



## Useful information

#### **ARRIVING IN BOLOGNA**

Aeroporto "G. Marconi": Information tel. +39 051 6479615

Reserved parking spaces can be found near the airport entrance. Inside the airport a "Help Phone" service is active and may be used to request assistance. It is located near the Departures and Arrivals zone in Terminal "A" and in the Entrance to Terminal "B". There is also a "Sala Amica" in the Departures area of Terminal "A".

Information: www.bologna-airport.it The BLQ BUS service linking the airport with the city centre and the Railway Station is accessible to wheelchairs: ATC Information tel. +39 051 290290.

Railway Station: Disabled Persons Assistance Service, Piazzale Ovest entrance tel. +39 051 6303132. The service covers: booking reserved seats on trains, assistance on and off trains. Reserved parking spaces can be found in the square in front of the principal entrance.

#### MOBILITY IN BOLOGNA

A Radio-Taxi service operates in the city for gravely handicapped persons who can only move in wheelchairs or with assistance. It can be requested by phoning +39 051 372727 and is operative 24/24h. Maximum waiting time is 10-15' in the urban area and 20-25' in extra-urban zones. Fares are discounted by 20%. Access to guide dogs for visually challenged persons is permitted on all means of public transport and in all shops and businesses open to the public. **Private services** 

Cosepuri: car hire with driver tel. +39 051 519090 or by connecting to the website www.cosepuri.it. Saca Bus: minibuses with some seats equipped for wheelchairs tel. +39 051 6349488.

Restricted Traffic Zone (ZTL): the ZTL is a vast zone located within the old city centre in which from 7.00 to 20.00, every day except Saturday, circulation is subject to restrictions and access is surveyed by the "electronic policeman" SIRIO.

Vehicles belonging to hotel guests may nevertheless circulate (hotel managers will communicate the abled persons provided with the specific tag foreseen by the Highway Code and issued by their Municipality of residence. Disabled persons from other Municipalities with the appropriate tag should send notice to the Settore Mobilità of the Municipality of Bologna. In the case of access which is not previously communicated, communication may be sent subsequently, within 48 hours of entering the controlled area. All the forms necessary to communicate vehicular access to the ZTL are available on the website of the Settore Mobilità: www.comune.bologna.it/trasporti In the zones which are restricted 24 hours out of 24: (pedestrian precincts, bus lanes, the so-called "T"-area), those authorized to enter the ZTL must comply with these additional restrictions. Tourist buses may enter only in order to reach hotels located in the area or not otherwise accessible. Circulation in the "T" area is always permitted for the vehicles of disabled persons showing a regular tag.



theatre: caryatids and stuccos by P. Tavolini, paintings by Basoli.

10 VILLA ALDINI (18th cent.) Via dell'Osservanza, 35/2

Napoleon's favourite view of Bologna.

9 FONTE REMONDA Via Codivilla

Church (ک<sup>ش</sup>-آخ<sup>ش</sup> دومند. frescoes) and Cloister.

View over city and plain as far as the Alps.

(J4<sup>th</sup>-J6<sup>th</sup> COSCO (J4<sup>th</sup>-J6<sup>th</sup> Cent.)

Piazzale S. Michele in Bosco.

rep-lader.

Guided visits. Into: IAT.

Via Toscana, 17-19 Historical Museum of Toy Soldiers. Small 18th cent.

11 VILLA ALDROVANDI MAZZACORATI (ΙΤ<sup>4-</sup>18<sup>th</sup> cent.)

Part of hydraulic system of Mario's Baths - Fountain of Neptune. Access by

Borromeo. Cistern, modelled on Roman baths, to feed Fountain of Neptune.

Arch. T. Laureti to commission by Cardinal Legate of Bologna, Carlo

CENOBIO DI SAN VITTORE (11<sup>th</sup> Cent.) Vià San Vittore, 40

Arch. B. Peruzzi and B. Rossetti. Cloister with Carracci-manner frescoes.

(8) BAGNI DI MARIO (16th Cent.) Via Bagni di Mario, 10

Bologna > Venice app. 750 km Bologna > Florence app. 100 km CHURNE CHURNE DISTANCES continental and intercontinental links. "Guglielmo Marconi" Airport ensures direct of the country cross paths here while the Seas. The principal motorways and railways between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian point between Central and Northern Italy, Plain, it has always been a natural meeting position: situated in the heart of the Po lezidqargoeg begelivird a cyoine angolod

ELÉCHIE ELÉCHIE

app. 600 km

app. 400 km

app. 300 km

app. 200 km



## Culture

Bologna's cultural vocation has its roots in a long-distant past. It is the seat of the oldest European university, attended by a hundred thousand students and which celebrated the ninth centenary of its foundation in 1988. "European City of Culture" in 2000, Bologna was also recognized as a "Creative City of Music" by UNESCO in 2006.

Its network of libraries, museums, cinemas and theatres is vast. Three examples will have to suffice: the Biblioteca Sala Borsa, a cultural and multimedia space overlooking Piazza Nettuno, the MAMbo, heir to the Galleria d'Arte Moderna, inaugurated in 2007, and the Teatro Comunale, a sanctuary of opera since 1763.

The tenth muse also has its home in Bologna thanks to the presence of the Cineteca Comunale. Custodian of the Charlie Chaplin and Pier Paolo Pasolini Archives, every year it organizes and hosts important exhibitions and festivals dedicated to the cinema. Bologna is the native or adopted city of three major personalities who left their mark on 20th century Italian culture: Giosuè Carducci, Giorgio Morandi and Guglielmo Marconi. To pass through the places in which they expressed their genius and to visit the museums dedicated to them in the city and the Province is an unmissable experience for all lovers of art and science, as well as an ideal trip for a school outing.

## Green Bologna

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VILLA ANGELETTI Via Carracci

attributed to Luke the Evangelist, paintings by D. Creti, G. Reni, G. Gandolfi.

