



ITALIAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE 2023

BRESCIA, MUCH MORE THAN YOU THINK

HOW TO GET AROUND BRESCIA?

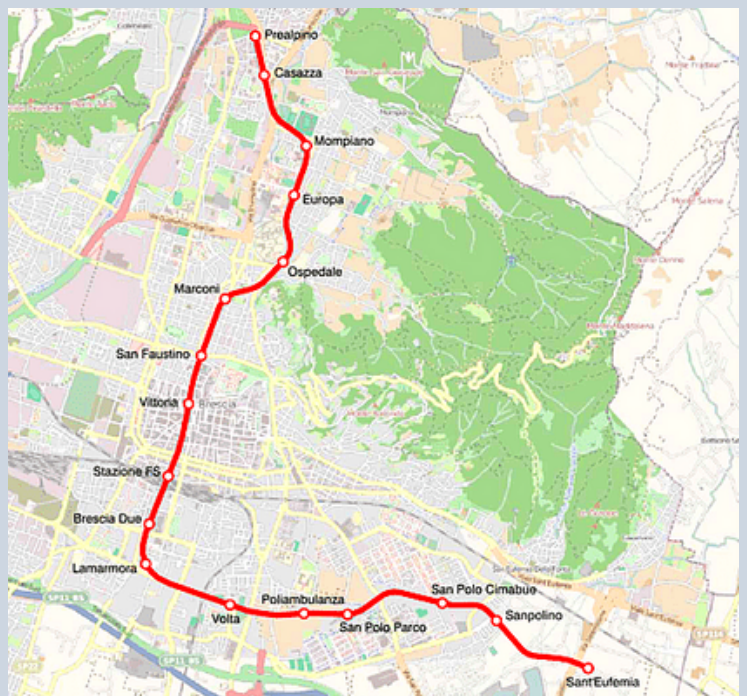
There are many possibilities to get around in Brescia, such as:

- subway
- train
- bus
- on foot
- bike
- scooter

LOCATION



Discover Brescia, the city in Lombardy with the largest province!



**BRIXIA
TOURISM**



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CASTELLO DI BRESCIA

The castle of Brescia is a fortress built in the Middle Ages and located on the Cidneo hill, near the historic center of the city of Brescia.

It was built in the 13th century but was renovated in the 16th century.



MUSEO DI SANTA GIULIA

The Santa Giulia museum is located along the ancient decumanus maximum of the Roman Brescia.

Below the museum we can find numerous archaeological remains from various eras.



TYPICAL DISHES

The typical dishes of Brescia are polenta and spit, perfect to be enjoyed together with wine or separately.

**BRIXIA
TOURISM**



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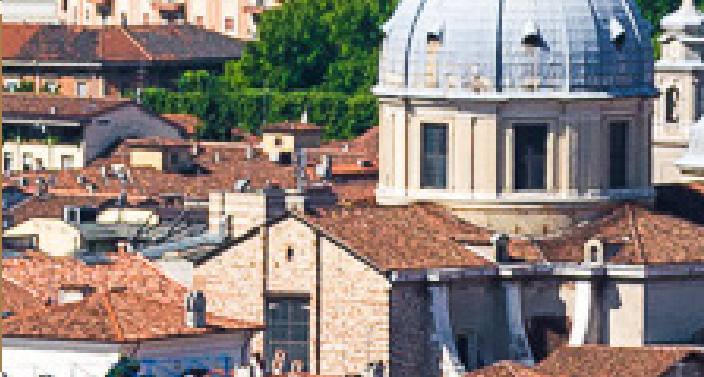
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**DON'T MISS
BRESCIA, THE
LIONESSE**



