

PARMA

CITY OF ART



COMMUNE OF PARMA
Parma city of senses



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PARMA: A BRIEF HISTORY

The origins of the city of Parma are extremely old: evidence of man dating back to the Lower Paleolithic age was discovered in the hills of Traversetolo and in the mountain basin of the Taro river. Numerous terremare recovered in the province - stemming from terra mara or terra marna, mounds of blackish soil, formed by settlements enclosed by a bank and stream - are instead a testimony to the Bronze Age.

Founded in 183 a.C. by the Romans, Parma immediately became an important reference point for all of the surrounding plains: the construction of Via Emilia (187 a.C.) promoted a profound and rapid development of agriculture and of ovine breeding in all of the territory.

In 569 the city was conquered by the Longobardi and became home to a Duchy. A new system of communication began to override the Roman order and the Parmesan segment of the Francigena way was born. Castles and hospices were quickly springing up to insure that pilgrims and travellers were met with assistance and hospitality.

From the 9th century, cloistered centers, predominantly Benedictine, encouraged a reclamation of the territory and allowed for the recolonization and the restoration of agricultural land. The bishops progressively assumed temporal power and Parma provided two antipopes - Honorius II and Clement III - to the conflict between religious and political power on the ordinations.

The constitution of the Municipality, around the year 1140, signaled the beginning of the rebirth of the city after a period of Medieval turmoil.

Internal conflicts between Papist families (Sanvitale, Rossi, Lupi) and Ghibellines culminated in the battle of 1248 and the defeat of Emperor Federico II. Parma was later conquered by the Viscounts and dominated by the Sforza family (1440-1500), which imposed its rule by means of important noble families: Pallavicino, Rossi, Sanvitale and Da Correggio.

From 1500 to 1521 the city was controlled by the French and then by the Church. In 1545 Pope Paul III, wanting to create a buffer state between the state of the Church and the Spanish power in Lombardy gave the Duchy to his illegitimate son PierLuigi Farnese. Thanks to their financial means and power, the Farnese



family ruled for two centuries. During this time the city became a great capital, rich in monuments and works of art.

With the extinction of the Farnese family (1731), the Duchy was passed to Carlo of Spain, son of Elisabeth Farnese and Philip V, and following the Peace of Aachen (1748), he was able to add a good portion of the lower regions to his territory.

Parma was then passed from Spanish to French control: the reforming politics of this dynasty, supporting the enlightenment culture, allowed the Duchy to resume. After 1759 the decisive action of Prime Minister Guillaume du Tillot imposed a modern state, founded on civil organization and industrial economy.

The Congress of Vienna of 1815 assigned the Duchy to Marie Louise of Austria, the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, who governed from 1816 to 1847, starting an absolute state sovereignty comprised completely of non-native ministers.

The prestige of the "beloved Duchess" was such that the Duchy was not affected by the first Risorgimento movements. In 1847, with the death of Marie Louise, the Duchy returned to the Bourbon family. The plebiscite of 1860 declared the annexation of the former Duchy of Parma to Piedmont and then into the unified Kingdom of Italy.

With the construction of a unitary state, Parma was greatly affected by the demotion from head of state to a simple capital of a province, and experienced grave social and economic crises. At the beginning of the 1900s Parma saw the diffusion of unions and socialist organizations and strongly opposed the Fascist regime that was spreading throughout Italy. The struggle with Fascism culminated in its most dramatic moment in August 1922, when Italo Balbo attempted to enter the popular neighborhood Oltretorrente. The citizens organized themselves and were able to ward off the soldiers with their famous barricades.

During the Second World War, the enormous damages caused by bombings and numerous battles prompted the formation of a zone controlled by partisans until the liberation on 25 April 1945, especially in the valleys of the Taro and the Ceno rivers. The reconstruction and the economic development after the war helped Parma regain its original splendor. The city started to prove itself in the food industry and resumed its position in the cultural and artistic world, also thanks to the relaunching of its heritage and traditions.

Parma has been home to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) since 2003.



MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

CATHEDRAL

Built between 1060 and 1073, it is one of the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in Italy. The bell tower, topped by a gilt copper angel, was added between 1284 and 1294. The dome, boasting a depiction of the Assumption of the Virgin, was frescoed by Correggio. The relief of the Deposition by Benedetto Antelami adorns the right transept.

BAPTISTERY

This octagonal baptistery made of Verona marble was built by Benedetto Antelami and started in 1196. It is certainly the most outstanding example of the transition from Romanesque to Gothic art in Italy.

The interior, a sixteen-sided polygon, houses the notable sculptures by Benedetto Antelami depicting the Months, the Seasons and the Signs of Zodiac, dating back to the first and second decade of the 13th century.

DIOCESAN MUSEUM

With the help of explanatory panels, reconstructed images, epigraph models and significant archeological finds, starting with the Roman city and pagan cults, the visitor's tour winds throughout the building exemplifying the Episcopal complex development between the Paleochristian era and Medieval times.

The Museum also houses the original statues of the Baptistery's exteriors, mosaics recovered in Piazza Duomo and 11th century pieces from the Cathedral and the Baptistery.

CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI EVANGELISTA

With a Baroque-style façade and bell tower, the building was constructed between 1498 and 1510. The inside, in the shape of a Latin cross, has three nave columns. The broad dome was frescoed by Correggio between 1520 and 1521. Parmigianino frescoed some of the arches of the inside-chapels.

OLD PHARMACY OF SAN GIOVANNI MONASTERY

The historic Pharmacy, which can be found within the walls of the Monastery of San Giovanni, was probably opened in 1201. It consists of three rooms, each of which contains furnishings from the 16th and 17th centuries.

A large collection of tall, cylindrical vases, including apothecary flasks, jugs and mortars for the preparation of remedies, is displayed on ancient wooden shelves.



CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELLA STECCATA

The most splendid Renaissance church in the city, it was built in 1521 in order to house an image of the Madonna, said to be miraculous. In the style of Bramante, it has the shape of a Greek cross. The most elaborate work in the church is the frescoed arch above the presbytery, painted by Parmigianino. A door on the left leads to the sacristy and the burial chapel housing the tombs of the Farnese and Bourbon dukes of Parma. The Constantinian Museum is also accessible from inside the church.



