



APRIL 17, 2026

1. IN THE HEART OF THE CHURCH AND THE INSTITUTE

1.3 Encountering the Church of yesterday and today

1.3.3 Special Jubilee Year of Saint Francis – Assisi

(Travel to Assisi - all prayer moments in pullman)

Regina Caeli

Entrustment *(in preparation for World Gratitude Day)*

Guide: We entrust Mother Chiara and each one of us to Mary, our Mother and guide so that she can help us to joyfully sing of God's love for us, to live our vocation with commitment, renewed in faith, in love with Jesus, eager to communicate with passion and coherence the beauty of the Gospel to the new generations:



O Mary Help of Christians, You inspired in the hearts of Don Bosco and Mother Mazzarello a strong missionary impulse, giving life to an Institute all your own for the salvation of young people.

Rekindle in us the missionary boldness of our origins.

We thank you for the gift of Sister Maria Troncatti's holiness.

May we, like her, an ardent missionary, hear the voice of Jesus inviting us, «Go and do likewise».

We entrust to you Mother Chiara,

a sign of communion and unity in the Institute.

Support her with your maternal intercession, so that she may continue to be a presence of joy, an artisan of peace and reconciliation.

Bless our educating and missionary communities.

Make us believers joyful and free,

to serve the young people you entrust to us. Amen.

PRAYER

Guide: As we prepare to journey to Assisi, we enter not only a physical place, but a sacred story—one shaped by the life and witness of Saint Francis of Assisi. This Jubilee Year invites us to rediscover his radical call to live the Gospel with simplicity, humility, and joy.

Francis was a man who heard God's voice in the silence of prayer, in the poor and forgotten, and in the beauty of creation. He renounced wealth and status to embrace a life of poverty, not as loss, but as freedom—freedom to love without limits and to recognize every creature as brother or sister.

As we pray morning prayer let us come with a grateful heart and begin our day in peace and praise.

For the Fruits of all creation (11)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5CRW9qC2pgU&list=RD5CRW9qC2pgU&start_radio=1

For the fruits of all creation,
thanks be to God;
for the gifts to every nation,
thanks be to God;
for the ploughing, sowing, reaping,
silent growth while we are sleeping,
future needs in earth's safe keeping,
thanks be to God.

In the just reward of labor,
God's will is done;
in the help we give our neighbor,
God's will is done;
in our worldwide task of caring
for the hungry and despairing,
in the harvests we are sharing,
God's will is done.

For the harvests of his Spirit,
thanks be to God;
for the good we all inherit,
thanks be to God;



for the wonders that astound us,
for the truths that still confound us,
most of all, that love has found us,
thanks be to God.

Antiphon: With Saint Francis, *let us praise the Lord for all His creatures.*

Canticle of Daniel (12)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O554wVOW1Oc&list=RDO554wVOW1Oc&start_radio=1

All you works of the Lord, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above forever.
All you works of the Lord, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Angels of the Lord, bless the Lord. You heavens, bless the Lord.
All you waters above the heavens, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Sun and moon, bless the Lord. Stars of heaven, bless the Lord.
Every shower and dew, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

All you wind, bless the Lord. Fire and heat, bless the Lord.
Cold and chill, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Dew and rain, bless the Lord. Frost and chill, bless the Lord.
Ice and snow, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Nights and days, bless the Lord. Light and darkness, bless the Lord.
Lightnings and clouds, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Let the earth, bless the Lord. Mountains and hills, bless the Lord.
Everything growing from the earth, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

You springs, bless the Lord. Seas and rivers, bless the Lord.
You dolphins and all water creatures, bless the Lord
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

All you birds of the air, bless the Lord. All you beasts wild and tame, bless the Lord.
You sons of men, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

All you worlds, bless the Lord. Priests of the Lord, bless the Lord.
Servants of the Lord, bless the Lord.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Spirits and souls of the just, bless the Lord. Holy men of humble heart, bless the Lord.
Hanena, Azare, Michel, bless the Lord.

