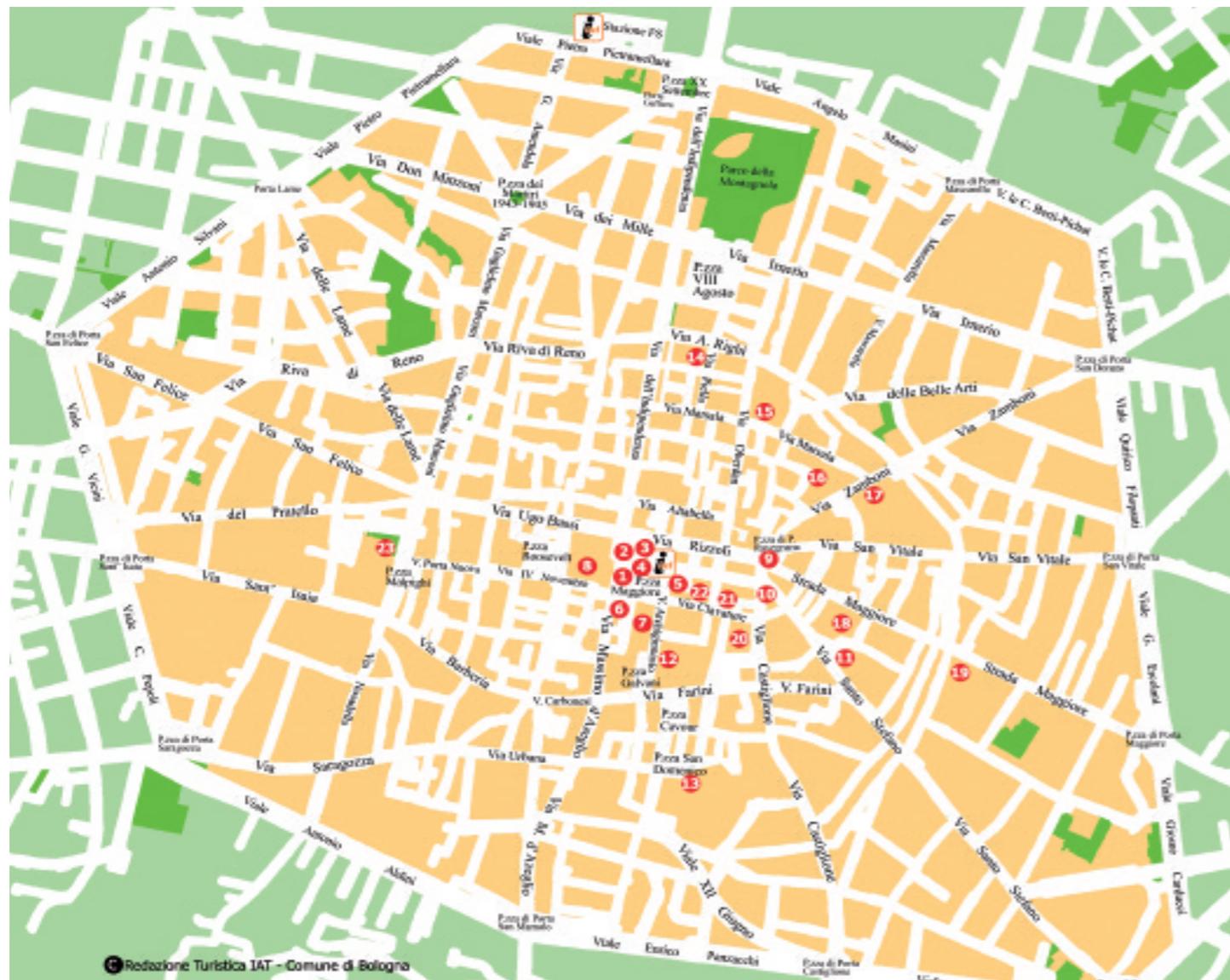


OTHER SUGGESTIONS:

- 14 Via Piella: window from which you can see the Moline canal
- 15 St. Martino Church, via Oberdan n. 25
- 16 Former Jewish Ghetto
- 17 St Giacomo Maggiore Church, piazza Rossini
- 18 Isolani House and Courtyard, Piazza Santo Stefano. Only the outside is visible.
- 19 St. Maria dei Servi Church, Strada Maggiore n. 43
- 20 Pepoli Campogrande Palace, 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



Regione Emilia-Romagna
informazione
accoglienza turistica

Stampato presso la tipografia del Comune di Bologna

Photo: Archivio Fotografico Bolognatourismo - photo by L. Leonotti, M. Gasparini, A. Tabarroni graphics: www.studiodkro.it

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 are distributed in the Tourist Information Offices.

