

## BRESCIA, A CITY RICH IN HISTORY.

The city of Brescia lies at the foot of the hills below the Pre-Alps, bordering on the Po Plain. Its situation is favourable to town settlement, industry, trade and

tourism. The first settlement goes back to the Bronze Age, when the Ligurians established in Brescia. Later the Etruscans settled there, while the Celts occupied the city at the end of the VIIIth century B.C. In 27 B.C. *Brixia* was raised to the rank of Roman "Colonia".

At the time of the dissolution of the Roman Empire, Brescia became the capital of a Lombard duchy (VIIIth century A.D.). During this period the convent of San Salvatore (later called Santa Giulia) was founded by King Desiderio. Its cloisters are the setting Alessandro Manzoni chose for "*Adelchi*"; the famous tragedy tells the story of Ermengarda, the king's unhappy daughter married to Charlemagne, the king of the Franks who subdued the city.

In the XIth century Brescia became a city-state and took part in the struggle against Federico Barbarossa at Legnano. In this period the local citizen Arnaldo, who was a monk, was burned alive because he preached against the corruption of the clergy and was considered a heretic.

During the XIIIth century Milan and Venice disputed the rule of Brescia. In 1438 the Visconti besieged the city, but there is a popular belief that Saints Faustino and Giovita appeared to the enemies and managed to put them to flight.

In 1512 Brescia was besieged by the French army led by Gaston de Foix. During the XVIth century in the artistic field the painters Foppa, Romanino, Moretto and Savoldo created the most famous works of the Brescian Renaissance, which are now in the Municipal Art Gallery and churches. Afterwards, under the rule of Venice, Brescia prospered. The long period of peace brought great economic progress in agriculture and handicraft, especially in the manufacture of arms, which was renowned all over Europe.

At the end of the XVIIIth century, the French army led by Napoleon put an end to Venetian rule, so Brescia became part of the Cisalpine Republic and of the Regno d'Italia.

On the fall of Napoleon, Brescia became a possession of the Austrians. They governed the city as part of the Regno Lombardo Veneto until 1849, when the people of Brescia rebelled against Austrian rule during the "X Giornate" (Ten Days) of 1849.

The city was called the "*Leonesa d'Italia*" (the Lioness of Italy) because of the courage showed during these memorable days. After the unification of the Regno d'Italia, the Brescian citizen Giuseppe Zanardelli was appointed Minister several times, then he became Prime Minister (1901-1903). During the Thirties Piazza della Vittoria was inaugurated. The square was an important example of the change of direction in Brescia's urban development during the Fascist period.

During the post-war period there was an enormous increase in industrial production and private enterprise and Brescia became a very important industrial centre. Giovanni Battista Montini, who became Pope by the name of Paolo VI, is one of the most distinguished Brescian citizens.

The square that was formerly called Piazza del Duomo is named after him. Nowadays the southern area of the city called "Brescia Due" is considered a model of modernity.



### 1 Piazza della Loggia

It is the most beautiful square in Brescia and was inaugurated in 1433. It is dominated by the magnificent Renaissance *Palace of the Loggia*, nowadays the town hall. Its building began in 1492. The upper part was finished circa 1570 to the design of Iacopo Sansovino and Andrea Palladio. The splendid decorative sculpture that adorns the palace is in classical style. On the south side, the XVth and XVIth century façades of the Monti di Pietà are worthy of note as tombstones and other pieces of Roman stonework have been set into their walls.

The east arcade is surmounted by a building that incorporates the beautiful sixteenth century mechanical Clock Tower, where two human figures, popularly called: the "*Maccè de lé ure*" (the hourly *daffies*), strike the hours on the bell.



### 2 Piazza Paolo VI

(formerly Piazza del Duomo)

The east side of the wide square, which was in the heart of the old city, is occupied by the *Tower of "Pégo"* and the *Loggia delle Grida*, incorporated into the Broletto, the Duomo Nuovo (The New Cathedral) and the *Duomo Vecchio* (The Old Cathedral). The *Duomo Nuovo* (The New Cathedral). Its building began in 1604 and was completed in 1825. The grandiose Botticino marble façades is dominated by the imposing cupola, while the inside has a Greek-cross plan and includes several works of art. The new cathedral stands next to the Duomo Vecchio (The Old Cathedral), which is the most important building of the Lombard Romanesque style. The circular old cathedral was built between the XIth and XIIth centuries. In its interior, the sarcophagus of Bishop Berardo Maggi (XIVth century) deserves attention.

