

ENGLISH

PLACES OF INTEREST

Bergamo



A WALK THROUGH ART AND HISTORY



A journey between the two cities, one on the hill and the other on the plain, different yet linked by history and interwoven streets, alleys and stairways. Bergamo is a treasure trove, protected yet open to those who wish to see her, for those who yearn to explore her narrow corners of medieval architecture, the lightness of Venetian colonnades, the strength of the stones that gird the city and the breeze of the mountains behind it. We can recommend two itineraries, diverse yet united. They offer two views of Bergamo, that reveal the lively spirit of a city of culture and business, of contemplation and action, of sky and earth, the Upper and Lower Cities.

The **blue itinerary** begins with the city on the hill, where we can savour the ambience of the historic district and its monuments, bathed in the gleaming light of the buildings of Piazza Vecchia. It then continues in search of the unique views of the plains and the Alps, with the extraordinary vistas offered by the Civic Tower (Campanone), the Fortress and the Gombito Tower.

The **red itinerary** amazes for its historic routes through the Pignolo or Sant'Alessandro boroughs and the avenue with its ramparts passing through the Gate of Sant'Agostino, descending to the centre of Lower Bergamo, in the heart of the shopping district.

These tours are perfect for exploring the city's two faces, through continuously evolving perspectives, linked by the romantic and delightful funicular railways, useful yet unusual, rising to enter the very belly of the Walls until it reaches the ancient heart of Bergamo.



