

CLASSIC ITINERARY
STREETS CHURCHES AND BUILDINGS

Bologna is and will remain the most beautiful city in Italy on account of the unity of its streets Jakob Burckhardt

Maximum length of the itinerary: 3620 metres
Starting-point: Piazza Malpighi, tombs of the Glossatori [0 m]
Parking: Piazza S. Francesco and Piazza Malpighi.



[0 m] **22 Basilica di San Francesco** (entrance with 8 cm step from Piazza Malpighi, visit to the cloister on request). Cross Piazza Malpighi and enter the circular walls of the Torressotti from Porta Nova. Continue along Via Porta Nova (on the right) to the **23 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 houses of Guido Guinizelli, the leader of the Stilnovi: school (plaque). Continue along Via IV Novembre: at no. 26 is **25 Palazzo Caprara**, an ancient family of Senators: cross Piazza Roosevelt and Piazza Galileo and proceed to **26 Piazza Maggiore** with Palazzo dei Notai, the Basilica of San Petronio (accessible entrance from Corte Galluzzi no. 14), Palazzo dei Banchi, Palazzo del Podestà, **27 Palazzo D'Accursio** or delle Biade (in recent times Palazzo Legazio, now the Town Hall). To visit 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 staircase 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 accessible WCs on one side), the Farnese Chapel, the Municipal Art Collection (accessible – audio-guide) and the Morandi Museum (accessible). After descending, to the left is **28 Piazza del Nettuno** with the fountain by Giambologna, a symbol of Papal Bologna. From here, visit the **Sala Borsa**, [ex Stock Exchange Room] (access by lateral ramp); through the glass floor of the central room is a view of the archaeological excavations of the forensic zone of Roman Bononia. On leaving, cross Piazza del Nettuno and pass below the Voltone del Podestà and the Tower of the Arengo to reach Piazza Re Enzo and to enter the Arcade of the Pavaglione towards the right, an elegant promenade in 19th century Bologna. In Via dell'Archiginnasio no. 2 is the

[965 m] **29 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 **30 Library of the Archiginnasio** leading to the celebrated **Anatomical Theatre** of the Old University Studio. Cross Piazza Galvani to reach Corte Galluzzi; there is an accessible entrance to the **31 Basilica di San Petronio** at no. 14. At the end of the Pavaglione 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 Rolando De' Passaggeri).

[1385 m] **32 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 reach the itinerary towards Piazza Maggiore and the Arcade of the Pavaglione. From here, on the left, enter the

[1845 m] **33 Quadrilatero** through the streets of the Market: Via Clavature, the former street of the Feral Blacksmiths (no. 18: Schiavina Houses, 13th century) or Via Peschiere Vecchie, the old food shops. At the end of Via Clavature cross Via Castiglione 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

[2375 m] **34 Basilica di San Stefano** (access with steps to some of the Seven Churches of the complex). Remain under the arcade to return along Via S. Stefano (16th century Palazzo Salina Amorini, known as the witness building), reaching Piazza della Mercanzia. After crossing Via Castiglione continue to the corner with Via Rizzoli (keeping to the left) and Piazza di Porta Ravegnana. In this piazza is

[2684 m] Palazzo Strazzaroli, an excellent viewpoint for the Two Towers.

Return to Piazza Malpighi from Via Rizzoli, a section of Via Emilia (the main decuman of the Roman city) [3620 m] and from Via Ugo Bassi, still keeping to the left.

1 PIAZZA MAGGIORE C3
San Petronio, Palazzo d'Accursio, Palazzo dei Notai (14th cent.), Palazzo dei Banchi (16th cent., Arch. Vignola), Palazzo del Podestà (15th cent., Arch. A. Fioravanti), Arengo Tower.