Itinerary proposed
by the Tourist Office
of Bologna.



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



1 PIAZZA MAGGIORE

Maggiore square

This is the heart of the city and surrounded by important buildings: the Basilica di San Petronio, and on the right side 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

This monument of marble and bronze was built by Giambologna in 1563. It represents the symbol of papal power: while Neptune rules over the seas, the Pope dominates over the land. At the foot of the God there are four cherubs representing the Ganges, the Nile, the Amazon and the Danube -the rivers of the most well known continents at the time.



3 PALAZZO RE ENZO

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

Originally called Palatium Novum because it was added on to the older Palazzo del Podestà, it was later renamed Palazzo Re Enzo. For 23 years it hosted Re Enzo, the son of the Emperor Frederic the Second, being defeated by the Bolognese army in the battle of Fossalta in 1249. At the ground floor there were the war machines once used by the Bolognese army. The king occupied the last floor underroof, later restored by Gian Giacomo Dotti in 1771. Visits are allowed during exhibitions or other events only.



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 by Master Alberto is a true masterpiece, being supported by pillars which form the Podestà vault. In 1525 some terracotta statues by Alfonso Lombardi were put at the vault corner.

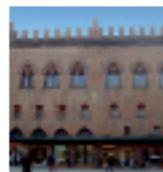
Visits are allowed during exhibitions or other events only.



5 PALAZZO DEI BANCHI

Banchi Palace - Piazza Maggiore

This building, designed by Vignola in the 2nd half of the 16th century, was actually thought as spectacular façade to hide the narrow streets of the market located behind. The palace derives its name from the word 'banchi', meaning the 'stalls' which moneychangers used to locate in this area. Visits are allowed to the exterior only.



6 PALAZZO DEI NOTAI

Notai Palace - via Pignattari, 1

This used to be the seat of the ancient and powerful Corporation of Notaries, identified in its coat of arms on the façade. Visits are allowed to the exterior only.



7 BASILICA DI SAN PETRONIO

Basilica of Saint Petronius - Piazza Maggiore

Its construction began in 1390 under the supervision of Antonio Di Vincenzo. It is a civic temple, that is to say belonging to the citizens. It has never been completed and its construction continued up to the 17th century. Marble and bricks were used for the façade and the massive central portal is a masterpiece by Jacopo della Quercia. Inside: the Altar of the 2nd chapel to the left holds the funerary urn with the remains of Saint Petronius. The luminosity of the church is due to its north-south direction. The sundial, which is the largest one in an enclosed area (67m.), was built 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 Three Kings. In other chapels there are several works of art, among which pieces by Lorenzo Costa, Francesco Francia, Parmigianino and the seventh on the left holds Elisa Bonaparte's tomb. For the opening hours, see list of the most interesting churches.



8 PALAZZO D'ACCURSIO

D'Accursio Palace-Town Hall. Piazza Maggiore, 6.

It is made up of two distinct constructions. The building on the left, the older of the two, was the residence of the Accursio family, giving its name to the whole building and from 1336 belonged to the Magistracy of the Elders. The clock tower was built in the XV century, the same period during which Niccolò dell'Arca created the terracotta Madonna with Child on the façade. The fully Gothic right part of the building is characterised by eight double lancet windows by Fioravante Fioravanti (XVth century) and a great window in the lower part built in the mid-16th century by Galeazzo