NATIONAL GALLERY

Started by Philip and Ferdinand of Bourbon, and subsequently enriched by acquisitions made by Marie Louise of Austria, the collection contains works from the 13th to the 19th century. Among the most noticeable works are the Head of a Young Girl attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, the portrait of Erasmus of Rotterdam by Hans Holbein the Younger, the Madonna of the bowl and Madonna of Saint Jerome by Correggio, the Turkish Slave by Parmigianino and the statue of Marie Louise by Antonio Canova.



FARNESE THEATRE

The Farnese theatre, one of the most beautiful historical theatres in Italy, was built between 1618 and 1619 for Ranuccio I. The theatre was opened in 1628 for the wedding of Margherita de' Medici and Odoardo Farnese. The stage was equipped with an innovative system of movable scenery and galleries, the first example of such stage machinery in the history of Italian theatre.





SAN PAOLO'S CHAMBER

Only two rooms from the ancient Benedictine Monastery, reconstructed at the end of the 1400's, are open to the public today.

One of the rooms was frescoed by Alessandro Araldi in 1514, and the other, the Room of the Abbess Giovanna, or San Paolo's Room, by Correggio in 1519. The frescoes painted by Correggio are considered to be true masterpieces of Italian High Renaissance art.



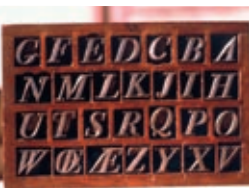
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Situated inside the Pilotta Palace, the museum was founded in 1760 by Don Philip of Bourbon in order to preserve the discoveries from an excavation in Velleja, a small town near Piacenza. Today it houses one of the major centers for Paleontological research. The collections, spread on two floors, contain finds from Velleja, a section of pre- and protohistory and one dedicated to Parma and the surrounding areas during the Roman period.



PALATINA LIBRARY

The historical Palatina Library was founded in 1761 by Philip of Bourbon and opened to the public in 1769. Its collection expanded thanks to numerous donations and purchases, including the De Rossi Oriental Fund, the private libraries of the Dukes of Bourbon-Parma, and the Ortalli collection of prints. Today the library owns over 700,000 volumes, including incunabula, manuscripts, prints and illuminated manuscripts dating from 16th to 17th centuries.



BODONI MUSEUM

Dedicated to the typographer Giambattista Bodoni, who invented new typographical characters and worked as head of the Parma Royal Printing Works starting in 1768, the museum contains original tools and equipment such as punches, presses, perforating dyes, original matrixes, and boxes of the alphabet, still used today for printing precious works.

STUARD GALLERY

This art gallery houses the most important private collection in the city, more than 270 paintings from the 14th to the 19th century, left to the Congregation of San Filippo Neri in 1834 by the will of Giuseppe Stuard. On display are examples of Tuscan art from the 14th and 15th centuries, paintings from the Emilian school of the 17th century, and a representation of a hound by Parmigianino.



PUPPET CASTLE

The Giordano Ferrari museum or Castle of puppets is the most important collection in Italy dedicated to animation theatre. Marionettes and puppets, heads, stage objects, pictures and posters, are just a part of a wider collection including wooden actors, set designs, scripts, books about theatre and volumes from the 1700s and 1800s centuries collected by the Ferrari Family, the most celebrated family of puppeteers in Parma.



HOUSE OF MUSIC

An international reference point for musical research and documentation, the House of Music plays host to the main music institutions of the city, such as the Historical Archive of the Regio Theatre, the International Research Center on Music Periodicals and the Musicology Department of the University of Parma. Facilities also include a Concert Hall with a Steinway piano reserved for concerts and presentations, an Auditorium for educational purposes, as well as a music and multimedia library.



HOUSE OF SOUND

The museum displays a rich collection of communication devices and sound players, from phonographs to mp3 gathered by don Giovanni Patanè, who collected more than 400 items including a wide range of crystal sets, vintage, professional, military and standard radios.





BIRTHPLACE AND MUSEUM OF ARTURO TOSCANINI

Turned into museum in 1967, the modest house on the west side of the river where Arturo Toscanini was born in 1867 now displays a collection of relics and records gathered by the maestro, retracing his travels and successful career. The Aureliano Pertile collection gives evidence of the close relation between Toscanini and the famous tenor.



GLAUCO LOMBARDI MUSEUM

This museum houses a rich artistic and historical documentation of the Duchy of Parma from the second half of the 18th century to the unification of Italy. Particular attention is given to the reign of Marie Louise of Austria, with furniture and relics that belonged to the Duchess. The museum also contains watercolors, engravings, and paintings from the 1800s, French paintings from the 1700s, and the Petitot collection and archive.



REGIO THEATRE

Commissioned by Marie Louise of Austria and designed by Nicola Bettoli, the theatre was constructed between 1821 and 1829. The neoclassical façade has a portico with ten Ionic columns, a double row of windows and decorations by Tommaso Bandini on both sides of the tympanum representing the allegories of Fame and the Lyre. Also worth noting are the vault and the curtains, painted by Giovan Battista Borghesi. The Regio Theatre is still one of the most renowned Opera Houses in the world.



NICCOLÒ PAGANINI AUDITORIUM

A former sugar factory, this building was converted into a concert hall by the famous architect Renzo Piano. It was named after Niccolò Paganini, considered one of the best violinist of all time, connecting the past to the future. It is an innovative example of the restoration of industrial archaeology. The Auditorium houses 780 seats, foyer, coatroom, bar, service rooms and offices. A sophisticated sound-system guarantees optimum functionality.

DUCAL PARK

Originally designed in 1561, the park was transformed and extended in 1749 by Alexandre Ennemond Petitot with a French theme evident in his more recent restorative works. The garden, adorned with groups of sculptures by Jean Baptiste Boudard, houses the Palazzetto Eucherio Sanvitale and the Ducal Palace.

DUCAL PALACE

The Ducal Palace, which nowadays houses the Carabinieri offices, was designed by Vignola for Ottavio Farnese in the 16th century.

In the course of the 1700s the building was modified and enlarged by Petitot who added four corner pavilions.

Inside, one can see the frescoes of J. Bertoja, a room frescoed by Agostino Carracci and stucco decoration by Luca Reti.

