



TOURIST ITINERARY FOR HALF A DAY

proposed by the tourist office of
Bologna

1 PIAZZA MAGGIORE MAGGIORE SQUARE.

It is the heart of the town and is the result of secular transformations which enriched it with important buildings. All around the square are: Basilica di San Petronio, Palazzo dei Notai, Palazzo d'Accursio, Palazzo del Podestà and the scenographic façade of the Palazzo dei Banchi.

2 FONTANA DEL NETTUNO FOUNTAIN OF NEPTUNE.

It is a monument of marble and bronze which was built by the Flemish sculptor Giambologna in 1563 on the basis of a project of Tommaso Laureti. It represents the symbol of papal power : Neptune rules the seas just as the Pope dominates over the land. At the foot of the God are four putti which represent the Ganges, the Nile, the Amazon and the Danube, that were the rivers of the continents known up to that time.

3 PALAZZO RE ENZO KING ENZO'S PALACE.

Originally called Palatium Novum, to distinguish it from the older and near Palazzo del Podestà, it was afterwards renamed Palazzo Re Enzo. As a matter of fact, it was the prison of Enzo, the son of the Emperor Frederic the Second, who was defeated by the people of Bologna in the Battle of the Fossalta (1249) . Only part of the building can be visited; from the courtyard, you go up a staircase and reach a panoramic view.

4 PALAZZO PODESTA' PODESTA' PALACE.

The present building is a fifteenth-century reconstruction of the old thirteenth-century palace. It was planned by Fioravanti

and made from sandstone in 1483. The medieval tower is a work of Master Alberto: a real masterpiece of engineering, it doesn't rest on the ground but on the pillars of the vault.

5 PALAZZO DEI BANCHI BANCHI PALACE.

It was the last building constructed in the square: in reality, it is a scenographic façade which screens the narrow streets of the market lying behind. It was planned by Vignola and dates back to the second half of the XVI century. The façade has fifteen arches, two of which lead to the Clavature and Pescherie streets.

6 PALAZZO DEI NOTAI NOTAI PALACE.

It was the seat of the ancient and powerful guild of the notaries. It is made up of two different parts : the first, next to the church, was built by Antonio di Vincenzo, the second, more recent, is a work of B. Fioravanti (1450). The difference can be found in the style of the mullioned windows.

7 BASILICA SAN PETRONIO SAN PETRONIUS' BASILICA

It was built in 1390 to celebrate the victory of the people of Bologna over the Florentine people and the Pope. It is a civic temple of the citizens. It has never been completed and the works went on up to the XVII century. The external façade is in marble and bricks and the main portal is a work of Jacopo della Quercia who sculpted scenes of the Old and New Testament. Inside, the luminosity of the church is due to the orientation North-South. The sun-dial, the biggest in an enclosed place, was built by the geographer Cassini in the XVII century. Among the chapels, the fourth - the Bolognini's chapel - stands out for its decoration. It preserves frescoes by 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.

8 PALAZZO D'ACCURSIO TOWN HALL.

It consists of two parts. The left side, which is older (XIII century), was the residence of the Accursio Family (who gave the name to the building) and, from 1336, the seat of the municipal magistrature of the Senior Citizens. The clock tower was built by A. Fioravanti in 1425. The right side, in Gothic style, is characterized by eight mullioned windows and by a big downstairs window created by Galeazzo Alessi in the middle of the XVI century. The main entrance, designed by this same artist, houses in the upper part the statue of Gregory XIII, the Pope who reformed the calendar. The palace, which is the present Town Hall, was the seat of the Papal Legate from the XVI to the XIX century. Inside, you can visit the Farnese Hall and Chapel, The Red Hall, the Hall of the Municipal Council and Ex Sala Borsa, the **Former Stock Exchange**, centre of the new city multimedia library where digs showing archaeological remains are visible (entrance form Piazza Nettuno).

• MUSEO MORANDI - MORANDI MUSEUM.

Inaugurated in 1993 due to a donation of the painter's sisters, it includes about 200 works of art which cover the artist's whole career, from youth to maturity. The museum houses watercolours, etchings, drawings and a reconstruction of Morandi's studio.

• COLLEZIONI COMUNALI D'ARTE - COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL ART.

It includes art works of private collections (Palagi, Pepoli, etc.) arranged in the halls of the Accursio Palace. Among others, there are works of the XIV century, works of Tintoretto, of the Carracci.

