



museum info

OPENING HOURS AND TICKET PRICES OF THE MUSEUMS ON THE TERZO DI SAN MARTINO ITINERARY

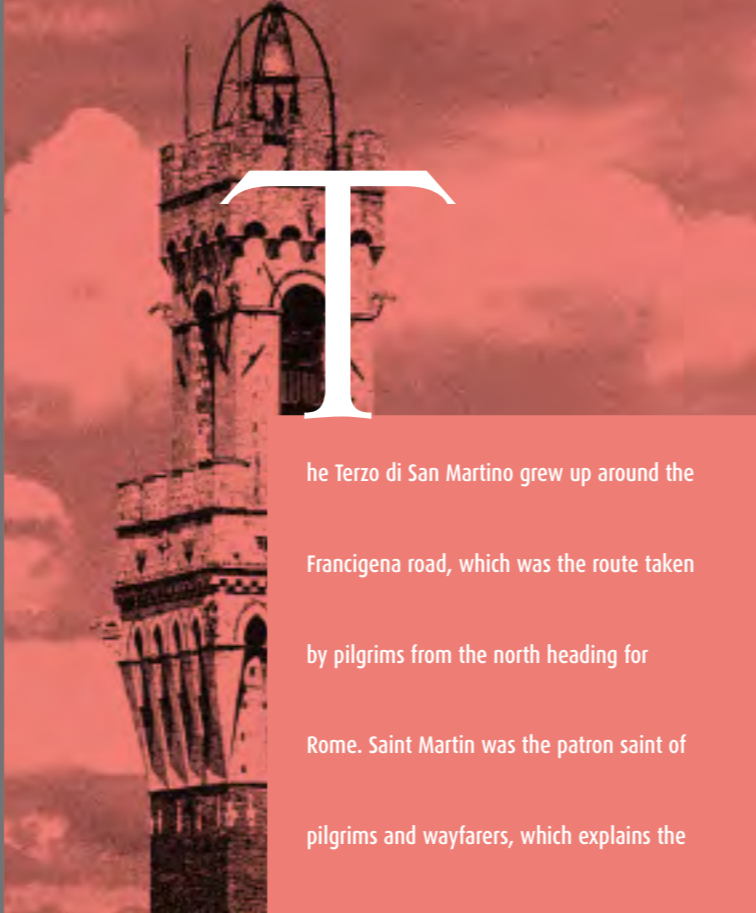
MUSEO CIVICO (City Museum) - Piazza del Campo
16 Mar. - 31 Oct.: 10.00-19.00 1 Nov. - 25 Nov.: 10.00-18.30
26 Nov. - 15 Feb.: 10.00-17.30 16 Feb. - 15 Mar.: 10.00-18.30
26 Dec. - 6 Jan.: 10.00-18.30 Closed 25 Dec.
Tickets: Euro 6,50 - Reduced 4,00 - groups of 15 or more 5,50
www.comune.siena.it/museocivico/

TORRE DEL MANGIA (Mangia Tower) - Piazza del Campo
1 Nov. - 15 Mar.: 10.00-16.00
16 Mar. - 31 Oct.: 10.00-19.00
Closed 25 Dec.
Tickets: Euro 5,50 - All-in-one ticket for Museum and Tower Euro 9,50

MUSEO PER BAMBINI (Children's Museum) - Via dei Pispini, 164
phone +39 0577 46517
www.comune.siena.it/bambimus - bambimus@comune.siena.it

useful numbers

TOURIST INFORMATION phone +39 0577 280551
24-HOUR TAXI SERVICE phone +39 0577 49222
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE Le Scotte Hospital - phone +39 0577 585807-0577 585809



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he Terzo di San Martino grew up around the Francigena road, which was the route taken by pilgrims from the north heading for Rome. Saint Martin was the patron saint of pilgrims and wayfarers, which explains the name of the district.



Art and Culture in Siena

To get the hang of Siena it helps if you appreciate that the city is still divided into Terzi, or Thirds, known as the Thirds of the City, of San Martino and of Camollia. By devoting a simple itinerary to each of these Thirds, we can help you understand the city's history and discover its foremost works of art.

Sponsored by the Monte dei Paschi Foundation



[WWW.COMUNE.SIENA.IT/TURISMO](http://www.comune.siena.it/turismo)



Siena Terzo di San Martino and Piazza del Campo



- Piazza del Campo
- Torre del Mangia
- Palazzo Pubblico
- Fonte Gaia
- Via Pantaneto
- Palazzo Piccolomini
- Logge del Papa
- Chiese di San Giorgio and Santo Spirito
- Children's Museum
- Porta Pispini
- Basilica dei Servi
- Via Salicotto
- Via del Porrione

Terzo di San Martino and Piazza del Campo

1 **PIAZZA DEL CAMPO**
 Located between the Città and the San Martino districts, this fan-shaped, gently sloping square is still the heart of the city, the center of its civic festivities, just as it was in the Middle Ages. The word *Campo* actually means “field”, which is precisely what was to be found here before the Government of Nine (1287-1355) had the square designed in nine sections and specially paved to lead the eye down to the City Hall. Each year on 2 July and 16 August the outer perimeter of the square is fenced off and covered with sand to accommodate the famous Palio horserace and the magnificent processions in full historic costume that precede it.

2 **TORRE DEL MANGIA**
 Built between 1338 and 1348, the Tower owes its name to the bell-ringer, known as

THE PODESTA' COURTYARD



Mangiaguadagni (spendthrift) who in 1347 was appointed to climb up the four hundred steps to ring the bells. The view from the summit, 87 meters above the ground, is magnificent.

