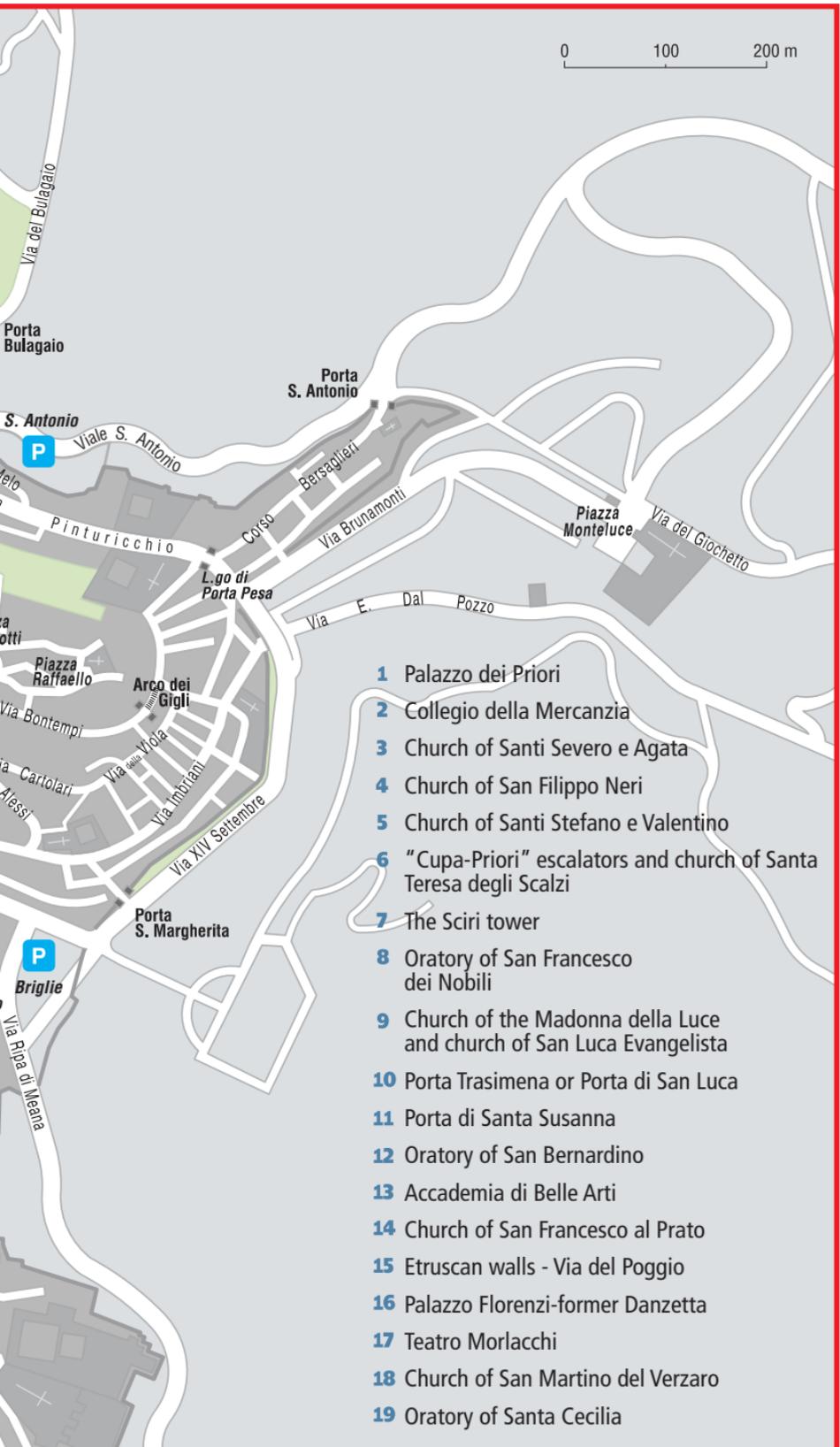




PORTA SANTA SUSANNA



The district derives its name from its patron saint, St. Susanna, that also appears as its symbol, together with the bear and chain. Its colour is light blue, also in reference to the colour of the waters of lake Trasimeno that is reached through this gate facing west along the road that leads to Cortona.