PALAZZETTO EUCHERIO SAN VITALE

The Palazzetto Eucherio San Vitale, built in 1520, is a remarkable example of Renaissance architecture. It is an H shaped building, with four corner towers connected by loggias and windows decorated with sandstone candlesticks. It is attributed to Giorgio da Erba for the structure and to Gianfrancesco D'Agate for the stone decoration. Inside, recent restoration work has revealed fragments of 16th century frescoes by Parma school artists, depicting landscapes and still-lives.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The museum, established in 1764 by J.B. Fourcault, was headed in the past by renowned zoologists such as Pellegrino Strobel and Angelo Andres. Preserving an interesting natural history collection, the museum plays host to the Vittorio Bottego Zoological Collection, with over 600 specimens from Eritrea, including madrepora coral from the Gulf of Massawa, and to the Emilio Piola collection from the Democratic Republic of Congo.





BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Botanical Garden, created in 1768 for scientific purposes by G.B. Guatteri, was later directed by famous scientists who transformed it into an experimental, ecological landscape garden. Based on a design by Petitot, but finished only in the year 1793, it now boasts centuries old trees and exotic plants in greenhouses and to wonderful examples of botanical species, including the Gincò biloba.



AMEDEO BOCCHI MUSEUM

Dedicated to the Parma painter Amedeo Bocchi, the museum, founded in 1999, presents three main subjects: the portraits of his daughter Bianca, studies and drawings for the frescoes decorating the council lounge of Parma's Cassa di Risparmio bank, and several grand designs executed in preparation for paintings and frescoes, completed in Rome throughout different stages of his life.



CHINESE ART MUSEUM

The museum, whose collection was started at the end of 19th century by Guido Maria Conforti, Bishop of Parma, is subdivided into the Chinese Art Museum and International Ethnographic Sections.

The first hosts a collection of ceramics, bronze items, paintings and everyday objects, from Neolithic Era to today. The second contains materials originating from various countries and brought back by missionaries.



THE OLD HOSPITAL

Lining a stretch of Via D'Azeglio with its long, arcaded façade, the Old hospital of Misericordia was founded in 1201.

Today the hospital houses the State Archives, the Civic Library, the Bizzozzero Library, specializing in agricultural texts, the Municipal Historical Archives, the Oratory of Sant'Ilario and the Lino Ventura Film Center.

CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE

The Church of Santa Croce, with Romanesque origins, was built in the early decades of the 12th century. It was altered in 1415 and radically transformed in the 17th century even though in 20th century an attempt was made to restore its Romanesque appearance. Traces of the original building can still be seen in the capitals of the pillars of the three naves, which bear distinctly medieval subjects.



CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DEL QUARTIERE

The church of Santa Maria del Quartiere was so-named because it was erected close to the neighborhood of a military garrison. Its hexagonal plan with rectangular chapels was designed in 17th century by G.B. Aleotti and later modified by G.B. Magnani. A majestic dome frescoed by P.A. Bernabei between 1626 and 1629 is supported by arches and pillars.



CHURCH OF SAN VITALE

In the form of a Latin cross, the church has only one nave ending in a large presbytery surmounted by a dome in the style of Vignola. The ten chapels are divided by pillars by the architect Cristoforo Rangoni. The elegant façade by sculptor Felice Pascetti boasts six statues attributed to Pietro Sbravati while in the interior, the urn under the main altar preserves St. Vitale's body, brought in 1648 from Rome. Also worth noting are the Baroque stuccowork furnishings, the only examples in Parma and in the Emilia region.



CHURCH OF SS. ANNUNZIATA

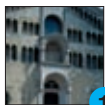
The church, designed by Giovanni Battista Fornovo, has an elliptical body expanding in ten radial chapels with buttresses at regular intervals. In the grandiose interior, the central area is separated from the choir by a triumphal arch with stucco trimmings. Among the paintings, particularly noteworthy is the large altar piece in the apse, a Madonna with Child and Saints painted in 1518 by Francesco Zaganelli.



TOURIST'S MAP

- Places of interest
- Churches

- Monuments
- Museums



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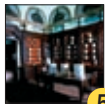
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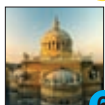
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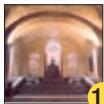
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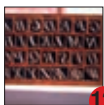
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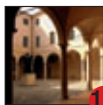
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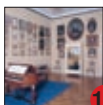
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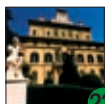
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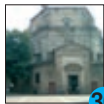
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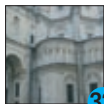
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VISITING HOURS

- 1. CATHEDRAL**
Piazza Duomo
Tel. 0521235886
Everyday 9am-12:30pm
and 3pm-7pm.
- 2. BAPTISTRY**
Piazza Duomo
Tel. 0521235886
Everyday 9am-12:30pm
and 3pm-6:45pm. Entrance
fee.
- 3. DIOCESAN MUSEUM**
Piazza Duomo
Tel. 0521208699
Everyday 9am-12:30pm
and 3pm-6:30pm. Entrance
fee.
- 4. CHURCH OF SAN
GIOVANNI EVANGELISTA**
Piazzale San Giovanni, 1
Tel. 0521235311
Weekdays: church 8:30am-
11:45am and 3pm-5:30pm;
monastery except Thursday
9am-11:45am and 3pm-
5:45pm, from October
to March closes at 5pm.
Festivities: 3pm-5:45pm.
- 5. OLD PHARMACY
OF SAN GIOVANNI**
Borgo Pipa, 1
Tel. 0521508532
Tuesday to Sunday
8:30am-1:30pm.
Entrance fee.
- 6. CHURCH OF
SANTA MARIA
DELLA STECCATA**
Piazza Steccata, 9
Tel. 0521234937
Everyday 9am-12noon
and 3pm-6pm.
- 7. NATIONAL GALLERY**
- 8. FARNESE THEATRE**
Pillotta Palace
Tel. 0521233309
Tuesday to Sunday
8:30am-1:30pm.
Entrance fee.
- 9. SAN PAOLO'S
CHAMBER**
Via Melloni, 3
Tel. 0521533221
Tuesday to Sunday
8:30am-1:30pm.
Entrance fee.
- 10. NATIONAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM**
Pillotta Palace
Tel. 0521233718
For visits please contact
the museum. Entrance fee.
- 11. PALATINA LIBRARY**
Pillotta Palace
Tel. 0521220411
Monday to Thursday
8:15am-7:15pm; Friday
and Saturday 8:15am-
1:45pm.
- 12. BODONI MUSEUM**
Pillotta Palace
Tel. 0521220411
Visits only by reservation.
- 13. STUARD GALLERY**
Borgo Parmigianino, 2
Tel. 0521508184
Everyday, 9am-6:30pm.
Holidays 9am-6pm.
Entrance fee.
- 14. PUPPET CASTLE**
Via Melloni, 3/a
Tel. 0521031631
From 1 March to 31
October 9am-7pm;
from 1 November to 28
February 9am-5pm. Closed
Mondays. Entrance fee.
- 15. HOUSE OF MUSIC**
Piazzale S. Francesco, 1
Tel. 0521031170
Tuesday to Saturday 9am-
6pm; holidays 2pm-6pm.
July and August weekdays
10am-1pm and 4pm -
7pm, closed Sundays and
Mondays. Entrance fee.
- 16. HOUSE OF SOUND**
P.le Salvo d'Acquisto, 1
Tel 0521031103
Thursday to Saturday from
9am to 6pm, holidays 2pm
to 6pm.
July and August Thursday
to Saturday 10am-1pm
and 4pm-7pm. Sundays
and Mondays closed,
Tuesday and Wednesday on
reservation. Entrance free.
- 17. BIRTHPLACE AND
MUSEUM OF ARTURO
TOSCANINI**
Via R. Tanzi, 13
Tel. 0521285499
Tuesday to Saturday
9am-1pm and 2pm-6pm;
Sunday 2pm-6pm. July
and August also closed on
Sunday. Entrance fee.