2 SAN PETRONIO (14th cent.) C3 †
Arch. A. Di Vincenzo, Portal by Jacopo della Quercia (1425-1438). Works by Giovanni da Modena, L. Costa, F. Francia, Amico Aspertini, Parmigianino. Bolognini Chapel: frescoes by Giovanni da Modena (15th cent.), High altar by Vignola (1547), Sundial by G.B. Cassini (1655). Coronation of Charles V held here (1530). Oldest organ in Italy still working (1475). Accessible entrance from Corte Galluzzi.

3 PALAZZO D'ACCURSIO (13-15th cent.) C3
Front: Arch. F. Fioravanti (1484); Madonna with Child by Niccolò dell'Arca, statue of Gregory XIII by A. Menganti. Morandi Museum and Municipal Art Collections. Town Hall.

4 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 (14th cent.): multimedia library and Roman excavations.

5 SAN PIETRO (17th cent.) C2 †
Metropolitan Cathedral. Façade: Arch. A. Torreggiani. Crypt: Arch. D. Tibaldi. Works by Bagnacavallo, L. Carracci, D. Creti. Lamentation over the Dead Christ by Alfonso Lombardi.

6 BIBLIOTECA DELL'ARCHIGINNASIO C3
1603 cent. Arch. Terribilia. Seat of the University from 1563 to 1823. Chapel of S. Maria dei Barchi: 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).

7 MUSEO CIVICO ARCHEOLOGICO C3
Collections: Egyptian, Etruscan, Gallic and Roman.

8 QUADRILATERO C3
Medieval market between Via Orefici, Via Drapperie and Via Clavature.

9 SANTA MARIA DELLA VITA (17th cent.) C3 †
Arch. G.B. Bergonzoni. Lamentation over the Dead Christ by Niccolò dell'Arca (1494). Dome visible from Piazza Maggiore. Arch. G. Tubertini (1787). First hospital of Bologna (1260): Health Museum. Oratory: Passing of the Virgin by Alfonso Lombardi and altarpiece by Nosadella.

10 PIAZZA DELLA MERCANZIA (14th cent.) C3
Loggia by Carrobio, Arch. A. Di Vincenzo and I. Bagromarino. Medieval seat of the Merchants' Guilds, now the Chamber of Commerce.

11 PINACOTECA NAZIONALE D2
Works by Vitale da Molino, Simone de' Crocifissi, Giotto, E. de' Roberti, F. del Cossa, L. Costa, F. Francia, A. Aspertini, Raphael (Santa Cecilia), Bagnacavallo, P. Tibaldi, Parmigianino, N. Dell'Abate, P. Fontana, Tintoretto, T. B. Passerotti, Carracci, G. Reni, E. Sirani, Guercino, Domenichino, D. Creti, G. M. Crespi.

THE ITINERARY
OF THE TOWERS

...shadowy, turreted Bologna arises in the clear winter light on account of the unity of its streets Giosuè Carducci

Maximum: 3200 metres
Starting-point: Piazza Galileo, 1 [0 m]
Parking: Piazza Roosevelt and Via IV Novembre



[0 m] **35 Torre degli Agresti** (13th cent.), elegantly restored in the 17th cent., and **36 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] **37 Casatore dei Catalani** (13th cent.)
Return to Piazza dei Celestini and cross Via D'Azeglio to enter the Corte Galluzzi.

[335 m] **38 Torre dei Galluzzi** (13th cent.) recalls the tragic story of Virginia Galluzzi and Alberto Carbonesi, the "Romeo and Juliet of Bologna". 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 Clavature, then right into Via Marchesana (slope). At no. 4 is:

[725 m] **39 Torre dei Carrari**, of 13th cent. origin, now a private residence. At the end, turn left into Via de' Foscherari, then right into Via de' Toschi to reach Piazza Minghetti.