- 1 Palazzo dei Priori
- 2 Collegio della Mercanzia
- 3 Church of Santi Severo e Agata
- 4 Church of San Filippo Neri
- 5 Church of Santi Stefano e Valentino
- 6 "Cupa-Priori" escalators and church of Santa Teresa degli Scalzi
- 7 The Sciri tower
- 8 Oratory of San Francesco dei Nobili
- 9 Church of the Madonna della Luce and church of San Luca Evangelista
- 10 Porta Trasimena or Porta di San Luca
- 11 Porta di Santa Susanna
- 12 Oratory of San Bernardino
- 13 Accademia di Belle Arti
- 14 Church of San Francesco al Prato
- 15 Etruscan walls - Via del Poggio
- 16 Palazzo Florenzi-former Danzetta
- 17 Teatro Morlacchi
- 18 Church of San Martino del Verzaro
- 19 Oratory of Santa Cecilia

PORTA SANTA SUSANNA ITINERARY

1. PALAZZO DEI PRIORI

Seat of the Free Commune, it was built in various stages: the first (1293-97), the part corresponding to the Sala dei Notari, is by Giacomo di Servadio and Giovannello di Benvenuto. The second (1335-53) arrives above the arch of Via dei Priori and Via della Gabbia. The third (1443) and the remaining stages (up until the 18th cent.) proceeds along the Corso. Its construction incorporated various pre-existing buildings, including two towers, visible along Via della Gabbia and Corso Vannucci (street number 21). Well worthy of a visit are the atrium, the bell-tower and the 14th century portal with statues of the patron saints Lorenzo, Ercolano and Costanzo, preserved



in the original at the National Gallery of Umbria. The higher floors of the palazzo host one of Italy's richest collections, in terms of number and quality of the works of art dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries (see *description pp. 37-38*).

2. COLLEGIO DELLA MERCANZIA

The Merchants' Guild was one of the city's most powerful, and held its seat here as from 1390.

The famous Sala delle Udienze (Audience Hall) is panelled with finely inlaid poplar and chestnut boiserie from the first half of the

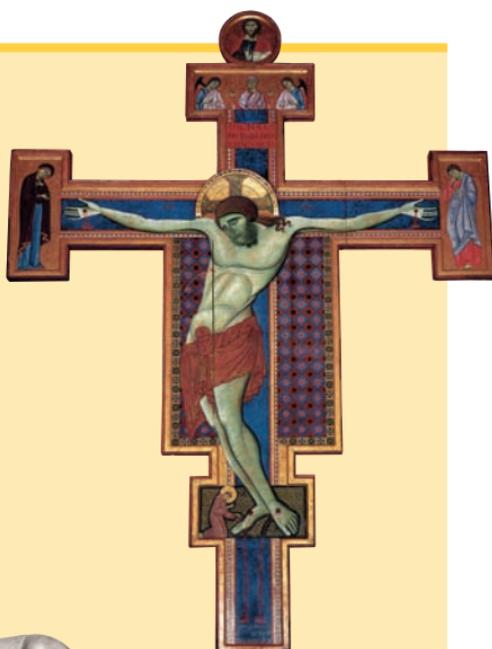
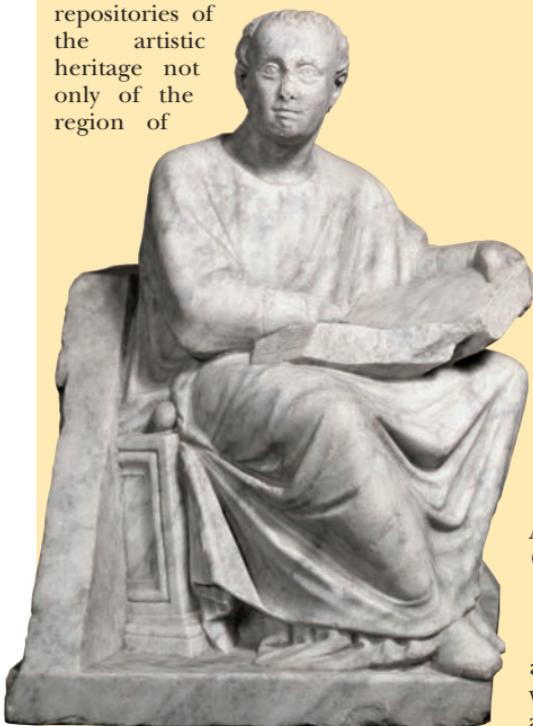


15th century. The Collegio's historical archives hold the lists of members of the Merchants' guild, abounding in precious miniatures.



National Gallery of Umbria

The gallery houses the most complete collection of Umbrian artworks dating to between the 13th and 19th centuries, most of which came from ecclesiastical properties. However, the close relationship between the religious and civil ambits throughout the Middle Ages and for most of the Modern era ensures that this museum is one of the best repositories of the artistic heritage not only of the region of



Umbria but of the country as a whole.

