



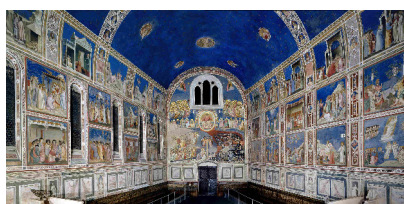
## 20<sup>TH</sup> REAL TIME CONFERENCE

5-10 June 2016  
Padova, Italy

Dear Guest,

You can take the opportunity of the workshop for visiting Padova and its most important monuments.  
<http://www.padovanet.it/informazione/i-padova-audio-guide-city> (Padova, audio guides of the city)

### 1. Cappella degli Scrovegni (Frescoes by Giotto)



Padua boasts the title of **Città dell'Affresco (City of frescoes)** because of the extraordinary range of frescoed surfaces that reveal an artistic heritage from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One of the main series of paintings from the 14<sup>th</sup> century is preserved in the Cappella degli Scrovegni, **Scrovegni Chapel**, the work of the brilliant artist Giotto.

The narrative of the frescoes, the light, the colours, the intense true and strong feelings that enter the soul offer viewers sincere and intense emotion that surprises and moves.

Dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, the chapel was painted between 1303 and 1305 by **Giotto** commissioned by **Enrico degli Scrovegni**, a wealthy banker from Padua, for the benefit of his family. The narrative of the frescoes unfolds across four levels consisting of panels that represent the story of the Virgin and Christ, while the counter façade is painted with the **Last Judgement**, in which the story of human salvation concludes. The main altar is adorned with statues by Giovanni Pisano.

A simple and engaging story that still speaks to us in clear, immediate and current terms unfolds on the walls of this amazing chapel (29.26 meters long, 12.80 wide and 8.48 high).

Visits: access to Giotto's frescoes is regulated with group visits: 25 people at a time with entry every 15 minutes. A pause of about 15 minutes is to be expected in the technological chamber that has been set up to regulate humidity and contaminants in the internal environment.

**ADDRESS:** Piazza Eremitani, 8 - Padua

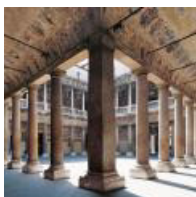
**OPENING HOURS:** Daily 9 am – 7 pm. Last entry: 6.40 pm.

**CLOSED:** 25 and 26 December, 1 January.

**TICKET PRICE:** The ticket includes admission to the Scrovegni Chapel + Musei Civici Eremitani (Eremitani Museums) + Palazzo Zuckermann € 13.00 adults; € 8.00 Groups with a min. of 10 people, individuals registered in socio-cultural and humanitarian associations; € 6.00 children 6-17 years, students (with ID), adult EU citizens over the age of 65, groups of students, groups registered in social, cultural and humanitarian associations (min. 10 people); € 5.00 groups of students accompanied by teachers, "special agreement" tickets; free admission for children under 5 years old, the handicapped, PadovaCard holders. Booking fee € 1.00 per booking included.

More information <http://www.cappelladeglisrovegni.it/index.php/en/>

## 2. Università di Padova – Palazzo Bo



The city's history is inextricably linked with that of the University, so much so that a motto defines the Paduans as "*great doctors.*"

The University seal reads: *Universa universis patavina libertas*. This expression recalls the freedom of culture that has always characterized the university since its establishment.

Founded in 1222, the Studio Patavino still preserves the oldest permanent **anatomical theatre** in the world (1595) and other sites of historical value, such as the Hall of Medicine, the Aula Magna (Main lecture Hall) and the **original teaching desk** of **Galileo Galilei**. Notable also is the statue of Elena Lucrezia Cornaro Piscopia, the first woman university graduate in the world who received her degree in philosophy at the University of Padua in 1678.

Recent restoration work has brought the Cortile Antico (Old Courtyard) to its former glory. It was designed by the architect Moroni and is a very particular environment characterised by the coats of arms of the students who studied at Palazzo Bo in the past.

The University has an important presence in the city: it marks humankind's journey in the fields of science, technology, knowledge and creativity.

Have you discovered why it is called Palazzo del Bo? Have you noticed the succession of bucranium (ox skulls): it is the symbol of the university and is closely connected with the name of the building.

The University's historical site is open to visitors by means of guided tours. Visitors in town during graduation periods will have the opportunity to see the typical celebrations not seen at other universities, during which student-graduates receive a laurel crown, read out a funny summary of their lives to date, and are subjected to the jokes of their companions!

