

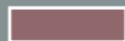
ciclabili Bergamasche



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ciclabili Bergamasche

Introduzione guida piste ciclabili

There is a certain thrill in the discovery and appreciation of the province of Bergamo seen from a bicycle. Whether one chooses nature trails through the woods of the Orobie or along the shores of Lake Iseo, passing castles or ancient town walls, a trip in close contact with the territory of the Bergamo area will always offer fascinating views and environments that are difficult to forget. This guide offers explanations to the increasing number of people who wish to discover the province in direct contact with nature. The cycle paths cover almost 200 kilometres, all signposted offering directions and tourist information, favouring the discovery of particular areas where nature and man's handiwork together have produced extraordinary results, a kaleidoscope of landscapes, colours and architecture that appeal to all tastes. The guide has a useful, practical format, with many maps that will also stimulate a correct use thereof "on the field", it can also be downloaded from the website of the Provincia di Bergamo: one of the most comprehensive guides among the provinces of Italy. The unmistakable beauty of the area and the cultural importance of the recommended places of interest encourage an intelligent form of tourism that aims at integrating nature, culture, the environment and good food and wine.

We extend a warm invitation to discover the areas along the routes, spend some time in absolute freedom, relaxing in a territory that has a lot to offer, in the good company of family and friends.

**Concillor for Territory and
Important Infrastructure**

Felice Sonzogni

**L'Assessore alla Cultura,
Sport e Turismo**

Tecla Rondi

Legenda - Map Legend - Zeichenerklärung

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Itinerario principale Main cycle route Hauptroute |
|  | Itinerario principale su strada riservata Cycle path Radweg |
|  | Variante o escursione Alternative route Variante |
|  | Fondo asfaltato Paved road Asphaltierte Strecke |
|  | Fondo sterrato Dirt road Nicht asphaltierte Strecke |
|  | Percorso su strada trafficata Heavy motor traffic Stark befahrener Straße |

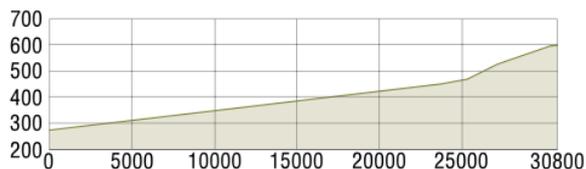
| | |
|--|---|
|  | Fotografia nel testo Photo in the text Foto in Text |
|  | Numero fotografia Photo number Foto-Nummer |
|  | Pericolo Dangerous section Gefahrenstelle |
|  | Informazioni turistiche Tourist information Tourist-Information |
|  | Imbarcadero Boat departure Schiffsanleger |
|  | Traghetto Ferryboat Fähre |
|  | Stazione ferroviaria railwaystation Bahnhof |
|  | Parcheggio Parking Parkplatz |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Museo Museum Museum |
|  | Area archeologica Archeological area Ausgrabungen |
|  | Castello Castle Schloss |
|  | Chiesa Church Kirche |

ciclovia valle Seriana

- **Difficoltà:** medio facile
- **Tempo di percorrenza:** 3 - 4 ore
- **Lunghezza:** 31 Km

23 Km in sede propria su asfalto
5 Km in sede propria su sterrato
3 Km in sede promiscua a basso traffico
- Km in sede promiscua a forte traffico



The cycling itinerary along the valley follows the path of the river **Serio** and runs mainly along the valley in a straight line. Departure is from **Ranica and Villa di Serio**, along two forks that cross at various points until **Albino** where the two paths join and continue as one. From **Albino**, the inter-municipal cycle path follows the river to reach **Vertova**, and from here it continues to Ponte Nossa until it reaches **Clusone**. The itinerary runs mainly along its own path and has many cycling tourism and recreational attractions. The path follows the river, in some places adding to the value of the riverbank and the flood areas, even exploiting the path of the former railroad

and in others using existing tracks, country paths and fluvial trails along the streams. This path favours modern, dynamic tourism which, with recreational, cultural and sports activities leads us to the discovery of the territory by making the best use of historic, architectural and environmental resources in a specific manner.

ciclovia valle Seriana

Coti Stones

These are abrasive stones used to sharpen metal tools and blades. It is one of the more characteristic products of the lower Val Seriana area, and the advantages offered by these stones have been known for thousands of years. Coti Stone as a valuable local resource was important especially in the past, when the main area of production was agriculture and tools sharpened using this stone remained sharp for a very long time.