The artistic movements of the 17th and 18th centuries are represented by artists such as Orazio Gentileschi, Pietro da Cortona, Valentin de Boulogne, Pierre Subleyras, Antonio Amorosi and Corrado Giaquinto.

The Gallery also features various special collections, such as textiles, documents and maps, and a Treasury with precious artworks from other city museums and churches.



Corso Vannucci, 19 (Palazzo dei Priori) tel. +39 075 5721009 - +39 075 5741400
www.gallerianazionaledellumbria.it

Worthy of mention are the works by some of the major artists of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, such as the Master of San Francesco, Arnolfo di Cambio, Duccio di Buoninsegna, Gentile da Fabriano, Beato Angelico, Piero della Francesca. There are many masterpieces by Pietro Vannucci, better known as Perugino, and by his followers and other local artists, the most important of which is Bernardino di Betto, called Pintoricchio. Interesting is the **Cappella dei Priori**, a chapel frescoed by Benedetto Bonfigli, with scenes from the life of Saint Ercolano and Saint Louis of Toulouse, an example of local history and town planning.



Turn into *Via dei Priori*

3. CHURCH OF SANTI SEVERO E AGATA

Built at the beginning of the 14th century, in place of the church of San Severo di Piazza (in the current Piazza IV Novembre) demolished during the 14th century expansion of Palazzo dei Priori. Inside are interesting frescoes of the Umbrian school (14th cent.).



The area features many charming lanes, such as *Via Ritorta*, *Via dell'Orso*, *Via Vermiglioli*.



Proceed along *Via dei Priori*

4. CHURCH OF SAN FILIPPO NERI

Erected on the site of the early Christian baptistry of San Giovanni Rotondo, it was built in 1626 by the Fathers of the Congregazione dell'Oratorio and was completed in 1648 with the construction of the cupola. The design by Paolo Maruscelli is inspired by Roman counter-reformation architecture.

The Vignola-style façade in travertine is truly majestic. Inside are frescoes by Carbone and by Appiani.

At high altar level, an *Immaculate Conception* by Pietro da Cortona (1662).



Proceed along *Via dei Priori*

5. CHURCH OF SANTI STEFANO E VALENTINO

Of the original core of the church of Santo Stefano (12th cent.), remains the vaulting-cell bell-tower and the small apsidiole. The 15th century alterations upset the church's original orientation, that inside has two naves (a Romanesque one and another 15th cent. one).

To the left of the church stands the 16th century Palazzo degli Oddi with its severe 18th century façade. Inside are late 17th century frescoes depicting episodes of the Oddi family's epic deeds.

6. "CUPA-PRIORI" ESCALATORS AND CHURCH OF SANTA TERESA DEGLI SCALZI

The escalators were put in by the Municipality of Perugia in 1989 in order to offer an innovative system for accessing the ancient town centre on foot. On the right side stands the church of Santa Teresa degli Scalzi, completed in 1718 to a design by Alessandro Baglioni. The façade is unfinished, while the inside layout shows a Greek cross plan with central cupola and minor cupolas on the four sides. The adjacent convent, that became state property with the unification of Italy, is now used as a school.

Proceed along Via dei Priori

7. THE SCIRI TOWER

This defence tower was built in the 12th-13th centuries. It is the only one of the many once existing in the acropolis left intact, as the others were either demolished or incorporated into adjacent buildings. It is 46 m tall and can be seen from various parts of the city. It once belonged to the Oddi family, then passed on to the Sciri in the 16th century, hence its current name. It is also known as Torre degli Scalzi due to its closeness to the church by the same name.



Proceed along Via degli Sciri

8. ORATORY OF SAN FRANCESCO DEI NOBILI

It was founded by the confraternity of the flagellants of Ranieri Fasani and in the 1800s transformed into the Sodalizio Braccio Fortebracci. The 16th century marble portal leads through a vestibule decorated with Baroque stuccoes into the Sala del Consiglio and the oratory. The oratory, a lovely example of pre-Baroque décor, has a richly carved and gilded ceiling (1570-74) with friezes and ornaments by Sciarra Bovarelli (1584), finely carved seats and cornices, as well as an interesting cycle of paintings (1611) by Giovanni Antonio Scaramuccia (*visible on request, tel. +39 075 5724815*).