Let's bless the Lord. Let us bless the Lord, the father and the son and the holy spirit.
Let us praise and exalt Him above all forever.

Blessed are you Lord in the firmament of heaven.
Praiseworthy and glorious and exalt Him above all forever.
Praise and exalt Him above all forever.

All: Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit:
As it was in the beginning, is now, and will be forever. Amen. Alleluia.

Antiphon: With Saint Francis, *let us praise the Lord for all His creatures.*



Mt 5,3-9

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.

(brief pause)

Guide: Together let us pray: *Our Father, who art in heaven...*

Closing prayer

Guide: Lord God, as we begin this pilgrimage to Assisi, open our hearts to your grace. Through the example of Saint Francis of Assisi, teach us to walk in humility, to love with simplicity, and to be instruments of your peace. Bless our journey, keep us safe, and draw us closer to you and to one another.

We ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen.



MASS

(Basilica of Santa Chiara - Assisi)



ROSARY FOR PEACE

(The Rosary will be prayed in the pullman.)

Guide: In the name of the Father...

Song: Make Me a Channel of Your Peace (13)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYz14jEoaeU>

Make me a channel of Your peace
Where there is hatred, let me bring Your love
Where there is injury, Your pardon Lord
And where there's doubt, true faith in You

Make me a channel of Your peace
Where there's despair in life, let me bring hope
Where there is darkness, only light
And where there's sadness, ever joy

Oh Master, grant that I may never seek
So much to be consoled as to console
To be understood as to understand
To be loved as to love with all my soul

Make me a channel of Your peace
It is pardoning that we are pardoned
In giving to all men that we receive
And in dying that we're born to eternal life



First Mystery: THE ANNOUNCEMENT AND BIRTH OF JESUS

From the Gospel according to Luke 1:30

«Do not be afraid, Mary, for you have found favor with God. Behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall name him Jesus».

Prayer intention

For all families suffering from war: for children innocent victims, for mothers and fathers who feel powerless to protect their children.

Our Father, 10 Hail Mary, Glory be...

Second mystery: JESUS ANNOUNCES THE KINGDOM OF GOD

From the Gospel according to Matthew 5:9-10

«Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven».

Prayer intention

For all those who find themselves suffering the consequences of the war; and for the leaders of the nations and for all people so that they may open themselves to the beatitudes: to meekness, to mercy, to action for justice and for peace.

Our Father, 10 Hail Mary, Glory be...

Third mystery: JESUS ON THE CROSS RECONCILES HUMANITY

From the Letter of St. Paul to the Ephesians 2:14

Jesus Christ is our peace, he who made both one and broke down the dividing wall of enmity, through his flesh.

Prayer intention

For all peoples at war, so that they may overcome political and economic, racist, nationalist, and religious conflicts, thus opening up to the global and universal reconciliation which Jesus paid at the price of his own life.

Our Father, 10 Hail Mary, Glory be...

Fourth mystery: THE RISEN JESUS GIVES PEACE

From the Gospel according to John 20:19

On the evening of that first day of the week, when the doors were locked, where the disciples were, for fear of the Jews, Jesus came and stood in their midst and said to them, "Peace be with you."

Prayer intention

For the Church and for each Christian, that we might become aware of having received peace as the first gift of the Risen One. For the religious and civil leaders may they work for reconciliation and peace among peoples.

Our Father, 10 Hail Mary, Glory be...

Fifth mystery: MARY IS CROWNED QUEEN OF PEACE

From the Book of Revelation 21:1

Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth. The former heaven and the former earth had passed away, and the sea was no more. I also saw the holy city, a new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

Prayer intention We ask Mary, Queen of Peace, image of the Church and of our new humanity to intercede for the reconciliation of all the human race but above all for the reconciliation of the peoples who live in the Holy Land.

Our Father, 10 Hail Mary, Glory be...