**The Broletto.** It is the oldest communal palace in the city. When Brescia was a city-state, the Broletto used to be the centre of political life and, between the XVth and the XVIIth centuries, it was the residency of Venetian authorities as well. The building has a large internal courtyard: it presents three sides of medieval period, while on the north side there is a XVIIth century colonnade. Nowadays, the building houses the Prefecture, a Police station, province and council offices.



## The centre of Brescia



### Eastward tour

#### 3 The Forum

During the Roman occupation and the alliance between Brescia and Rome, the Forum was the centre of business, political life and the fulcrum of religious life as well. The Capitolium Temple and the Basilica faced the square, while the other sides of the Forum

were enclosed by an arcade with a double order of columns. There were numerous shops opening off the arcade. Nowadays Roman remains, aristocratic palaces and old houses offer a remarkable scenographic effect.

**The Capitolium Temple** The Temple was built by Vespasian between 74 and 73 A.D. at the north end of the Forum. Between the IVth and the Vth centuries the temple was partially destroyed in a dreadful fire. It was found in 1823, but it is only since 1939 that it has assumed the present structure. The three cellae

house a museum, where there are numerous epigraphs, altar stones, tombstones and objects found in the city and its province. The archeological items of the Roman Museum, such as fragments belonging to the temple, bronzes (the most famous of which is "Winged Victory"), collections

of Greek and Etruscan pottery, Roman glassware and household items are now in the monastic complex of Santa Giulia, the City Museum.

**Palazzo Martinengo.** The palace faces the Forum and Via Musei. It comprised several buildings, which nowadays house art exhibits and a cultural institute. The façades looking onto the square, completed in 1663, has two bossed portals with Martinengo-Cesaresco's coats of arms, while the XVIIth century façades looking onto Via dei Musei has an imposing portal



#### 5 The Tosio Martinengo Art Gallery

The XVIIth century building, which was donated by the former owner to the city, provides space for a collection of paintings of the most famous Brescian artists of the Renaissance, Foppa, Romanino, Moretto and Savoldo, but also for other masterpieces such as the "*Angelo*" by Raffaello da Urbino

### Westward tour and visit to the Castle

#### 4 Santa Giulia, the City Museum

The site of the convent encloses millenary remains. It was founded by king Desiderio in 753 A.D. Nowadays, the superimposition of buildings on the foundations of old ones is evident from the mosaics of the old Roman villa, the Lombard Basilica of San Salvatore, the Renaissance church of Santa Giulia. In the church of Santa Maria in Solario, under the cupola, the "Treasure of Santa Giulia" is displayed. The most important items are: the Great Cross of king Desiderio, covered in jewels and cameos and the Lipsanoteca, a VIth century ivory reliquary.

#### 6 Piazza della Vittoria

The square was designed by Marcello Piacentini and inaugurated in 1932. The monumental square was built in the city centre on the site of an old medieval quarter. There are a colossal Post Office and a brick Torrione (high tower) on the north side. The facings of the other buildings and the paving of the Quadrilatero and of the arcades are of two-coloured marble.



#### 7 The Church of San Francesco d'Assisi

It is one of the most remarkable monastic churches in Italy, where the peaceful and serene atmosphere has been the result of the realization of a simple, unadorned late Romanesque interior. It was completed in 1265. The inside has a nave and two aisles with pointed arches supported by cylindrical pillars. The gabled façades has a magnificent rose window. The paintings decorating this church are of great value; there are many medieval frescoes, a XVIth century altar-piece by Romanino and a remarkable cloister of the end of the XIVth century.



#### 8 The Church of Santi Nazaro and Celso

The XVth century church was totally restored during the first half of the XVIIIth century, when numerous altars were decorated with polychrome marbles, stucco works and late baroque sculptures. The most important painting in the church is the "*Averoldi Polyptych*", commissioned from Titian in 1520-22.