Giorgio Morandi, Giosuè Carducci, Pellegrino Matteucci, Ottorino Respighi,

cent.) - ex Carthusian Monastery. Tombs of Farinelli, Isabella Colbran Rossini,

<sup>™</sup>№ (26 Church of 51. Jerome) (Church of 51. Jerome) (M<sup>™</sup>

Corbusier (1925). Trade Fair, Arch. Leonardo Benevolo, Tommaso Giuralongo

Arch. Kenzo Tange (1990). L'Esprit Nouveau Pavilion (1777), to project by Le

**CIMITERO MONUMENTALE DELLA CERTOSA** 

12 FIERA DISTRICT Piazza Costituzione, 11

Arch. F. Dotti, table with image of the Madonna with Child ( $12^{\text{th}}$  cent.)

**CLU SANTURRIO DELLA BEATA VERGINE DI SAN LUCA** 

inibeszod innevola Jaia Viale Giovanni Gozzadini

inibla əlaivi INIAAZAD ALLUN 🔠

64. (14<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cent.) Via San Luca, 46

Mariele Ventre, Laura Betti.

and Carlo Melograni (1964).

To the south of Bologna, the hills represent a green reserve only a few minutes away from the old city centre, with meadows, woods and terraces from which can be admired a landscape stretching from the city roofs to the lower Po plain and leading to the summits of the Alpine foothills of Veneto.

But the old city centre, too, conceals unexpected oases of green behind its red medieval walls; strolling among its streets, alleys and piazzas, it is not unusual to catch sight of ancient gardens, some of them open to the public.

Within the city walls, too, are the Botanical Garden, the Guasto and Baraccano gardens and the park of the Montagnola, which hosts Bologna's most famous market on Fridays and Saturdays.

In a central position, too, are the Gardens of Villa Casarini and the Giardini Margherita, the city park par excellence: inaugurated in 1879 and dedicated to Queen Margherita, the park shows evident links with the English or romantic garden, evoked by the strong visual impact of its harmonies and contrasts of leaves and plants.

Moving slightly outside the city centre, Villa Angeletti and Villa Spada are to be sought. A visit to Villa Ghigi and the Cavaioni Park on the Bolognese hills is worth making. The Parco della Chiusa, also known as Parco Talon, is to be found at Casalecchio di Reno, while the Parco dei Cedri is at San Lazzaro di Savena.

## **Gastronomy & Wines**

G. Marconi

Acroporta



"When you hear speak of Bologna cuisine make a bow, for it deserves it". These are the words of Pellegrino Artusi, author of the celebrated "La Scienza in cucina e l'Arte di Mangiar bene", which so lauded the city's gastronomy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. For Bologna is versed in the art of cooking no less than that of learning, and

culture (early 20th cent.) and industrial districts.

**S MUSEO DEL PATRIMONIO INDUSTRIALE** 

MUSEO MEMORIALE DELLA LIBERTÀ Via G. Dozza, 24

Multimedia scenes to relive the end of World War II.

Ex Galotti Kiln Via della Beverara, 123

C MUSEO DUCATI Via C. Ducati, 3

instruments (1760-1960).

ti.919i16ngolod.www

**SXNI** 

Manana 🔪

85, 25, 01 sug : AIA-MOITAT2 AIRPORT-FAIR: Aerobus

imprisoned. Public park. Nearby: Villa delle Rose.

S VILLA SPADA (18th cent.) Via di Casaglia, 3 (18th cent.)

The Bolognese economies of water and silk (J5<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cent.), of mechanical

Historical Museum of Upholstery. Neo-medieval tower where Ugo Bassi was

Evidence testifying to over half a century of racing as well as the history of

Historical Museum of Radio, Gramophone, Cinema and mechanical musical

"WIFTE AOCI" WIFTE 200AI», AIS COLOI QI FUUS' J/U

**MUSEO DELLA COMUNICAZIONE** 

the company formed by the Ducati brothers at Borgo Panigale in 1926.

the specialities of its cuisine are famous throughout the world. It is enough to speak of tagliatelle, ragù, tortellini or mortadella (elsewhere known simply as "Bologna") for the mind and palate to evoke Bologna at once.

The "Learned", then, but also the "Fat", the title which the city earned itself in the past as a result of the abundance of its characteristic products and dishes, the warmth of its taverns and restaurants and the wealth displayed in the windows of its traditional delicatessen shops, visited and photographed as authentic museums of local culture. And to accompany the dishes of the restaurants and taverns under the arcades of the old city centre, the hills of Bologna and Imola offer noble and ancient wines such as the Albana, the Trebbiano, the Barbera and the Sangiovese, which ideally match the flavours of the territory of Emilia Romagna. A classic combination is that of tortellini in broth and a good bottle of Pignoletto, considered the King of the wines of the Bologna hills

tourist map a city for everyone Bologna





#### **Events**



Bologna is a lively and stimulating city, with scores of events on its playbill every day, from exhibitions to concerts, from theatre shows to congresses and trade fairs. Along its forty kilometres of arcades, beneath its towers, in its piazzas, parks and gardens, the city pulses with life, day and night. The old city centre forever swarms with people crowding its taverns and meeting-places

offering live music, filling its cinemas and theatres, visiting its art galleries, strolling among its open-air markets, shops and boutiques.

Throughout the year Bologna is the seat of important national and international events. In January there is Arte Fiera, the international fair of contemporary art. For lovers of the cinema there is the "Future Film Festival" in January and "Il Cinema ritrovato" in June and July, which shows rare period films in suggestive venues of the old city centre.

The summer is enlivened by the rich programme of concerts and shows of "Bologna Estate", while "Artelibro", in September, is the appointment for bibliophiles, scholars and collectors of books on art. For those with a sweet tooth there is the "Cioccoshow", which in November gathers among the piazzas and streets of the city centre master pastrycooks from the whole of Italy. And the passion of Bologna and the entire territory of Emilia Romagna for motors is catered for by "Motorshow", the international display window of motorbikes and automobiles.