18. GLAUCO LOMBARDI MUSEUM
Via Garibaldi, 15
Tel. 0521233727
Tuesday to Saturday
9:30am-3:30pm, holidays
9am-6:30pm; July and
August 9am-1:30pm.
Entrance fee.

19. REGIO THEATRE
Via Garibaldi, 16
Tel. 0521039393
Tuesday to Saturday
10:30am-12pm.
Entrance fee.

20. NICCOLÒ PAGANINI AUDITORIUM
Via Toscana, 5/a
Tel. 0521039002
Only by reservation.

21. DUCAL PARK
Everyday, Winter 7am-8pm,
Summer 6am-12am.

22. DUCAL PALACE
Ducal Park
Tel. 0521282868
Monday to Saturday 9am-
12pm.
Entrance fee.

23. PALAZZETTO EUCHERIO SANVITALE
Ducal Park
Tel. 0521230267/539493
January, February,

November, December
10am-1pm and 2pm-4pm;
March, April
and October closes at 5pm;
May to September closes
at 6pm.
Closed Mondays.

24. NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
Historical section
Via Università, 12
Tel. 0521234082/033434
Thursday 3pm-5pm.

Educational section
Via Farini, 90
Monday to Friday 9am-
12pm; Wednesday and
Thursday also 3pm-6pm.

25. BOTANICAL GARDEN
Via Farini, 90
Tel. 0521233524
For visits please contact
the garden.

26. AMEDEO BOCCHI MUSEUM
Strada Cairoli
Tel. 0521209401 -
0521234166
Tuesday to Sunday
10:30am-1pm.

27. CHINESE ART MUSEUM
Viale San Martino, 8
Tel. 0521990011
For visits it is advised to
contact the museum.
Donations accepted.

28. ORATORY OF SANT'ILARIO
Old Hospital
Via D'Azeglio, 43
Monday to Saturday
9am-12pm and 3pm-7pm.

29. CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE
Piazzale Santa Croce
Tel. 0521237610
Everyday 8am-12pm and
3:30pm-7pm.

30. CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DEL QUARTIERE
Strada del Quartiere
Tel. 052170342/231371
Monday to Saturday 9am-
12pm.

31. CHURCH OF SAN VITALE
Strada Repubblica, 3
Everyday 3pm-6pm.

32. CHURCH OF SANTISSIMA ANNUNZIATA
Strada Imbriani, 4
Tel. 0521234449
Everyday 7:30am-12pm
and 3pm-7:30pm.

PLEASE NOTE
THAT, UNLESS
OTHERWISE INDICATED,
ENTRANCE TO
MUSEUMS AND
MONUMENTS
OF THE CITY
IS FREE. THE
SCHEDULES LISTED
ARE SUBJECT
TO CHANGE
THROUGHOUT
THE COURSE
OF THE YEAR.
IT IS ADVISED TO
ALWAYS VERIFY
THE HOURS BY
DIRECTLY
CONTACTING
THE SITES OR THE
TOURIST INFORMATION
OFFICE.
TEL. +39 0521218889

HOTELS AND RESIDENCES

5 STARS

GRAND HOTEL
DE LA VILLE
Largo Calamandrei, 11
Tel. 05210304
Fax 0521030303

4 STARS

BEST WESTERN
FARNESE
Via Reggio, 51/a
Tel. 0521994247
Fax 0521992317

MY ONE HOTEL
VILLA DUCALE
Via Moletolo, 53/a
Tel. 0521272727
Fax 0521780756

ORA HOTEL CITY
Strada Cornocchio, 27
Tel. 0521981295
Fax 0521294626

PALACE MARIA LUIGIA
Viale Mentana, 140
Tel. 0521281032
Fax 0521231126

PARMA & CONGRESSI
Via Emilia Ovest, 281/a
Tel. 0521676011
Fax 0521675642

SAVOY
Via XX Settembre, 3/a
Tel. 0521281101
Fax 0521281103

STARHOTEL DU PARC
Viale Piacenza, 12/c
Tel. 0521292929
Fax 0521292828

STENDHAL
Via Bodoni, 3
Tel. 0521208057
Fax 0521285655

TOSCANINI
Viale Toscanini, 4
Tel. 0521289141
Fax 0521283143

VERDI
Via Pasini, 18
Tel. 0521293539
Fax 0521293559

3 STARS
ASTORIA
EXECUTIVE HOTEL
Via Trento, 9
Tel. 0521272717
Fax 0521272724

BRENTA
Via Borghesi, 12
Tel. 0521208093
Fax 0521208094

BUTTON
Borgo Salina, 7
Tel. 0521208039
Fax 0521238783

CENTURY HOTEL
Piazzale Dalla Chiesa, 5
Tel. 0521039800
Fax 0521039898

DADO HOTEL
Via Moletolo, 90/a
Tel. 0521271500
Fax 0521272600

DANIEL
Via Gramsci, 16
Tel. 0521995147
Fax 0521292606

EXPRESS
BY HOLIDAY INN
Via Naviglio Alto, 50
Tel. 0521270593
Fax 0521772821

HOTEL PRINCIPE
Via Emilia Est, 46
Tel. 0521493847
Fax 0521242106

RESERVATIONS,
INFORMATION AND
PACKAGES

Parma Incoming
Via Abbeveratola, 63/a
Tel. +39 0521298883
Monday to Friday 9am-
12:30pm and 2:30pm-
5pm.