Starting from the public park in via Conciliazione in Ranica, cross the tramway lines and take the downhill left in via Manzoni. After the first stop sign, turn left into via San Dionisio while at the second stop turn right, cross the road and take via Saleccia on the left. Follow the road until you get to the bank of the **Serio River**, cross the river using the old bridge. On the other side of the river cross the main road and take the cycle path on the left between the river and the main road, after a few hundred metres pass under the road to go towards the power station. Behind the power station the cycle path stops for a few hundred metres and it is necessary to continue on the main road. Back on the protected cycle path continue straight on, passing the suspended gangway that takes to **Nembro**. Continuing along the banks of the **Serio** the path continues for a short distance below the main road, until it

reaches another arched gangway, leading to the **Nembro** sports centre.

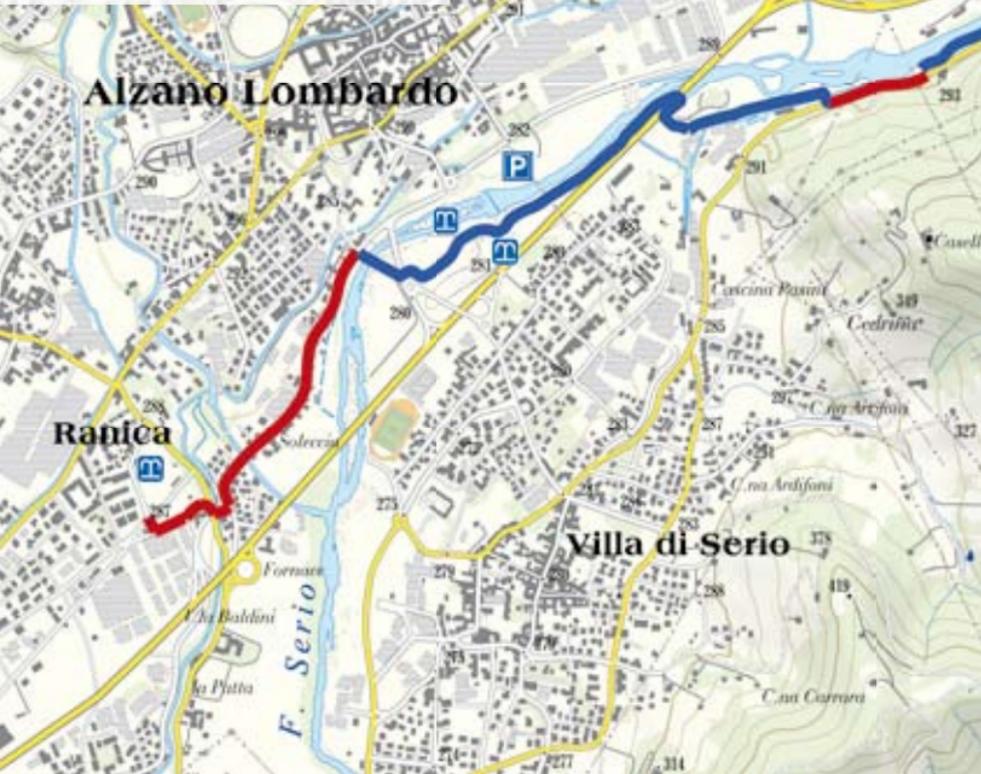


1. La ciclabile lungo la roggia Seriola ad Alzano Lombardo

tav.1a  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.1b  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Seriana

Climbing at Valgua

Valgua is a climbing area established about twenty years ago and equipped for sports, thanks to the diligence of an active group of equippers. It is possible to enjoy oneself and face the challenge of a large number of routes that are never straightforward but require a good slab climbing technique. All the nails on the itineraries have been replaced recently and new areas have been equipped, accesses fixed up and signposts and notice boards have been positioned.

Pedalling along the left orographic bank, you pass below the **Shrine of Saint Rocco**, reaching **Albino** and the medieval stone bridge with three arches, which you will use to cross the river. This part of the cycle path passes through willow shrubs and locust trees, ending at the **Prato Alto** passageway, where you will cross the **Serio** once again.