Continue all the way to the end of Via dei Priori

9. CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DELLA LUCE AND CHURCH OF SAN LUCA EVANGELISTA

The church of the Madonna della Luce was built in 1513-19 to receive a miraculous image of the Holy Virgin, frescoed by Tiberio di Assisi (16th cent.), displayed on the altar. The cupola is decorated by Giovanni Battista Caporali (1532). The two



griffins sculpted at the base of the pilasters commemorate the participation of the Commune of Perugia in the church's construction. Next to the church stands another church, San Luca, that records show existed already in the Middle Ages and restored in 1586 by Bino Sozi on commission by the Order of the Knights of Malta.



Within is a painting by Giovanni Antonio Scaramuccia (1632). Adjacent to it stands the House of the Knights of Malta with cruciform windows bearing the date 1484 above the portal.

Main itinerary: along Via San Francesco. Detour: turn left towards Porta Trasimena (No. 10), up to Porta Santa Susanna (No. 11)

10. PORTA TRASIMENA OR PORTA DI SAN LUCA

It is one of the city's five Etruscan gates, and is original up to the springer of the arch, altered in the 14th century into an ogival one. Oriented towards lake Trasimeno, that gives the gate its name, it is also known as Porta di San Luca due to its proximity to the church by the same name, or Porta della Luna. Above the keyarch, on the outside, is carved a Golgotha and a little way lower a half-moon (variably interpreted to be a symbol of the Crusaders, of the Templars or of the



star opposite the sun). On the corbel of left side is a travertine lion (or a Sphinx). It bears traces of letters attributable to the Latin inscription *AUGUSTA PERUSIA - COLONIA VIBIA*.

Turn left along Via della Sposa

11. PORTA DI SANTA SUSANNA

Also known as Porta della Colombata or di Sant'Andrea, from the names of the nearby homonymous churches, it is part of the medieval walls (13th-14th cent.). Demolished in the 1900s, all that remains is the ogival arch and the more recent brick storey above it, decorated with a nice griffin of pink stone. Attached to the gate is the ancient church of Sant'Andrea Apostolo, formerly a chapel in 1168, reconstructed in the 19th century, with interesting terracotta elements on the façade (portal and rose-shaped window).



Turn back onto the main itinerary on *Via San Francesco* up to the *Piazza San Francesco*

12. ORATORY OF SAN BERNARDINO

Built between 1451 and 1461 and dedicated to the Siense saint, it is connected to the convent complex of San Francesco by means of a Renaissance archway. Its elegant multicoloured façade, decorated with excellently carved bas-reliefs, is the masterpiece of the Florentine sculptor and architect Agostino di Duccio (1457-61) and the highest example of Early Renaissance art in Perugia. Inside, an early Christian sarcophagus (mid-4th cent.),



containing relics of the Blessed Egidio, one of the companions of St. Francis of Assisi, serves as base for the altar. Behind is the notable oratory dedicated to the Saints Andrea and Bernardino (1537),



the seat of the Confraternita della Giustizia, or Brotherhood of Justice, a 16th century hall, slightly altered in the 18th century, with a carved and gilded ceiling and beautiful stucco decorations and paintings. Near to the oratory's sacristy is the Cappella Baldeschi, a chapel containing the tomb of the Medieval juriconsult Bartolo di Sassoferrato (d. 1357).

13. ACCADEMIA DI BELLE ARTI

Founded in 1537 by Orazio Alfani and Domenico Sozi, at the beginning of the 20th century the Academy of Fine Arts was moved to the former convent of San Francesco, which had been established in 1230 and whose beautiful cloister remains. It features a specialist library, a collection of drawings and prints, a notable gallery of plaster casts, with casts of the works by Bertel Thorwaldsen and Antonio Canova (currently closed), besides an interesting collection of 19th and 20th century paintings, now housed in the Museo del Palazzo della Penna.



14. CHURCH OF SAN FRANCESCO AL PRATO

Attached to the convent by the same name, the church was erected in the mid-13th century in the place of the earlier chapel of Santa





Susanna, which has given its name to the entire district. Over the centuries various parts of the building have collapsed and been rebuilt, due to the subsidence of this slope of the hill, and it has lost both its Medieval and its Baroque bell-towers. The façade too was rebuilt in 1929, based on the design of the 'gonfalone', or standard, of San Bernardo (1464) by Benedetto Bonfigli, according to the Cosmatesque pattern of white and pink stone lozenges and inlays. The church contained the tombs of some of the most eminent families of Perugia and numerous works of art, such as a *Deposition from the Cross* by Baglioni, the *Coronation of the Virgin* by Raphael and a *Resurrection* by Perugino (now in Rome, in the Galleria Borghese and the Pinacoteca Vaticana). Following the collapse of the ceiling and the apse, the building remained roofless for many years and was deprived of its interior furnishings. There are plans to transform it into an auditorium.