#### Waters

An underground world awaiting discovery, a true water city which has been for Bologna since the Middle Ages a source of wealth and commercial development. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Bologna was the fifth most populous European city and the largest textile centre in Italy. This was the merit of a complex system of water supply which fed the city via the Savena and Aposa torrents and

the River Reno through one of the most modern canal systems in Europe. The most important was the Reno Canal, which brought the river into the city from the lock of Casalecchio. The Navile started from the centre of Bologna and was practically a water highway leading to the Adriatic, today transformed into a cycle track following the ancient canal towpaths from lock to lock

Traces of this intense water system remain on the city maps. The canals have almost all been covered over, as has the one natural watercourse, the Aposa torrent, which flows beneath the streets of the old city centre and can still be visited today by those seeking an exciting trip in the Bologna underworld.

Water has thus provided for centuries the essential energy to feed the city's manufacturing and commercial activities, and especially its silk mills, today reconstructed in the Museo del Patrimonio Industriale [Museum of Industrial Heritage]. It is not by chance that the symbol of modern Bologna is the Fountain of Neptune.

### **Sports**



Bologna is also a capital of sports. Here traditional sports are practiced at the highest level, including baseball, cricket and handball, attracting sporting events of national and international calibre. But Bologna is above all the Italian "basketball city"; thanks to its two teams, Fortitudo and Virtus, basketball is perhaps its most popular sport and the ribbed ball outdoes

the football in the city's sports fields and parks. Football is nonetheless represented by the glorious tradition of Bologna F.C., romantically defined as "the mighty team before which the whole world trembles".

Emilia-Romagna is traditionally the "Land of the Motors" and Bologna is its epicentre. Halfway between Maranello and Imola, Bologna is the seat of Ducati: not to be missed is the Museum of the world champion motorcycle company. Passing from one museum to another, it is worthwhile visiting the Museo Lamborghini of Sant'Agata Bolognese, a few kilometres outside the city. And a curiosity: have you ever noticed the symbol of the Maserati? A couple of strides in Piazza Nettuno will unveil for you the Bolognese origins of the automobile producer of Modena.

Another completely Bolognese passion is that for dancing, crowned in 2007 by its hosting the national championships of sportive dancing.

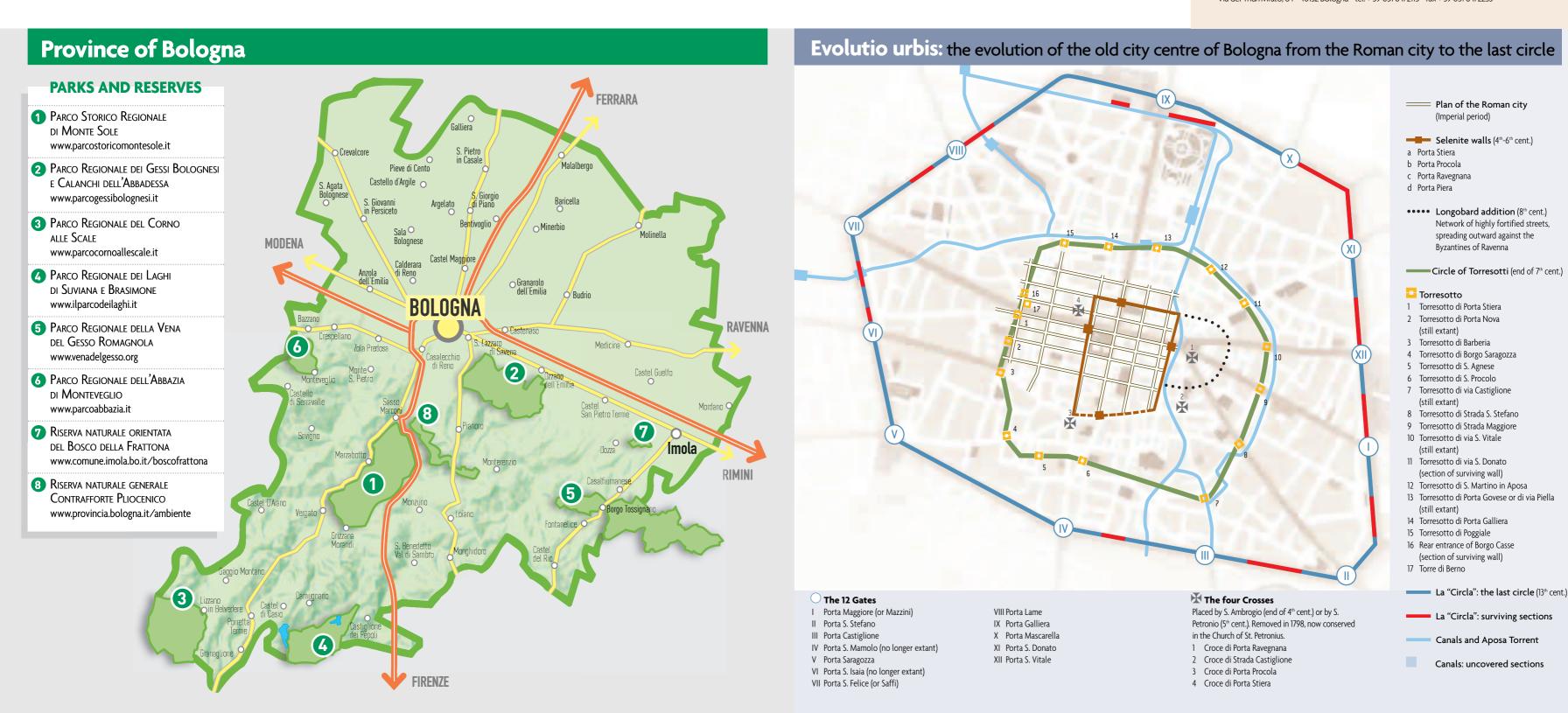
PARKING: the city has a parking plan which foresees a fee for parking. In the old city centre ZTL restrictions are in force as described above and payment of parking fees does not constitute authorized access. Vehicles in the service of disabled persons are not subject to parking fees, whether in dedicated parking bays or in the areas regulated by parking meters and they may circulate even when special traffic restrictions are in force. For removal of cars without a tag occupying reserved parking spaces, contact the Centrale Operativa della Polizia Municipale, tel. +39 051 266626. For further information on parking and the ZTL visit the website: www.comune.bologna.it/trasporti or URP Settore mobilità urbana - Comune di Bologna tel. +39 051 2193042 or ATC Call Center tel. +39 051 29 02 90.