#### 10 The Church of Santa Maria del Carmine

Its building was begun in 1429 and completed fifty years later. The monumental brick façades, surrounded by slender pinnacles dominates the narrow thoroughfare. The wonderful portal has a fresco by Ferramola on top, which represents the "*Annunciazione*". In the interior, among the numerous works of art the sculpture of the "*Compianto di Cristo morto*" is worthy of note: the polychrome terracotta statues portray the greatest human drama and are by a XVIth century unidentified sculptor from Lombardy or Emilia. The three cloisters adjoining the church belong to the same building.



#### 9 The Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie

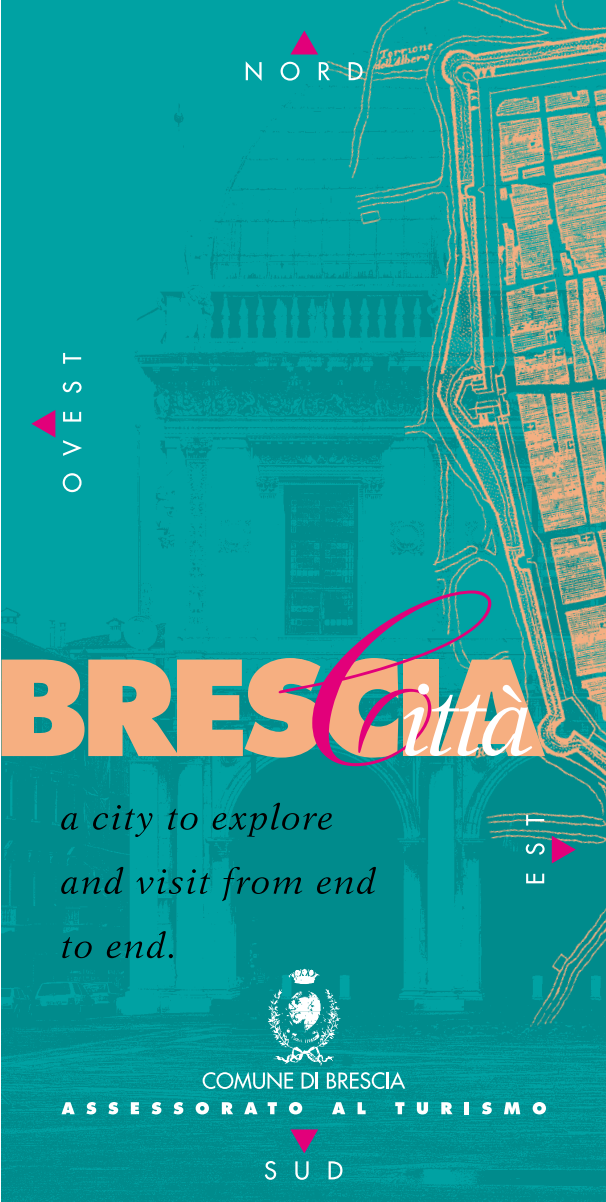
The building of this church was begun in 1522. The Renaissance interior with a nave and two aisles has been altered by Baroque frescoes. The Sanctuary dedicated to Santa Maria is next to the delightful cloister with corinthian columns. Its appearance today, dated late XIXth century, is the result of its reconstruction in neo-gothic style.

#### 11 The Castle

There have always been settlements on the Cidneo Hill since prehistory. During the Roman period there must have been an enormous temple there. From Middle Ages onwards the summit of the hill was reinforced: the Mirabella Tower and the XIVth century Visconti Keep were constructed. Afterwards, the Venetians added a strong defensive system of bastions and warehouses. The XVIIth century entrance to the Castle, fitted with a drawbridge in the past, leads to the garden, where one can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city, and to two museums as well.

**The Museum of the Risorgimento.** *The Grande Miglio* (the *com store*) houses the Museum of the Risorgimento, where portraits, pictures, documents and relics from the period of the Risorgimento are displayed.

