

NUMERO	TESTO
1	<p>Modena. A World Heritage site</p> <p>Modena's World Heritage Site includes the Ghirlandina Tower, Piazza Grande, and Modena's Cathedral, a masterpiece of human creative genius and one of the best examples of Romanesque style in the world. The Cathedral of Modena is the symbol of the devotion and worship of the Modena Christian community. Piazza del Duomo, built in the twelfth century, was renamed Piazza Grande during the second half of the seventeenth century. It has always been where not only local government but also religious power was managed .</p>
2	<p>Modena. Piazza Grande</p> <p>Piazza del Duomo, built in the twelfth century, was renamed Piazza Grande during the second half of the seventeenth century. It has always been where not only local government but also religious power was managed. Rules for religious and civic life were decided from the Porta Regia of the Cathedral and its sixteenth-century pulpit, the railings of Palazzo Comunale, or even from the Pietra Ringadora stone table in the square.</p>
3	<p>Modena. The Cathedral</p> <p>The Cathedral of Modena is the symbol of the devotion and worship of the Modena Christian community, built as "the house of San Geminianus", the patron saint of Modena . 9 June 1099 was a very important date for the city of Modena. On this day, the first stone of the city's cathedral was laid, a magnificent example of Romanesque art that amazed society at that time and still today fills us with wonder for its extraordinary beauty and originality.</p>
4	<p>Modena. Ghirlandina bell tower</p> <p>Alongside the apse of the cathedral, standing 89.32 metres tall, is the Ghirlandina belltower, the symbol of the city of Modena. The Ghirlandina was given this nickname by the city's inhabitants due to the double ring of parapets that crown its steeple, "as light as garlands", ghirlanda in Italian. Built as the bell tower for the cathedral, this tower has however played an important civic function since its origins: the ringing of its bells marked the time for life in the city.</p>
5	<p>Modena. Ghirlandina bell tower</p> <p>Built as the bell tower for the cathedral, Ghirlandina bell tower has always played an important civic function since its origins: the ringing of its bells marked the time for life in the city, it announced the opening of the gates in the city walls and acted as a warning for the people in situations of alarm and danger. Its mighty walls guarded the so-called "Sacristy" of the Municipality, which was home to the strongboxes, public documents and objects of great symbolic value.</p>
6	<p>Modena. At the Palazzo dei Musei</p> <p>Modena's Palazzo dei Musei is in the historical centre and is home to a number of cultural institutes that include the History Archives, the Luigi Poletti Library of Art, and the Estense Library and Gallery. The Palazzo dei Musei is ideal for enjoying fascinating moments among illuminated manuscripts, paintings, priceless documents, sculpture, and other unforgettable gems that tell the story of Modena's roots. In addition to the many exhibitions hosted at the Palazzo dei Musei, Modena's historic centre is home to a number of interesting cultural spaces.</p>
7	<p>Modena. The Gallerie Estensi</p> <p>Together, the Gallerie Estensi are a large, extended museum that is housed in five different sites in three cities: Modena, Sassuolo, and Ferrara. The Galleries provide visitors with a complete panorama of the cultural and intellectual significance of the Este Dynasty. The Palazzo dei Musei in Modena's historical center contains the Galleria Estense, the Biblioteca Estense Universitaria and the Museo Lapidario Estense . In Sassuolo you'll find the "Baroque delight" of the Ducal Palace and, in Ferrara, the Pinacoteca Nazionale.</p>

Gamberini Patti

8	<p>Modena. Galleria Estense</p> <p>Estense Gallery is among the most important art collections in Italy. It is evidence that the Este Dynasty was not solely interested in painting and sculpture, but also collected archeological pieces and traditional arts and crafts. Bernini's marble bust of Francis I d'Este, a Velázquez portrait of Francis I, Cosmè Tura's "Saint Anthony of Padua", Correggio's "Madonna and Christ Child", a triptych by El Greco, and a crucifix by Guido Reni are particularly noteworthy. The collection focuses prominently on painting in the Po valley area between the 1300s and the 1700s.</p>
9	<p>Modena. Ducal Palace of Sassuolo</p> <p>The palace, also known as "Delizia" (delight) for its architecture enhanced by fountains and surrounded by gardens, for the beauty of its interior decorations and for its fine location in the broad valley of the River Secchia, stands as a veritable gem of northern Italian Baroque. The present day appearance of the palace began to take shape in 1634, when the old, solid castle was transformed into a Ducal residence, a prestigious place to be used for summer holidays and as an official court venue.</p>
10	<p>Modena. Mercato Albinelli</p> <p>Food market in the heart of Modena</p> <p>Inaugurated in 1931, the Albinelli market is the oldest covered market of the town and is considered to be among the most beautiful in Italy. The market is realized in Art Nouveau style; in the centre is a fountain surmounted by the sculpture of a beautiful woman, the "fruit bearer" made by Giuseppe Graziosi, one of the most appreciated modenese sculptors of the 19th century. Since 1990 it has been recognized to be a monument of national relevance.</p>
11	<p>Modena. Ducal Palace - Military Academy</p> <p>Modena's Ducal Palace, once the sumptuous residence of the Estense Court and today the home of the military academy, is a splendid example of Baroque architecture and one of the most important royal palaces of the 1600s. The Italian Military Academy has its headquarters at the Ducal Palace, designed by Rome architect Bartolomeo Avanzini and built from 1634 onwards. For more than 200 years, this was the home of the Este Court.</p>
12	<p>Ferrara. The Medieval Centre and the Jewish town</p> <p>From the Middle Ages to today, the area around the Cathedral has always been the focus of the city life. The seat of the various rules over the years and a commercial and historical area of great importance, the centre is still the favourite meeting place of residents and visitors alike. The original layout of the ancient city, which has been developing along the banks of the River Po, is still clearly recognizable in the famous area of Via delle Volte.</p>
13	<p>Ferrara. Castello Estense</p> <p>The Castle built in 1385 to protect the Este family still has the typical aspect of a medieval fortress, even though the marble balconies and the tower loggias remind us of the transformations of the 16th Century, when the building became the new ducal palace. The Filippi school (16th century) painted the inside frescoes. It is the temporary site of the collections of Giovanni Boldini and Filippo De Pisis.</p>
14	<p>Ferrara. Palazzo Municipale and Cathedral</p> <p>Begun in 1245, it was the Este residence till the 16th Century. Restored at the beginning of last century in 13th Century style. It is now the seat of the Town Hall. The Cathedral, dedicated to the patron saints of the city, George and Maurelius, is a harmonic unity of Romanesque solidity and exquisite Gothic elegance. The Cathedral Museum is located in the little church of San Romano and houses objects which once belonged to the cathedral.</p>

