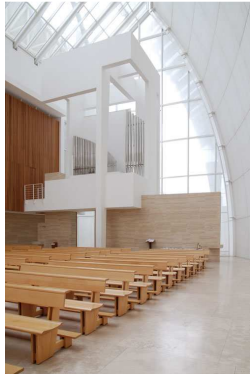


The simple beech-wood of the pews and wood panelling contrast with the white colour of the organ loft and the white cross.



The roof of the nave and eastern and western façades are made of glass, while the altar, baptismal font, and nave floor are made of travertine.

The altar evokes the shape of a boat and is placed at the west end. A

17th century papier-mâché crucifix is hanging over it. The position of the tabernacle is unusual, in fact it is not centrally located but at an angle.



The only decorative elements beyond the crucifix are a marble bas-relief representing God the Father leaning down in a merciful attitude and a medieval statue of the Virgin Mary.



The shape of the baptismal font reminds the ancient baths when baptism was celebrated with the full immersion of the body.

The tabernacle, which is usually found centrally behind the main altar, is located

at an angle closer to the day chapel. A number of silver liturgical objects made by Bulgari are on display behind the presbytery.

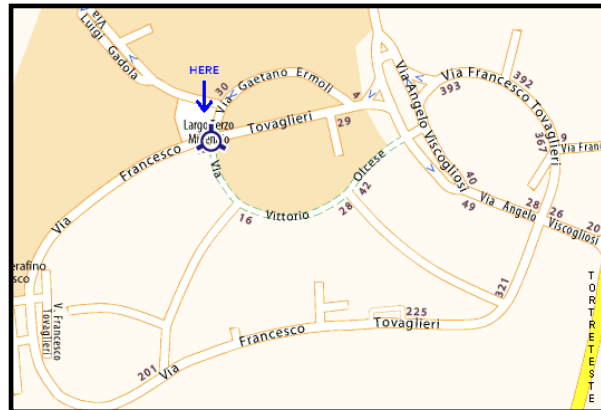
HOW TO GET TO THE CHURCH

By car, take the Via Casilina, either west from the ring road (exit 18) or east from Rome, and turn north onto Via Tor Tre Teste. Once in the community, turn left onto Via Francesco Tovaglieri and the church will be visible.

By public transport, take the bus 105 from Termini station, towards Grotte Celoni. Get off at the bus stop called Tobagi. Cross over to the north side of Via Casilina, cross the railroad and walk about 100 metres into the street Via Walter Tobagi where the bus stop is placed (because of a building site you may not see the bus stop from Via Casilina). Take bus 556 heading Gardenie and get off at the bus stop Tovaglieri, just before the church. When you go back, use the same bus stop. The total journey takes 45-60 minutes or a little more.

OPENING TIMES

From 7:30 to 12:30 - From 15:30 to 19:30



Brochure made in the School Year 2011-2012 by the following students:

Andreka Marinela
Gaudio Ylenia
Piccardi Andrea
Romanzi Marianna
Volpe Federica

Bonanni Giada
Marciello Giulia
Rocchi Ylenia
Vernillo Federica

Teachers: **Claudia Bidolli; Laura Falaschi**

Istituto Tecnico di Stato per il Turismo
 "Livia Bottardi"

Via Filiberto Petiti, 97
<http://www.bottardi.eu>

A school adopts a monument

WELCOME TO THE JUBILEE CHURCH



Church of God Our Merciful Father
A GEM OF CONTEMPORARY
ARCHITECTURE

Largo Terzo Millennio 8 - 9
 (Via Francesco Tovaglieri – TOR TRE TESTE)
00155 Rome - Tel. /Fax 062315833
<http://www.diopadremisericordioso.it>
parrocchiadiopadremisericordioso@hotmail.com

The Jubilee Church, formally named "God our Merciful Father", is situated in the only square in the world dedicated to the Third Millennium.

It is one of the 50 churches built throughout the suburbs of Rome to celebrate the Jubilee of the year 2000. In 1995 there was a design competition among six projects which was won in 1996 by Richard Meier, a world-famous American architect who designed the church and coordinated the works for its realisation.

Its construction began in March 1998 in Tor Tre Teste, a suburb six miles far from the city centre. The church was consecrated and inaugurated on 26th October 2003 by Cardinal Camillo Ruini.



The church is part of a complex which also includes a community centre, that is a gathering place for social, educational and recreational activities.

RICHARD MEIER

Richard Meier was born in Newark, New Jersey, on 12th October 1934. He graduated from Cornell University in 1957 at Cornell University.

During a trip to Europe in 1959 he joined the office of the Swiss-



French architect Le Corbusier. In 1963 he established his own practice in New York. There he became the leader of "The New York Five", a group of architects that included Peter Eisenman, Michael Graves, Charles Gwathmey and John Hejduk. The group was famous for purist white neo-Corbusian architecture.

Meier has built a lot of buildings all over the world, and some of the most important are the Douglas House at Harbor Springs and the Museum Of Contemporary Art in Barcelona.

During his career he has received many international awards.

Meier also designed the new structure which houses the Ara Pacis in Rome. .

EXTERIOR



Richard Meier, who is the first Jewish architect in history to design a church for the Roman Catholic Church, has perfectly used the Catholic symbolism. The three curved walls resemble the sails of a ship and refer to the Holy trinity. In particular the highest sail, which is 26 metres high, represents God's protection over the Christian Community. The three sails also evoke a boat symbolising the Church sailing into the Third millennium.



The sails and the walls are made with a new kind of marble-like concrete created by Italcementi Group. This concrete is called Bianco TX Millennium and contains titanium dioxide to preserve the whiteness of the building despite pollution, rain and other weather effects.

Although the building is a masterpiece of contemporary

architecture, its skylights, slender shapes and vertical lines remind the Gothic style.

The 20-metre high belfry contains five bells which have a symbolic meaning: they represent the five continents.

INTERIOR

Entrance to the church is through large doors within a glass façade. A weekday chapel and baptistery each have their own entrances.

The building, which has an asymmetrical plan, is characterized by a rational use of geometry, by superb handling of light and by the use of white as a symbol of purity.

Thanks to its glass ceilings and skylights, the church makes dramatic use of light but it never allows direct sunlight inside. Only in the afternoon, specially in summer, sun-rays can filter through to the crucifix through a small opening in the back.