[885 m] **40 Torre dei Toschi**, a stump of a tower located above the Case dei Caccianelli. After crossing Piazzetta del Francia turn left into Via Castiglione (left side) and cross Via Caprara: a plaque under the arcade records that three towers arose here, the Artemisi, Riccardona and Guidozagni, all knocked down before 1920. After crossing Piazza della Mercanzia, in Via S. Stefano no. 4 is:

[1140 m] **41 Torre degli Alberici**, located alongside the 13th century Case Seracchioli. It still conserves 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), the **42 Torre degli Oseletti** can be seen; cross and continue along Via Castel Taltio, then proceed up Via S. Vitale (on the right of the arcade) to Piazza di Porta Ravegnana.

[1480 m] **43 The Two Towers** are the symbol of medieval Bologna: **the Asinelli** (97 m- 498 steps to the top) and the **Garisenda** (48 m), recalled by Dante (see plaque). From the opposite side of the piazza (Palazzo Strazzaroli) take Via dei Guidei and then Vicolo S. Giobbe as far as Vicolo Tubertini and Vicolo Mandria to reach:

[1640 m] **44 Torre degli Uguzzoni**. Continue to Via Oberdan, turn right, then left into Via S. Nicolò (after the church), right into Via degli Albani and left again into Via Albioli, arriving at:

[1805 m] **45 Casatore dei Guidozagni** (to the right) and **46 Torre dei Prendiparte** (to the left – façade overlooking Via Sant'Alò), known as the Coronata (enthroned) because of its surrounding turrets. Return up Via Sant'Alò and turn left into Via Altabella, reaching:

[1910 m] **47 Torre degli Azzoguidi**, with its base in blocks of selenite. From here may be seen a view of the **48 Torre Campanaria** (Bell Tower) of the Cattedrale di San Pietro, rising from a pre-existing cylindrical tower 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:

[2180 m] **49 Casatore Noscenti** (14th cent.). Return along Via Indipendenza (right side), cross Via Ugo Bassi and follow Via Rizzoli (right side) to Piazza Re Enzo.

[2700 m] **50 Torre dei Lambertini** is set into a corner 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: **51 Torre dell'Arengo**, above the Voltone; **52 Torre Scappi**, at the beginning of Via Indipendenza, absorbed into the Palazzo of the same name and associated with King Enzo's attempted flight; and **53 Torre dell'Orologio** in Piazza Maggiore. Cross the courtyards of Palazzo D'Accursio and on leaving turn right into Via Ugo Bassi or left into Via IV Novembre, then right into Piazza Roosevelt (uneven ground beneath the façade of the tower). At the corner between Via Venezian and Ugo Bassi is:

[3200 m] **54 Torrone**, the last tower in the itinerary, used as a prison until 1830.

THE ITINERARY
OF THE WATERS

Few of those who stroll under the arcades of Bologna imagine that a city of water lies beneath their feet...

Maximum itinerary: 5345 metres
Starting-point: Piazza Rossini, Piazza Rossini [0 m]
The itinerary follows the course of the Aposa torrent and the Reno and Molino Canals



[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 Piazza 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 Piazza Minghetti – guided visits: info from IAT). Continue under the arcade on the right to reach the side entrance of the Church of San Martino, known as "in Aposa" and one of Bolognà'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 Luca, the former Via dei 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** (looked over by a bar in Via Alessandrini, 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. Take Via Bertiera to the right, then turn right into Via Piella, passing beneath Porta Govesa or Torressotto dei Piella to reach the famous:

[915 m] **Finestrella** (Window) **sul Canale delle Moline** and 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] **55 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 Minzoni and the:

[2110 m] **56 MAMBo** – Museum of Modern Art (accessible WCs). On leaving there is a view from above, on the left, over the **57 Salara** (16th cent.) and the ancient harbour lock, now the Giardino del Cavaticcio. Turn back and take Via F.lli Rosselli on the right, cross Via del Porto (passage over the Cavaticcio), Via Azzoguidino (the heart of the cultural pole of the Manifattura delle Arti) and the Parco dell'ex 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:

[2800 m] **58 Santa Maria della Visitazione delle Lame** (access with steps), once surrounded by the Reno Canal and the throng of washewomen. Continue along the winding path of Via Riva di Reno, which follows the course of the canal below, to reach the third Church:

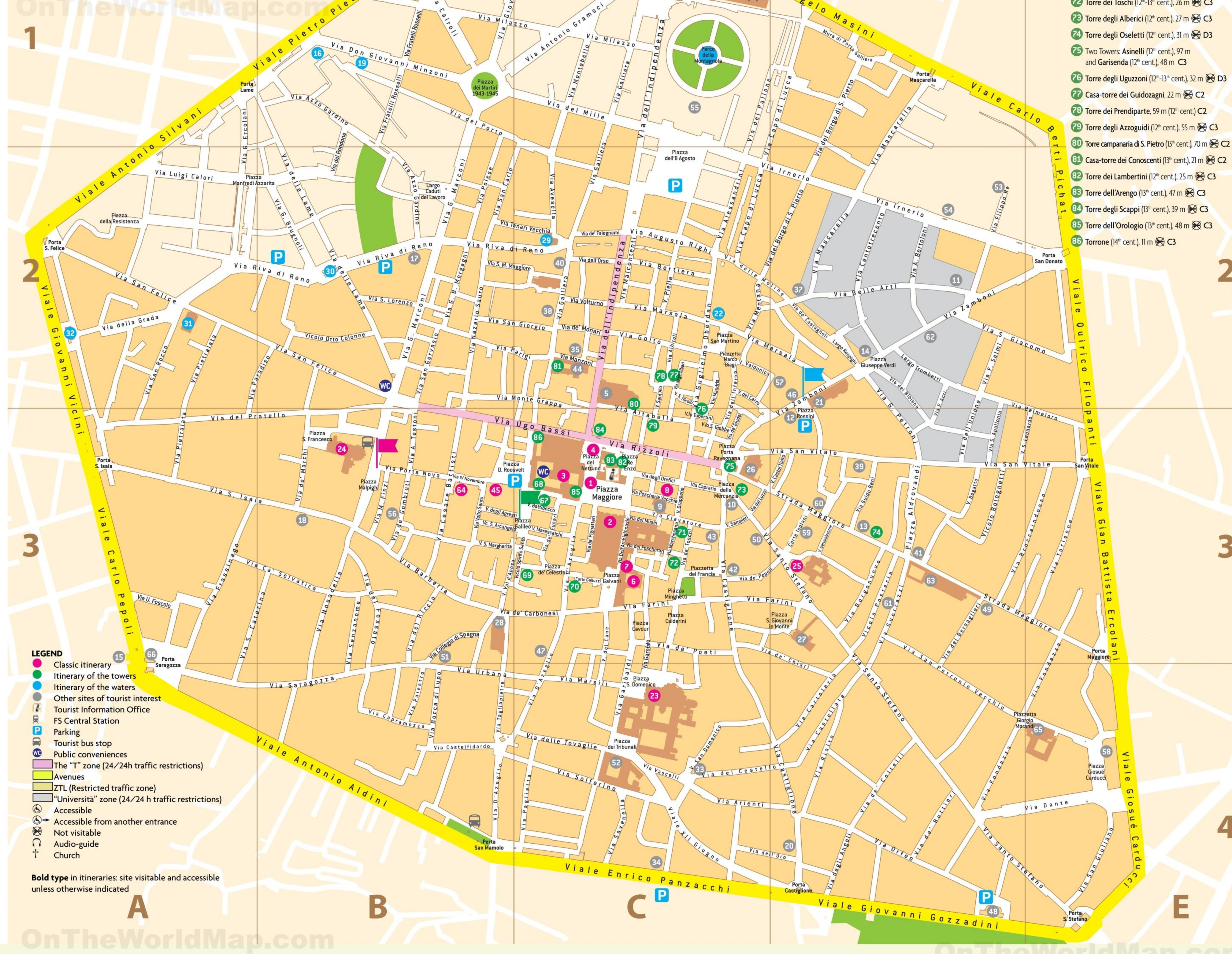
[3200 m] **59 Santa Maria della Carità**. Cross Via S. Felice, continue along Via della Grada (on the right) as far as no. 12, the former tannery. Here you will find the fourth and last Church on Water:

[3450 m] **60 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 Viale Vicini). Return from Via S. Felice or Via del Pratello to Via Ugo Bassi and Via Rizzoli

[5345 m] towards the Two Towers and then to Via Zamboni and Piazza Rossini.