Piazza Vecchia

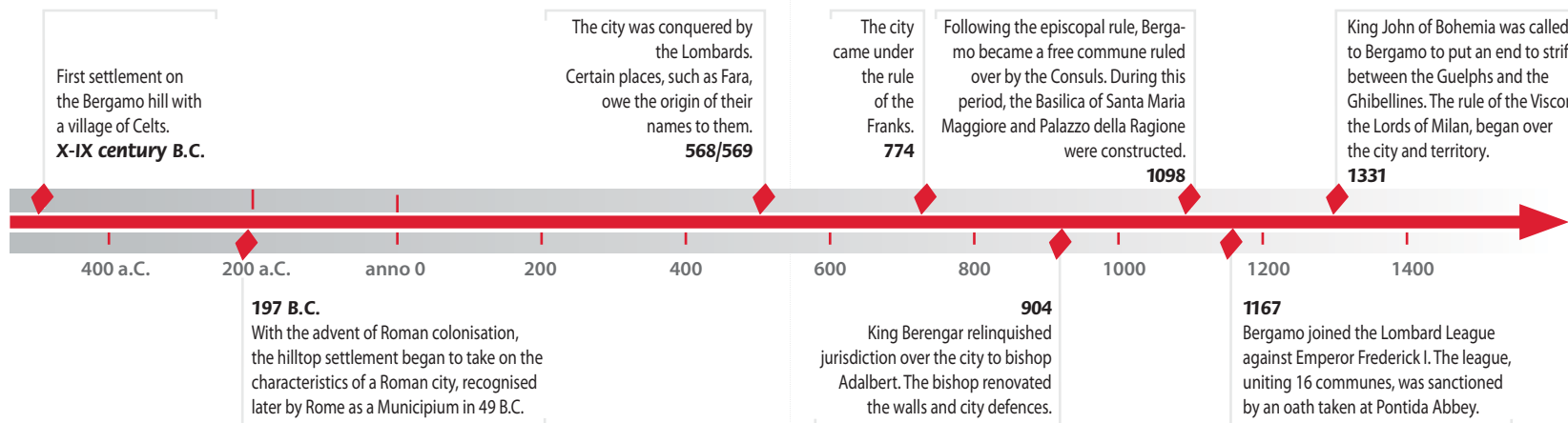


Piazza Vittorio Veneto

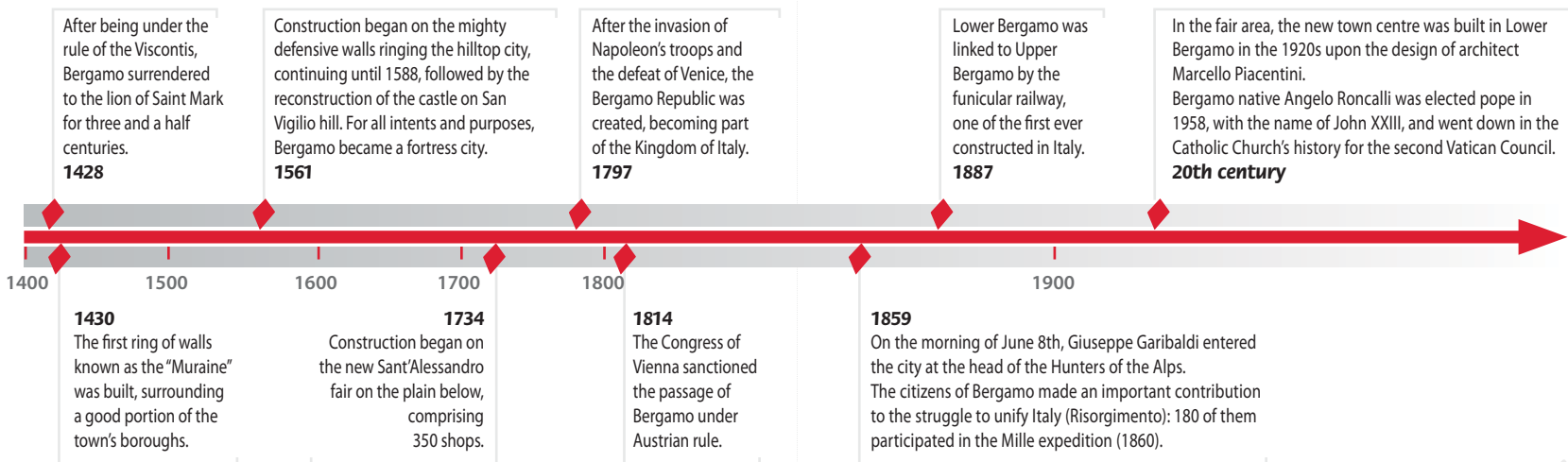


The Venetian walls

FROM THE IRON AGE TO THE "LORDS" OF MILAN



FROM THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC TO THE PRESENT



UPPER BERGAMO

The majority of the city's monumental and artistic heritage is enclosed within the limited area of Upper Bergamo. The ring of walls built by Venice in the 1500s marks the boundary of this area abounding in history and vestiges of the past. This concentration indeed aids sightseeing, offering the possibility of strolling through medieval streets and alleyways shaded by towers and bell towers while discovering the city's most evocative spots. The funicular railway travels from Lower Bergamo to inside the Upper City walls, facilitating access for the visitor. The other funicular railway, on the opposite side only metres from the gate of Sant'Alessandro, ascends San Vigilio hill with its magnificent views.

THE WALLS AND THE GATES

Almost one-third of the dwellings of an entire quarter and an important monastery were razed to the ground so that the great construction site of the mighty defensive walls could get under way in 1561 and be completed in 1588. Four gates were inserted into the wall, almost six kilometres long, each of which corresponded to the main thoroughfares leading to the territory and other cities. The gate of

Sant'Agostino, situated on the road to Venice; the gate of San Giacomo on the way to Milan; the gate of Sant'Alessandro on the road for Lecco and Como; the gate of San Lorenzo leading to the valleys. The walls never came under assault but from one bastion to another, the cannons could have impeded an enemy approach. The **cannon batteries in San Michele and San Giovanni** can be visited from spring through autumn.

Info: ph. +39 035 242226
www.comune.bergamo.it

THE FORTRESS

The capitol was set up on the rise of Santa Eufemia, according to several hypotheses on the layout of Bergamo in Roman times. When the city was handed over to the seignior, thus ending the free Commune, King John of Bohemia had a fortress built. After the walls were constructed, the fortress was transformed into an arsenal, housed a barracks and then a prison. In 1960, it became the site of the Risorgimento Museum. Today, despite being outfitted differently and in the larger context of the city's **Historical Museum**, it houses the **1800s section**.

