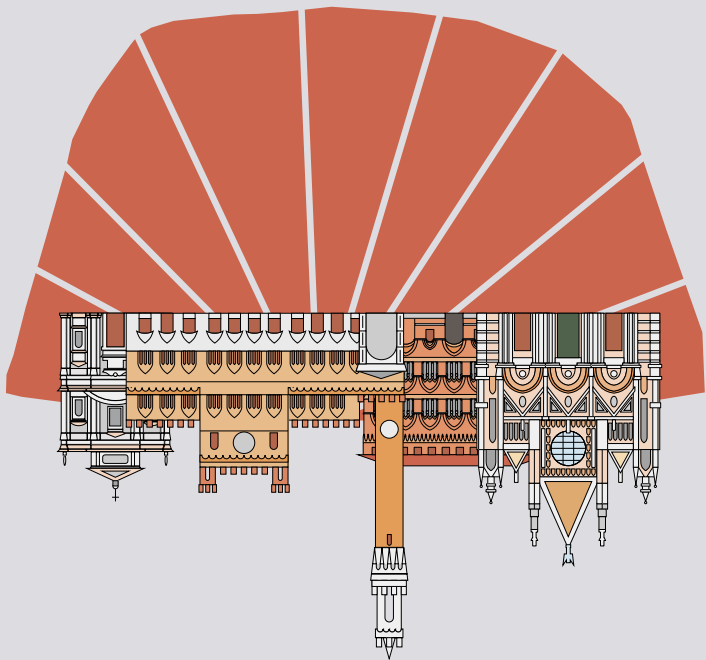




Siena

HS17GN3



Siena UNESCO World Heritage Site

Siena is a timeless masterpiece, a unique blend of art and tradition rooted in the ‘Sienese civilization,’ which has permeated every aspect of daily life since the Middle Ages. Explore this UNESCO World Heritage Site, designated in 1995, where every corner tells a story. Wander through narrow streets, discover hidden squares, and experience the warmth of the Sienese people, who belong to the seventeen Contrade and compete for the Palio, all of whom are united in preserving ancient customs, even in the hospitality offered to visitors. Siena welcomes you and opens its heart, even larger than its gates (*Cor magis tibi Sena pandit*).



COMUNE
DI SIENA



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Centro Storico di Siena
iscritto nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale nel 1995



Terre di Siena



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THE MUST-SEES IN SIENA

CHIESA DI SAN PIETRO ALLA MAGIONE

Documented as early as 998, the church stands on a stretch of the Via Francigena that crosses the city. A place of welcome for pilgrims (hence the name *Magione*) since the 12th century, it was once owned by the Knights Templar and later passed to the Knights of Malta following the suppression of the Templar Order in 1312. The building features a stone facade with a 14th-century portal. On the right, there is a brick chapel, built between 1523 and 1526 as an ex-voto for the plague. Inside, traces of 14th-century frescoes testify to its ancient origins, while at the rear, there is a typical bell tower of Templar residences.

Via Malta, 3

ARCHIVIO DI STATO

Housed in the 15th-century Palazzo Piccolomini, the *Archivio di Stato* of Siena preserves thousands of documents and hosts a unique and valuable museum divided into two sections: the *Museum of Biccherna* (106 wooden panels that served as covers for the accounting registers of various public offices in the city, painted from the 13th to the 17th century by the greatest masters of the time) and the Documentary Exhibition, which includes the *Dante Room* with documents such as the will of Giovanni Boccaccio, records and documents related to episodes or characters mentioned in Dante's *Divine Comedy*, as well as writings by Saint Catherine and Saint Bernardino.

Banchi di Sotto, 52

COLLEGIATA DI SANTA MARIA IN PROVENZANO

An impressive building constructed between 1595 and 1604, it features a beautiful marble façade. The interior of the Collegiate Church, with a single nave in a Latin cross layout, is rich in marble, numerous precious furnishings, and works of art, including the revered terracotta image of the Madonna of Provenzano, a masterpiece from the Sienese school of the late 15th century.

Piazza Provenzano

CHIESA DI SAN GIORGIO

The church is linked to a significant episode in the city's history: it was built (on an existing structure) following the Sienese victory at the Battle of Montaperti on September 4, 1260. According to tradition, the church's bell tower (greatly altered over time) is said to have 38 small windows, commemorating the number of companies that took part in the battle.