Bologna a city for everyone

More than 42 km of arcades and the longest arcade in the world (3.5 km); one of the best preserved old city centres in Europe with its unmistakable red brick colour; the medieval towers and, above all, the Two Towers: that of the Asinelli (97 m) and its twin tower Garisenda (mentioned by Dante in Canto XXXI of the Inferno) with its famous inclination of 3 m 22 cm.



21 SAN GIACOMO MAGGIORE (13th cent.) C2 †
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).

22 SAN MARTINO C2 †
Works by Paolo Uccello, Jacopo della Quercia, F. Francia, L. Costa, Amico Aspertini, L. Carracci. Organ of 1556. Accessible entrance from Via Marsala.

23 SAN DOMENICO (13th cent.) C4 †
Interior Arch. C. F. Dotti (1727-32). Mother Church of the Dominican Order. Remains of the Saint. St. Dominic's Chapel: Tomb by Nicola Pisano, Arnolfo di Cambio, Niccolò dell'Arca, Michelangelo, A. Lombardi. Fresco of the Basin: Guido Reni. Chapel of the Rosary: paintings by D. Calvaert, B. Cesi, Lavinia Fontana, A. Tiarini, L. Carracci, G. Reni, V. Albani. Frescoes by A. M. Colonna and Elisabetta Sirani. Works by J. Cambrasio, Giunta Pisano, Filippo Lippi, L. Carracci, Guercino. Quire in sculpted wood by Fra Damiano da Bergamo (1541-49). In the Piazza S. Domenico: Tombs of the Glossators. Accessible entrance from the Convent.

24 SAN FRANCESCO (13th cent.) C3 †
First example in Italy of French Gothic. Marble altarpiece by J. & P. dalle Masegne (1393). Behind the apse: Tombs of the Glossators. Accessible entrance from Piazza Malpighi.

25 SANTO STEFANO (8th cent.) D3 †
The "Seven Churches" of the "New Jerusalem": Longobard basin. Romanic cloister: zoomorphic and anthropomorphic capitals. 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).

26 SANTI BARTOLOMEO E GAETANO (16th cent.) C3 †
Works by L. Carracci, G. Reni.

27 SAN GIOVANNI IN MONTE (15th cent.) D3 †
On the façade: Eagle by Niccolò dell'Arca and rose-window by F. del Cossa. Works by L. Costa, Guercino, A. Lombardi.

28 SAN PAOLO MAGGIORE (17th cent.) B3 †
Arch: A. Mazenta. Vault frescoed by A. Rolli and A. Guidi. Works by A. M. Colonna, Guercino, L. Carracci, Mastedella, Lippo di Dalmasio.

THE CHURCHES ON WATER

29 Santa Maria della Pioggia (13th-18th cent.) C2 †
Paintings by A. Carracci. Ex Oratory of St. Bartholomew: statue by Alfonso Lombardi.