Info: ph. +39 035 247116.
www.bergamoestoria.it

THE FORMER CONVENT OF SAN FRANCESCO

Accessed from Piazza Mercato del Fieno, the monastery of San Francesco was the medieval city's largest and most important religious complex. Established in the 12th century and completed in 1500s, it features two large cloisters. The first, known as the Sarcophagus cloister due to the 19 tombs built in the 1200s, was destined as a tomb for the city's families. The well cloister, the second, offers a lovely view on the Bergamo Alps. Eliminated at the onset of the 19th century, and turned into a barracks and then a prison, the complex became severely damaged; the only part of the church remaining was the apse with its frescoes. The former monastery is currently the site of the city's **Historical Museum**.

Info: ph. +39 035 247116.
www.bergamoestoria.it

PIAZZA VECCHIA

The architecture of Piazza Vecchia fools the eye into believing it is larger than it actually is. As the core of Bergamo's political and administrative life and all of the Bergamo region, this space began to acquire its current appearance in the 1400s. It was at the beginning of the Venetian rule that this

central area took on the forms and dimensions of the Renaissance, in particular when the building on the western side was transformed into the seat of the Venetian magistrate. The façade was magnificently decorated by one of the era's most renowned artists, Bramante, who frescoed it in 1477. The piazza assumed its definitive appearance when the new Town Hall was constructed on the eastern side. Faced with white marble, today the building is the home of the **Angelo Mai Municipal Library**, with its priceless collection of scrolls, illuminated codices, incunabula and archives which recount the city's history.

PALAZZO DELLA RAGIONE

Considered one of the oldest Lombard communal buildings (12th century), the palace consists of a single imposing "hall of trusses", resting on a base of porticoes, accessed by a great staircase flanking the Campanone (Civic Tower). It was originally used as a council room, then as premises of the court of justice, a theatre and then library. The colonnade beneath the old town hall acts almost as a filter between Piazza Vecchia, where civil power was concentrated, and the square of the Duomo (cathedral), symbol of episcopal power.



The Walls and Gate St. Giacomo



Civic Tower

CIVIC TOWER (CAMPANONE)

A symbol of the medieval city, the town tower is 52 metres high. Its two panoramic floors, which can be reached by a convenient lift, offer not only fantastic views over the rooftops of the historic district and the Alps, but are the perfect places to view Piazza Vecchia. Only from above can one perceive the balanced dimensions of this space, of which the lovely fountain, donated to the city in 1780 by the Venetian magistrate Alvise Contarini, is its focal point. The tower is also referred to as the Campanone for the large bell which, in addition to calling town council meetings, rings more than 100 times every evening at 10 p.m., the old night curfew, or rather, the traditional closing of the city gates in the evening.

Info: ph. +39 035 247116.

www.bergamoestoria.it

PALACE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE VENETIAN AGE – THE INTERACTIVE 1500s

Originally the residence of the Suardi-Colleoni families, the Palace of the Magistrate was



Baptistry, Colleoni Chapel and Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore

home to the Magistrate of Bergamo and the location for various communal functions from the beginning of the 12th to first half of the 15th centuries. The Municipality carried out restoration work on the palace, revealing extremely important findings regarding the city's history. Remains and structures from the Roman era were discovered beneath the palace. In 2012, the **Historical Museum of the Venetian Age - The Interactive 1500s** was opened.

Info: ph. +39 035 247116.

www.bergamoestoria.it

BAPTISTRY

The Baptistery has been in its current location since 1898, complementing the intimate ambience of the Duomo square. The building has ancient origins and was constructed by Giovanni da Campione in 1340 inside the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore. The Virtues are represented in the fourteenth century statues found in narrow niches on the sides of the octagonal structure in the upper band of red Verona marble pierced by columns. Only open for baptisms.

Info: ph. +39 035 210223.

COLLEONI CHAPEL

Renowned mercenary warlord Bartolomeo Colleoni had an apse of the basilica demolished to build his own tomb. Having chosen one of the most prestigious places in the city, he commissioned (1470-1472) one of the best known artists of that days: Giovanni Antonio Amadeo. Its extraordinary façade, decorated with polychromatic marble and bas-relief details, seems to compete with the lavish décor of the basilica's porch.

The sumptuous decorations are dense with meaning, references to ancient Roman culture,

Jewish culture, and Christianity without failing to adore the personage, visible in the portrayal of the feats of Hercules (considered progenitor of Colleoni), represented in four panels beneath the façade's pillars.