Turn back onto Via San Francesco, turn left and continue along Via della Siepe

15. ETRUSCAN WALLS - VIA DEL POGGIO

This is a preserved section of the ancient Etruscan walls (3rd cent. B.C.), between the Porta Trasimena gate on the right and until the Arco di Augusto on the left (other



sections of the same walls can be seen in *Via Cesare Battisti* and *Via del Verzaro*). From here there is a beautiful view of the *Piazza San Francesco* below.

Turn left into Via Armonica and walk up to largo Ermini

16. PALAZZO FLORENZI-FORMER DANZETTA

Erected in the 18th century, its northern side was built on top of a large section of the Etruscan walls, the only section the inside of which is visible, which is a continuation of the other section beneath the present *Piazza Ermini* and *Via del Verzaro*, and further on from the section in *Via Cesare Battisti*. The mansion was purchased in 1840 by the Marchesa Marianna Florenzi (1802-70), who subsequently married a Mr. Waddington, and who held a renowned literary salon here. Further on, at number 7 of *Via dell'Aquilone*, near the Department of Classical Studies of the Faculty of Letters, there is a gallery of plaster casts featuring casts of Etruscan, Greek and Roman statues (*visits by appointment*).

Proceed to Piazza Morlacchi along Via dell'Aquilone

17. TEATRO MORLACCHI

The theatre was built between 1778 and 1780 to designs by Alessio



FRANCESCO PIRELLI/ANSA

Lorenzini and with the funds provided by the city's middle-class citizens, in opposition to the Teatro del Pavone, reserved to the nobility. It was inaugurated in 1781 with the name Teatro del Verzaro and only later dedicated to the Perugia-born musician Francesco Morlacchi (1774–1841). In 1874, the building was remodelled to designs by the architect Guglielmo Calderini and redecorated by Moretti, Tassi and Verga. It became municipal property in 1942. At numbers 30–32 there is the 14th century Palazzo Stocchi, where important finds were made at the beginning of the 1990s (an ancient well and some 14th cent. frescoes).

Main itinerary to Piazza Cavallotti and Via della Stella, up to the Oratory of Santa Cecilia (No. 19). Left detour along Via del Verzaro to the church of San Martino (No. 18)

18. CHURCH OF SAN MARTINO DEL VERZARO

Built on a section of the Etruscan walls and first documented in 1163, its interior contains frescoes attributed to Giannicola di Paolo. At the beginning of the street, near house number 3, there stands a typical Medieval tower house,

presumably dating from the 12th–13th centuries, subsequently incorporated into the neighbouring buildings. The placename 'Verzaro' comes from the Latin *viridiarum*, which means a green place.

Get back onto the main itinerary in Piazza Cavallotti and Via della Stella

19. ORATORY OF DI SANTA CECILIA

This is a small pretty Baroque concert hall on a Greek cross plan, with small choirs on two levels and topped by a domed ceiling, built to designs by Pietro Baglioni (1687–90). Attached to the church of San Filippo Neri by the Congregation of the Filippini priests, to which the adjacent complex belonged, it subsequently passed to the Accademia degli Unisoni. After decades of deterioration and abandonment, it was restored and reopened to the public in 2001. The venue has excellent acoustics. Along Via Fratti are some Medieval houses and towers.