Alessi. The same architect built the triumphal entrance on whose upper part stands the statue of Pope Gregory XIII, responsible for introducing the reform of the calendar. The building now houses local council offices but from the 16th to the 19th century it was the official residence of the Papal legate. Going up to the graded ramp, attributed to Donato Bramante, you can visit the inside of the palace: 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. One is the Morandi Museum, inaugurated in 1993 on the occasion of the donation of a collection by the painter's sisters. The museum includes about 200 works of art (aquarelles, etchings, drawings) which span the artist's entire career, from youth to maturity, as well as a reconstruction of Morandi's studio which was located in the central Via Fondazza. The other is the Municipal Art Collection. The museum houses pieces from private collections (Palagi, Pepoli, etc.) arranged in the halls of the Accursio Palace. Among others, there are works of art dating to the 14th century, as well as pieces by Tintoretto and Carracci painters. From Piazza Nettuno is the entrance to the Ex Sala Borsa, the Former Stock Exchange, centre of the new city multimedia library. Inside, archaeological remains (dating between II century B. C. and XVI century A.D.; among them, a Roman Basilica) are visible through a glass floor. For the opening hours see the List of museums and collections and List of the villas, historical residences and palaces of Bologna.



9 LE DUE TORRI

The two towers - Piazza di Porta Ravegnana

These are to be considered the symbol of the city. Originally, during the Middle Ages, Bologna counted about one hundred towers and house-towers. The construction of the Garisenda tower began around the end of 11th century during the fights between Empire and

Papacy, but was left incomplete due to a ground subsidence. The construction of the Asinelli tower began right afterwards, and bears the name of the family who owned it. It is 97 m high (498 stairs) and together with the Garisenda (47m) is under constant observation to measure and contain the inclination. For the opening times, see the List of villas, historical residences and palaces.



10 PALAZZO DELLA MERCANZIA

Piazza della Mercanzia, 4

Named also 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, in Gothic 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 on the right house the city patron saints, while the statue of Justice is in the central one. The palace was destroyed by bombings during World War II and later partially rebuilt. Access limited to the entrance hall/groups only by request. For the opening times see List of villas, historical residences and palaces



11 ABBAZIA DI SANTO STEFANO

St. Stephen's Abbey - Via S. Stefano, 24

This group of churches is also known as "Seven Churches" or "Holy Jerusalem" because it recalls the passion of Jesus. On the left you can see the church of St. Vitale and Agricola, so named for the relics of the first martyrs of Bologna which originally lay here; the church of the Holy Sepulchre, within which it is housed the small central temple intended to bring to mind the sepulchre of Christ in Jerusalem and the church of the Crucifix. This one, together with Pilate's Courtyard, reflects the Lombards' presence who made this church their own in the 8th century. Inside, there is a Benedictine cloister (11th - 12th century), the Holy Trinity church and the St. Stefano Museum. For the opening times see List of the most interesting churches.



12 PALAZZO DELL'ARCHIGINNASIO

Archiginnasio Palace - Piazza Galvani, 1

This building, planned by Antonio Morandi, was the seat of Bologna University from the 16th century until 1803, when Napoleon moved University to Palazzo Poggi (Via Zamboni 33) and the building became a Council library. Inside, the wooden Anatomy Theatre, where the anatomy lessons and the corpse dissections took place. For the opening times see List of villas, historical residences and palaces.



13 BASILICA DI SAN DOMENICO

St. Dominic Church - Piazza S. Domenico, 13

Its construction began shortly after the death of the Saint (around 1220). The beauty of the church is mostly attributed to the tomb of Saint Dominic placed inside. 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 crowning by Niccolò da Puglia (1470), who was named "Dell'Arca" - "of the Ark" - after this masterpiece. The candleholder angel on the right, the statues of Saint Petronio and Saint Procolo (behind) were made by Michelangelo. The fresco representing the Glory of the Saint by Guido Reni is above the ark. We also recommend a visit to the wooden choir inlaid by Brother Damiano-Fra Damiano (1528-51), to the "Mystical Wedding of St. Catherine" by Filippino Lippi, to the "Crucifix" by Giunta Pisano and to the "15 Mysteries of the Rosary", a collective work of art created by the Bolognese painters (Cesi, Carracci, Reni, Sirani). Outside, you can see the tombs of the "Glossatori" (masters of Roman law): tomb of Rolandino de'Passeggeri and tomb of Egidio de'Foscherari near the wall on the left. For the opening times see List of the most interesting churches.