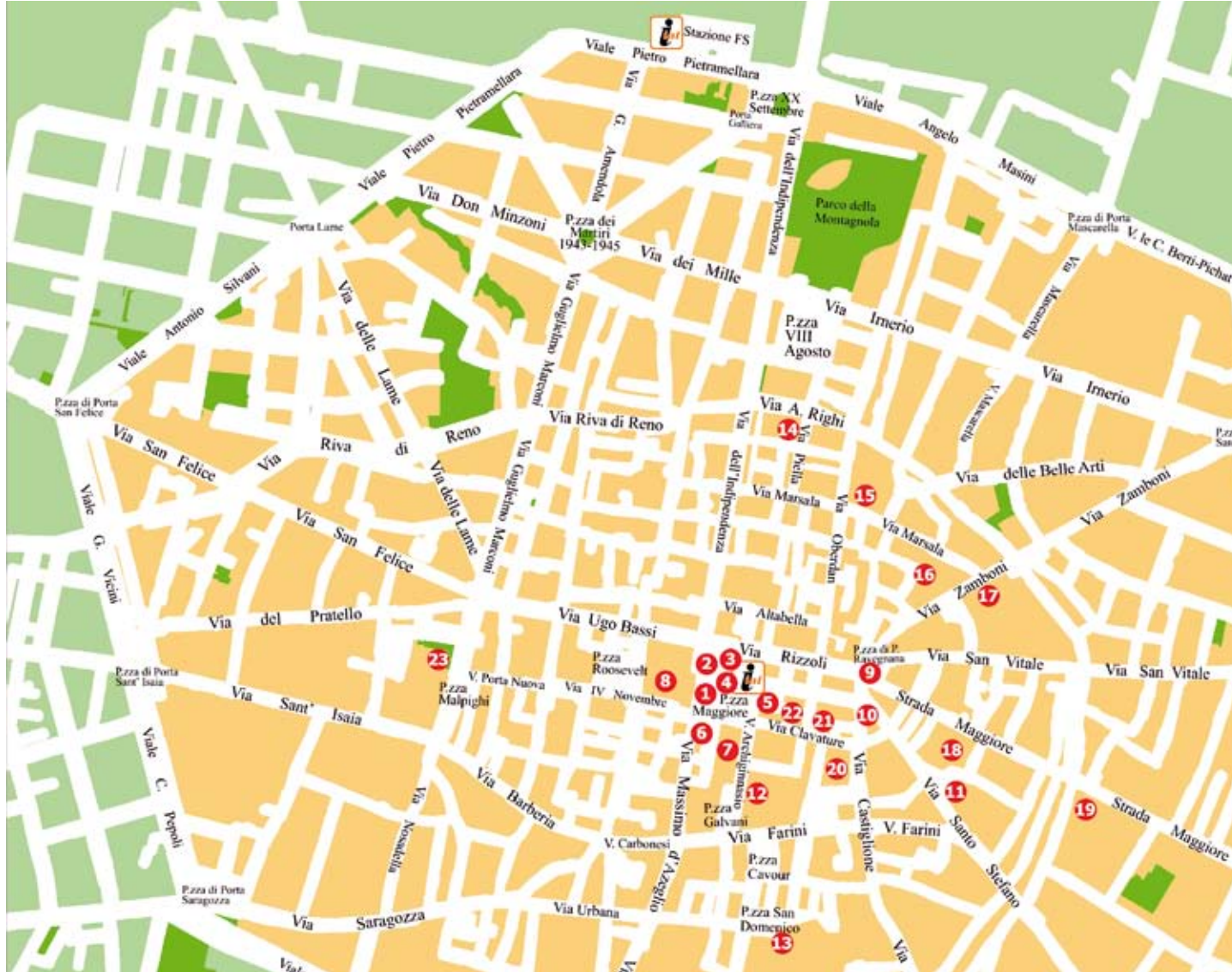


OTHER SUGGESTIONS:

- 14 Via Piella: window from which you can see the Moline canal
- 15 San Martino Church, via Oberdan n. 25
- 16 Former Jewish Ghetto
- 17 San Giacomo Maggiore Church, piazza Rossini
- 18 Palazzo Isolani and Courtyard, Piazza Santo Stefano.
Not open to the public.
- 19 Santa Maria dei Servi Church, Strada Maggiore n. 43
- 20 Palazzo Pepoli Campogrande, via Castiglione n. 7
- 21 Mercato di Mezzo - Medieval market
- 22 Santa Maria della Vita Church, via Clavature n. 10
- 23 San Francesco Church, Piazza San Francesco



Acquisizione presso la tipografia del Comune di Bologna



TOURIST ITINERARY FOR HALF A DAY IN BOLOGNA



IAT Piazza Maggiore 1/e
IAT Railway Station, Piazza Medaglie D'Oro 1
IAT Aeroporto G. Marconi, via Trionvirato 84
Tel. +39 051 239660 +39 051 251947 +39 051 6472113

* List of museums, churches and principal monuments with opening hours available from the Tourist Information Offices.