**ADDRESS:** Via 8 Febbraio, 2 - Padua

**OPENING HOURS:** From 1 November to 28 February: guided tours Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 3.15 pm and 4.15 pm; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 10.15 am and 11.15 am. From 1 March to 30 October: guided tours Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 3.15 pm, 4.15 pm, and 5.15 pm; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 9.15 am, 10.15 am, and 11.15 am.

**TICKET PRICE:** € 5.00 and € 3.50.

More information: <http://www.unipd.it/en/guidedtours>

## 3. Caffè Pedrocchi



Caffè Pedrocchi was built thanks to the well-known coffee-maker Antonio Pedrocchi and it became a famous meeting place for students, teachers, literary figures, artists and merchants. The building has two floors: at the ground floor the **cafeteria** (coffee shop). Here we can find different rooms called as the colour of the drapes: as the White room, on the walls of which are plaques recording the incidents that took place between university students and Austrian soldiers on the 8th February 1848 or the one with the introduction of The Charterhouse of Parma of Stendhal, where he wrote about the famous Pedrocchi zabaglione, that he tasted during his visit in Padua.

At the first floor or **piano nobile** various rooms: Rossini room or Ballroom, the Egyptian room, the Roman room and so on.

Nowadays the *piano nobile* houses the **Risorgimento and Modern Age Museum** that supplies information with documentation about facts and protagonists of the patavian and national history, from the end of the Venetian Republic (1797) to the beginning of the Italian Republic (1848).

Opening time in Winter: 9.30-12.30 15.30-18.00

Opening time in Summer: 9.30-12.30 15.30-18.00

Closing Time: The Cafè is closed on Monday during the Summer - Piano Nobile is closed every m

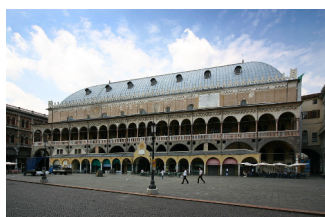
Remarks:

Tickets: € 4 full € 2 reduced. The ticket includes entrance to the main floor of the Stabilimento Pedrocchi

Exhibitions: At the Piano Nobile you can visit the Museo del Risorgimento e dell'Età Contemporanea

More information: <http://www.caffepedrocchi.it/>

#### 4. Palazzo della Ragione



The squares are the true heart of the city where the Paduan environment can be sampled. Palazzo della Ragione overlooks Piazza delle Erbe, Piazza della Frutta, and Piazza dei Signori.

The building was erected in 1218 but in 1306 the height of the perimeter walls was increased and the upper floor was covered by a single roof in the form of an upturned hull of a ship. In fact, it is affectionately called "**Il Salone**" (the Hall) by Paduans because of the vastness of its proportions (measuring 81x27m, 27m h). It is decorated with a splendid cycle of frescoes (1425-1440) inspired by the astrological theories of Pietro d'Abano and an impressive vaulted wooden ceiling. The great upper floor hall is surprising with its size and the richness of the pictorial cycle. The presence of a large **wooden horse** from the 15th century and the **Pietra del Vituperio (Stone of Shame)** used as a pillory for insolvent debtors (it was introduced on petition of St. Anthony, to avoid the death penalty or life imprisonment for them) are both intriguing.

The squares and the **shops** on the **Sotto-Salone** (ground level) have for more than 800 years been a large shopping area, even if the types of goods sold have changed over time. And here's an interesting fact: at the base of the *Scala degli Osei* visitors can see the carved medieval measurements for a *coppo* (roof tile), *staiò* (bushel), *mattone* (brick) and *brazzolaro* (measuring stick) used in the medieval period to prevent swindling in business transactions!

And to discover the "secrets" of the city visit the basement of the **Palazzo della Ragione**.

**ADDRESS:** Piazza delle Erbe – Padua

**DIRECTIONS:** Access from the staircase "Scala delle Erbe" on the square Piazza delle Erbe.

**OPENING HOURS:** from 1 February to 31 October from 9 am – 7 pm

From 1 November to 31 January from 9 am – 6 pm

**CLOSED:** on Mondays and 25, 26 December and 1 January;

**TICKET PRICE:** € 6.00, reduced € 4.00€ 2.00. Free admission for PadovaCard holders.

More information: <http://www.padovaincoming.it/primopiano/palazzo-della-ragione-the-hall-of-justice-0013/en>

## 5. Battistero del Duomo



The Baptistery is located between the Palazzo Vescovile (Bishop's Palace), home of the Museo Diocesano (Diocesan Museum), and Palazzo del Monte di Pietà. It is a cosy and quiet place dominated by scenes of the Old and New Testament frescoed by **Giusto de Menabuoi** (1375-1378) for Fina Buzzaccarini, wife of Francesco I da Carrara, Paduan Lord in the 14th century.