#### IAT - Tourist information onices touristoffice@comune.bologna.it | www.bolognawelcome.it IAT – Tourist information offices

Piazza Maggiore

Palazzo del Podestà - Piazza Maggiore, 1/e - 40124 Bologna (Itinerary accessible from Piazza del Nettuno beneath the Voltone del Podestà, to the right) tel. + 39 051 239660 • fax + 39 051 6472253

Aeroporto "G. Marconi" - Atrio Arrivi Via del Triumvirato, 84 - 40132 Bologna - tel. + 39 051 6472113 • fax + 39 051 6472253



 PIAZZA NETTUNO C3
 Fountain of Neptune by Giambologna (1565),
 Palazzo Re Enzo (prison of the son of Emperor Federico II),
 Shrine for the Fallen of the Liberation (21/04/1945),
 Stock Exchange (): multimedia library and Roman [575 m] [1385 m] [1845 m] [965 Maximum length of the itinerary: 3620 metres Starting-point: Piazza Malpighi, tombs of the Glossatori [0 m] Parking: Piazza S. Francesco and Piazza Malpighi. PALAZZO D'ACCURSIO (13<sup>n-15<sup>n</sup></sup> cent.) (b) C3 iront: Arch. F. Fioravanti (1484): Madonna with Child by liccolò dell'Arca, statue of Gregory XIII by A. Menganti. Aorandi Museum and Municipal Art Collections. Contention of the state of t SAN PETRONIO (14<sup>th</sup> cent.) (b - C3 + (vrch. A. Di Vincenzo, Portal by Jacopo della Quercia (1425-438). Works by Giovanni da Modena, L. Costa, F. Francia, mico Aspertini, Parmigianino. Bolognini Chapel: frescoes by iovanni da Modena (15<sup>th</sup> cent.). High altar by Vignola (1547). undial by G.B. Cassini (1655). Coronation of Charles V held ere (1530). Oldest organ in Italy still working (1475). ccessible entrance from Corte Galluzzi. PIAZZA MAGGIORE C3 n Petronio, Palazzo d'Accursio, Palazzo dei Notai (14<sup>th</sup> lazzo dei Banchi (16<sup>th</sup> cent., Arch. Vignola), Palazzo del lastà (15<sup>th</sup> cent., Arch. A. Fioravanti), Arengo Tower. ogna is and will remain the most beautiful city in Italy account of the unity of its streets Jakob Burckhard SAN PIETRO (17<sup>th</sup> cent.) 🕭 C2 ropolitan Cathedral. Façade: Arch. A elegant promenade in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bologna. In Via dell'Archiginnasio no. 2 is the
Civic Archaeological Museum (accessible WC), from the entrance hall of which may be reached, following the indicated route, the Egyptian Collection and, by lift, the **3 Library of the Archiginnasio** leading to the celebated Anatomical Theatre of the Old University Studio. Cross Piazza Galvani to reach Corte Galluzzi; there is an accessible entrance to the **2 Basilica di San Petronio** at no. 14. At the end of the Paraglione cross Via Farini (passing round the column) and follow it to the left to Piazza Cavour. Turn right to follow the entire arcade of the Bank of Italy; cross Via Garibaldi and follow it to Piazza San Domenico (the tomb of Rolandino De' Passaggeri);
f **3 Basilica di San Domenico** (entrance by ramp from adjacent convent through the cloister). After leaving, take Via Garofalo and turn left at Piazza Cavour to retrace the itinerary towards Piazza Maggiore and the Arcade of the Paraglione. From here, on the left, enter the Paraglione. From here, on the left, enter the Ravaglione. From here, on the left, enter the Ravaglione and follow Via Sampieri to reach Via S. Stefano (continue under the right arcade to Via dei Pepoli, then use the paving which crosses the piazza) and the Torresotti from Porta Nova. Continue along Via Porta Nova (on the right) to the **Chiesa del SS. Salvatore**, the burial place of Guercino (access with steps). After noting on the left the house in which Guglielmo Marconi was born, cross Via Volto Santo, in which arose the hous-es of Guido Guinizelli, the leader of the Stilnovo school (plaque). Continue along Via IV Novembre: at no. 26 is **GPalazzo Caprara**, an ancient family of Senators; cross Piazza Rosevelt and Piazza Galileo and proceed to **O Piazza Maggiore** with Palazzo dei Notai, the Basilica of San Petronio (accessible entrance from Corte Galluzzi no. 14), Palazzo dei Banchi, Palazzo del Podestà, **G Palazzo Legatizi**o, now the Town Hall). To vis-it the Palazzo Comunale, cross the first courtyard and take the lift on the left which ascends to the two floors of the building, as an alternative to the Bramante stair-case with stone steps. On the first floor: the Hercules Room, the Room of the Elders, the Council Room or Senate Gallery and the Red Room. On the second floor: the Farnese Room (with a view over the piazza and ac-cessible WCs on one side), the Farnese Chapel, the Municipal Art Collection (accessible). After descending, to the korandi Museum (accessible). After descending, to the Ieft is **G** Piazza del Nettuno with the fountain by Giambologna, a symbol of Papal Bologna. From here, vis-it the **Sala Borsa**, Jex Stock Exchange Room] (access by lateral ramp); through the glass floor of the central room is a view of the Arengo to reach Piazza Re Enzo and to en-rer the Arcade of the Pavaglione towards the right, an elegant promenade in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bologna. In Via dell'Archiginnasio no. 2 is the **25 Basil** of the Sev from F Basilica di San Stefano (access with steps to some he Seven Churches of the complex). Remain under the ade to return along Via S. Stefano (16<sup>th</sup> century Palazzo na Amorini, known as the witness's building), reaching na Amorini, known as the witness's building. ım to Piazza Malpighi from Via Rizzoli, a section of Emilia (the main decuman of the Roman city) from Via Ugo Bassi, still keeping to the left. **asilica** Piazza Piazza della Mercanzia. After ella Mercanzia. After crossing Via Castiglione con-the corner with Via Rizzoli (keeping to the left) zza di Porta Ravegnana. In this piazza is Strazzaroli, an excellent viewpoint for the Two . <mark>di San Fr</mark>a Malpighi, -1 cent.)