2. Industrial archaeology near Albino



3. The restored medieval bridge on the cycle path.

ciclovía valle Seriana

Prato Alto

The Prato Alto nature park covers approximately four acres, along the banks of the Serio River. The original forest has been partly modified in structure and in the composition of its flora, but it is still well represented in parts of the area. It is necessary to protect this habitat in order to prevent it from disappearing completely: Prato Alto offers valuable examples of the vegetation that once characterised the fluvial landscape along the middle part of the Serio River.

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The well-equipped area of **Prato Alto** leads to the wooden passageway that crosses the Serio and to another small bridge below the parish church of **Cene**; cross the games park to reach the end of the path. Continue along the normal road for a short way until you reach a games park where the path picks up again along its separate path. Cross the river safely on the passageway and continue between the slip road and the **Serio River** until you reach a cycle-pedestrian crossroad. The cycle path ends after the tunnel passageway, turn right into via Salici until you reach the crossroad with via Gelmi, take this uphill road and turn right into via Terruzzi. After the traffic roundabout turn right into via Donatori di Sangue until you reach the cemetery and then turn right into via Donizetti. At the first crossroad on the left, the cycle path starts again. Follow it until you reach the banks of the river; use the two passageways to cross the

river, touching on the small islet of “Buschina”. Follow the left bank along the edge of the meadows and small undergrowth until you reach the foot of the bushy cliff that rises up to the countryside around **Casnigo**; cross the river again to reach the municipal areas of **Vertova** and **Colzate** at the foot of the lovely **Shrine of San Patrizio**.



4. Passage way between Cene and Gazzaniga

tav.3a  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.3b  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Seriana

San Patrizio, a contested shrine

The Saint's feast day is traditionally celebrated on 17 March but it is also celebrated by the faithful of Vertova on the second Sunday of September.

Vber. The ancient dispute concerning the administration of the shrine ended a long time ago but an old rhyme remains that tells of: "San Patrèsse de Colgiàt, chi de Èrfa i l'à robàt, chi de Casnigh i l'à òlìt e chi de Bònd i l'à godìt (San Patrizio in Colzate, those from Vertova robbed it, those from Casnigo wanted it and those from Bondo enjoyed it).

Leaving the **Serio** between **Vertova and Colzate**, continue along the cycle path that now uses the old **Val Seriana** railroad track, keeping to the right bank, away from the busy provincial road. Pass below a bridge and then the path runs alongside the former state road to reach the first houses of **Ponte Nossa**.



5. The cycle path after Colzate



6. The cycle path to the main road underpass

tav.4a  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.4b  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Seriana

A macabre dance

This late medieval iconography portrays skeletons, a symbol of death, and living people, dressed to represent their social standing, from the most humble to the most powerful, like the emperor, the pope or the clergy. The subject matter functions as a memento mori and is at times quite satirical about the social hierarchy of the time. The most famous example is the one found at Clusone, but it was quite a popular subject matter throughout the area of Bergamo.

At Ponte Nossa, the cycle path returns to the left riverbank and skirts the artisan area to reach a side valley. Follow the route along the valley to reach the provincial road, you will then leave this road for a short distance before arriving at the outskirts of **Clusone**.



7. The cycle path at Ponte Nossa



8. The arrival of the cycle path at Clusone

ciclovia valle Seriana

Ranica

On the outskirts of the residential area there are the buildings of the *Gioachino Zoppi Cotton Mills*, founded by the Swiss entrepreneur in 1867; in front there are a few service buildings that offer an interesting example of industrial architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. One of the more characteristic buildings in the neighbourhood is the large "*Parrocchiale*" (*Parish church*), designed in 1805 by Simone Elia, a well-known architect from Ranica. The church contains a few masterpieces by Giovan Battista Moroni, in particular the exceptional polyptych he painted in 1565, portraying the "*Baptism of Christ*" in the centre. Also worthy of note are paintings by Enea Salmeggia known as *Il Talpino*, the four ovals by Vivarini and *The Deposition* by Gian Paolo Cavagna. Elia also designed the



elegant **Villa Camozzi** (1815), in neo-classical style, a U-shaped building that opens out onto large gardens. Over and above this important building also worth seeing are **Villa Morlacchi** in the centre, with its beautifully decorated façade and the nineteenth century **Villa Gamba**, located in Botta.