**The Arms Museum.** *The Visconti Keep*, built on top of the fortified complex, houses the Arms Museum, where there is a selection of arms and armour produced between the XIVth and the late XVIIth century. Among the numerous items the rooms of the museum have shields and armour, decorated with engravings and reliefs, on show.



a city to explore and visit from end to end.



## BRESCIA città

PROJECT BY URBE  
Organisation for the promotion and research of history  
June 2010

TEXTS  
Maria Carini · Anna Denza

GRAPHIC LAYOUT  
Eurovision

ILLUSTRATIONS  
Fulvio Ferrari

PHOTOGRAPHS  
Mauro Pezzotta  
Archivio fotografico Musei Civici  
Archivio Urbe

ITALIA LANGOBARDORUM  
THE LANGOBARDS IN ITALY  
PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 AD)

Italian Nomination 2010  
WORLD HERITAGE LIST  
UNESCO

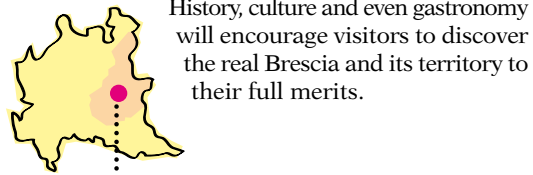
COMUNE DI BRESCIA  
ASSESSORATO AL TURISMO



**THE LARGEST PROVINCE IN LOMBARDY**

The extension of the Brescian territory between the Alps and the river Po, presents a wide range of landscapes, varying from the vast plains of the South, furrowed by rivers, to the hills bordering the shores of the lakes, rising higher and higher into mountains, as one proceeds northwards. The people of Brescia have always striven to exploit the advantages offered by the region, thus creating flourishing enterprises, not only in the fields of metallurgy and mechanical engineering, but also in agriculture and zootechnics, all of which play a significant role in the economy of the whole country.

History, culture and even gastronomy will encourage visitors to discover the real Brescia and its territory to their full merits.

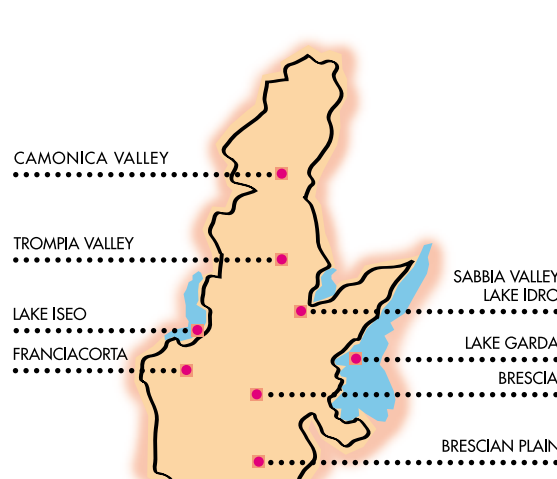


**HOW TO GET TO BRESCIA**

- Airports**
  - Brescia Montichiari
  - Bergamo Orio al Serio
  - Verona Villafranca
  - Milano Linate
  - Milano Malpensa
- Motorways**
  - A4 Milan - Venice
  - A21 Turin - Piacenza
  - Cremona - Brescia
- Bus terminals**
  - Bus terminal C.I.B.A.** via Solferino 6 - tel. 030 44915
  - Sia Bus terminal** v.le Stazione 14 - tel. 030 3774237
- Railways lines**
  - Milan - Venice
  - Lecco - Bergamo - Brescia
  - Cremona - Brescia
  - Parma - Piacenza - Brescia
  - Frecciargento** Brescia - Verona - Roma
  - Railway station** v.le Stazione 7 - info Bureau: tel. 892021
  - Railway station LeNord** Edolo - Iseo - Brescia v.le Stazione 7 - info Bureau: tel. 199 151 152

- Useful numbers**
  - First Aid** tel. 118
  - Open chemists' (for emergencies)** tel. 800296157
  - Taxi** tel. 030 35111
  - Carabinieri (for emergencies)** tel. 112
  - Local Police** tel. 030 45001
  - Police Flying Squad** tel. 113
  - Road Police** tel. 030 37131
  - Assistance to Motorists is ensured by the Aci** v.le Stazione 7 (Emergency Breakdown Service) tel. 199 151 152
  - Firerem** tel. 115