> turreted Bologna arises in the clear winter ligh Giosuè Carducc OF THE TOWERS THE ITINERARY

STREETS CHURCHES AND BUILDINGS

CLASSIC ITINERARY

Maximum: 3200 metres Starting-point: Piazza Galileo, 1 [0 m] Parking: Piazza Roosevelt and Via IV No



- [0 m] Torre degli Agresti (13<sup>th</sup> cent.), elegantly restored in the 17<sup>th</sup> cent., and <sup>(C)</sup> Torre dei Lapi, property of the Municipality since 1359 and absorbed into the wall of Palazzo D'Accursio (Via IV Novembre), open the itinerary. Take Via Battibecco (or Via Marescalchi) to reach Via dei Fusari and turn right, continuing to Piazza dei Celestini; to the right, in Vicolo Spirito Santo, is:
   [240 m] <sup>(C)</sup> Casatorre dei Catalani (13<sup>th</sup> cent.) Return to Piazza dei Celestini and cross Via D'Azeglio to enter the Corte Galluzzi:
   [335 m] <sup>(C)</sup> Torre dei Galluzzi (13<sup>th</sup> cent) recalls the tragic story of Vicoriai o C-llurzi and Alberto Carbonesi, the "Romeo and
- ente [335 m] 🔞 Virgi
- enter the Corte Galluzzi:
  [335 m] <sup>(3)</sup> Torre dei Galluzzi (13° cent) recalls the tragic story of Virginia Galluzzi and Alberto Carbonesi, the "Romeo and Juliet of Bolgna". Today it is a bookshop with an accessible entrance from Via D'Azeglio 34./E (accessible WC). After leaving Corte Galluzzi, cross Piazza Galvani and continue along Via dell'Archiginnasio to the left, without entering the arcade (pedestrian precinct). At the junction with Via dei Musei (outside the arcade) turn right into Via Adarchesana (slope). At no. 4 is:
  [725 m] <sup>(3)</sup> Torre dei Carrari, of 13° cent. origin, now a private restidence. At the end, turn left into Via Castiglione (left side) and cross Via Caprarie: a plaque under the arcade records that three towers arose here, the Artemisi, Riccadonna and Guidozagni, all knocked down before 1920. After crossing Piazz at dell Mercanzia, in Via S. Stefano no. 4. sti.
  [1140 m] <sup>(3)</sup> Torre degli Alberid, located alongside the B° century Case Seracchioli. It still corsenves the old workshop obtained from its base in 1273. Continue down Via del Luzzo to Strada Maggiore: above the arcade, at the end and to the right (left side). It ergit of the arcade) to Piazza (Piazzo Strada Maggiore: above the arcade, at the end and to the right (left side). Torre degli Uguzzoni. Continue down Via del Luzzo to Strada Maggiore: above the arcade to Piazza (Piazzo Strazanol) take Via del Guidei and then Vicolo S. Giobbe as far as Vicolo Tubertini and Vicolo Mandria to reach:
  [1640 m] <sup>(3)</sup> Torre degli Uguzzoni. Continue to Via Oberdan, turn right. then left into Via S. Nicolò fafter the church), right into Via del Juzzo Mandria to reach:
  [1805 m] <sup>(3)</sup> Cora degli Uguzzoni. Continue to Via Oberdan, turn right, then left into Via S. Nicolò fafter the church), right into Via Adel Guidei and then Vicolo S. Giobbe as far as Vicolo Tubertini and Vicolo Mandria to reach:
  [1805 m] <sup>(3)</sup> Torre degli Uguzzoni. Continue to Via Oberdan, turn right. Then left into Vi
- 2180
- [2700 Component of the Carlottate of value concentrate of value of the Byzantine age. Continue along Via Altabella to Via Indipendenza (from which San Pietro may be accessed); cross the road to enter Via Manzoni (arcade with uneven paving); at no. 4 is the Medieval Museum (accessible WC – audio-guide). From the entrance hall of the Museum reach:
  Tom] Casatorre Conoscenti (14<sup>an</sup> cent.), Return along Via Indipendenza (right side), cross Via Ugo Bassi and follow Via Rizzoli (right side), cross Via Ugo Bassi and follow Via Rizzoli (right side) to Piazza Re Enzo:
  Om] Corre del Lambertini is set into a comer of Palazzo Re Enzo, once a women's prison. Pass beneath the Voltone del Podestà to reach Piazza del Nettuno: from here are views of: Corre dell'Arengo, above the Voltone; Corre Scappi, at the beginning of Via Indipendenza, absorbed into the Palazzo of the same name and associated with King Enzo's attempted flight; and Corre dell'Orologio in Piazza Maggiore. Cross the courtyards of Palazzo d'Accursio and on leaving tum right into Via Ugo Palazzo d'Acc Bassi or left i
- [3200 Palazzo d'Accursio and on leaving tum right into Via Ugo Bassi or left into Via IV Novembre, then right into Piazza Roosevelt (uneven ground beneath the façade of the tow-er). At the comer between Via Venezian and Ugo Bassi is: Torrone, the last tower in the itinerary, used as a price used to the set of the tower of the timerary.