30 Santa Maria della Visitazione al ponte delle Lame (16th-18th cent.) B2 †

31 Santa Maria della Carità (16th cent.) A2 †

32 San Valentino della Grada (17th cent.) A2 †
Overlooking Reno Canal.

33 Chiesa del Castello (16th cent.) C4 †

34 SERRAGLIO DELL' APOSA C4
Entrance in the walls of the Aposa torrent.

35 MADONNA DI GALLIERA (14th-17th cent.) C2 †
Oratory of San Filippo Neri.

36 PORTA GALLIERA (17th cent.) C1
Overlooking canal.

37 PALAZZO BENTIVOGLIO NUOVO D2
(16th cent.) Arch. B. Triacchini.

38 PALAZZO ALDROVANDI (13th cent.) C2
Arch. A. Torreggiani.

39 PALAZZO FANTUZZI (16th cent.) B3
Arch. Formigine and B. Triacchini. Works by Colonna and the Bibiena family.

40 PALAZZO FELICINI (15th cent.) C2
Leonardo stayed here.

41 PALAZZO DAVIA BARGELLINI (18th cent.) D3
Museum of Industrial Art and Painting Gallery.

42 PALAZZO PEPOLI VECCHIO (14th cent.) C3
Museum of the City (opening shortly).

43 PALAZZO PEPOLI CAMPORENGO (17th cent.) C3
Frescoes by D. M. Canuti, G. M. Crespi, D. Creti. Zambeccari Collection – section of the Pinacoteca Nazionale [National Picture Gallery].

44 PALAZZI FAVA E GHISILARDI (15th cent.) C2
Frescoes by Annibale Ludovico and Agostino Carracci. Medieval Museum (17th cent.): collections of art, arms and other evidence of medieval life in Bologna.

45 PALAZZO CAPRARA (17th cent.) B3
Arch. Terribilia. Now seat of the Prefecture.

46 PALAZZO MAGNANI (16th cent.) D2
Arch. D. Tibaldi to design by F. Ambrosini. Frescoes by the Carracci.

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

48 MADONNA DEL BARACCANO (14th-16th cent.) D4 †
Known as Church of Peace. Backs upon city walls. Madonna by Lippo di Dalmasio and Francesco del Cossa.

49 PALAZZO HERCOLANI (18th cent.) D3
Arch. Angelo Venturoli.

50 PALAZZO AMORINI (15th cent.) C3
Arch. Formigine. Heads in terracotta: Alfonso Lombardi and Niccolò da Volterra.

51 COLLEGIO DI SPAGNA (14th 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.

52 PALAZZO RUINI (16th cent.) C4
To design by Palladio. Frescoes by V. Bigari and A. Basoli. Once owned by Elisa Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon. Now Court of Justice.

53 PALAZZINA DELLA VIOLA (15th cent.) D2
Pleasure house of the Bentivoglio family, later College for students from Piedmont. Frescoes by Innocenzo da Imola. Prospero Fontana. Nosadella, Amico Aspertini.

54 ORTO BOTANICO D2
Founded in 1568 by Ulisse Aldrovandi.

55 GIARDINI DELLA MONTAGNOLA C1

56 SINAGOGA B3

57 MUSEO EBRAICO D2

58 CASA CARDUCCI (19th cent.) E4
House-Museum and Library of the Nobel prize-winning poet. Municipal Museum of the Risorgimento.

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

60 CASA ROSSINI D3

61 ACCADEMIA FILARMONICA C3
Founded in 1666.

62 PALAZZO POGGI (16th cent.) D2 †
Arch. P. Tibaldi and B. Triacchini. Seat of the University since 1803. 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 Niccolò dell'Abate, P. Tibaldi. Specola [Observatory Tower] and Museum of Astronomy. University Library Arch. C. F. Dotti (1756). Accessible entrance from Largo Trombetti.

63 SANTA MARIA DEI SERVI (14th-15th cent.) D3 †
Founded in 1568 by Ulisse Aldrovandi.

64 MADONNA DI CIMABUE. Works by Vitale da Bologna, Lippo di Dalmasio, G. da Treviso, G. M. Crespi.

65 SS. SALVATORE (17th cent.) B3 †
Arch. T. Marelli to design by A. Mazenta. Works by Vitale da Bologna, Lippo di Dalmasio, G. da Treviso, G. M. Crespi.

66 SANTA CRISTINA (13th-17th cent.) E4
Ex-Canaldolite church and convent. Now a University seat.

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

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