**PLACES OF INTEREST AND ITINERARIES ACROSS THE PROVINCE**



**LAKE ISEO**



- LAKE ISEO**
  - **The Oldofredi Castle:** one of Iseo's outstanding places of interest. Now a cultural institute.
  - **The Palazzo dell'Arsenale,** a prison as late as 1980 has now been converted into a cultural centre, featuring significant art exhibitions.
  - **The peat Swamps of Iseo:** the ancient Abbey of San Pietro in Lamosa in Provaglio dominates an eerie landscape of water interspersed with groves and marsh reeds, unique in its kind, an attraction to both botanists and zoologists; extraordinary the late spring blossoming of the water-lilies.
  - **Montisola** is connected with musicians and dancers performing folk dances and its local cheese *Baggoss*.
- LAKE GARDA**
  - **Vittoriale:** Gabriele D'Annunzio's residence; summer performances of plays or ballets at its open-air theatre.
  - **Limonaia:** citrus orchards arranged in terraces overlooking the lake.
  - **Natural Park of the upper part of Lake Garda.**
  - **Valvestino:** picturesque villages lie in an oasis of peace and vegetation.
  - **Valtènesi:** a district that is strewn with castles and rustic hamlets among olive groves and vines.
  - **Desenzano:** one of the most famous centres of Lake Garda. There are several places of interest, including the ancient Roman villa with its rich polychrome mosaics, and the Municipal Archaeological Museum.
  - **Historic Hills.** The moraine amphitheatre provides an itinerary of special historic interest in connection with the Risorgimento.
  - **Sirmione** is situated on a tiny, narrow peninsula. The beauty of the place, its thermal springs, the archaeological area with the "Grotte di Catullo" (remains of a Roman villa), the castle built by the Scaligeri family, the narrow streets with many shops



with the Brescian shore of the lake by ferry-boats from Sulzano, Iseo and Sale Marasino. The tourist discovers Montisola by walking among olive-groves and picturesque hamlets, inhabited by fishermen and net-makers. On the top of the mountain lies the Santuario della Madonna della Ceriola.

- **The "Piramidi d'erosione"** at Zone. The village of Zone can be reached by road from Marone. The erosion pyramids, heaps of detritus

eroded by water in the shape of spires, with a large stone on top, are worthy of note.

- **Franciacorta** a hilly region in the hinterland of Lake Iseo. Villas and castles deserve attention. This district's production of well-known quality wines and sparkling wines occupies a very important role in the economy of the region.



- **LAKE IDRO AND THE SABBIA VALLEY**
  - **The "Rocca d'Anfo"** is a fortress built by the Venetians.
  - **The "Rocca di Sabbio Chiese"** is an ancient fortress situated on an isolated rock as a shelter against plunderers' forays. Recently, it has been transformed into a sanctuary with two churches superimposed one upon the other.
  - **Bagolino** has picturesque old stone houses piled against one another along the principal street.
  - **Wild natural Park of the Adamello group** (3554 metres, i.e. 11,660 ft.) and **"Parco Nazionale dello Stelvio"** ("National Park of the Stelvio").



with musicians and dancers performing folk dances and its local cheese *Baggoss*.

- **THE TROMPIA VALLEY**
  - **Gardone Valrompia** is world-famous for its production of chased sports rifles and fire-arms.
  - **Peaceful summer and winter resorts:** pleasant walks in the mountains.

**THE CAMONICA VALLEY**

- **Darfo Boario** is a very



- relaxing thermal resort.
- **Breno:** the chief town of the valley. Its medieval Castle deserves attention.
- XVIIth century drop hammers for ironwork at **Biunno**.
- **Cerveno.** This rustic village is famous for its "Via Crucis" (Way of the Cross) in wood, in its Parish Church.
- **Historiated rocks** are to be found in the

**Legend**

- Amoldo
- Autostirano
- Autostrazione
- Benedetto Croce
- Castellini
- Ex. Monopoli di Stato
- Fossa Bagni
- Freccio Rosso
- Ospedale Nord
- Ospedale Sud
- Palagiustizia
- Piazzele Ivenco
- Randaccio
- San Domenico
- Sleriterio
- Vittoria
- Apollonio
- Goito
  