DISCOVERING BRESCIA

CONTACTS

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MAPS



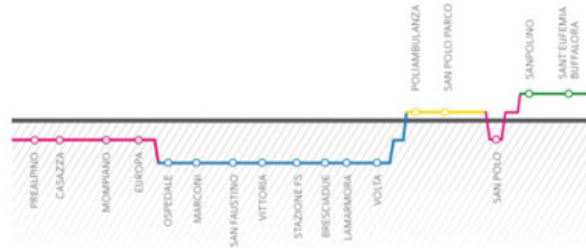
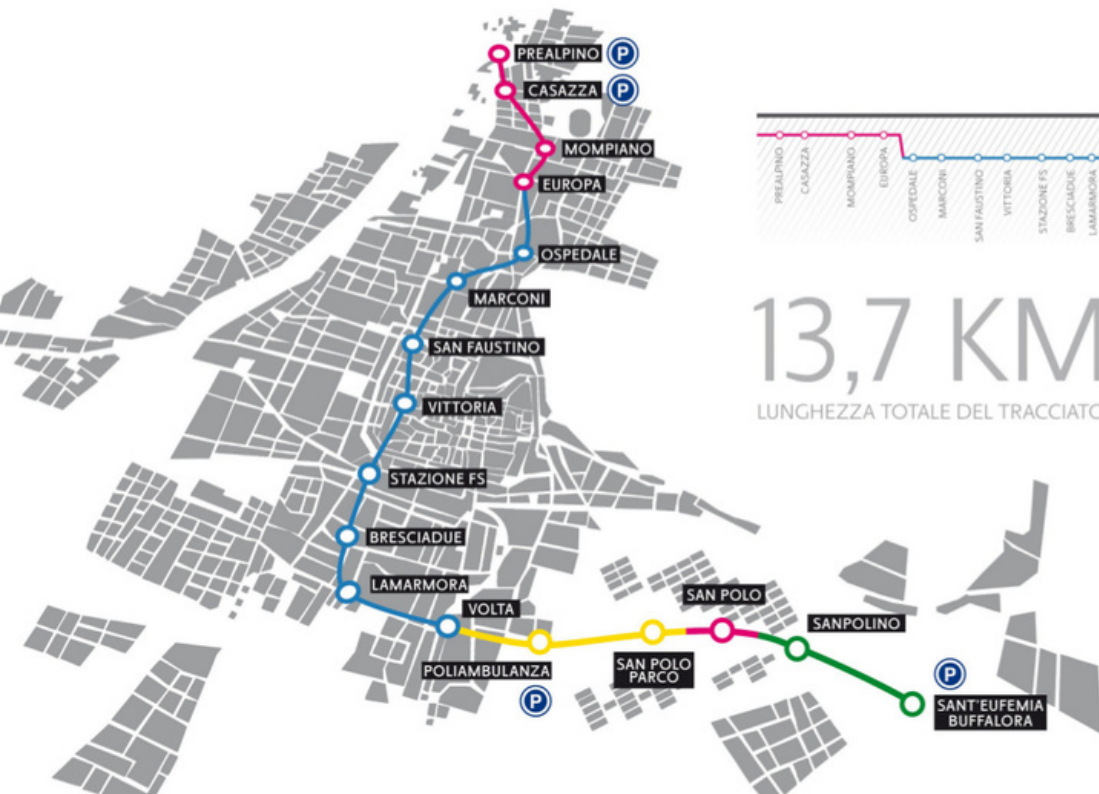
TRANSPORT

To get to the city you can use the **train**. The station is located just 5 minutes from the centre. From the centre, easily accessible thanks to the **metro** that has several stops like Vittoria, Stazione FS, Prealpino.

PLACES TO VISIT

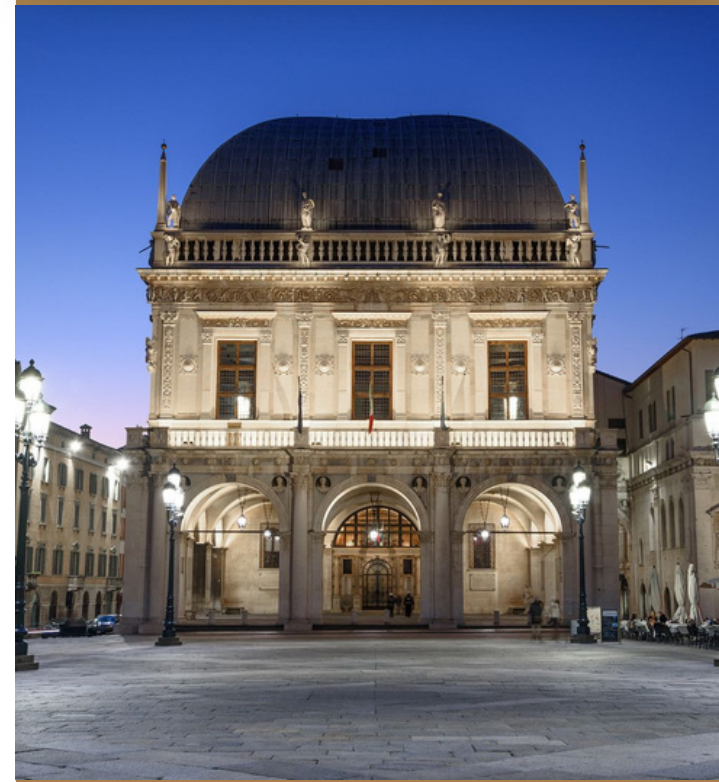
Piazza della Loggia

This square was built in the Renaissance period, now it is the heart of the city, a central meeting point for visitors and for citizens. Here there is the city council.