Via Pantaneto, 111

MEDIEVAL FOUNTAINS

The historic center of Siena is home to fountains that have supplied water to the city since the Middle Ages. These fountains were fed by the *bottini*, a sophisticated medieval water system based on a network of underground aqueducts—truly an engineering masterpiece.

FORTEZZA MEDICEA

Built in the 16th century at the behest of Cosimo I de' Medici, the Medici Fortress stands near the historic center. Once a military stronghold, it is now home to the Siena Jazz Musical Academy and features green spaces perfect for sports and relaxation. From the avenues that line its walls, visitors can enjoy breathtaking views of the city and the surrounding hills.

Piazza Caduti delle Forze Armate

BASILICA DI SAN FRANCESCO

An imposing church built in the 13th century at the request of the Franciscans. With its sober brick façade and expansive single-nave interior, it houses numerous works of art by illustrious masters, including Pietro and Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Inside the basilica, the Sacred Particles, consecrated hosts from 1730 that have remained intact to this day, are also venerated.

Piazza S. Francesco, 5

PIAZZA DEL CAMPO

With its distinctive shell shape and harmonious architectural integrity, Piazza del Campo (or simply “il Campo”) is a masterpiece of medieval urban planning. The heart of the city, it hosts the famous Palio twice a year. Among the noble palaces lining the square, the Palazzo Pubblico, with its elegant Torre del Mangia, stands out.

SANTUARIO CASA DI SANTA CATERINA

Located in the heart of the Fontebranda district, the sanctuary developed around the storehouse that in the 14th century, was rented by the dyer Jacopo Benincasa-Saint Catherine's father- to conduct his business and raise his large family. The structure spans three levels and includes the *Portico dei Comuni*, the Church of the Crucifix, and several oratories, the result of a series of interventions over the centuries that transformed the humble house into an imposing place of worship, rich in precious works of art.

Costa Sant'Antonio, 6

DUOMO

Dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Cathedral is one of the finest examples of Italian Romanesque-Gothic architecture. A treasure trove of countless masterpieces spanning the centuries, it boasts an extraordinary marble inlaid floor, unique for its allegorical and symbolic scenes. Among the Cathedral's treasures are the Piccolomini Library, frescoed by Pinturicchio, and the marble pulpit by Nicola Pisano. The cathedral complex also includes the Museo dell'Opera Metropolitana, (which houses masterpieces such as Duccio di Buoninsegna's *Maestà*.) the Crypt, and the Baptistry.

Piazza del Duomo

SANTA MARIA DELLA SCALA

Santa Maria della Scala is one of the oldest medieval hospitals in Europe. Originally established as a xenodochium, a place of welcome for the poor, orphans, pilgrims, and the sick, it is now an important museum complex. The site spans seven levels, offering various visitor paths with exhibitions and thematic itineraries. Among the treasures housed inside is the Sala del Pellegrinaio, featuring 15th-century frescoes that depict the hospital's history.

Piazza del Duomo, 1

PALAZZO PUBBLICO

Built between 1297 and 1310 at the behest of the Government of the Nine of the Republic of Siena, the Palazzo Pubblico is one of the most significant examples of Gothic civil architecture in Italy. Its rooms have hosted the magistrates who governed the city over the centuries and still house the municipal administration today. Inside, visitors can admire masterpieces like Simone Martini's *Maestà* and the *Good Government* fresco cycle by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Adjacent to it is the magnificent Torre del Mangia, offering a spectacular view of the city.

Il Campo, 1

BASILICA DI SAN DOMENICO

Built in the 13th century and expanded in the following centuries, the basilica presents a sober and majestic appearance with its brick architecture typical of mendicant orders. Its impressive interior houses precious works of art and preserves important relics related to Saint Catherine of Siena, including the relic of the Saint's Head.

Piazza San Domenico, 1

BASILICA DI SANTA MARIA DEI SERVI

It took nearly three centuries to complete the construction of this imposing Sienese basilica, which was founded in the 13th century by the Order of the Servants of Mary and consecrated in 1533. Dedicated to the cult of the Virgin Mary, its interior is rich in works of art, including the highly esteemed *Madonna del Bordone* by Coppo di Marcovaldo (1261). From the church's forecourt, visitors can enjoy a magnificent view of Siena.