9 LE DUE TORRI THE TWO TOWERS.

They are the symbol of the town. Originally, there numbered around seventy towers and tower-houses during the Middle Ages. The construction of the Garisenda tower was started around 1120 to

celebrate the banishment of the imperial legate, but was uncompleted due to the slope of the ground. The Asinelli tower dates back to the same time and bears the name of the family who owned it. It is 97 meters high (498 stairs) and together with the Garisenda (47 m.) is under constant maintenance.

10 PALAZZO MERCANZIA MERCANZIA PALACE.

It was built by Antonio di Vincenzo in 1384. The monument is in brick while the mullioned windows and the balcony are in marble. The palace, in Gothic style, is characterized by two ogival arches and a long upper frieze displaying the coats of arms of the city guilds. In the left and right niches are the patron saints of the town while in the central one is the statue of Justice. The palace was destroyed by the Second World War bombings and later rebuilt.

11 BASILICA DI S. STEFANO ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA.

It is a group of churches called "Holy Jerusalem" because it recalls the passion of Jesus. It became the church of the Longobards who began its construction in the VIII

century. From the left you can see the church of St. Vitale and Agricola, so called for the relics of the first martyrs of Bologna which originally laid here; the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which keeps the relics of Saint Petronio and the church of the Crucifix (also named Saint John the Baptist). Inside, there are two medieval cloisters, the church of the Holy Trinity and the Museum of St. Stefano.

12 PALAZZO DELL'ARCHIGINNASIO ARCHIGINNASIO PALACE.

It was built by the architect Francesco Terribilia and was the seat of the University of Bologna from the XVI century up to the arrival of Napoleon in 1803. In fact, he transferred the University to Palazzo Poggi (Via Zamboni 33) and transformed the Archiginnasio into a municipal library. Inside, you can visit the seventeenth-century Anatomy Theatre, made of cedar and fir-wood, where medical experiments took place.

13 CHIESA DI S. DOMENICO ST. DOMINIC'S BASILICA

Its construction started soon

after the death of the Saint in 1220. The beauty of the church is greatly due to the tomb of Saint Dominic placed inside. In this work of sculpture, built in different periods, are two remarkable pieces: the thirteenth-century sarcophagus by Nicola Pisano and Arnolfo di Cambio, which represents episodes of the Saint's life and the crowning by Niccolò, who was named "Dell'Arca" - "of the Ark" - after this masterpiece. The right candlestick-holding angel was made by Michelangelo. We recommend a visit also to the wooden choir inlaid by Brother Damiano Zambelli (1525-45), to the "Mystical Wedding of St. Catherine" by Filippino Lippi, to the "Crucifix" by Giunta Pisano and to the "Mysteries of the Rosary", a group of small pictures created by some of the most important painters of Bologna (Carracci, Reni, Cesi, Sirani). Outside, you can see the tombs of the "Glossatori" (masters at Roman law) Rolandino de' Passengeri and Egidio de' Foscherari.

OPENING TIME

1 Maggiore Square

2 Fountain of Neptune

3 King Enzo's Palace: visits only during exhibitions

4 Podesta'Palace: visits only during exhibitions

5 Banchi Palace: only the outside is visitable

6 Notai Palace: visits to the Notary Room, opening times: Mon/Wed 9-13 and Tue/Thu/Fri. 15-19

7 San Petronius' Basilica: - opening hours: 7.15-13/14-18 Winter/ Summer 7.15-13.30 /14.30-18.30

8 Palazzo D'Accursio:

- 1° floor: Red Room-City Council Hall, visits on request, when available.
- 2° floor: City Art Collection, opening time from Tues. to Sat. 9-18.30, Sun. and Holidays 10-18.30 and Morandi Museum, opening time 10-18 closed on Monday. Farnese Room and Palatina Chapel, entrance free.
- Entrance from Piazza Nettuno: **The Former Stock Exchange - Next opening**

9 The two Towers - opening times: Summer 9-18 / Winter 9-17

10 Mercanzia Palace: visits possible only in the hall

11 St. Stephen's Basilica: opening time 9-12/15.30-18.15

12 Archiginnasio Palace: 9-18.30/ from Mon. till Fri. - Sat. 9-1.30 p.m. (Anatomical Theatre from Mon. till

Sat. 9-13; from Mon. till Fri. the afternoon opening from 1.00 p.m. until 6.30 p.m. is not always guaranteed)

13 St. Dominic's Basilica: opening time 7-13/14.30-19