Hail Holy Queen

Song: Give Us Your Peace (14)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHcKKwZsi_M

Refrain:

**Give us your peace, oh God
Give us your peace, your peace
Give us your peace, oh God
Give us your peace, your peace**

When we're afraid, running from truth
Gather us back to you
Take every fear, and fill our hearts
Give us your peace, oh God (Refrain)

When we are tired, weary and worn
Take us into your arms
Where there is no need, there is no want
Give us your peace, oh God (Refrain)

Lord we belong to you alone
Show us the way back home
Into your light, into your love
Give us your peace, oh God (Refrain)

Guide: Let us pray. O God, source of all goodness, we thank You for the witness of St. Francis, who followed Christ with a joyful and faithful heart.

As we conclude this Holy Rosary, renew in us a spirit of humility and trust. Teach us to love as he loved, to serve with generosity, and to care for all creation as our common home.



Make us instruments of Your peace, that where there is hatred, we may bring love; where there is darkness, we may bring light; and where there is despair, we may bring hope.

Through the intercession of Saint Francis of Assisi, may we remain faithful to the Gospel and walk always in the footsteps of Christ. Through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.



GUIDED PRAYER AND PERSONAL SYNTHESIS

(Meeting Room at Casa Sacro Cuore – Jars can be placed in the sacred space together with colored footprints containing the personal synthesis questions found in this guided prayer moment.)

Guide 1: We have arrived at the end of the first stage of Project Mornese, traveling the route taken by so many pilgrims over the centuries. We thank the Lord who has brought us here to Rome, in the heart of the Church, to experience communion with the Church's synodal journey.

Guide 2: Project Mornese is an experience of charismatic renewal. The renewal process occurs when the person listens to reality, opens up to dialogue, and makes her/himself available to re-read experience in the light of the encounter with Jesus.

(While listening to the song each participant will take a footprint containing questions.)

Song: Fill Me Holy Spirit (15)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cdze4bwykSE>

Jn 2,5-10

The mother says to the servants: "Do whatever he tells you." There were six stone jars to purify the Jews, each containing two or three barrels. And Jesus said to them, "Fill the jars with water," and they filled them to the brim. He said to them again, "Now draw some and bring it to the master of the table." And they brought it to him. And as soon as he had tasted the water that had become wine, the

master of the table, who did not know where it came from (*but the servants who had drawn the water knew*), called the groom and said to him: "Everyone serves the good wine and, when they are a little tipsy, the less good one; but you have kept the good wine until now."

Guide 1: The Lord uses what he finds to work the miracle: empty stone jars. But Jesus does not discard them. He recognizes them as indispensable and places his "sign" on them: he redeems them, recreates them as vessels capable of accepting a new content. At Jesus' request, the servants fill the jars with water; they trust in an act of readiness for something unique to occur.

Guide 2: The Lord gives us the opportunity to reflect on Christian hope and fill our hearts by recalling the experience of these days as true pilgrims in Rome to the places that speak of life, faith, heroism, and handing over one's life to generate new life in faith and love.

At this moment as a way to embrace these days in Rome we invite you to choose 1 - 2 questions for reflection. Feel free to write your thoughts in your notebook.

1. What experiences have strengthened your faith, reawakened hope and sense of belonging to the Church and the Institute?
2. What struck you most when you were in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart?
3. Which word or phrases that the Holy Father spoke remain in your heart and why? (*Answered if we attended the Wednesday Audience with the Pope.*)
4. How was the experience at the meeting with the richness of diversity of the worldwide FMA community at our Generalate, Casa Generalizia?
5. Were these days a synodal experience, why?

(As the music plays, time is given for reflection.)

Instrumental Music (16)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6PktY6UVsro>

(After some time has passed for reflection, the guide will conclude the prayer moment.)

Guide 1: Heavenly Father, help us to go forward with hope and the courage of Mother Mazzarello and to remain united in the journey with Mary to be a “presence” that generates life in this ever-changing world. Grant this through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, God, for ever and ever. Amen. Mary Help of Christians. Pray for us.

EVALUATION LINK

(If time permits the participants will complete the evaluation before supper. If deemed better, the evaluation can be completed after supper.)