3 **PALAZZO PUBBLICO (CITY HALL)**
 One of the finest examples of gothic civic architecture in the world, this building symbolizes the independence and economic power of the Sienese oligarchy. Its construction was decided in the second half of the 1200s, to provide the city government with a suitable seat. The first part of the building was ready by 1284, and then, between 1293 and 1297, the Governo dei Nove (Government of Nine) proceeded to add a further volume that offered considerably more space. The Government itself moved there in 1310, agreeing to remain there at all times, except for feast days. This is still the headquarters of the City Council. Today the Palazzo itself houses the Museo Civico, or City Museum, which is open to the public. One of the most important rooms is the Mappamondo, named after the map of the territories belonging to the Republic of Siena that was painted on the walls by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Though these have been lost, frescoes by the same artist are still to be found in the splendid Pace room. These portray an Allegory of Good Government and an Allegory of Bad Government, both of



THE MAPPAMONDO ROOM

which tell us a great deal about how the city was managed in the Middle Ages. These frescoes were commissioned by the Government of Nine, who wanted visitors to be fully aware of the ideas and precepts underlying the way Siena was run.

4 **FORTE GAIA**
 The fountain derives its name from the gaiety that the Sienese expressed when they first saw water gushing forth into their square. The long network of underground pipes and the relative engineering that made all this possible date back to 1342. The original version of the fountain was sculpted in 1419 by Jacopo della Quercia. However, in 1869 it was dismantled to be replaced by a design by Tito Sarrocchi, and can now be admired at the Museo dello Spedale at Santa Maria della Scala.

FORTE GAIA



5 **VIA PANTANETO**
 The name of this street probably derives from the local word for “mud” (*pantano*), which must have been plentiful when it rained in the days before the street was paved.



PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI

18th centuries, and provide a fascinating glimpse of daily life and customs in the city in bygone ages.

6 **PALAZZO PICCOLOMINI**
 Located at number 52 of Via Banchi di Sotto, this palace has a fine stone facade featuring the Piccolomini coat of arms (on the corner). It was built in the second half of the 1400s, and now houses the State Archive as well as the collection of Biccherne, the 103 painted wooden covers for the city's account books. These are the work of a number of different Sienese artists from the 13th to the

7 **LOGGE DEL PAPA**
 Arrestingly pale and grandiose, this building and the neighboring Palazzo Piccolomini represent rare examples of Renaissance architecture in Siena. The Loggia was designed by the sculptor and architect Antonio Federighi in 1462 at the behest of the Piccolomini Pope, Pius II.

8 **CHIESE DI SAN GIORGIO E DI SANTO SPIRITO**
 Located at number 109 of Via di Pantaneto, the Church of St George was originally built in the 13th century to celebrate the victorious battle of Monteaperti, but was considerably remodeled between 1731 and 1738. The Church of the Holy Spirit in Via dei Pispini is a brick construction that dates back to 1498 and therefore embraces the Renaissance style. Inside there are paintings by Mannerist artists of the early 1500s such

as Sodoma and Beccafumi, as well as works by Ambrogio della Robbia and others. To the right of the facade is the Vicolo di Finimondo (World's End Lane), a typical Sienese alley.

9 **MUSEO PER BAMBINI (CHILDREN'S MUSEUM)**
 At Via Pispini 164, kids of all ages can enjoy a hands-on contact with the past by experiencing how things were made in bygone times.



A WORKSHOP AT THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

10 **PORTA PISPINI**
 Of the many gates leading into the City, this one is particularly interesting because it comprises a perfectly preserved small fortress designed by Baldassare Peruzzi (1481-1536). From Via dei Pispini, if you take Via dell'Oliviera and then Via S. Girolamo, you will come to Via dei Servi.

11 **BASILICA DEI SERVI**
 Via dei Servi leads into Piazza Alessandro Manzoni, which is where the Basilica dei Servi is located. Construction began in the 13th century, and had not been completed when the church was consecrated in 1533. The interiors have a gothic transept and apse that contrast with the Renaissance style of the nave. They are also a treasure trove of works of art that comprise the Madonna and Child with Two Angels painted in 1261 by Coppo di Marcovaldo, the Florentine artist who was captured by the Sienese during the Battle of Monteaperti. It is said that he was offered his freedom in exchange for his art. The Church Square owes its name to the tomb of the daughter of Alessandro Manzoni, the great 19th century Italian novelist, kept in the square in front of the

Basilica. It offers a splendid view of Siena. From here Via San Girolamo will lead you into Via di Salicotto.

12 **VIA SALICOTTO**
 This street was once called the Via di Malcucinato (“Half-Cooked Street”), on account of the numerous workshops producing cured meats. In fact even Salicotto probably derives from this profession since *sale* means “salt” and *cotto* means “cooked”. At all events, this was the central section of the old Jewish Ghetto. The Jewish community in Siena dates back to the 13th century, and was segregated from 1571 to 1796. The Synagogue is at no. 14 of Vicolo delle Scotte. By turning into Vicolo del Vannello you will reach Via del Porrione.

13 **VIA DEL PORRIONE**
 This is the street that will lead you back into Piazza del Campo. The word *Porrione* relates to the world of the shopkeepers



BASILICA DEI SERVI

who had stalls in the market, or emporium as it was known in Latin. With a little fantasy you can imagine this street abuzz with vendors and traders. To this day it is easy to identify the ground floor stores



CHIESA DI SAN MARTINO

with the homes of the merchants and artisans above them. The street also boasts one of the oldest churches in Siena, the Chiesa di San Martino. Unfortunately it was largely rebuilt in 1537, which makes the original structure hard to see.