- Piazza Vittoria
- Stazione
- Ospedale
- P.le Amoldo
  
- Cycle hire
- Tourist Office

- Tempio Capitolino
- Santa Giulia, the City Museum
- Museum of the Risorgimento
- The Arms Museum "Luigi Marzoli"
- The "Tosio Martinengo" Municipal Art Gallery
- The Municipal Natural Sciences Museum
- The Diocesan Museum
- The Ken Dany Museum
- National Photographic Museum
- Mille Miglia Museum
- Beatles Museum

- Teatro Grande
- Teatro Sociale
- S. Chiara
- SanCarlo

- Università degli Studi di Brescia
- The Faculty of Economics
- The Law Faculty
- The Faculty of Engineering
- The Faculty of Medicine
- Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

- Ospedale Civile
- S. Orsola - Fatebenefratelli Hospital
- Polambulanza Hospital



**INFOPOINT TURISMO** (TOURIST OFFICE)  
 Largo Formentone  
 tel. 030 2400357  
 infopoint@comune.brescia.it  
 www.comune.brescia.it  
 From Monday to Saturday:  
 9:30-18:30  
 Sunday: 10:00-18:00

**A.G.T.A.**  
**Associazioni Guide turistiche di Brescia e Provincia**  
**(CITY GUIDES)**  
 Call centre: 030 3749916  
 promozione.turismo@provincia.brescia.it

**Useful information...**

- PARKING**
  - Tourist Coaches** Passengers' Terminal
  - Largo Torrelunga**
  - Park Areas** inside the Castle
  - Car Parks**
    - via Pietro Nenni, via Ugo la Malfa
  - Apollonio** via Apollonio
  - Arnaldo** piazzale Arnaldo
  - Autostirano** via Vittorio Emanuele II
  - Autostrazione** p.le Stazione
  - Benedetto Croce** via B. Croce
  - Castellini** via Castellini (free)
  - Ex Monopoli di Stato** via Solferino
  - Fossa Bagni** at Galleria Tito Speri (north entry)
  - Freccio Rossa** via Ugoni
  - Goito** via Spalto San Marco
  - Ospedale Nord** P.zza S. Padre Pio da Pietrelcina
  - Ospedale sud** via Ducco
  - Palagiustizia** via L. Garbana
  - Piazzele IVECO** via Voltorno (free)
  - Randaccio** via Lupi di Toscana 4
  - San Domenico** p.le S. Domenico
  - Sferisterio** p.le Castello (free)
  - Vittoria** p.zza Vittoria
- MUSEUMS**
  - Santa Giulia, the City Museum** via Musei 81b - tel. 030 2977833/4
  - Museum of the Risorgimento** Grande Miglio - inside the Castle tel. 030 44176
  - The Arms Museum** "Luigi Marzoli", Visconti Keep - inside the Castle tel. 030 293292
  - The "Tosio Martinengo"** p.zza Moretto, 4 tel. 030 3774999
  - The Municipal Natural Sciences Museum**, via Ozanam 4 tel. 030 2978672
  - Mille Miglia Museum - Castellini** Via della Rimebranza tel. 030 3365631
  - The Diocesan Museum** via Gasparo da Salò 13 tel. 030 40233
  - Ken Dany Contemporary Photography Museum** corsetto S. Agata 22 tel. 030 3758370
  - National Photographic Museum "Cav. Alberto Sorlini"** v.lo S. Faustino, 2 - tel. 030 49137
  - Museums Informations and Reservation Office** tel. 030 2977833/4
  - [www.bresciamusei.com](http://www.bresciamusei.com)
- HOTELS**
  - Vittoria** via X Giornate 20 tel. 030 280061 - fax 030 280065
  - Al Ronchi Motor Hotel** via Bornata 22 tel. 030 362061 - fax 030 3366315
  - Ambasciatori** via Crociffa di Rosa 92 tel. 030 399114 - fax 030 381883
  - Hotel AC Brescia** p.zza S. Faustino 15 - fax 030 2405512
  - Master** via Apollonio 72 tel. 030 399037 - fax 030 3701331
  - NH Jolly Igea** tel. 030 44221 - fax 030 44224
  - Novotel Brescia 2** via P. Nenni 22 tel. 030 2286811 - fax 030 2425959
  - Park Hotel Ca' Noa** via Triumfina 66 tel. 030 398762 - fax 030 398764
  - Primotel Brescia Centro** via Borghesato 30 tel. 030 354238 - fax 030 3534173
  - Una Hotel Brescia** v.le Europa 45 tel. 030 2988704
  - Albarada** via Labirinto 6 tel. 030 3541234 - fax 030 3541300
  - Antica Fonte** via Fornaci 34 tel. 030 2681530 - fax 030 3581405
  - Antica Fonte dipendenza** via S. Rocchino 90 tel. 030 303186 - fax 030 3384312
  - Astron (Meuble)** tel. 030 48220 - fax 030 2808795
  - Capri (Meuble)** v.le S. Eufemia 37 tel. 030 3761069 - fax 030 3761069
  - Cristallo (Meuble)** v.le Stazione 12a tel. 030 3772468 - fax 030 3772603
  - Fiera di Brescia** via Orzinuovi 137 tel. 030 311466 - fax 030 3541867
  - Impero** via Triumfina 6 tel. / fax 030 381483
  - Industria** via Orzinuovi 58 tel. 030 3531431 - fax 030 347904
  - Leonardo (Meuble)** tel. 030 397391 - fax 030 383212
  - Liivo (Meuble)** via delle Bettelle 68 tel. / fax 030 2304561
  - Marchina** via Vallecamonica 19b tel. 030 311466 - fax 030 321292
  - Milano** via Vallecamonica 3 tel. 030 311566 - fax 030 320741
  - Noce** via dei Gelsi 5 tel. 030 3542008 - fax 030 349510
- HOSPITALS**
  - Ospedale Civile** p.le Spedali Civili tel. 030 39951
  - S. Orsola Hospital** via V. Emanuele II 27 tel. 030 29711
  - Polambulanza Hospital** via Bissolati 5 tel. 030 35151