ADDITIONAL READING

<https://sanfrancescovive.org/en/home/>



The Logo

The logo takes the shape of the Tau, a symbol dear to Francis, because it reminds us of the inexorable, daily passage from death to Life and the way in which we have been redeemed. Therefore, there are two contrasting colors: black and yellow, death and the light of the Risen One. On the right, the crucified hand of Christ is larger and overcomes every boundary of evil, because death has been definitively defeated. Painful gashes of red represent the wounds of His burning love for every man and woman. The signs of the resurrection are now a reason for deep consolation for Francis, so much so that he can place his own hand, visibly pierced, next to that of Christ, without any fear. And this makes it possible that even death may deserve the title of sister, because only in and with it is fulfilled the courageous and trusting act of total surrender of oneself to the good Father.

Thus, on the day of the definitive Easter, the little saint finally finds himself entirely clothed in glory; and if once the dark gray penitential habit, with its thousand patches, was a symbol of poverty, now and for eternity, the new garment woven with golden threads bears imprinted all the richness of the brothers, the sisters, and of creation.

UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972. What makes the concept of World Heritage exceptional is its universal application. World Heritage sites belong to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located.



Basilica of Saint Clare

The Church of Saint Clare is undoubtedly the second most visited building in Assisi, after the Basilica of Saint Francis. Built with the typical white and pink stone of Mt. Subasio, it stands on a large square, from which there is a beautiful view of the valley and the Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli.

The building is dedicated to a well-known native of Assisi, Saint Clare. Clare was born in 1193 to a wealthy family and, after refusing to marry a nobleman, she went to the Porziuncola, where Francis lived. Following the example of her spiritual companion, she renounced worldly goods and went to the Convent of San Damiano. She lived for many years in this small church, and there she founded the Order of Poor Clares, remaining there until her death in 1253. The Basilica of Saint Clare was built in 1257 over an earlier building, the Church of San Giorgio, inside which the bodies of Francesco and Chiara were buried for some time.

The gabled façade is divided into three parts: the entrance door opens in the lower story, the elegant rose window dominates the middle story and at the top, in perfect symmetry, is an oculus, a circular opening. On the left, the structure was reinforced with three flying buttresses in the 14th century; those on the right side are hidden within the structure of the monastery.

The Basilica has a Latin cross plan, and originally the walls were entirely covered with frescoes. Today those in the chancel area remain: in the left transept you can admire the *Stories of Genesis* by a 13th-century artist; on the right are *The Judgment*, the *Stories of the Childhood of Christ* and the *Death and Funeral of Clare* by the Expressionist Master of Saint Francis, most probably identified as Palmerino di Guido. The same artist painted the *Madonna and Child with Saints* on the vaulted ceiling above the main altar.

The large crucifix above the altar was made in the second half of the 13th century by the Master of Saint Clare at the behest of Clare's successor as abbess, the Blessed Benedetta, who appears depicted at the feet of Christ.



The Master also created the panel with the image of Saint Clare surrounded by eight episodes from her life. Along the right side of the nave is the Chapel of the Crucifix, a place for prayer and worship; many people go to this room to see the original crucifix that, according to tradition, spoke to Francis in San Damiano.

The cross was painted in the 12th century with the *Christus triumphans* iconography; the name of the artist is unknown. The chapel was decorated in the 14th century with frescoes by Puccio Capanna, Pace di Bartolo, and a local painter.

Stairs lead down from the nave into the 19th-century neo-Gothic crypt, which holds relics of Francis and Clare, along with Saint Clare's remains.



Cathedral of San Rufino

Going up the steep Via San Rufino from Piazza del Comune, you quickly reach the upper part of town, and are rewarded for your tiring climb with the view of the splendid façade of the Cathedral of San Rufino, one of the most significant examples of Romanesque architecture in Umbria.

According to tradition, the original building, which held the remains of the martyr St. Rufinus, dates from the 8th century; in 1029 Bishop Hugo decided to expand the building, granting it the title of cathedral.