As you enter, the great dome catches the eye like a magnet and calls visitors to admire the great scene represented in *Paradise*. The halos of the hosts of angels and saints arranged radially around Christ Pantocrator are reminiscent, as seen from below, of the magnificent work of a goldsmith. The Baptistery of the Cathedral is, with good reason, considered a masterpiece of the 14th century.

The Baptistery was originally masterfully painted outside as well: some fragments and traces of frescoes are visible under the arches. Search and find!

**ADDRESS:** Piazza del Duomo - Padua

**OPENING HOURS:** daily 10 am – 6 pm.

**TICKET PRICE:** euro 3,00; reduced price euro 2,00, free with PadovaCard

More information: <http://www.guidepadova.it/en-GB/Monumenti/Vedi/the-baptistry>

## 6. Basilica di Sant'Antonio



**June 13, 1231:** Padua lost its beloved Franciscan brother, **St. Anthony** and immediately decided to construct a basilica to preserve and honour his remains. The **Basilica del Santo** is visited each year by thousands of pilgrims who come to Padua to venerate the Saint par excellence.

Eight large **domes** soar in the sky. They lure visitors from afar and invite them in to admire wonderful masterpieces, treasure chests of art from all periods.

The exterior of the Basilica is a mixture of styles: Lombard, Tuscan and Byzantine while the two oriental minarets recall St. Anthony's long pilgrimage.

Inside, the Saint's **tomb** is enshrined in the beautiful Saint's Chapel, with work by various artists including Tullio Lombardo, Andrea Briosco and Gianmaria Falconetto.

A tribute to artists of the 14th century can be found in the Cappella del Beato Luca Belludi (Chapel of the Blessed Luca Belludi; Giusto de' Menabuoi, 1382) and the Cappella di S. Giacomo (St. James Chapel) also known as the Cappella di S. Felice (Altichieri da Zevio, 1374-78). The main altar has sculptures by **Donatello**, artist of the beautiful equestrian statue of Gattamelata that can be seen on the Basilica's parvis. The **Cappella del Tesoro (the Treasury Chapel)**, a Baroque work by **Parodi**, allows visitors to admire the "**treasure**" of the Basilica and the Relics of the Saint.

Overlooking the front of the Basilica on the parvis are the **Scoletta del Santo**, home to the Archconfraternity of St. Anthony, with frescoes by Titian (1511) and the **Oratorio di San Giorgio**, built in the second half of the 14th century as a funerary chapel for the Raimondino Lupi di Soragna (Parma) family with frescoes by Altichiero da Zevio.

**ADDRESS:** Piazza del Santo, 11, 35123 Padua

**OPENING HOURS:** Winter time (standard time): daily from 6.20 am – 7 pm; Summer time (daylight saving time): daily 6.20 am – 7.45 pm.

More information: <http://www.santantonio.org/en>

## 7. Orto Botanico



The **Botanical Garden of Padua**, in [Veneto](#), was founded as a medicinal resource by the University of Padua in 1545, and it was the first-ever university botanical garden existence.

It is the only monument of the city of Padua to boast the title of "**Unesco World Heritage Site**".

Important collections of historical plants are housed here: "**Goethe's Palm**" is among the most well-known plant, and is also the oldest



The Botanical Garden has sections devoted to medicinal plants, poisonous plants, insectivorous plants, plants of the Euganean Hills, aquatic plants, succulent plants, rare and endangered plants, plants of the dunes, a collection of plants with labels in Braille for the blind, etc.

During the walk, admire the unique architecture of the Garden, probably the work of the architect Andrea Moroni, the creator of the Old Courtyard of the University of Padua.

Visits to the historic library, the Botanical Garden archives, and the Herbarium are subject to advance booking.

**ADDRESS:** Via Orto Botanico, 15 - Padua

**OPENING HOURS:** November to March from Tuesdays to Sundays h. 9-17.

April to May 7 days a week h.9-19.

June to September from Tuesdays to Sundays h.10-19. October Tuesdays to Sundays h.9-18.

**TICKET PRICE:** Full ticket € 10. Over 65 € 8. Students (6 y to 26 y) and PADOVACARD holders € 5. Group of Students € 4. Group of Adults (10-30 pax) € 8. Other reductions and prices

More information: <http://www.ortobotanicopd.it/en/biglietti>

You are welcome in Padova!

Best regards,  
The local organizers

**Adriano Luchetta (Chair)**  
Margherita Basso  
Elisa Carlini



1. Cappella degli Scrovegni
2. Università di Padova
3. Caffè Pedrocchi
4. Palazzo della Ragione
5. Battistero del Duomo
6. Basilica del Santo
7. Orto Botanico