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 DUÉ 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'ARCHIGINNASSIO
ARCHIGINNASSIO 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 Filippo 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’ Passeggeri and Egidio de’ Foscherari.

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**OPENING TIME**

1 Maggiore Square
2 Fountain of Neptune
3 King Enzo’s Palace: visits only during exhibitions
4 Podestà 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
8 Palazzo D’Accursio:
   • 1st floor: Red Room-City Council Hall, visits on request, when available.
   • 2nd 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