**6 BIBLIOTECA DELL'ARCHIGINNASIO (b) C3** (16" cent.) Arch. Terribilia. Seat of the University from 1563 to 1803. **Chapel of S. Maria dei Bulgari**: works by B. Cesi and D. Calvaert. Artists' (paintings by L. Spada) and Jurists' (monument to S. Carlo Borromeo) Staircase. Coats-of-Arms: the largest extant heraldic mural complex. **Stabat Mater Room. Anatomical Theatre**, Arch. A. Paolucci (1637). đ

- **WUSEO CIVICO ARCHEOLOGICO** C3 C3 Collections: Egyptian, Etruscan, Gallic and Roman.
- Med 😡
- 9 SANTA MARIA DELLA VITA (17<sup>th</sup> cent.) C3 <sup>1</sup> Arch. G.B. Bergonzoni. Lamentation over the Dead Christ by Nicolò dell'Arca (1494). Dome visible from Piazza Magiore, Arch. G. Tubertini (1787). First hospital of Bologna (1260): Health Museum. Oratory: Passing of the Virgin by Alfonso Lombardi and altarpiece by Nosadella. PALAZZO DELLA MERCANZIA (14<sup>th</sup> cent.) (Loggia by Carrobbio, Arch. A. Di Vincenzo and L. Bagnomarin Medieval seat of the Merchants' Guilds, now the Chamber of the Merchants' Guilds. of
- PINACOTECA NAZIONALE (5) D2
   Works by Vitale da Bologna, Simone de' Crocefri s by Vitale da Bologna, Simone de' Crocefissi, Giotto, Roberti, F. del Cossa, L. Costa, F. Francia, A. Aspertini, ael (Santa Cecilia), Bagnacavallo, P. Tibaldi, Parmigianino, all'Abate, P. Fontana, Tintoretto, Titian, B. Passerotti, Carracci, II'Abate, Sirani, Guercino, Domenichino, D. Creti, G. M. Crespi.

opolitan Cathedral. Façade: Arch. A. Torreggiani. Crypt: D. Tibaldi. Works by Bagnacavallo, L. Carracci, D. Creti. ntation over the Dead Christ by Alfonso Lombardi.

Few OF THE WATERS

Maximum itinerary: 5345 metres Starting-point and parking: Piazza Rossini [0 m] The itinerary follows the course of the Aposa torre of those who stroll under the arcades of Bologna gine that a city of water lies beneath their feet...

ent and the

- [0 m] Piazza Rossini: follow Via Zamboni towards the Two Towers (on the right), passing the masked Voltone which marks the entrance to the old Jewish Ghetto of Bologna beneath which flows the Aposa. After entering Via del Carro (right side) there is an old wooden portico at no. 4 (left side); turn right into Via dell'Inferno, reaching Piazzetta Marco Biagi and leaving the Ghetto at Piaza San Martino (at paving level, a hatch conceals the rapid flight of steps leading down to the underground riverbed of the Aposa, which can be followed as far as Piaza Minghetti guided visits: info from IAT). Continue under the arcade on the right to reach the side entrance of the ance of Bologna's Church/art-galleries. On leaving, take Via Marsala to the left. After passing round the Church apse, turn into Via Mentana to reach Via delle Moline, the canal zone of the ancient city. At the junction with Via Capo di Lucca, the former Via del Molinari which still conserves the terraced houses once inhabited by the millers, you can hear the rumble of the [665 m] Leap of the Canale delle Moline (overlooked by a bar in Via Alessandini, with a step of 8 cm), the energy from which was used to move the mill-wheels. Return to Via delle Moline and the beginning of Via Oberdan:
  [775 m] "Curva degli Annegati [Drowning Men's Curve]": a suggestive view of the canal. Josth offering a view from above. Continue along Via Piella and turn left into Via Righi, there is another high view of the canal in Via Malcontenti. From Via Falzenavni for the canal in Via Malcontenti. From Via Falzenavni for the canal in Via formation of the canal in Via formation of the canad in Via Falzenavni for the canad in Via Saleon view of the canad in Via Saleon view of the canad in Via Saleon view of the canad in Via Piella and turn left into Via Malcontenti. From Via Falzenavni for the canad in Via Saleon view formation when view formation when view formation with the reas and turn left into Via falzenavni for the canad in Via Kanadi and turn left int
- the Bridge over the Canal, both offering a view from above. Continue along Via Piella and turn left into Via Righi; there is another high view of the canal in Via Malcontenti. From Via Righi, cross Via Indipendenza and continue along Via Falegnami (on the right) as far as "Piazza della Pioggia" (at the corner between Galliera and Riva di Reno), the zone of ancient crafts and workshops. Here you will find the first of the so-called Churches on Water:
- [1245 m] [2110 Here you will find the first of the so-called Churches on Water: 5 m] ③ Santa Maria della Pioggia (entrance with 8 cm step); continue along Via Riva di Reno (on the right) and turn right into Via Polese (the zone of the silk mills). Continue to the end of the street (the right arcade ends with a 6 cm step, after which it is advisable to cross to the left arcade) and take Via del Porto to the left. this is the city's former harbour zone, leading into the Canale Navile, the waterway towards the Po and Venice. Cross Via Marconi and Piazza dei Martiri, keeping to the left, reaching Via Don Mirzoni and the: 10 m] ④ MAMBo – Museum of Modern Art (accessible WCs). On leaving there is a view from above, on the left, over the **① Salara** (lo<sup>o</sup> cent) and the ancient harbour lock, now the Giardino del Cavaticcio. Turn back and take Via Fill Rosselli on the right, cross Via del Porto (passage over the Cavaticcio). Via Azzogardino (the heart of the cultural pole of the Manifattura delle Arti) and the Parco delles Manifattura Tabacchi [Park of the ex-Tobacco Factory] to reach Via Riva di Reno. Keep to the right to reach the second Church on Water: 10 m] **⑤ Santa Maria della Visitazione delle Lame** (access with steps), once surrounded by the Reno Canal and caces with steps).
- [3200 m] [2800 cess with steps), once surrounded by the Reno Canal and the throng of washerwomen. Continue along the winding path of Via Riva di Reno, which follows the course of the canal below, to reach the third Church:
  00 m] (1) Santa Maria della Garda (on the right) as far as no. 12, the former tannery. Here you will find the fourth and last Church on Water:
  10 m] (2) Santa Maria e San Valentino della Grada. Here the Reno Canal enters the city through the last mural circle, passing through the "grada" [grille] which gives its name to the Church (visible from Viae Vicni), Return from Via S. Felice or Via del Pratello to Viantino Basei and Vicni).
- [3450 m]
- [5345 m] 2, passing through the "grada" [grille] which gives its me to the Church (visible from Viale Vicini). turn from Via S. Felice or Via del Pratello to Via Ugo ssi and Via Rizzoli wards the Two Towers and then to Via Zamboni and march protection.