- RESTAURANTS**
  - 19 Nineteen** Via Bulloni, 19 - tel. 030.3755187
  - Al Frate** Via Musei, 25 - tel. 030.3770550
  - Caffe' Florian Restaurant** Via G. da Salò, 3 - tel. 030.41314
  - Canton del Vesovo** Via Callegari, 2/c - tel. 030.8374483
  - Casa Nani** Via Antiche Murte, 5 - tel. 030.40834
  - Enoteca Interio 6** Vicolo dell'Aria, 6 - tel. 030.2943947
  - Enrico VIII** Vicolo S. Agostino, 7/a - tel. 030.49393
  - Handrio's** Via Trieste, 56/b - tel. 030.2405057
  - Hostaria La Corte dei Miracoli** Via Marsala, 58 - tel. 030.2906598
  - I Chiostri** Via S. Faustino, 16 - tel. 0303770002
  - Izumi (Japanese restaurant)** Via C. Beccaria, 19 - tel. 030.3751825
  - La Raffia** Corso Magenta, 15 - tel. 030.49037
  - La Sosta** Via S.M. della Battaglia, 20 - tel. 030.295603
  - La Vineria** Via X Giornate, 4 - tel. 030.280543
  - Lo Scultore** Via C. Cattaneo, 24 - tel. 030.2943967
  - Lo Spago** Via A. Langer, 2/a - tel. 030.2977301
  - Locanda dei Guasconi** Via Beccaria, 11/g - tel. 030.3771605
  - Locanda San Marco** Via Spalti San Marco, 15 - tel. 030.45541
  - L'Oste Sobrio** Via C. Beccaria, 3 - tel. 030.2944336
  - Losteria della via Gabri** Via A. Gallo, 17 - tel. 030.3750789
  - Menelocale** Via Porta Pile, 3 - tel. 030.3750628
  - Mondo liquido** Largo Torre Lunga, 7 - tel. 030.2808637
  - Novעתо** Via Paganora, 6/a - tel. 030.5231036
  - Oltre la Via Lattea** Via Trieste, 3 - tel. 030.40088
  - Ostera ai Musei** Piazza Tebaldo Brusato, 24 - tel. 030.2403265
  - Ostera ai Bianchi** Via Gasparo da Salò, 32 - tel. 030.292328
  - Ostera al Granaio** Piazzale Arnaldo, 15 - tel. 030.3759345
  - Ostera Antica Lelia** Vicolo Sguizzette, 13 - tel. 030.3758809
  - Ostera Croce Bianca** Via F.lli Bandiera 15 - tel. 030.2403024