Info: ph. +39 035 210061.

THE BASILICA OF SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE

Amongst the city's many historical and artistic assets, the basilica is its greatest monument, and was once held in such consideration as to be deemed the "Chapel of the city".

1. Colleoni Chapel; inside, eighteenth-century frescoes by Tiepolo
2. Northern portal with the column-bearing lions
3. Florentine and Flemish tapestries, the tombs of Gaetano Donizetti and S. Mayr
4. The marquetry panels and wooden cross
5. The portal by Giovanni da Campione
6. Central apse
7. Baroque decoration





Duomo - interiors



Baptistry detail

When the decision was made to build it, also in fulfilment of a vow against the plague, Bergamo natives chose an easily accessed location where the small church of Santa Maria rose. Construction began in 1137. Used for baptisms, the church also served as a hall for civic assemblies. Toward the middle of the 1300s, Giovanni da Campione was commissioned to build the monumental northern entrance with a porch supported by red marble lions, complete with a three-legged loggia and statue of Saint Alexander on horseback. At the end of the century, a covered and cusped tabernacle was finally added. The southern porch is instead supported by white marble lions. The majestic Romanesque interior, which was supposed to be entirely frescoed, was later transformed by lavish Baroque decorations. Over the centuries, the Mia Consortium embellished the basilica with works of art. Standing out amongst these is the choir with its astounding wood inlay panels carried out between 1522 and 1555, based on the drawings of Lorenzo Lotto, and the Baroque confessional by Andrea Fantoni.
Info: ph. +39 035 223327.
www.fondazionemia.it

DUOMO AND MUSEUM AND THE TREASURE OF THE CATHEDRAL

Important discoveries made under the cathedral revealed the presence of two large churches that preceded it, and which traced the current church's outline: the Palaeo-Christian cathedral and the Romanesque cathedral dedicated to San Vicenzo. Both buildings were no doubt majestic and lavishly decorated as witnessed by the remains of the mosaic flooring dating back to the 6th century and 13th century frescoes, which can now be toured in the Cathedral's Museum and Treasure. In the second half of the 1400s, the decision to build the current Duomo was made and renowned architect Filarete contributed to the initial phase. Completed at the end of the 1600s, the church was dedicated to Saint Alexander. The cathedral, which holds works by Gian Battista Tiepolo, Giovan Battista Moroni, Sebastiano Ricci and Andrea Previtali, was completed only in the 19th century with the realisation of the cupola, whereas the façade dates back to 1866.
Info Duomo: ph. +39 035 210223.
www.cattedraledibergamo.it
Museum Info: ph. +39 035 248772
www.fondazionebernareggi.it



Teatro Sociale (Society Theatre)

TEATRO SOCIALE (SOCIETY THEATRE)

Two centuries from the 1808 inauguration, in the spring of 2009, the Society Theatre was reopened to the public with an extensive programme of shows and participations by important artists. This was made possible by an exemplary restoration on this authentic jewel. The theatre was designed by architect Leopoldo Pollack, a student of Piernarini, who rose to enormous fame after building the Royal Villa in Monza and the Arch of Peace in Milan.
Info: www.teatrodonizetti.it

THE CITADEL AND CIVIC MUSEUMS

This is what remains of the fortification the Visconti had built when they imposed their seigniory on Bergamo. The Citadel then became home to the Venetian captain and its large open spaces continued to be used for storing grains and as a depository. With the arrival of the French and the Austrians, military use of the structure continued but the building fell in continual decline. This period was ended by restoration work done between 1958 and 1960 which restored the building's original appearance. It is now the site of the "Enrico Caffi" Civic Museum of Natural



Botanic Garden

Science and the Civic Museum of Archaeology.

The former is known for its collection of ancient fossils, including a deer discovered in 2001 in Borlezza Valley, dating back 700,000 years and one of the oldest flying reptiles ever found, 220 million years old, discovered in a quarry in Seriana Valley. The Archaeological Museum is home to finds from Bergamo and its territory ranging from the prehistoric to medieval ages. The frescoes from a Roman domus discovered in Upper Bergamo are particularly interesting. The "Lorenzo Rota" Botanic Garden is located not far from the Citadel, beside the Venetian powder magazine, offering lovely views on the Upper City where autochthonous, exotic, Mediterranean, aquatic and carnivorous species can be observed.