Photo: Archivio Fotografico Servizio Turismo Comune di Bologna.
graphics: www.studiofki.it

Itinerary suggested by the Tourist Office of Bologna.



touristoffice@comune.bologna.it
www.bolognaturismo.info



1 PIAZZA MAGGIORE

Maggiore square

This is the heart of the city surrounded by important buildings: the Basilica of San Petronio and on the right of the church, Palazzo dei Notai, Palazzo d'Accursio, Palazzo del Podestà and the spectacular façade of Palazzo dei Banchi.

2 FONTANA DEL NETTUNO



Fountain of Neptune – Piazza del Nettuno

The monument of marble and bronze was made by Giambologna in 1563. It represents the symbol of papal power: as Neptune rules the waves, so the Pope rules the land. At the feet of the god there are four cherubs representing the Ganges, the Nile, the Amazon and the Danube, the rivers of the only continents known at the time.

3 PALAZZO RE ENZO



Re Enzo's Palace Piazza del Nettuno-Piazza Re Enzo

Originally called Palatium Novum because it was added on to the older Palazzo del Podestà, and later renamed Palazzo Re Enzo, it was for 23 years prison to Re Enzo, the son of the Emperor Frederic II, after his defeat by the Bolognese army at the battle of Fossalta in 1249. On the ground floor there were the war machines once used by the Bolognese army. The king occupied the top floor, later restored by Gian Giacomo Dotti in 1771.

Visits are allowed only during exhibitions or other events.

4 PALAZZO DEL PODESTÀ



Podestà Palace – Piazza Maggiore

The present building is a 15th century reconstruction by A. Fioravanti of the old 13th century palace.

The medieval tower of Master Alberto is a true masterpiece: it stands not on the ground, but on the columns that form the Podestà vault.

In 1525 terracotta statues of the city's patron saints, by Alfonso Lombardi, were set in the vault corners.

Visits are allowed only during exhibitions or other events.

5 PALAZZO DEI BANCHI



Banchi Palace – Piazza Maggiore

The building, designed by Vignola in the 2nd half of the 16th century, was intended to be a spectacular façade to hide the narrow streets of the market behind. It's name derives from the "banchi" or stalls of moneychangers that used to be there.

Not open to the public.

6 PALAZZO DEI NOTAI



Notaries Palace – via Pignattari 1

This was the seat of the ancient and powerful Corporation of Notaries, whose coat of arms can be seen on the façade. Not open to the public.

7 BASILICA SAN PETRONIO



Basilica of Saint Petronius

Building began in 1390 under the supervision of Antonio di Vincenzo. It is a "tempio civico", i.e. it belongs to the city. It was never completed although building continued up to the 17th century. Marble and brick were used for the façade and the massive central portal is a masterpiece by Jacopo della Quercia.

Inside, the altar of the 2nd chapel on the left holds the funerary urn with the remains of Saint Petronius. The church is full of light due to its north-south axis. The zodiac sundial, the largest internal one in the world (67m), was made by the astronomer Cassini in the 17th century. Among the chapels, the 4th on the left, the Bolognini Chapel, is famous for its exquisite decoration. The frescoes are the work of Giovanni da Modena who represented Hell, Paradise and the Coronation of the Virgin on the left wall and, on the right, the journey of the Magi. In other chapels there are various works by Lorenzo Costa, Francesco Francia, and Parmigianino among others, and the 7th on the left holds Elisa Bonaparte's tomb. For opening hours see List of most interesting Churches.

8 PALAZZO D'ACCURSIO



D'Accursio Palace – Town Hall Piazza Maggiore 6

It consists of two separate buildings. On the left, the older one was the residence of the Accursio family which gave it its name.

From 1336 it belonged to the Magistracy of the Elders. The clock tower was built in the 15th century, when Niccolò dell'Arca created the terracotta Madonna and Child on the façade. The right part, fully Gothic in style, is characterised by eight double lancet windows by Fioravante Fioravanti (15th century) and a great window in the lower part, built in the mid

16th century by Galeazzo Alessi. The latter architect also built the triumphal entrance above which is placed the statue of Pope Gregory 13th, who reformed the Julian calendar. From the 16th to the 19th century it was the official residence of the Papal legate. Going up to the first floor by the great ramp, attributed to Donato Bramante, you can visit the Farnese Chapel and Hall, the Ercole Hall, the Red Hall, and the Council Chamber. On the second floor there are two important art museums: the Morandi Museum (inaugurated in 1993) made possible by the donation of their collection of his works by the painter's sisters. The collection includes some 200 works (water colours, etchings, drawings) which span the artist's entire career, from youth to maturity, as well as a reconstruction of Morandi's studio in via Fondazza.

