



Visit the City- Ferrara

Date: dal 22 al 26 Maggio 2017

Sede: Via Monsignor Maverna,4 - Ferrara

W.R.I.T.E: Work, Research and Innovation for the Tomorrow's Entrepreneurs

KA2 : Strategic Partnerships for youth

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Applicant Organization



IFOR- Istituto di Formazione Orientamento e Ricerca s.a.s
di Selva Verzica Maria & C- Matera Italy

Partner



CFI- Consorzio Ferrara Innovazione Ferrara Italy



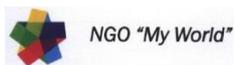
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Durata Progetto : 24 Mesi

Welcome to Ferrara, city of the Renaissance, UNESCO World Heritage

Consorzio Ferrara Innovazione is glad to host you in one of the symbols of Italian Medieval and Renaissance history.

You have five days to looking around and falling in love with estense's city.

Here's what you can not really miss!!

Ferrara's most famous image is certainly that of its grand **Renaissance**, the age of splendour of the Estense court, which has left indelible signs everywhere: in the colossal *Addizione Erculeo* project, in the impressive pictorial cycles belonging to the Quattrocento and Cinquecento and in the *Last Judgement* by Bastianino. From 1995 on, **UNESCO** has included the historical centre of Ferrara in the list of World Cultural Heritage as a *wonderful example of a town planned in the Renaissance and still keeping its historical centre intact*. The town planning criteria expressed in Ferrara had a deep influence on the progress of town planning in the following centuries.



Discover the Area

Estense Castle

Opening: 9.30-17.30. The ticket office closes at 16.45. Closed on Monday

Its imposing proportions, its moat, its drawbridges and its towers date back to that remote period. An elevated covered passageway, which still exists, joined the military building to the marquises' Palace, today Palazzo Municipale. Centuries went by and the risk of riots died down. And so the castle became the **magnificent residence of the court** and was embellished with roof terraces at the top of the towers, marble balconies, the **Renaissance style** courtyard (at the time fully frescoed) and sumptuous apartments. The imposing towers stand out at the four corners of the **Castle**, symbols of

the magnificence of the **Este** Family: the **Torre** di Santa Caterina; the splendid **Torre dei Leoni**, from which it is possible to admire the panorama of **Ferrara** (you can climb to the top of it during the visit

of the **Castle**); the **Torre** Marchesana; the **Torre** di San Paolo.

The Estense Castle has obtained the "**Quality Museum**" status from Istituto per i Beni Culturali dell'Emilia-Romagna.

Cathedral

Opening: *Working days:* 7.30-12.00 / 15.30-18.30. *Sundays and holidays:* 7.30-12.30 / 15.30-19.00. Free entry.

The cathedral of Ferrara dates from the 12th century and bears witness to all the historical periods of the city. The outstanding façade, divided into three sections, was begun in Romanesque style, still visible in the lower part.

Note the *St. George* and the scenes from the New Testament above the central door, the work of the sculptor Nicholas (1135). The upper part was built some decades later in a **Gothic style** and besides the numerous small arches and the splayed mullioned windows presents an extraordinary *Last Judgment* by an unknown sculptor over the central loggia. The side facing Piazza Trento e Trieste is decorated with two galleries and small columns of various shapes. At ground level is the **Loggia of the Merchants**, occupied by shops since Medieval times. Half way along the south side what remains of the *Porta dei Mesii*, demolished in the 18th century can still be seen; some of its sculptures are conserved in the Cathedral Museum. The imposing **Renaissance campanile**, in pink and white marble, is an unfinished work attributed to Leon Battista Alberti. The brickwork apse, whose sober design is lightly embellished by terracotta arches and marble capitals, is the work of Ferrara's top architect and town planner, **Biagio Rossetti**.

Palazzo Municipale

Opening: Working Days: 9.00 - 13.00; Tuesdays and Thursdays: 9.00-13.00; 15.00-17.00.