Piazza Alessandro Manzoni, 5

ROCCA SALIMBENI

A heritage of the Salimbeni family, this fortress was a center of power between the 12th and 14th centuries. Today, the Rocca is the historical seat of Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, which purchased the complex in 1866 and restored it in a neo-Gothic style by Giuseppe Partini in 1877. The palace overlooks the square of the same name, where the statue of Sallustio Bandini stands.

Piazza Salimbeni, 1

PINACOTECA NAZIONALE

A journey through Sienese painting from the thirteenth to seventeenth century, showcasing masterpieces by artists such as Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone Martini, Ambrogio Lorenzetti, Sano di Pietro, Beccafumi, and many others. In the rooms of the fourteenth-century Palazzo Buonsignori, the Pinacoteca Nazionale houses a significant collection of works, as well as the most complete collection of *fondi oro* (gold backgrounds) from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in Siena, testifying to the city's extraordinary artistic tradition.

Via di San Pietro, 29

CHIESA DI SAN NICCOLÒ AL CARMINE

It was in 1256 that the City of Siena donated ten thousand bricks to the Carmelites for their church, which was built by incorporating a pre-existing building dedicated to San Niccolò. The current complex dates back to the 14th century and features alterations dated 1517, attributed to Baldassarre Peruzzi. The interior, with a single nave covered by painted wooden trusses, showcases works of art by Sienese masters such as Pietro Lorenzetti and Sodoma.

Pian dei Mantellini, 44/A

PALAZZO SAN NICCOLÒ

Originally the seat of the San Niccolò monastery, the building was transformed into a psychiatric hospital in 1818. Surrounded by green spaces, in the first half of the twentieth century, the San Niccolò Manicomial Village was created here—a state-of-the-art facility capable of accommodating over 2,000 patients annually. Today, it is home to several faculties of the University of Siena.

Via Roma, 56

LOGGE DEL PAPA

A refined Renaissance structure, the Lodges were built in 1462 by order of Pope Pius II (born Enea Silvio Piccolomini), who intended to celebrate the prestige of his family. The construction was entrusted to architect Antonio Federighi, who designed an elegant marble façade with three imposing arches, surmounted by an architrave inscribed with the words: “PIUS II PONT MAX GENTILIBVS SVIS PICCOLOMINEIS” (Pius II, Pontifex Maximus, to his Piccolomini relatives).

Logge del Papa

PALAZZO CHIGI SARACINI

A noble palace dating back to the mid-13th century, it has undergone several architectural modifications over the years. Inside, it houses the vast collection of artistic masterpieces gathered by Galgano Saracini, who, at the end of the 18th century, transformed the building into a private museum. Today, it is the headquarters of the Chigiana Music Academy, an international music institution founded in 1932 by its last owner, Count Guido Chigi Saracini.

Via di Città, 89



Palazzo Pubblico / Il Campo



Duomo



Palazzo Chigi Saracini



Santa Maria della Scala



Collegiata di Santa Maria in Provenzano

TOURIST INFORMATION

USEFUL NUMBERS

- Medical emergency: 118
- Carabinieri: 112
- State Police: 113
- Fire: 115
- Local Police: +39 0577 2922
- Police Headquarter / Prefecture: +39 0577 20111

TAXI

For information or to book a taxi, call the number +39 0577 49222 or send a message to the number +39 348 3892305 with your address.

PARKING

For information call the number +39 0577 228711

Legend

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Tourist office | Train station |
| Toilets | Bus |
| Water fountains | Taxi |
| Hospital | San Francesco |
| Escalators | Santa Caterina |
| Picnic area | Il Duomo |
| View points | Il Campo |
| University buildings | La Stazione |
| Stadium | Stadio |
| DAE | Fortezza |
| | San Prospero |
| | Antiporto |
| | Le Fonti di Pescaia |

VIA FRANCIGENA

From Porta Camollia to Porta Romana, the Via Francigena is the road around which the medieval city developed, still traveled today by pilgrims on their way from Canterbury to the tomb of Saint Peter in Rome. It offers a route to discover authentic urban places on a journey through history, art, and culture.