Proceed to Piazza IV Novembre along Via Fratti

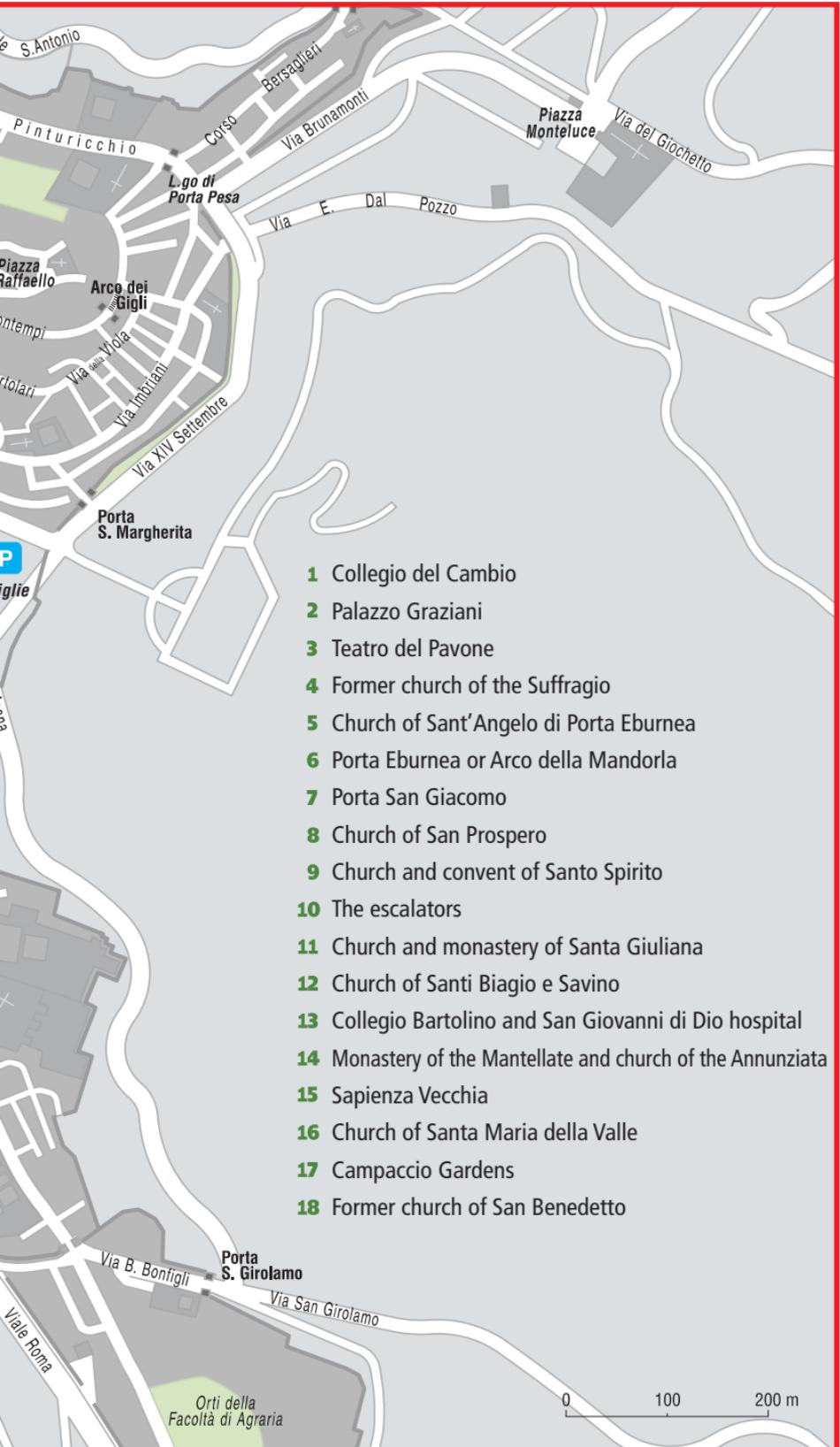




PORTA EBURNEA



The city district's ensign is a tower astride a harnessed elephant, which explains the gate's name (*Eburnea* in Italian means 'made of ivory'). Its representative colour is green, possibly a reference to the vegetable gardens located on this side of the city.



- 1 Collegio del Cambio
- 2 Palazzo Graziani
- 3 Teatro del Pavone
- 4 Former church of the Suffragio
- 5 Church of Sant'Angelo di Porta Eburnea
- 6 Porta Eburnea or Arco della Mandorla
- 7 Porta San Giacomo
- 8 Church of San Prospero
- 9 Church and convent of Santo Spirito
- 10 The escalators
- 11 Church and monastery of Santa Giuliana
- 12 Church of Santi Biagio e Savino
- 13 Collegio Bartolino and San Giovanni di Dio hospital
- 14 Monastery of the Mantellate and church of the Annunziata
- 15 Sapienza Vecchia
- 16 Church of Santa Maria della Valle
- 17 Campaccio Gardens
- 18 Former church of San Benedetto

PORTA EBURNEA ITINERARY

1. COLLEGIO DEL CAMBIO

Between 1452 and 1457, this wing of Palazzo dei Priori was given to the Moneychangers' Guild. This is where, around 1500, Pietro Vannucci, better known as the Perugino, frescoed the *Sala dell'Udienza* (Audience Chamber), one of Perugia's most famous Renaissance monuments. The cycle of paintings, ordered by the humanist Francesco Maturanzio, celebrates the harmony between classic culture and the Christian faith.



Next to it is the *San Giovanni Battista* chapel frescoed by Giannicola di Paolo (1513-1528). The wooden high-backed chairs of the entrance hall, where the Jurists' Society met, are by Gianpietro Zuccari and assistants (1615-21).