There is also the Municipal Art Collection, which includes works dating from the 14th century, as well as pieces by Tintoretto and Carracci, hung in the rooms of the Accursio Palace. Outside, from Piazza Nettuno you can enter the ex Sala Borsa (old Stock Exchange) centre of the new multimedia city library. Inside, archaeological remains (dating from between 2nd century BC to 16th century AD, among them a Roman Basilica) are visible through a glass floor.

For opening hours see List of Museums and Collections and List of Villas, Historical Residences and Palaces of Bologna.

9 LE DUE TORRI



The Two Towers – piazza di Porta Ravegnana

These are the symbol of the city. In the Middle Ages Bologna's towers and tower-houses numbered some hundred. Building began on the Garisenda around the end of 11th century, during the struggles between Empire and Papacy, but it was left incomplete due to subsidence. Building of the Asinelli tower, which bears the name of the family who owned it, began immediately after this. It is 97 m high (498 stairs) and together with the Garisenda (47 m) is under constant observation to measure and contain its angle of inclination. For opening times see the List of Villas, Historical Residences and Palaces.

10 PALAZZO MERCANZIA



Piazza della Mercanzia 4

Also called LOGGIA DEI MERCANTI it was built by Antonio di Vincenzo in 1384. The palace itself is in clay brick while the double lancet windows and the balcony are in marble. The palace, Gothic in style, is characterised by two ogival arches and a long upper frieze displaying the coats of arms of the city guilds.

The niches on the left and right house the city's patron saints, while the statue of Justice is in centre. The palace was destroyed during World War II bombing and has since been partially rebuilt. Group visits on request.

For opening times see List of Villas, Historical Residences and Palaces.

11 ABBAZIA DI S. STEFANO



Saint Stephen's Abbey via Santo Stefano 24

This group of churches is also known as the "Seven Churches" or "Holy Jerusalem", because it recalls the passion of Christ. On the far left you see the Basilica of San Vitale e Agricola, named for the relics of the first martyrs of Bologna, which were originally kept there; next to it is the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre

with the small temple at its heart supposed to suggest the sepulchre of Christ in Jerusalem; and next to that is the church of the Crucifix which, together with Pilate's Courtyard behind, bears testimony of the presence of the Lombards, who in the 8th century used it as their centre of worship. Leading out of the courtyard there is the Benedictine Cloister (11th-12th century), the Holy Trinity Church and the Santo Stefano Museum. For opening times see List of the most interesting Churches.

12 PALAZZO DELL'ARCHIGINNASIO



Archiginnasio Palace – Piazza Galvani 1

This building, designed by Antonio Morandi, was the seat of Bologna University from the 16th century until 1803 when Napoleon moved the University to Palazzo Poggi (via Zamboni 33) and the building became the City library. Inside is the magnificently carved wooden Anatomy Theatre where anatomy lessons and the dissection of corpses took place. For opening times see List of Villas Historical Residences and Palaces.

13 CHIESA DI S. DOMENICO



Basilica of Saint Dominic – Piazza san Domenico 13

Building began shortly after the death of the Saint (around 1220). The church's greatest attraction is the chapel with the tomb of San Domenico. This magnificent piece of sculpture was built in different periods: the 13th century sarcophagus by Nicola Pisano, Arnolfo Cambio and their students, representing episodes of the saint's life and the cymatium by Niccolò da Puglia (1470), named "dell'Arca" – "of the Ark" – after this masterpiece. The candle-bearing angel on the right and the statues of San Petronio and San Procolo (behind) are by Michelangelo. The fresco representing the Saint in Glory, by Guido Reni, is above the ark. We also recommend a visit to the intarsiate wooden choir inlaid by Fra Damiano (1528-51), to the "Mystical Wedding of Santa Caterina" by Filippo Lippi, to the "Crucifix" by Giunta Pisano and to the "15 Mysteries of the Rosary", a collective work of art created by the greatest Bolognese painters (Cesi, Carracci, Reni, Sirani). Outside you can see the tombs of the "Glossatori" (masters of Roman Law): the tomb of Rolandino de' Passeggeri and the tomb of Egidio de Foscherari by the wall on the left.

For opening times see List of the most interesting Churches.