In the 12th century the canons wanted to build a larger church in a position behind the original one, so as to obtain space for a parvis. Bishop Hugo's basilica was thus demolished and rebuilt, saving only the crypt, the internal cloister and a part of the bell tower.

The works were commissioned to Giovanni da Gubbio and were not completed until 1253, when it was consecrated by Pope Innocent IV.

In 1541, the architect Galeazzo Alessi from Perugia was called to restore the monumental complex, which was in poor condition. The architect completely modified the interior in the Renaissance style and created the impressive dome above the chancel.

The façade is richly decorated with plant motifs and animal and anthropomorphic figures, and is divided into three parts: the portals at the bottom, the rose windows in the middle section, with the larger, central rose window supported by telamons and framed by the symbols of the Evangelists, while the two smaller side rose windows are flanked by statues. Finally, at the top, the tympanum encloses a pointed arch, probably decorated in the past with a mosaic.

Inside the Basilica, on the left you can see a Roman cistern from the 2nd century BC and a part of the terracing wall, upon which stood the *Bona Mater* temple.

On the opposite side is the baptismal font where, according to legend, Francis and Clare received the sacrament; continuing along the right side aisle are the Chapel of the Sacrament and, farther ahead, the altar with a panel painted by Dono Doni depicting *Christ in Glory Among Saints*. Doni, a native of Assisi, also did the *Crucifixion and the Deposition*, painted in 1563 and placed above the two altars located in the chancel.

Descending below the level of the church, you can also see the Roman cistern, the Hugo crypt, the cloister with the altar well and the Diocesan Museum.



Chiesa Nuova

Just around the corner from Piazza del Comune, almost hidden by the Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), is the small Chiesa Nuova (“New Church”), one of the few examples of 17th-century religious architecture in Assisi. It was built in 1615, at the behest of the King of Spain Philip III, over the foundation of a building presumed, according to tradition, to be the birthplace of Saint Francis.

Entering you can see in the first pillar on the left the opening to the tiny room sealed by a grating, the place where Pietro di Bernardone is said to have locked up his son Francis after Francis had squandered his wealth to give it to the poor.

From the church you go down to the lower floor, where you can visit what is supposed to have been Pietro di Bernardone’s shop, closed off by a medieval wooden door.

The small parvis has two bronze statues by the sculptor Joppolo, portraying Francis’s parents: Monna Pica, with a chain in her hand, and Pietro di Bernardone, with clothes draped over his arm, in reference to the episode of Francis’s imprisonment at home before being freed by his mother.

The building has a Greek cross plan, with a dome rising above the center, at the intersection of the nave and transepts.

The interior is covered with 17th-century frescoes by artists who did many works in Assisi. Worthy of note is the work by Cesare Sermei, who painted various episodes from the life of Saint Clare in the Chapel of the Crucifix; in the Chapel of San Bernardino there are scenes from the life of the Saint Francis; in the chancel

is a canvas depicting the *Dream of Saint Francis* and on the side walls the *Martyrdom of the Franciscans in Flanders* and the *Martyrdom of the Franciscans in Morocco*.

The 17th-century painters Vincenzo and Giacomo Giorgetti, Andrea Polinori and Tommaso da Ascoli also worked on the decoration of the church.

Following a narrow street along the side of the Chiesa Nuova, you come the Oratory of San Francesco Piccolino, a vaulted room that preserves traces of 14th-century frescoes.

According to tradition, evoked by the inscription on the arch over the entrance, this is said to be the place where Monna Pica, Francis's mother, gave birth to her son, in direct connection with his identification as an *alter Christus*: "*This oratory was the stable of an ox and a donkey. In it was born the blessed Francis, mirror of the world.*"

Church of Santa Maria Maggiore – Sanctuary of the Spoliation



The Church of Santa Maria Maggiore stands on Piazza del Vescovado, across from the 16th-century Lions' Fountain. It was built over a Roman building known as Propertius's House (1st century AD), and it was Assisi's first cathedral, a title that Bishop Hugo transferred to San Rufino in the 11th century.