2. PALAZZO GRAZIANI

Designed by the architect Vignola in the second half of the 16th century. At the end of the 19th century, Annibale Brugnoti decorated the *Salone delle Adunanze* (Reception Hall) with dramatic episodes taken from Perugia's *Risorgimento*, effectively interpreting the spirit of the times.

Proceed along Corso Vannucci

3. TEATRO DEL PAVONE

One of the three major theatres of Perugia (reserved for the nobility) together with Teatro Morlacchi (favoured by the bourgeois classes) and Teatro Turreno (for the common folk). Built between 1717 and 1723, it was subsequently reconstructed based on a design by Pietro Carattoli in the second half of the 18th century. Its inauguration coincided with the beginning of the Carnival of 1773. It contains decorations by Francesco Appiani.



NICOLA MILETTI-FOTO PUCK



Proceed along Via Bonazzi

4. FORMER CHURCH OF THE SUFFRAGIO

Built in 1639 by the confraternity by the same name. Within is preserved a *Nativity* by Francesco Bassotti and a wooden crucifix by Gianpietro Zuccari, both from the 17th century. Nowadays it is a municipal building.

5. CHURCH OF SANT'ANGELO DI PORTA EBURNEA

Already standing in the 11th century, it was first recorded in 1285 as a parish church. Its current neoclassical appearance is the result of 19th century restoration works. The interior holds oil paintings by Cristoforo Gasperi (mid 18th cent.).

Continue further down to the left along Via Bruschi as far as Porta Eburnea

6. PORTA EBURNEA OR ARCO DELLA MANDORLA

Its name derives from the ivory of the elephant that is the emblem of the district. The gate is original Etruscan up to the springer of the arch, transformed into an ogive arch in the Middle Ages. This has given it its second name (*mandorla* is Italian for 'almond'). The highroad towards Orvieto passed under this arch. Several of the gate's salvage stones bear fragments of the *AUGUSTA*



PERUSIA and COLONIA VIBIA Latin inscriptions found also on the Arco di Augusto.

Main itinerary: proceed along Via San Giacomo and Via del Parione.

Detour: along Via del Paradiso and Via delle Forze, until you reach Porta San Giacomo (No. 7) and the church of San Prospero (No. 8)

7. PORTA SAN GIACOMO

A 13th century gate looking out towards lake Trasimeno and towards Chiusi. It marks the outside border of the medieval town that sprung outside the perimeters of the Etruscan-Roman town.

It leads to Fonti di Veggio, next to today's railway station, and to San Prospero. It was later replaced by the new Porta Eburnea or Porta Crucia as it was called by the pontifical legate Santacroce who had it rebuilt in 1576, in the nearby Via Eburnea. Almost entirely closed up in the 19th century, it was reopened in the early 20th century.



Cross Viale Pellini and to the right descend the steps into Via San Prospero up to the San Prospero church (No. 8). Go back up to Piazza del Circo using the escalators

8. CHURCH OF SAN PROSPERO

Erected in the 7th-8th century over

an Etruscan-Roman sepulchral area, records from 1285 show it was a parish church and in 1436 a branch of the abbey of Pomposa. It was redecorated several times in the course of the centuries, up until the latest restoration works in 1927. It holds within an 8th century **baldachin**, the statue of Saint Prospero in Amalfi style from the end of 13th century, and frescoes from 1255.



Return onto the main itinerary in Via del Parione

9. CHURCH AND CONVENT OF SANTO SPIRITO

The church, built starting in 1579, was completed according to the

design by Francesco Vezzosi da Pistoia in 1689. It holds 18th century faux-perspective architectures. The convent, first documented in the 13th century, has more ancient origins, probably from the 11th century, and was expropriated on the occasion of the unification of Italy. It was the seat of the city's first public school (1863).

Proceed along Via del Parione, then turn right to descend using the escalators

10. THE ESCALATORS

This mechanised pedestrian path was created in 1983 by the Municipality of Perugia, in order to offer an innovative system for accessing the acropolis without using cars. On the right side were two medieval convents, transformed into a male and female correctional centre in the 19th century.



11. CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF SANTA GIULIANA

The Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1253 by order of Cardinal Giovanni da Toledo, underwent various alterations during the centuries. The church's façade in pink and white marble and Gothic rose-window are original 14th century. The church and capitular hall have preserved



remains of the original painted decorations. The cloister, deemed to be Perugia's finest, is attributed to Matteo di Gattapone (1376). In the second floor loggias are displayed some lovely frescoes detached from the refectory walls. It was expropriated and became State property with the unification of Italy in 1861. The district by the same name that joined Santa Giuliana to the town was demolished to make way for the Rocca Paolina (1540-43).