13,7 KM
LUNGHEZZA TOTALE DEL TRACCIATO

- 4.7 KM IN TRINCEA
- 6 KM IN GALLERIA
- 1.3 KM RASO
- 1.7 KM IN VIADOTTO



Castello di Brescia

It is located on the Cidneo Hill and It is recognized by the inhabitants as the symbol of the city.



Chiesa di San Silvestro

Built during the mid-eighteenth century, It has a precious internal decorative apparatus, made of stuccos and frescoes.



Brescia Romana

Brescia has the largest Roman archaeological area in all of northern Italy. A very important historical site located in the heart of the city.



SHOPPING

For shopping in the center of brescia we suggest you to go **Corso Cavour** and **Corso Magenta**. There is also a shopping centre (**Elnòs**) about 15 minutes from the Brescia. From there you can take a direct shuttle bus to Elnòs.

TYPICAL FOOD

Polenta is a very typical side dish in Brescia, which is simply made from corn flour and water.

Then there are the **casoncelli** that are similar to ravioli stuffed with minced meat with a very good seasoning of sage, butter sauce and parmesan cheese.

Finally there is the **skewer**, which is usually eaten with polenta or potatoes. It is prepared with rabbit and chicken chops, ribs and a cup of pork stuck on a stick.



VITTORIA ALATA AND HER STORY

THE VITTORIA ALATA IS A BRONZE STATUE OF THE ROMAN AGE AND IS EXHIBITED IN MUSEO DI SANTA GIULIA. THE STATUE REPRESENTS A WINGED FEMALE AND THERE ARE SOME HYPOTHESES THAT ORIGINALLY SHE HAD A HELMET UNDER HER LEFT FOOT AND SHE HELD A SHIELD WITH HER ARMS. IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE STATUE DATES BACK IN THE ROMAN ERA, BUT IT IS NOT SURE WHO MADE IT OR WHY THEY DID IT. NOWADAYS, THIS MONUMENT HAS BECOME ONE OF THE SYMBOLS OF THE CITY.



CONTACT

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VITTORIA ALATA AND THE CITY

DIVE IN THE HISTORY OF
BRESCIA!



FOR MORE INFORMATION,
VISIT THE SITE:
WWW.BRESCIATOURISM.COM

MUSEO DI SANTA GIULIA

MUSEO DI SANTA GIULIA IS ONE OF THE MAIN TOURIST SITES AND CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS IN BRESCIA. IT IS ALSO CALLED MUSEO DELLA CITTA AND THERE, YOU CAN FIND MANY HISTORICAL DISCOVERIES AND A VERY SUGGESTIVE LOCATION. YOU CAN VISIT CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA IN SOLARIO WHERE YOU CAN ADMIRE CROCE DI DESIDERIO THAT IT TRACED TO THE 8TH CENTURY D.C. YOU CAN ALSO FIND IMPORTANT TRACES OF THE BRIXIA, WHERE YOU CAN SEE DOMUS DELL'ORTAGLIA, BASILICA DI SAN SALVATORE AND CORO DELLE MONACHE.



TEATRO ROMANO DI BRESCIA

TEATRO ROMANO IS A PRECIOUS TESTIMONY OF HISTORICAL BRIXIA, WHERE YOU CAN VISIT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DURING GUIDED TOURS. IT WAS BUILT ABOVE OTHER BUILDINGS IN THE FLAVIAN ERA (69-96 D.C.) AND IT WAS COMPLETELY RENOVATED AT THE END OF THE 2ND CENTURY. BETWEEN THE END OF THE 5TH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 6TH CENTURY, IT WAS PARTIALLY DESTROYED, BUT IT CONTINUED FOR SOME CENTURIES TO SERVE AS A PUBLIC MEETING PLACE. NOWADAYS IT'S A LOCATION FOR SUMMER COLLECTIONS, CONCERTS AND SHOWS.

PIAZZA LOGGIA

BUILT IN THE 15TH CENTURY OF THE RENAISSANCE, PIAZZA LOGGIA BECAME THE BEATING HEART OF THE CITY. IN THIS PLACE, YOU CANNOT ADMIRE PALAZZO DELLA LOGGIA IN RENAISSANCE STYLE, AN EXAMPLE OF VENETIAN ARCHITECTURE. THE BUILDINGS AND THE PORCH THAT SURROUND THE SQUARE TRANSMIT RELAXATION AND HARMONY, A VIEW MADE MORE PICTURESQUE BY TORRETTA DELL'OROLOGIO (LITTLE CLOCK TOWER) LOCATED ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE SQUARE, WHERE YOU CAN SEE THE "MACC DE LE URE", TWO STATUES, FAMILIARLY CALLED TONE AND BATTISTA, BEATING THE HOURS WITH THE HAMMERS ON A BELL. IN PIAZZA LOGGIA, THERE ARE ALSO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE ROMAN ERA: ARE YOU READY TO FIND THEM?

