



5

With its 84m and 368 steps per reach the top, the Torre del Lamberti is the tallest building in the whole city. Commissioned by the mysterious Lamberti family in 1772, over its 800-year history it has undergone changes and alterations that have made it as you see it today. If you decide to climb to the top you will enjoy a spectacular view of the city, but don't worry about the steps, there is also the possibility of taking a comfortable lift. Once you have come back down from the tower, take a tour of Piazza Dante below (which in Verona spent the years of exile there) and Piazza Mercato Vecchio.

6

Proceed towards via Cappello per reach Juliet's House. At the entrance to the courtyard stands the famous balcony and the statue of the young Capulet. If you are looking for good luck in love, patiently stand in line and touch her breasts!



7

You can walk along Via Mazzini which, in addition to being

the pedestrian artery connecting Piazza Erbe and Piazza Bra, it can be defined as the shopping street. Here you are finally arrived in Piazza Brà, the largest square in Verona. On one side you can see the Arena, the third largest Roman amphitheater in the world that hosts concerts and the famous opera festival in summer. A devastating earthquake in 1183 destroyed the outer walls of the monument of which only four bays have survived (visible on the side towards via Stella). Apart from this exceptional exhibit, in the square you will find the Palazzo della Gran Guardia, Palazzo Barbieri seat of the Municipality of Verona and the Liston, a paved sidewalk that connects Via Mazzini to Corso Porta Nuova.



8

From piazza Brà cross Via Roma and you will find yourself in front of the splendid Castelvecchio. The castle is very large and houses the Museum of Modern Art. You absolutely must take a few minutes to cross the Ponte Scaligero that crosses the Adige from the castle to enjoy the splendid view of the river.

# VERONA

## IN A DAY

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1

The Roman Theater located at the foot of the hill of San Pietro was recovered after years buried in the hill, in the second half of the 1800s and originally dating back to the 1st century BC. Compared to what can be seen today, the theatre and its annexes were much more grandiose and spectacular. For its construction it was necessary to readjust the entire hill front to host the high and low steps. Over the centuries it has been the subject of floods and earthquakes that have contributed to seriously damage it to end up buried by new buildings that reuse the recycled materials. Today the theatre is usable and hosts various shows during the summer season.



Il Babbuino  
Ghiotto





2

A few steps from the theatre is located the ancient Lapideus Bridge built in Roman era and today known as Ponte Pietra (Stone Bridge).

This evocative space, almost an extension of the Theater towards the city, was also used to stage naval battles. Today the Ponte Postumio (as indeed the majestic facade of the Theater) no longer exists, but with a little attention you can guess its traces by observing it while walking along the Adige river.

Ponte Pietra over the centuries has undergone several collapses, floods and destructions (not least that suffered in the bombings at the end of the Second World War) which have partially changed its original appearance. Today it is possible to understand the last recent renovation that took place after the war, highlighted by the use of bricks in the missing parts.

3

Duomo (cathedral and capitulate library):

The cathedral rises on pre-existing and still visible early Christian remains where today stands the church of S. Elena and the canonical cloister adjacent to the Cathedral. The first basilica was consecrated by what will become the patron saint of Verona: S. Zeno, bishop of the city around 350. The church was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged only to be accidentally the subject of a major collapse presumably in the seventh century. It was rebuilt between the eighth and ninth centuries. In 1117 the church was severely damaged by the earthquake and finally restored over the next twenty years, giving it the appearance that is still visible today.

If you want to enter you can admire the splendid altarpiece of the Assumption by Titian in the Nicheola chapel, the early Christian remains can be visited in the annexed area of S. Elena, while a small hidden treasure, unknown to many, is the Baptistery of S. Giovanni in Fonte with a splendid octagonal baptismal font of 1200 carved in red Verona marble. We only mention that the Capitular Library of Verona, located near the Duomo, is one of the oldest and important ecclesiastical libraries of the world.



4

Originally Piazza Erbe located at the intersection of cardo and decumanus it was the Roman Forum of Verona, of which it still maintains the length; in medieval times it became the fulcrum of political power and finally in the Scaligera era the center of arts and commerce. In the period of domination by Venice first and then by the Austrians, the square hosted the civil and criminal court, while maintaining its vocation as a market and meeting place.



- Case Mazzanti bulwark of Verona Urbs Picta (painted city) for the numerous buildings embellished with frescoes on their facades. They date back to 1500 and were frescoed by a pupil of Giulio Romano, the painter Alberto Cavalli. They are located on the north side of the square at the intersection with Corso S. Anastasia.
- Fontana Madonna Verona that is a statue of Roman origin made to pay homage to the city. The statue of the woman represents in fact the personification of Verona itself.
- The Tribuna or Capitello, in the center of the square, where the Lords and Powers were proclaimed (by observing carefully you will find the medieval units of measurement: the "copo" (tile), the "quarel" (the brick) while the iron chain was the "fassina" (bundle of wood).