Go back up the escalators to Piazza del Circo

12. CHURCH OF SANTI BIAGIO E SAVINO

Site of a more ancient oratory dating back to 1036, it became a parish church after the demolition of the San Savino and San Cataldo churches for the construction of the adjacent Rocca Paolina. Its title has now been transferred to the church of San Biagio in the modern district lying below. The construction of the Rocca Paolina demanded the demolition of seven churches, one basilica, two convents, seven towers, the Baglioni family's homes and about another three hundred private houses.

Proceed along Via Fatebenefratelli

13. COLLEGIO BARTOLINO AND SAN GIOVANNI DI DIO HOSPITAL

The left side of the building was dedicated by Marcantonio Bartolini, in 1575, to host young students from Perugia, Genoa and Lucca. Just a short way along the street is the ancient hospital, expanded and restructured, adjacent to and contemporary with the convent of San Giovanni di Dio (1584 ca), the church of which looks out onto the small square by the same name in the back.

Since 1859, the building has been the seat of the Moretti-Caselli artistic glassworks shop (*visits on request*, www.studiomoretticaselli.it)

Proceed along Via Fatebenefratelli, then turn right to go back up Via San Giacomo and Via Bruschi, all the way to Piazza Mariotti

14. MONASTERY OF THE MANTELLATE AND CHURCH OF THE ANNUNZIATA

The monastery, also known as "delle Povere" or "delle Servite", was built in the 14th century on top of the Etruscan walls (clearly visible in an internal hall) and amplified in the 16th century. Today it is seat to the Conservatory of Music of Perugia. Next to it stands the church (open to visitors on Wednesdays, 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.), first recorded in 1334 and restructured in 1641. The façade we see today is 19th century. Inside, it is decorated with works by Domenico Bruschi, including the painting *Anna* (1901), and the artist's self-portrait (the last on the right).



THOMAS CL. COCCHIATTI

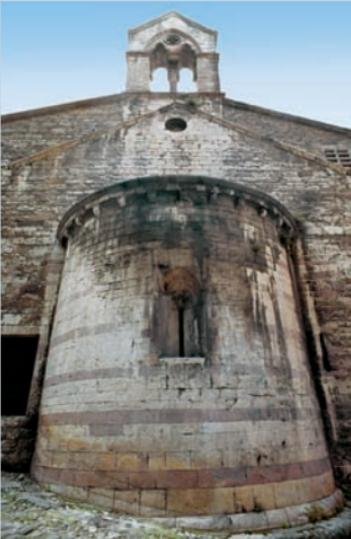
Proceed along Via della Cupa

15. SAPIENZA VECCHIA

The college was commissioned by Cardinal Nicolò Capocci and built between 1361 and 1369 to host foreign students for free. Since 1825 it has been the seat of the Collegio della Sapienza Nuova founded in the 15th century. Within, worthy of note are a beautiful well and a six-column portico added on in 1596, a small, charming theatre, recently restored, and an ancient chapel of San Gregorio Magno that preserves a crucifix from the second half of the 14th century (*visits by appointment*).

16. CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELLA VALLE

Once an ancient hermitage, subsequently used as a Carmelite convent (early 12th cent.), as a parish church (13th cent.), as a chapel of the Compagnia dei Muratori (Masons' Guild) (18th cent.), and finally as a chapel of the Salesian order. Worth seeing in the rear are the small circular apse and the small bell-tower with vaulting cell and double lancet windows from the 13th and 14th centuries.



17. CAMPACCIO GARDENS

The public gardens are located underneath the hefty Etruscan city walls made of travertine stone and dating back to the 3rd century B.C.

The steep hill on this side (only partly reclaimed in the second half of the 20th cent.) is the only point where the medieval wall joins with the Etruscan one, anyhow distinguishable thanks to the different size of the stones used on the top part (medieval). Set into the lower blocks is a secondary passage – sidegate – of the same age as the Etruscan wall.

Descend on the right side along Via della Canapina

18. FORMER CHURCH OF SAN BENEDETTO

Already officially recorded in 1207, the church is propped against the Etruscan wall that gives it its characteristic structure with superimposed halls (thus accessible both from the acropolis and from the lower level). Worth seeing is the small apse that juts out and remains suspended in air. It belonged up until the 13th century to the order of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta), and after 1777 was annexed to the nearby "Conservatorio Benincasa", that gave shelter to destitute orphaned girls, providing them with a dowry.



Turn back towards Corso Vannucci along Via Boncambi and Via della Luna, or by using the nearby escalators