The "Enrico Caffi" Civic Museum of Natural Science

Info: ph. +39 035 286011.

www.museoscienzebergamo.it

Civic Museum of Archaeology

Info: ph. +39 035 242839.

www.museoarcheologicobergamo.it

"Lorenzo Rota" Botanical Garden

Info: ph. +39 035 286060.

www.ortobotanicodibergamo.it



San Vigilio Castle



Bergamo Hills

THE DONIZETTI ITINERARY

It is interesting to retrace the life of Gaetano Donizetti who was born and lived in Bergamo from 1797-1848. The house where he was born can be visited in Borgo Canale, offering a cross-section of the daily life of the composer and his family, while his tomb is located in Santa Maria Maggiore. The Donizetti Museum is a tribute the city wished to make to the Maestro and a visit is an opportunity to have an up-close look at the documents, mementos, portraits and the piano of the great musician who composed more than 70 operas, including "Elisir d'Amore" (1832) and "Lucia di Lammermoor" (1835).

Info: ph. +39 035 244483.
www.donizetti.org

SAN VIGILIO CASTLE

A funicular railway leads from the Upper City to the top of San Vigilio hill, where one can discover the extraordinary surroundings of the Bergamo hills. In the 12th century, a castle was built on San Vigilio hill, which overlooks the city and where a tower from the Roman period once

existed. The castle underwent various demolitions over a period of time; it was purchased by the Municipality in 1958 and is currently a public garden offering a sweeping view toward the plain and Bergamo Alps.

THE HILLS AND THE PARK

Bergamo rises on the last projection of a hill system extending about six kilometres long from east to west.

Buildings of enormous importance, such as the former Astino and Valmarina monasteries, now head office of the Park of the Hills of Bergamo, mingle with old farmhouses converted into delightful residences with parks and vegetable gardens.

A network of over 100 km of trails cover the Park's terrain, divided into 32 routes marked with signs. The various levels of difficulty of these paths will meet the needs of the most expert hikers as well as tourists and families.

The Park also features cycling and walking paths, such as the Greenway which stretches for about ten kilometres along the Morla stream,

offering magnificent views of the Walls and the Garibaldi Gate.

Info: ph. +39 035 4530400.
www.parcocolibergamo.it

THE STAIRWAYS

There are dozens of stairways and lanes climbing the sides of Bergamo hill and which lead to a world that is right above the city yet remote all the same. The stairways include "Paradiso", "Santa Lucia Vecchia", "More", "Ortolano", "Fontanabrolo", "San Martino", "Scorlazzino" and "Scorlazzone". They are the vestiges of a dense network of medieval links between the plain and the hill, or paths to the once numerous fields and gardens. Flanked by dry stone walls or hedges, they offer unique views of the upper and lower cities. The stairways and lanes are perfect for visitors in search of tranquillity and greenery or romantic walks.

LOWER BERGAMO

THE BOROUGHES

Starting with the 14th century, Bergamo's historic core stretched along its road system, which

extended down the hill to the countryside. This first urban expansion, in the form of the historic boroughs, involved the eastern and western routes on which the city stretched. Boroughs that developed westward included Canale, Sant'Alessandro and San Leonardo, while Sant'Antonio, Palazzo, Pignolo, San Tomaso and Santa Caterina reached toward the east.

PORTA NUOVA

The heart itself of modern Bergamo, Porta Nuova's expanse is a true gate as it was built when a wide opening in the medieval "Muraine" walls was necessary. This took place with the inauguration of the "Strada Ferdinandea" (now Viale Vittorio Emanuele). Two Neoclassic buildings or propylaea, were built for the occasion, located on either side to house the tollhouses.

DONIZETTI THEATRE

Named after the great composer in 1897 for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth, the renowned Donizetti Theatre rises on an area where performances were held on a temporary wooden stage that was continuously



Donizetti Theatre

assembled and disassembled during the old Sant'Alessandro fair. The façade was built to architect Pietro Via's design and was inaugurated in 1897 beside a romantic monument to Donizetti, surrounded by a pond and small garden.