The gabled façade was rebuilt in the 12th century by a master named Giovanni, and is divided by pilasters into three parts. In the center is the portal, with a lunette made from part of the basin of a Roman fountain; the upper part is adorned with a small rose window.

The interior is divided into a nave and two side aisles. The walls show traces of decoration from the 14th and 15th centuries. The chancel, where the high altar is located, is set over the crypt, which dates from the 9th century and is the oldest

part of the building, supported by columns and capitals from an earlier period coming from other buildings in the town.

The church is also known as the Sanctuary of the Spoliation, since it is in this square that Francis is said to have stripped off his clothes in the presence of Bishop Guido of Assisi and his father, Pietro di Bernardone, renouncing his earthly goods and wealth.

The importance of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore as a religious center and pilgrimage destination has been revived in recent years, given the large number of faithful who flock to pray before the body of the Blessed Carlo Acutis, which rests in the right aisle of the church. Carlo, who was beatified on October 10, 2020 by Cardinal Agostino Vallini representing Pope Francis, lies in a casket, dressed in a sweatshirt, jeans and sneakers, like a young man of his times.

Next to the building stands the Bishop's Palace (Palazzo del Vescovado), built in the 17th century by Bishop Crescenzi. Inside, some rooms are the home of the Memory Museum, which preserves documents and photographs attesting to the support given to Jews and political refugees by the Assisi clergy and cloistered monasteries during the Nazi occupation of the town (1943-1944).



Papal Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli in Porziuncola

The village of Santa Maria degli Angeli, 4 kilometers away from Assisi, has developed since the 13th century. It began to develop more rapidly in the mid-19th century around its large Basilica dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which dominates the plain with its massive bulk.

The church was built in the period from 1569 to 1679 by the Perugian architect Galeazzo Alessi, at the behest of Pope Pius V, to incorporate and protect some of the most important places in the life of Francis. It was here, at the Porziuncola, where Francis lived for many years; here, according to tradition, he founded the Order of Friars Minor (compare Franciscan sources 604), welcomed

Saint Clare after her calling (compare Franciscan sources 3170), obtained the Porziuncola Indulgence (compare Franciscan sources 2706/10-11); and here, in the end, died on the night of October 3, 1226 (compare Franciscan sources 473). The large and well-lit interior is divided into a nave and side aisles, which open into chapels, decorated in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Entering, your eyes are drawn immediately to the Porziuncola, the original tiny church underneath the dome. When Francis first came to this little church in the early 13th century, it was overgrown with brush and was in a poor state of repair. Once restored, it was given to Francis by its owners, the Benedictine monks, and over time it became one of the most important places for the Order. The little church has a rectangular plan and is decorated with a splendid altarpiece painted in 1393 by Father Ilario da Viterbo, which depicts the *Annunciation* at the center surrounded by scenes of the *Pardon of Assisi* (the same theme depicted centuries later on the façade by Friedrich Overbeck).

The indulgence, or the forgiveness of all sins for those who had repented and entered the Porziuncola, was granted by Pope Honorius III in 1216.

Still today, in August of every year, thousands of the faithful can receive it. The inside wall of the façade has a fragment of the *Crucifixion* by Perugino, the upper part of which was damaged during the construction of the choir (16th century). On the right side of the large Basilica's chancel is the Chapel of the Transit, a small room where the convent's infirmary was originally located and the place where Francis died. On the outside, Domenico Bruschi painted *The Death and Funeral of Francis* (19th cent.); the interior walls were frescoed by one of Perugino's followers, Giovanni di Pietro, better known as Spagna, with images of Franciscan saints and blessed Franciscans.

From the Basilica you can enter the famous Rose Garden; here Francis threw himself into the thorns to overcome temptation by the devil (episode taken from the *Liber sacrae indulgentiae S. Marie de Portiuncola* by Francesco di Bartolo); this episode was painted together with the *Pardon* by Tiberius of Assisi in the Rose Chapel.