Food Valley
Travel and Leisure
Viale Fratti, 38/d
Tel. +39 0521798515
Monday to Friday 9am-
1pm and 3pm-7pm.
Saturdays 9:30am-
12:30pm.

IL GUFO
Via Chiesa, 35
Roncopascolo (Pr)
Tel/fax 0521647304

LA SUITE
Via Emilio Lepido,
237/a
San Prospero (Pr)
Tel. 0521640068
Fax 0521644604

MY ONE HOTEL ARTE
Via Mansfield, 3
Tel. 0521776926
Fax 0521776723

RESIDENCE HOTEL
Via Emilia Est, 250
Tel. 0521242862
Fax 0521242869

TORINO
Via A. Mazza, 7
Tel. 0521281046
Fax 0521230725

TRE VILLE
Via Benedetta, 97
Tel. 0521775309
Fax 0521775245

1 STAR
AMORINI
Via Gramsci, 37
Tel/fax 0521983239

IL SOLE
Via Gramsci, 15/d
Tel. 0521290431
Fax 0521995107

LEON D'ORO
Viale Fratti, 4
Tel. 0521773182
Fax 0521707878

APARTAMENTS
CASE CAIROLI
Strada Cairolì, 5
Cell. 3386454191

CLASS IMMOBILIARE
Via Plinio, 8
Tel. 0521487602

LOMBARDIMPRESA
Borgo Regale, 16
Via Ramazzini, 3
Tel. 0521774861
Cell. 3355364978

PALAZZO DALLA
ROSA PRATI
Strada al Duomo, 7
Tel. 0521386429

PALAZZO TOSCANI
Via Trento, 37
Tel. 0521952642

VIESSE
Strada Martinella, 161/
int. 2
Alberi (Pr)
Cell. 3478507610

VILLA MELILUPI
Strada Montanara, 125
Tel. 0521251444

SCARICA
Strada Martinella, 192
Alberi (Pr)
Tel. 0521648130
Cell. 3397439326

RESIDENCE
CORTE DELLA
VITTORIA
Via Emilia Ovest, 63
Tel. 0521944358
Fax 0521945619

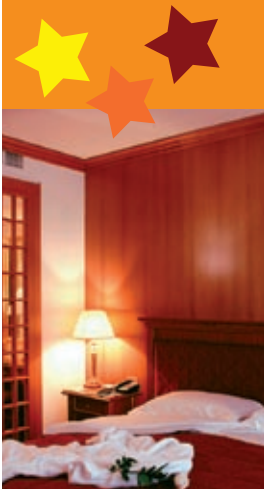
RESIDENCE LIBERTY
Piazzale Salvo
D'Acquisto, 15
Tel. 0521227100
Fax 0521283903

RESIDENCE
PARMIGIANINO
Via Menconi, 13
Tel. 0521986565
Fax 0521950466

...AND TO SPEND A
LITTLE LESS

Youth Hostel
Via S. Leonardo, 86/a
Tel. 05211917547
Fax 05211917548

*Hostel Foresteria
delle Colonne*
Via Mafalda
di Savoia, 17/a
Tel. 0521924368
Fax 0521925669



BED & BREAKFASTS

A CASA DI AMICI
Via Orlandi, 25
Cell. 3383960331

AI GELSI
Via Paradigna, 54
Cell. 3395748346

AL BATTISTERO D'ORO
Strada Sant'Anna, 22
Cell. 3384904697

AL CENTRO STORICO
Via Madre Adorni, 16
Cell. 3479566565

AL DUCALE
Via Costituente, 11
Cell. 3472447667

ALLA VILLA
Via C. Lombroso, 3
Cell. 3483387032

ANNAMARIA
Strada Madonnina
Gigli, 17 - Marore (Pr)
Cell. 3474358630

ANNUNZIATA
Via D'Azeglio, 9
Cell. 3386435279

ARABA FENICE
Via Minuziano, 50
Cell. 3472563976

ARMONIA
Borgo Naviglio, 16
Cell. 3494668258

CELESTE
Borgo Carissimi, 23
Cell. 3476939763

CORSO CORSI 40
Via Corso Corsi, 40
Cell. 3479142940

CORTE GUIDOROSSO
Strada Cava, 42
Corcagnano (Pr)
Cell. 3336211264

COSTANZA
Strada Madonnina
Gigli, 13 - Marore (Pr)
Cell. 3336850761

20



D'AUTORE
Via Bixio, 89
Cell. 3488982304

DEI 2 MONDI
Via Barilli, 5
Cell. 3402544445

DELL'ARCO
Via Bruxelles, 5
Cell. 3204111375

DEL VECCHIO CENTRO
Via Piave, 10
Cell. 3466742198

DEL VIANDANTE
Via Piave, 10
Cell. 3489232430

IL CONTE GIACOMO
Via Boiardo, 10
Viareggio (Pr)
Tel. 0521605122



WHAT IS A BED & BREAKFAST?

A Bed and Breakfast is a cozy type of boarding house typically operating out of a large single-family residence. It provides lodging and breakfast in the morning, without additional services and it is not organized like a large business.