Info: ph. +39 035 4160611.

www.teatrodonizetti.it

THE PIACENTINI CENTRE

The space around the Sentierone, as well as Matteotti, Vittorio Veneto and Dante Squares, comprises the city centre built to the single design of Marcello Piacentini starting in 1914. Built in the area of the Sant'Alessandro fair, one of Italy's oldest, the Piacentini Centre encompassed the view of the upper city that can be seen from the propylaea in Porta Nuova.

LORENZO LOTTO IN BERGAMO

Many of the great Venetian artist's works (1480-1556) can be found in Bergamo, where he passed twelve years of intense activity. In Lower Bergamo, in the church of San Bartolomeo, on the Sentierone, and in Santo Spirito church in the

square of the same name, two magnificent altarpieces painted in this period can be admired. They consist of two large paintings of the same subject: Madonna and Child with Saints (the one in San Bartolomeo is known as the Martinengo altarpiece); another beautiful altarpiece also depicting the Madonna with Child and Saints can be admired in the small San Bernardino church in Via Pignolo. The "Trinity" painting belonging to the church of Sant'Alessandro della Croce can also be found in Via Pignolo at no. 76 in the Bernareggi Diocesan Museum. There is a cycle of frescoes by Lorenzo Lotto in the chapel of the Madonna in the San Michele al Pozzo Bianco church, along with the drawings for the wood inlay work in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Upper Bergamo. Seven works by the artist defined as the "restless genius of the Renaissance" can be found in the permanent collection of the Accademia Carrara.

ADRIANO BERNAREGGI DIOCESAN MUSEUM

The museum is named after Mons. Adriano Bernareggi, Bishop of Bergamo who, starting



Porta Nuova



L. Lotto's altarpiece - S. Bernardino Church



GAMeC - Entrance

in the 1930s, began collecting works of art, images of worship and objects for liturgical use. The museum is arranged in an itinerary with chapters and themes, offering the possibility of discovering these extraordinary testimonies that are intimately linked to the history of Bergamo and its Church.

Info: ph. +39 035 248772.

www.fondazionebernareggi.it

GAMeC (MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY)

The Modern and Contemporary Art Gallery (GAMeC) is a space for contemporary art in all of its forms with temporary exhibitions supported by educational initiatives and cultural activities. The Manzù Collection is the heart of the museum, composed of sculptures, paintings, drawings and etchings by the great Bergamo artist. The Spajani Collection includes around forty works by the 20th century master, whereas the Stucchi Collection covers Italian and European artists from the 1950s. The collections are completed by works by con-

temporary artists such as Alviani, Basilico, Garutti and Cattelan.

Info: ph. +39 035 270272.

www.gamec.it

ACCADEMIA CARRARA

An extraordinary love of culture and art were the driving force behind the origins of the Accademia Carrara on the part of Count Giacomo Carrara who established and financed the institution. With almost 2000 paintings, the collections of sculptures and extensive archives of drawings and prints, the Accademia Carrara is one of Italy's most important picture galleries. Some of its most renowned artists include Titian, Raphael, Tiepolo, Mantegna, Bellini, Botticelli, Lotto, Canaletto and Guardi and many works bearing witness to the centuries-long relationship with Venice. The Accademia is closed for restoration until 2014, but a selection of works are on exhibition at the Palazzo della Ragione in Upper Bergamo.

Info: ph. +39 035 399677.

www.accademiacarrara.bergamo.it



San Vigilio Funicular



Fontanabrolo stairway

HOW TO REACH BERGAMO

By air: the convenient and well-connected international airport "Il Caravaggio" Bergamo/Orio al Serio is located 5 km from the centre of Bergamo.

By car: take the Bergamo exit on the A4 Milan-Venice motorway.

By train: Bergamo is directly connected with Milan, Lecco and Brescia (with connections for Lake Garda, Verona and Venice).

By bus: from Milan Lampugnano, Cadorna and Piazza Castello to the Bergamo bus station.

GETTING AROUND

FROM THE AIRPORT – The Airport Bus connection to and from the airport runs daily with departures every 20 minutes; the trip takes about 20 minutes.