Gambini Rota

15	<p>Ferrara. Area Ghetto and Sinagoge – Museo Ebraico – Museo Nazionale dell’Ebraismo Italiano</p> <p>Via Mazzini formerly known as Via Sabbioni was the main thoroughfare of the Jewish ghetto which took in the adjoining Via Vittoria and Via Vignatagliata. The building of the Synagogues also houses the Jewish Museum rich in documents and objects that illustrate the history and traditions of the local Jewish community. The history, the theory, the originality of Hebraism in Italy is presented through an innovative museum approach. A millenarian culture explored through installations, performances and exhibitions.</p>
16	<p>Ferrara The Renaissance Addition</p> <p>Throughout the Middle Ages and almost to the end of the 15th Century, the northern boundary of the city ran along the current road system of Viale Cavour-Corso Giovecca. To the north of this boundary there were a number of buildings, even prestigious ones, some of which were owned by the Duke. In 1492 Ercole I commissioned Biagio Rossetti to include this vast area in the centre and the great architect and town planner designed a plan which made Ferrara the “first modern city in Europe”.</p>
17	<p>Ferrara Palazzo dei Diamanti and Casa di Ludovico Ariosto</p> <p>With its original facade covered with diamond-shaped stones, Palazzo dei Diamanti is attributed to Biagio Rossetti. In the large rooms on the first floor you can see the collections of the National Picture Gallery, while the Galleries of Modern and Contemporary Art, on the ground floor, house international art exhibitions.</p> <p>Casa di Ludovico Ariosto. The house was Ludovico Ariosto’s residence during the last years of his life and it was built around 1528. It houses documents and some of Ariosto’s personal belongings.</p>
18	<p>Ferrara and its walls</p> <p>Nine kilometres of defensive walls surround the heart of Ferrara, delimiting the old city. Designed and built mainly as fortifications starting in the early 7th century, today they are expansive gardens enjoyed by locals and visitors during their time off, and so much more. A meeting place, a relaxing park and a source of well-being, the history of the city can be read on the surface of these walls. Over the centuries, they’ve evolved in what we see now, having undergone varying degrees of modification, decay and rebuilding.</p>
19	<p>Ferrara and its walls</p> <p>The green space surrounding the walls is a veritable park, prized for its rich biodiversity in terms of both flora and fauna, including numerous rare protected species. Thanks to this very richness, the Municipality of Ferrara was able to join the HICAPS (Historical Castel ParkS) Interreg Central Europe Project, aimed at promoting historical parks and increasing the care and attention given to them as valuable cultural heritage.</p>
20	<p>Ferrara. The flora around the walls</p> <p>The park that runs around the walls of Ferrara hosts about 240 different species of herbs, trees and shrubs. It is also the urban location with the greatest number of rare species. So much richness is due to the circular course of the walls and the presence of the wide surrounding ramparts, creating varying conditions of sunshine and humidity. The most common trees in the areas between the walls and the rampart are plane trees, oaks, white poplars, black poplars and cypress poplars, white willows.</p>
21	<p>Ferrara. The fauna around the walls</p> <p>The walls of Ferrara are populated by numerous animal species. They are frequented by little owls, Italian sparrows, robins, blackbirds, magpies, pigeons, swallows, grey crows, Eurasian collar doves. In the northern area, closer to the Po river, there are grey herons, egrets, moorhens, night herons and bitterns. Mammals include wild mice and house mice, bats, shrews and hedgehogs. Native amphibians and reptiles are present and protected by the regional law.</p>

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