IL GIARDINO
NASCOSTO
Borgo Felino, 17
Cell. 3298867718

IL GIARDINO SEGRETO
Via Cava
di Vigatto, 108
Carignano (Pr)
Cell. 3338983020

IL PARCO
Stradello Mozzani, 1
Cell. 3473880776

LA DERIVE
Via Jenner, 7
Cell. 3496052448

LA POSADA
Via Ruggero
da Parma, 3
Cell. 3387254926

LA VILLA
DI MARIA BEATRICE
Via R. I. Bocchi, 16
Cell. 3482838992

M&M
Strada
del Traglione, 137
Cell. 3355338900

NABUCCO
Via Savani, 42
Cell. 3357092132

NATURA IN CITTA'
Stradello Mozzani, 3
Cell. 3357876424

NOTTE STELLATA
Via Van Gogh, 17
Cell. 3391087971

OMBRE ROSSE
Strada Quingenti, 115
San Prospero (Pr)
Cell. 3382952114

PARCO DELLE
SEQUOIE
Strada Scola, 55
Cell. 3405557689

PODERE MERLO
Strada Burla, 55
Cell. 3357720191

RUBRA
Via D'Azeglio, 48
Cell. 3470480416

SWEET VIKY'S HOME
Via Zaccagni, 3
Cell. 3387544085

VILLA TANZI
Via Cimabue, 17
Cell. 3492363791



**ROOM &
BREAKFAST**
LA PILOTTA
Via Garibaldi, 31
Cell. 3406202687

VILLA FONTANORIO
Via Fontanorio, 66
Fontanini (Pr)
Tel. 0521649100

INFORMATION

TOURIST INFORMATION AND WELCOME CENTER

Via Melloni, 1/A
Tel. 0521218889
Fax 0521234735

Open Tuesday to
Saturday 9am-7pm;
Mondays 9am-1pm
and 3pm-7pm.
Sundays and holi-
days 9am-1pm.
Closed December
25th and January
1st.



THE PARMESAN GASTRONOMY

PARMA, ALWAYS SYNONYMOUS WITH GREAT FOOD, WITH ITS GASTRONOMICAL VOCATION, BOASTS SECULAR TRADITIONS THAT OVER THE YEARS HAVE DEVELOPED INTO A MODERN FOOD INDUSTRY. THE LEADING ROLE IN THIS GASTRONOMICAL PRODUCTION GOES WITHOUT A DOUBT TO THE PIG-BASED PRODUCTS, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY CHEESES, WINES, AND VARIOUS FOREST PRODUCTS.

Parmesan gastronomy includes a variety of typical delicacies, among which its cheeses and meats stand out.

Among the cheeses, the most renowned is without a doubt Parmigiano-Reggiano: a hard cheese, made from partly skimmed milk, which has a long aging process (18-24 months) and it is sold in the shape of a wheel weighing around 24-43 kg.

The production zone for this cheese is comprised of a vast territory that extends between the provinces of Parma, Reggio Emilia and Modena.

There are various qualities of salami products throughout the Parma province: Prosciutto Crudo (cured ham) of Langhirano, Culatello of Zibello, Spalla Cotta (a type of cooked ham) of San Secondo, Polesine Parmense and Colorno, Coppa from the hills, Fiocchetto and Salame of Parma, Felino and Langhirano.

Among the typical first courses we find:

- cappelletti or anolini, beef-filled pasta rounds, cooked in meat stock, served for occasions such as Christmas, New Year's day and Easter;



CULATELLO

In order to savour Culatello, first the rope and the grey buildup from the salting process must be removed, then the meat must be washed, dried, and then wrapped in a white-wine soaked canvas for several days. At this point the meat is ready to be cut into thin slices, accompanied by homemade bread and slivers of butter.



- tortelli di erbette, composed of fresh pasta stuffed with Swiss Chard, soft ricotta and Parmigiano cheese, served mostly, but not exclusively, for the eve of Saint John the Baptist's Day (the night between the 23 and 24 of June);
- potato gnocchi topped with a tomato-based sauce, butter, and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese;
- rice timbale stuffed with pigeon or

sausage meat.

Among the second courses, dominated mostly by meats, a few deserve particular attention:

- pot roast (beef or horse), slow –cooked in a meat broth of optimum quality;
- Parmesan-style tripe, meat with a long and slow cooking process, generously topped with Parmigiano cheese;
- Duchess of Parma, meat filled with Parmigiano cheese and prosciutto crudo (cured ham);
- various boiled meats with sauces;
- vécia (horse meat hash), a type of pepper, tomato, and onion stew with potatoes and a bit of minced horse meat;
- pesto di cavallo, horse meat seasoned and topped with oil, garlic, and slivers of Parmigiano cheese.

Among the characteristic freshwater

DID YOU KNOW...?

“Prosciutto” comes from the Latin prae exuctus, which means drained. In the 14th century the people from Parma began to use salt from nearby Salsomaggiore which, thanks to the presence of sodium, bromine and sulfur, prevented the growth of bacteria, allowing the meat to keep longer.





TORTELLI D'ERBETTA

*Filling: 6 hg soft ricotta cheese, 3 hg spinach or Swiss Chard, 1 egg, 3 hg Parmigiano cheese, nutmeg, salt
Pasta: 1 kg flour, 4 eggs, water*

Boil the spinach, drain, then sauté with a little butter and mince. After letting it cool, mix with the other ingredients. Arrange the mixture on strips of pasta, fold the strips over and press the edges down to cover and enclose the filling. Trim the tortelli on three sides using a pronged ravioli cutter or a paring knife and cook them in boiling water. Once cooked, arrange on a hot plate and cover with melted butter and freshly grated Parmigiano cheese.

products of the plain and hillside areas of Parma, we find lake sturgeon, trout, eel and frog.

The specialty of the mountain area is Porcini mushrooms, fried, steamed or used as a topping for pasta, tortelli or polenta.

Black truffle indigenous to Fragno, also comes from the hill-region.

The pastry shops offer cakes of rice, chocolate and almonds, ring-shaped cakes and puddings, but the most celebrated sweets are the Scarpette di Sant'Ilario (little shoe-shaped pieces of pastry topped with icing or sprinkles prepared for January 13th, the day celebrating the patron saint of the city) and candied Parma violets (iced candies that resemble small wild violets).

Wines typical of the zone include: the red Colli di Parma, the white Malvasia and Sauvignon, typical of the hillside area and Lambrusco and Fortana, red wines from the plain-areas.