To the right, above an arch designed by **Leon Battista Alberti**, is a statue of Niccolò III d'Este on horseback; to the left, seated on a column, is his son Borso. The present-day facade is a neo-Gothic reconstruction that includes the *Torre della Vittoria*, where the bronze monument to Victory, a work of great value by Arrigo Minerbi (1918) is housed. In the courtyard of honour the architect Pietro Benvenuti degli Ordini began construction of the covered monumental staircase at the end of the 15th century. Once through the main door, two large rooms, still with remains of **Renaissance decoration**, are crossed before reaching a modern room which leads into the **Stanzino delle Duchesse**, which probably belonged to Eleonora and Lucrezia d'Este, the sisters of Duke Alfonso II.

Palazzo dei Diamanti

Opening National Gallery 9.00-14.00. *Thursdays:* 9.00-19.00. Visits are possible during the opening hours of the National Gallery and of the Gallery of Modern and Contemporary Art.

Its name derives from over 8000 pink and white marble ashlar in the form of pyramids (or diamonds) that cover the two façades. The architect **Biagio Rossetti** rendered it a **townplanning masterpiece** by placing the most important decoration on the corner: a contrivance destined to highlight the importance of the crossroads and make the building an entirely original work, designed as it was to be viewed in perspective rather than from in front of the façade. Indeed, the corner adorned with splendid sculpted candelabras by Gabriele Frisoni and by a gracious balcony (added a little later) tends to lead the visitor towards the nearby Piazza Ariostea. Inside, the structure develops over three wings, originally on a U-shaped layout, but altered by subsequent conversions. Some rooms on the piano nobile conserve remarkable 16th century ceilings.

Palazzo Paradiso - Ariostea Library

Opening: Mon. to Fri.: 9.00-19-30. Sat.: 9.00-13.00. **Closing days:** Sundays and holidays

In 1567 it was designated as a centre for the various university faculties: it was then that, to the design of Alessandro Balbi and Giovan Battista Aleotti, today's imposing facade with the clock tower and a large portal in white stone was added. In the eighteenth century, Antonio Foschini built the broad staircase leading to the Ariostea Library and Francesco Mazzarelli the *Anatomical Theatre*, which can still be visited. In 1801 **the tomb of Ludovico Ariosto** was transferred here from St Benedict's Church. The **Ariostea Library** contains a vast patrimony of books that ranges from antique manuscripts to the most modern publications. It is partly organised with open shelving and has a room with facilities for the visually impaired.

Casa Romei

Opening: From Sunday to Wednesday 8.30-14.00; Thursday, Friday, Saturday 14.00-19.30.

Today's visitor is immediately struck by the **harmonious courtyard of honour**, the result of combining **medieval** elements (the overhanging "baldresca" on one side) with others of the **Renaissance** (the arches that run along the other sides). The courtyard is dominated by a large monogram of Christ in terracotta, of very graceful design that belongs to the time in which, after Romei's death, the house became part of the adjacent Corpus Domini Monastery. Casa Romei houses an interesting museum of painting and sculpture, with works of art that come from many places that have now disappeared in **Ferrara**: in the **Lapidary** on the ground floor there are marble and brickwork friezes, sculptures, escutcheons and tombstones while on the first floor numerous frescoes removed from former churches can be admired.

Palazzo Schifanoia



Opening: from 9.30 am to 6pm. Closing days: Monday

Building on Schifanoia began at the end of the 1300s in a very green area near the river Po. Nowadays, the palace has the appearance of a long building divided into two wings: the single-storey 14th-century wing to the west (home to the **Civic Museum**) and to east the two-storey 15th-century wing which makes up Duke Borso's extension of the years 1465-1467. The façade, at one time crowned

with crenellations and **frescoed** with fake polychrome marble, is distinguished by an elegant marble portal designed by Francesco del Cossa. The most famous and interesting room is definitely the **Sala dei Mesi** (Room of the Months), **frescoed** by Ferrara painters of the 15th century: Francesco del Cossa, Ercole de' Roberti and others. Painted pilaster strips divide the walls into squares, each corresponding to a month.

Don't miss the beautiful indoor garden, an oasis in the city heart!

National Archaeological Museum

Opening: from 9.30am to 5pm (Ticket office closes at 4.30pm).

The museum, housed on the first floor of the Palazzo Costabili, exhibits the findings of the Etruscan city of Spina which flourished from the 6th to the 3rd century B.C. and survived until the first centuries A.D. After it was submerged by the water of the Po Delta, it became just a legendary name for centuries, until, at the beginning of the 20th century, the first necropolises were brought to light again by land reclamation works. **Archaeological** excavations have since unearthed of thousands of graves. In the second half of the 20th century the site of the built-up area was identified.