- BE&B**
  - Cà del Gando** via dei Musei 75 - tel. 3406753630
  - Casa Rossi Hirzel** Via Trieste 37 - tel. 3384037466
  - Dai Germano** Via Torino 71 - tel. 030346107
  - La Ciocciola di Moriana** tel. 030.2808264
  - La Terraza** Viale Stazione 33 - tel. 3382268132
  - Santa Giulia Room** Via dei Musei 79 - tel. 3356166605
  - Villa V** Via D'Azeglio 16 - tel. 335440084
  - Ostera Tananai** C.da del Carmine, 1 - tel. 030.294767
  - Pizzeria Camiciera Trattoria** Vicolo S. Agostino, 3 - tel. 030.2808264
  - Pizzeria da Gianni** Via Crispi, 7/b - tel. 030.2942454
  - Pizzeria ristorante Al Duomo** Via Cattaneo, 2/4 - tel. 030.2906172
  - Pizzeria ristorante Al Gamberone** Via Crispi, 47 - tel. 030.3774498
  - Pizzeria ristorante Al Teatro Rosso** Via Mazzini, 36 - tel. 030.44251
  - Pizzeria ristorante don Rodriguez** Via F. Cavallotti, 6 - tel. 030.3774452
  - Pizzeria ristorante Gambero Rosso** Via L. Cereto, 8/a - tel. 030.43338
  - Pizzeria ristorante La Bersagliera** C.so Magenta, 38 - tel. 030.3750569
  - Pizzeria ristorante La Perla del Mare** Contrada Mansionne, 16 - tel. 030.41530
  - Pizzeria ristorante Le Arcate** Piazza del Mercato, 27 - tel. 030.49147
  - Pizzeria ristorante Varca e Napule** Via Gramsci, 2 - tel. 030.44431
  - Plaza** Via Tosio, 29/31 - tel. 030.2944413
  - Q.B. Coin selfservice** Corso Magenta, 2 - tel. 030.2906267
  - Sake (Japanese restaurant)** Via Gasparo da Salò, 22 - tel. 030.2942408
  - Sapori e Sapere** Via Beccaria, 11 - tel. 030.40073
  - Shakty Food (vegan cooking)** Via Moretto, 11/a - tel. 030.3758914
  - Spizzico & Ciaò** Via IV Novembre, 2 - tel. 030.290042
  - Taverna del Moretto** Via N. Bixio, 19 - tel. 030.40847
  - Tipo Zero Zero** Via S.M. della Battaglia, 3 - tel. 030.294018
  - Trattoria al Fontanone** Via Musei, 47a - tel. 030.40554
  - Trattoria Due Stelle** Via San Faustino, 46 - tel. 030.3758198
  - Trattoria Gaspario** Via Gasparo da Salò, 24 - tel. 030.2400226
  - Trattoria I Mace de l'Ure** Piazza Paolo VI, 6 - tel. 030.291552
  - Trattoria Mezzeria** Via Trieste, 66 - tel. 030.40306
  - Trattoria Urbana Mangiafuoco** Via Calvezialla, 3/a - tel. 030.293029
  - Trattoria Vecchio Carmine** C.da del Carmine, 18/20 - tel. 339.897174
  - Vasco de Gama** Via Musei, 4 - tel. 030.3754039
  - Vecchia Praga** C.da Pozzo dell'Olmo, 38 - tel. 030.3750758
  - Verde Menta** C.da Santa Croce, 28/a - tel. 030.3756212