To end a meal there is a wide assortment of locally-produced liquors:

- Bargnolino (made from wild blackthorn fruits)
- Sburlone (a quince liquor)
- Liquor of Marie Louise (made from lemon verbena)
- Nocino (made from unripened walnuts collected on the eve of St. John's Day).

FOOD MUSEUMS IN THE AREA

The history and traditions of Parma are well-expressed in the tastes and flavours of the extraordinary food products that its people, over time, have been able to create.

The Food Museums, born in the last few years in the province, recount their history, protecting their secrets.

Museum of Parmigiano Reggiano: hosted in the old dairy farm belonging to Prince Meli Lupi, recently restored, it displays a collection of tools for cheese processing from the second half of the 19th century to the first part of 1900s.

Other sections are dedicated to the aging process, the commercialization of the cheese, the gastronomic importance of the product and the history of Parmigiano-Reggiano. At the end of the tour there is an area for tasting and purchasing the famous delicacy.

Museum of Prosciutto: located in the former cattle market of Langhirano, built in 1928, the museum covers an area of more than 500 square metres and it is divided into several sections illustrating the history, techniques and recipes from the origin of Parma ham to today.

Museum of Salame: dedicated to the most renowned salami in Italy and found inside the Felino Castle, this museum displays



the tools of pork butchers, showing how this delicious uncooked meat is preserved by curing, air dried and seasoned.

Tomato Museum: this museum is found today in an old food processing industry situated on the bank of the Taro River, halfway between Fornovo and Ponteraro. It hosts a collection of memories of people and machines, plants, packaging of the products, graphic and commercial images.

*To find out more contact:
The Food Museums of the Province of Parma
Parma Turismi Strada Repubblica, 45
tel. 0521228152 fax 0521223161
www.museidelcibo.it*



WHERE TO BUY
TYPICAL PRODUCTS
IN THE CITY CENTER

ALBERTI GIANNI
Borgo Collegio
M. Luigia, 1
Tel. 0521237946

ANTICA SALUMERIA
FARINI
Via Farini, 57/a
Tel. 0521234417

CASA DEL
FORMAGGIO
Via Bixio, 106/c
Tel. 0521230243



RESTAURANTS AND TRATTORIAS

ANGIOL D'OR
Vicolo Scutellari, 1
Tel. 0521282632
Closed Mondays

ANTICA OSTERIA
DELLA GHIAIA
Borgo Paggeria, 12
Tel. 0521287930
Closed Sundays

ANTICA CERERIA
Borgo Tanzi, 5
Tel. 0521207387
Closed Mondays; in
Summer, Sundays

COCCHI
Via Gramsci, 16
Tel. 0521981990
Closed Sundays; in
Summer also Sundays

CORALE VERDI
Vicolo Asdente, 9
Tel. 0521237912
Closed Mondays

CROCE DI MALTA
Borgo Palmia, 8/a
Tel. 0521208681
Closed Sundays and
Mondays

DA ALDO
Piazzale Inzani, 15/a
Tel. 0521206001
Closed Sunday
nights and Mondays

IL CORTILE
Borgo Paglia, 3
Tel. 0521285779
Closed Sundays

IL RIGOLETTO
Borgo Ronchini, 4/b
Tel. 0521234852
Closed Tuesdays, in
Summer Sundays

IL TROVATORE
Via Affò, 2/A
Tel. 0521236905
Closed Sundays

L'APPRODO
Via Silvio Pellico, 13/a
Tel. 0521945112
Closed Mondays

LA CANTINA DI...
Piazzale del Carbone, 3
Tel. 0521030815
Closed Sundays

LA FATA BEMA
Via Turchi, 4/b
Tel. 0521208798
Closed all day Sunday,
Monday and Tuesday
lunch

LA FILOMA
Borgo XX Marzo, 15
Tel. 0521206181
Closed Tuesday
and Wednesday lunch;
in Summer, Saturdays
and Sundays

LA FORCHETTA
Borgo San Biagio, 6/d
Tel. 0521208812
Closed Sunday
nights

LA GREPPIA
Via Garibaldi, 39
Tel. 0521233686
Closed Mondays
and Tuesdays

MOSAICO
Borgo Marodolo, 8/a
Tel. 0521289794
Closed Sunday lunch
and all day Monday

OMBRE ROSSE
Borgo Tommasini, 18
Tel. 0521289575
Closed Tuesdays

OSTERIA DEL 36
Via Saffi, 26/a
Tel. 0521287061
Closed Sundays

OSTERIA DEL GESSO
Via Maestri, 11
Tel. 0521230505
Closed all day
Wednesday and
Thursday lunch;
in August, Saturdays
and Sundays

OSTERIA DELLA
GATTA MATTA
Borgo degli Studi, 9/a
Tel. 0521231475
Closed Sundays
and Mondays

OSTERIA
DELLO ZINGARO
Borgo del Correggio, 5/b
Tel. 0521207483
Closed Sundays

OSTERIA I TRE
PORCELLINI
Borgo del
Correggio, 60/a
Tel. 0521236138
Closed Tuesdays

OSTERIA
20 SETTEMBRE
Via XX Settembre, 8
Tel. 0521385594
Closed Saturday lunch
and all day Sunday

PARIZZI
Via Repubblica, 71
Tel. 0521285952
Closed Mondays

SANTA CHIARA
Piazzale Cervi, 5
Tel. 0521286098
Closed Sundays

SCARPETTA
Via Nazario Sauro, 13/b
Tel. 0521238547
Closed Sunday night
and all day Monday

TAVERNA GRECA
KELARI
Borgo Tommasini, 19/a
Tel. 0521386653
Closed all day Thursday
and Sunday, Monday
and Tuesday night

TAVERNA I MERLI
Borgo Piccinini, 7/a
Tel. 0521386846
Closed Mondays and
every day for lunch

TRATTORIA DEL
TRIBUNALE
Vicolo Politi, 5
Tel. 0521285527
Closed Mondays; in
Summer Sunday night
and all day Monday

MC DONALD'S
MC DONALD'S
SAN LEONARDO
Via Rodolfi
Mansueto, 4/a
Tel. 0521798309
Always open.

MC DONALD'S
PARMA
Via Emilia Ovest, 101/a
Tel. 0521944570
Always open.