The city walls

The ancient Walls of Ferrara encircle the historic centre almost without interruption for nine kilometres, constituting one of the oldest and most impressive defensive systems of the **Middle Ages** and the **Renaissance** and make use of all the techniques of defence used in the 1400s and 1500s: **city gates, bastions, large towers**, gun slots and embrasures. Time has transformed these **walls** into a **place for meeting friends, practicing sport and recreation**, where people can relax as if in a tranquil garden. Most of the walls to the north were built between 1493 and 1505 and are marked out by the smaller semicircular **towers** and by the long "patrol path" used by the sentries. At the north-west end of the walls stands the *Torrione del Barco*, an example of military architecture between the 1400s and 1500s. Distinguishing features include the *Porta degli Angeli* to the north and, to the east, the *Torrione di S. Giovanni*, whose circular structure is typical of Renaissance military architecture. The stretch of walls to the east was conceived by Alfonso I d'Este, between 1512 and 1518. Distinguishing features include the artificial hill of the Baluardo della Montagna, where at the end of Via Marco Polo a 17th-century garret for guarding the former Porta di San Giorgio can still be seen. The southern fortifications are characterised by four imposing bastions in the form of the "ace of spades" built on the orders of Alfonso II between 1575 and 1585. At the southern entrance of the **walls** stands Porta

Paola (1612). In the stretch of wall that leads from the gate to the west, there are two bastions and a statue of Pope Paul V who commissioned the 17th-century **defensive works**.

Piazza Ariostea

This very special oval piazza set below ground level and also famous for the races of the Palio, is the work of the architect Biagio Rossetti. The town-planning intent was to give the **new city** (the so-called Addizione Erculea) its own meeting point, which could then become the 'new market square'. But the main marketplace always remained the one along the side of the Cathedral. The piazza, framed by two of **Rossetti's palaces** with porticoes, was formerly called Piazza Nuova, but is now named after the poet Ludovico Ariosto, whose statue stands at the centre on a column.

Thing to see



ART FOR ART'S SAKE. From Previati to Mentessi, from Boldini to De Pisis. A new journey for the Castello Estense

Opening: 9.30 - 17.30 (the ticket office closes 45 minutes before).

The gallery of modern masterpieces at the Castello Estense is enriched by welcoming a new itinerary with the works by Giovanni Boldini, Gaetano Previati and Giuseppe Mentessi, in addition to other artists active between the 19th and 20th centuries. A semi-permanent exhibition.

From 15th June 2016, the Castello Estense hosts a new exhibition of works by **Giovanni Boldini**, **Gaetano Previati**, **Giuseppe Mentessi** and other artists active between the 19th and 20th centuries, which flanks the itinerary dedicated to Filippo De Pisis, in the sumptuous setting of the symbolic monument of Ferrara. This is a further occasion to admire the artistic heritage of the Modern and Contemporary Art Galleries of Palazzo Massari, which remained hidden after the 2012 earthquake.

The 2016 edition of "Art for art's sake" will open with a glimpse of Italian art between the 19th and 20th centuries, focusing attention on the contribution by the Ferrara artists: a short but interesting journey among some of the different directions which competed to renovate conventional art

language at the end of the 19th century: from the poetics of truth to the arts of ideas, from Macchiaioli painting to divisionism, from representations of modern life to evocative Liberty decorations.

Palio of Ferrara 2017



A month of celebrations, parades, flag-throwing competitions and a spectacular horse race in Piazza Ariostea. The Palio was made official in 1279 and rapidly transformed into the symbol of a glorious and fascinating Renaissance.

Since then rituals and dates have only changed slightly, celebration in the town has not been altered. A month of celebrations, parades, races and competitions between the eight Contrade [quarters tied to the parish] to win the precious drape dedicated to Saint George, the patron saint of Ferrara.

The already warm month of May welcomes the figurants in original costume who parade through the streets of the city centre and the hard-fought flag-throwing competitions in Piazza del Municipio take us up to the spectacular horse race in Piazza Ariostea.

Have a great days!