



Rev. Marius Zeraba