THE NAMES OF THE
RESTAURANTS
AND TRATTORIAS
LISTED ABOVE ARE
GENEROUSLY SUPPLIED
BY ASCOM PARMA
CONFCOMMERCIO AND
BY CONFESERCENTI
PARMA.
FOR RECOMMENDATIONS
AND INFORMATION
PLEASE CONTACT
ASCOM TEL. 05212986
AND CONFESERCENTI
TEL. 0521382611

LA VERDI
Via Garibaldi, 69/a
Tel. 0521208100

LE SPECIALITÀ
Via Farini, 9/c
Tel. 0521233591

ROMANI SILVANO
Borgo Basini, 4/c
Tel. 0521502179

SALLUMERIA
GHIRETTI
Piazza Ghiaia, 35/b
Tel. 0521233276

SALLUMERIA
GRISENTI
Borgo Tommasini, 7
Tel. 0521237485

SALLUMERIA
PARMIGIANA
Borgo del Gallo, 5
Tel. 0521233669

SALLUMERIA
GARIBALDI
Via Garibaldi, 42
Tel. 0521235606





HOW TO GET TO PARMA

Parma is located in northern Italy, in the Emilia-Romagna region, halfway between Bologna and Milan.

It is an ideal position to reach other tourist attractions such as Venice, Ferrara, Verona, Turin as well as Cinque Terre, Portovenere and Portofino in Liguria and resorts along the coast of Romagna such as Rimini, Riccione and Cervia.

Situated along MOTORWAY A1 MILAN-BOLOGNA and along A15 PARMA-LA SPEZIA, Parma has two motorway exits:

1. exit "Parma Ovest", next to the link-up of A1 and A15, about 10 Kms from town, direction Milan;
2. exit "Parma" from A1.

Once you get out of the motorway, you can park your car in the exchange parking Nord and reach the city centre by bus: line 2 and 13.

PARMA RAILWAY STATION is linked to the main Italian towns and to the most important European cities.

Most of the trains travelling on the Milan-Bologna line stop in Parma at least once a hour while those following the lines Turin-Bologna and Genoa-Bologna are quite frequent, as well as trains bound to the coast of Liguria and Romagna.

*PARMA TRAIN
STATION*

Piazzale Dalla Chiesa

Call Center

Tel. 892021

www.ferroviedellostato.it

*GIUSEPPE VERDI
AIRPORT*

Via Aeroporto, 44/a

Tel. 0521951511

Fax 0521980394

www.parma-airport.it

Rome and Florence have a direct link thanks to intercity and eurostar trains.

From Giuseppe Verdi Airport, only 5 kms away from the heart of the town, the historical centre can be easily reached by taxi or by bus n. 6. Flights to Rome take off daily from Parma and during the week it is possible to go to London, Catania, Palermo and Tirana thanks to the companies Alitalia, Ryanair, Windjet and Belleair.



CAR RENTALS

Avis
Verdi Airport
Tel. 0521291238
www.avisautonoleggio.it

Easy cars
Via Carra, 11
Tel. 0521776260
www.easycar-rent.it

Europcar
Strada dei Mercati, 3
Tel. 0521942561

Hertz
Viale Forlanini, 48/b
Tel. 0521295032

Verdi Airport
Tel. 0521942063
www.hertz.it

Maggiore Rent
Largo Coen, 21/b
Tel. 0521941743
www.maggiore.it

Parma Rent
Verdi Airport
Tel. 0521942235
www.sixt.it



GETTING AROUND THE CITY...

Once in the city, getting around is quite easy. Parma has excellent public transportation for both intercity and out-of-city travel.

TEP, the local transportation authority, guarantees service both day and night extending to and covering the entire territory with its different lines.

There are also dedicated services that respond to a variety of needs:

- Shuttle buses have specific destinations such as the Fairs, the University campus and exchange parkings.
- Prontobus or the phone-in bus, running also in some municipalities of the province, allowing access to public transportation during hours when it is not normally running.

All one needs is to make a simple telephone call (Toll free number: 800977900) to arrange a time and the closest bus stop. All tickets can be purchased on the bus.

In Parma, it is possible to move around quite comfortably with a bicycle, thanks to the numerous bike paths and rental spots: Parma Punto Bici, on Viale Toschi n. 2, Parma City Bike, on Viale Mentana, 8/a and Sun Bike on Viale Rustici, 12/e.

Punto Bici, next to Toschi parking lot, rents electric bikes, traditional bikes for adults and children, and tandem bikes for one or more days. Parma City Bike and Sun Bike rent and repair traditional bikes only.

*TEP:
TRANSPORTATION
AGENCY OF PARMA*

*Punto Tep
Piazza Ghiaia, 41/a
Tel. 0521282657
Information,
ticket sales,
service center*

*Toll free number
800 977 966
www.tep.pr.it*

WHERE TO PARK . . .

For those who prefer to get around by car, there are some limitations. Access to the historic city center is restricted from 7:30am to 8:30pm to residents and commercial activities that have appropriate permits.

Parking lots in the city are marked by blue lines: appropriate paying spaces marked by a blue sign. Those who do not comply to the parking regulations are subject to a variable fine.

It is possible to make the payment using the parking meters along these areas or in order to stay longer, by getting the appropriate prepaid tickets.

These tickets are available at the Infomobility offices: Viale Mentana, 29/a; c/o Duc and Largo Torello de Strada, 11.

According to the zone, parking may be unrestricted or blocked-in. For cars with a foreign license plate, parking in the blue lines is free.

The most practical solution to get to the historical center by car is to leave it in one of the several car parks in the center:

- Parcheggio Toschi - Viale Toschi, 2/g. Tel. 0521235953
- Duc Parking - Viale Fratti, 11 Tel. 0521030562
- Dus Parking - Viale Mentana, 99/a Tel. 0521706301 (Infomobility)
- Goito - Via Goito Tel. 0521235953
- Central Parking Repubblica - Largo Paul Harris Tel. 0521235953

EXCHANGE PARKING

Positioned at the four poles of the city, you can leave your car and get to the center easily and comfortably.

Automatic ticket machines in the parking lots accept just cash.

The ticket allows for travelling on any of the bus lines in town for all day long.





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TOURIST INFORMATION AND WELCOME CENTER

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Open Tuesday to Saturday 9am-7pm, Mondays 9am-1pm and 3pm-7pm. Sundays and holidays 9am-1pm.

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