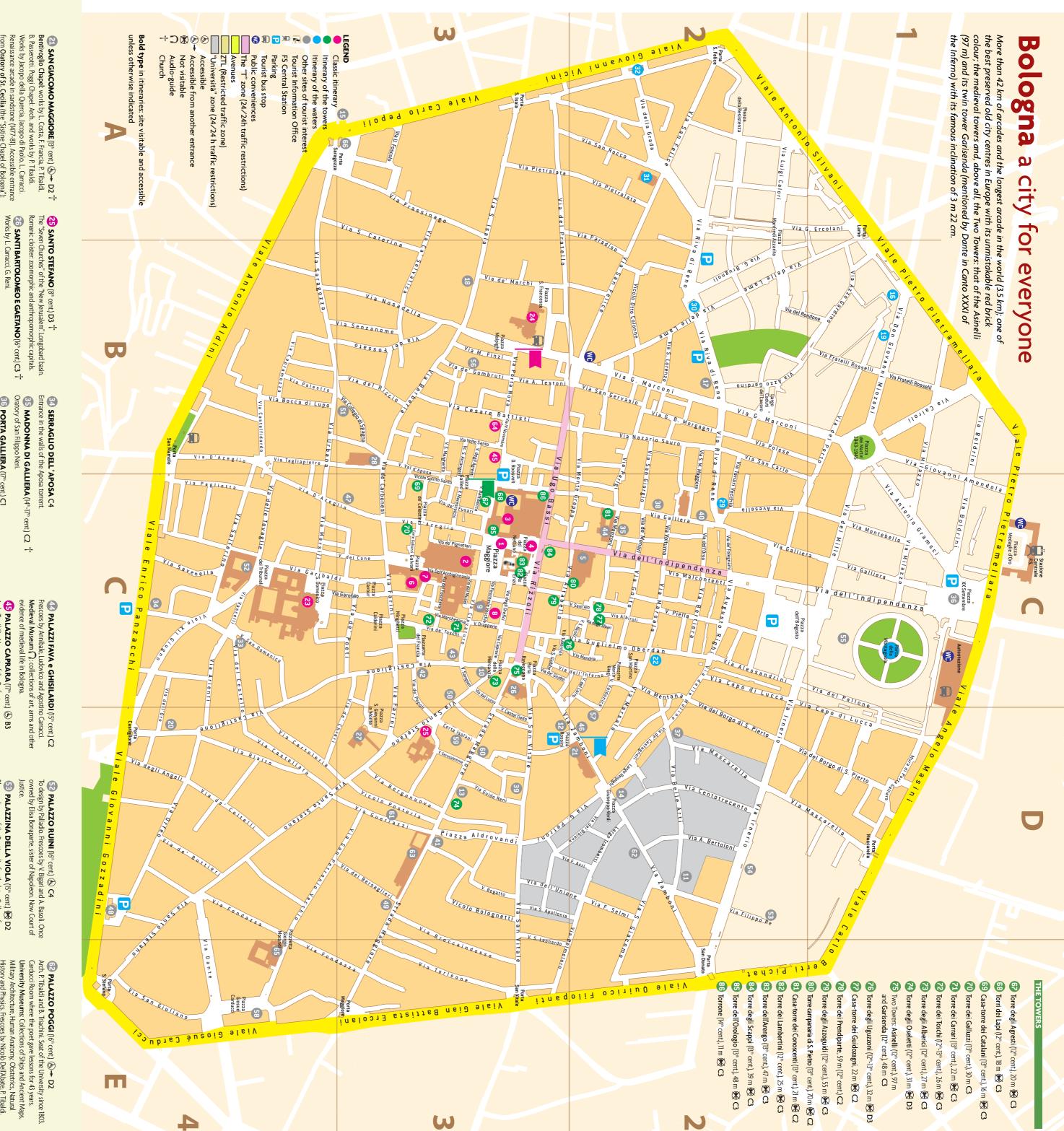
PALAZZO MALVEZZI DE' MEDICI (10<sup>m</sup> cent.) Arch. B. Triachini. Staircase by F. Bibie Province of Bologna. Annexed: birthplace of Pope Benedict XIV. I 🕭 D3 biena. Seat <u>o</u>f

the

PALAZZO SANGUINETTI (16<sup>th</sup> cent.) D3 International Museum of Music.

- TEATRO COMUNALE (18<sup>th</sup> cent.) ⓑ D2
   Arch. A. Galli Bibiena. Pre-booked guided visits. Info: IAT
- (15) PORTICO DI SAN LUCA A3 The longest arcade in the world (3.5 km): 666 arches from Saragozza Gate to the Sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin of St. Luke
- **16** SALARA (18<sup>th</sup> cent.) B1 Ex salt warehouse, near the old d
- city harbour, now the seat of Arcigay
- LERCARO COLLECTION 
   Contemporary art. **B**2
- MUSEUM OF THE RESISTENCE 
   B3
   Ex Convent of St. Matthew.
- MAMbo Ex Town Bakery Museum of Modern Art of Bologna: forr Modern Art of Bologna. erly Gallery of
- MUSEO TATTILE DI PITTURA ANTICA E MODERNA (Istituto Cavazza) D4 Tactile picture gallery for those with challenged or limite vision.
- nged or limitec

## Bologna ىم



21 SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE (13<sup>th</sup> cent.) (2) + D2 + Bentivoglio Chapel: works by L. Costa, F. Francia, P. Tibaldi, B. Passerotti. Poggi Chapel: Arch. and works by P. Tibaldi. Works by Jacopo della Quercia, Jacopo di Paolo, L. Carracci. Renaissance arcade in sandstone (1477-81). Accessible entrance from Oratory of St. Cecilia (the "Sistine Chapel of Bologna"): Frescoes by L. Costa, F. Francia, Amico Aspertini (1504-06). (3)

22 SAN MARTINO (È)→ C2 <sup>+</sup> Works by Paolo Uccello, Jacopo della Quercia, F. Francia, L. Costa, Amico Aspertini, L. Carracci. Organ of 1556. Accessible entrance from Via Marsala. ÷

SAN FRANCESCO (13<sup>th</sup> cent.) (6) -> B3 <sup>+</sup> example in Italy of French Gothic. Marble altar e Masegne (1393). Beł . Accessible entranci the apse: Tombs of the n Piazza Malpighi.