Turismo Bergamo info office – Airport Arrivals area – Ph. +39 035 320402

BY CAR - The shopping district (Largo Belotti, Via XX Settembre, Largo Rezzara, Via Sant'Alessandro) is a limited traffic zone while almost all of Upper Bergamo is off limits to traffic. Sundays/public holidays, the Upper City is closed to traffic between 10 am and noon and from 2 pm to 7 pm. With Daylight Saving Time, it is also closed to traffic Friday and Saturday between 9 pm and 1 am. In order to enjoy the city better,

we suggest parking in areas close to the ex-hospital and reaching the Upper City by way of the panoramic stairways.

Local police Via Coghetti 10 - Ph. +39 035 399.559
BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT – The ATB runs the urban bus lines and funicular railway connecting the Lower and Upper City and the Upper City and San Vigilio. Bus lines no. 1 and 1A go to the Upper City and the funicular railway can also be used. Passing through a tunnel cut through the Venetian walls, the visitor arrives in Piazza Mercato delle Scarpe in just minutes. Those who wish to go up to San Vigilio hill may take the panoramic funicular railway leaving from Sant'Alessandro Gate (just outside of Colle Aperto).

ATB Point – Largo Porta Nuova - Ph. +39 035 236026 www.atb.bergamo.it

BERGAMO BY BIKE Bergamo and its province offer itineraries of exceptional beauty.

Eco Rent: scooter, microcar and electric car hire. Piazzale Marconi, 4 (c/o Urban Center). Ph. +39 035 5293888 – www.eco-rent.it

Ciclostazione 42 (bike station 42) (piazzale Marconi - Bergamo station) – **Ciclostazione dei colli** (Colli bike station) (via Valbona, Ponteranica, Bg) – **Bike hire "Prenditempo"** Ph. +39 340 0982887 www.pedalopolis.org

TAXI – Radio Taxi: Tel. +39 035 4519090.

TOURIST SERVICES

INFORMATION OFFICE (I.A.T.)

Lower Bergamo

V.le Papa Giovanni XXIII, 57 – Urban Center
Ph. +39 035 210204

turismo1@comune.bg.it

www.comune.bergamo.it

INFORMATION OFFICE (I.A.T.)

Upper Bergamo

Via Gombito, 13 (Gombito Tower)

Ph. +39 035 242226

turismo@comune.bg.it

www.comune.bergamo.it

TURISMO BERGAMO INFO OFFICE

Bergamo Orio al Serio Airport – arrivals area

Ph. +39 035 320402

orio@turismo.bergamo.it

www.turismo.bergamo.it

Left Luggage Airport / Autostradale

at Arrivals Area

Tel. +39 035 318472. www.orioaeroporto.it

Left Luggage Bergamo / Eco Rent

at Urban Center

Tel. +39 035 5293888 www.depositobagagli.it

"Città di Bergamo" Tourist guides group

Ph. +39 035 344205

www.bergamoguide.it

AGIAT tourist guides

Ph. +39 035 262565

www.agiatguidebergamo.it

"Bergamo Su & Giù" tourist guides

Ph. +39 035 234182

www.visitbergamo.info

Guides not registered with associations

www.turismo.bergamo.it

USEFUL NUMBERS

Papa Giovanni XXIII hospital

Piazza OMS

- Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità, 1

Ph: +39 035.267111

www.hpg23.it

Doctor on call – Bergamo

Via Croce Rossa, 2 - Ph. +39 035 455511

SOS: Universal emergency number 112



Greenway



Piazza Vecchia

CREDITS

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- PALAZZO DEL PODESTÀ/HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE VENETIAN AGE - THE INTERACTIVE 1500S
- THE FORTRESS /HISTORICAL MUSEUM, "MAURO GELFI" 19TH CENTURY SECTION
- THE FORMER CONVENT OF SAN FRANCESCO/ HISTORICAL MUSEUM, EXHIBITIONS SECTION
- MUSEUM AND THE TREASURE OF THE CATHEDRAL
- "E. CAFFI" CIVIC MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE
- CIVIC MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY
- DONIZETTI MUSEUM
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PROVINCIA DI BERGAMO



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