29 Santa Maria della Pioggia (13\*-18\* cent) C2 <sup>+</sup> Paintings by A. Caracci. Ex Oratory of St. Bartholomew: statue by Alfonso Lombardi.
30 Santa Maria della Visitazione al ponte delle Lame (16\*-18\* cent.) B2 <sup>+</sup> THE CHURCHES ON WATER San Valentino della Grada (17<sup>th</sup> cent.) A2 <sup>+</sup> Overlooking Reno Canal.

🛐 Santa Maria della Carità (ló<sup>th</sup> cent.) 🕭 A2 🕇

nt.) C4 †

(1) PALAZZO PEPOLI CAMPOGRANDE (17<sup>th</sup> cent.) C3 Frescoes by D. M. Canuti, G. M. Crespi, D. Creti. Zambeccari Collection – section of the Pinacoteca Nazionale

PALAZZO PEPOLI VECCHIO (14<sup>th</sup> cent.) 
 C3
 Museum of the City (opening shortly).

# SAN GIOVANNI IN MONTE (15<sup>th</sup> cent.) D3 <sup>+</sup> On the façade: Eagle by Niccolò dell'Arca and rose-window by F. del Cossa. Works by L. Costa, Guercino, A. Lombardi. SAN PAOLO MAGGIORE (17<sup>th</sup> cent.) B3 <sup>+</sup> Arch.: A. Mazenta. Vault frescoed by A. Rolli and A. Guidi. Works by A. M. Colonna, Guercino, L. Carracci, Mastelletta,

ndow by

B PALAZZO ALDROVANDI (13<sup>th</sup> cent.) C2 Arch. A. Torreggiani. PALAZZO BENTIVOGLIO NUOVO (16<sup>th</sup> cent.) Arch. B. Triachini. 36 PORTA GALLIERA (17th cent.) C1

PALAZZO DAVIA BARGELLINI (18<sup>th</sup> cent.) D3 Museum of Industrial Art and Painting Gallery. 40 PALAZZO FELICINI (15th cent.) 🛞 C2 39 PALAZZO FANTUZZI (16<sup>th</sup> cent.) OB D3 Arch. Formigine and B. Triachini. Works by Colonna and the XX D2

> **46** PALAZZO MAGNANI (16<sup>th</sup> cent.) **(b)** D2 Arch. D. Tibaldi to design by F. Ambrosini. Frescoes by the 45 PALAZZO CAPRARA (17th cent.) 🕭 B3 Arch. Terribilia. Now seat of the Prefecture.

PALAZZO SANUTI BEVILACQUA SC C3 (15° cent.) Front: smooth ashlar. Council of Trent held here in 1547

49 PALAZZO HERCOLANI (18<sup>th</sup> cent.) (5) D3 Arch. Angelo Venturoli. (13) MADONNA DEL BARACCANO (14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> cent.) D4 <sup>1</sup> Known as Church of Peace. Backs upon city walls. Madonna by Lippo di Dalmasio and Francesco del Cossa.

S COLLEGIO DI SPAGNA (14<sup>th</sup> cent.) B3 Medieval college for Spanish students. Portal in sandstone by Formigine (1525). Church of St. Clement's: works by Marco Zoppo, G. M. Crespi. 50 PALAZZO AMORINI (15th cent.) 🐼 C3 Arch. Formigine. Heads in terracotta: Alfonso Lomb da ıbardi and

> ACCADEMIA FILARMONICA 🛞 D3 Founded in 1666. 8 CASA ROSSINI 🛞 D3

Carducci Room where the poet gave lessons for 43 years. University Museums: Collections of Ships and Ancient Maps, Military Architecture, Human Anatomy, Obstetrics, Natural History and Physics. Frescoes by Nicolò Dell'Abate, P. Tibaldi. Specola [Observatory Tower] and Museum of Astronomy. University Library Arch. C. F. Dotti (1756). Accessible entrance SANTA MARIA DEI SERVI (14<sup>m</sup>-15<sup>m</sup> cent.) (2) D3 <sup>+</sup> Arch. Antonio di Vincenzo to design by Andrea da Faenza. Archona by Cimabue. Works by Vitale da Bologna, Lippo di Dalmasio, G. M. Crespi. Four-sided arcade (Piazzetta dei Servi). ו Largo Trombett

SPALAZZINA DELLA VIOLA (15<sup>th</sup> cent.) D2 Pleasure house of the Bentivoglio family, later College for students from Pledmont. Frescoes by Innocenzo da Irnola,

ont. Frescoes by Innocen; sadella, Amico Aspertini.

from Pied Fontana, I tana, Nos

54 ORTO BOTANICO D2 Founded in 1568 by Ulisse Aldrov

SGIARDINI DELLA MONTAGNOLA CI
SINAGOGA B3
MUSEO EBRAICO (L) D2

58 CASA CARDUCCI (19th cent.) E4

House-Museum and Library of the Nobe Municipal **Museum of the Risorgimento.** 

**65** SANTA CRISTINA (13\*-17<sup>th</sup> cent.) **E** Ex-Camaldolite church and convent. Now a University seat.

66 MUSEO DELLA BEATA VERGINE DI S. LUCA A3 Keep of Saragozza Gate.

**55** SS. SALVATORE (17<sup>th</sup> cent.) B3 <sup>+</sup> Arch. T. Martelli to design by A. Mazenta. Works by Vitale da Bologna, Lippo di Dalmasio, G. da Treviso, G. M. Crespi.

59 CASA E CORTE ISOLANI (13th cent.) D3