Alzano Lombardo

The very attractive historical centre extends along the elegant via Mazzini, enclosed between two wings of historical buildings characterised by the sequence of porticos, loggias and internal courtyards. Worth mentioning are **Palazzo Pelandi Berlendis**, the beautifully decorated façade of the **Mosca Butttoni House and Palazzo Pelliccioli del Portone**, which is now the elegant Town Hall. The majestic **Basilica of San Martino** faces Piazza Italia. Built by Gerolamo Quadrio in 1659 to replace a medieval village church, the inner space is divided into three naves decorated with marble and stucco in baroque style which frame the many paintings by important artists such as Piazzetta, Cignaroli, Paolo Cavagna, Talpino and Palma the Elder. Near the **Basilica** there is the "*San Martino*" **Mu-**

seum of Religious Art that contains noteworthy works of art and also three highly decorated **Fantoni Sagresties**. The residential streets hide the wonderful **Church of San Pietro**, a gem of gothic architecture decorated by a renaissance presbytery and some **Tower-houses** found close to the ancient municipal buildings,



9. Ranica, Villa Camozzi

called *Oi Porteghét*. After visiting the town, take a well-deserved rest in the relaxing grassy area of **Parco Montecchio** and **Serio River Park**. Furthermore, in order to fully appreciate the nature surrounding Alzano Lombardo, take a pleasant walk along the Seriola Stream. Before proceeding towards Villa di Serio take a short detour towards the district of Olera. The Parish church here contains an extraordinary polyptych painted in 1488 by Cima da Conegliano.

Villa di Serio

Begin by visiting the oldest district, located between the streets of Via Papa Giovanni XXIII and Via Locatelli. Its fortified buildings have the typical fishbone brickwork giving the town the suggestion that it has appeared from the past and giving Villa di Serio its characteristic appearance.



10. Villa di Serio, Parish Church of Santo Stefano

This secluded corner is dominated by the exquisite **Villa Carrara**, the present-day Town Hall. Built at different stages of the XVth and XVIIIth centuries, the Villa consists of the main building and a collection of other buildings. Outside the village there is the imposing and attractive **Parish Church of Santo Stefano Protomartire**, built around the mid 1700's by Luca Lucchini and extended in 1927 according to a plan by Luigi Angelini. Moving away from the centre, the **Shrine of the Beata Vergine del Buon Consiglio** (*Blessed Virgin of Good Council*) is well worth a visit. The original fifteenth century nucleus is flanked by a neo-gothic building resulting from a partial reconstruction undertaken in 1904. The wonderful outline of **Villa Pelliccioli Meucci** can be seen, peeping out from the side of via Caselle.

Nembro

The "**Prepositural Church of San Martin of Tours**", a fifteenth century building reconstructed in the XVIIIth century, has a high elliptical cupola and contains some wonderful paintings by Talpino. The fourteenth century **church of Saint Sebastian** is totally different, on the walls there are frescoes dating from the same time as the foundation of the church while the main altar has a large polyptych by Antonio Marinoni. The nearby small **church of Santa Maria in Borgo**, built between the XIIIth and XVth centuries, has revealed a very interesting series of frescoes dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. **The Coti Stone Museum** is very important to local history, as it describes all the phases in the mining and working of this material. A modern build-

ing is the steel and glass **municipal Library**, designed by Archea of Firenze and clad in a carmine red sheet. Moving slightly away from the centre one reaches the **church of San Nicola**, once part of an Augustinian convent, and the **Shrine of Zuccarello**, located on a hill in a panoramic position and represent-



11. Alzano Lombardo, piazza Partigiani



12. Nembro, external view of the Town Library

ting one of the most visited Marian shrines in the Bergamo provincial area.

Pradalunga

A bridge over the Serio connects Nembro to Pradalunga, another town of the middle valley known mainly for the production of abrasive stone, mined by the inhabitants of these areas since ancient times; the processes relating to mining and working the cote stones can be seen in the **Cote Stone Museum** Laboratory, which has been opened in the town. The most important building is the **Parish church of Saints Cristoforo and Vincenzo**, built on a plan by Caniana. Inside there is a beautiful standard painted by Giovan Battista Moroni. To find the ancient heart of Pradalunga go to the nearby district of

Cornale; here the narrow streets that follow the hillside lead to the **church of the Saints Fermo and Rustico**, dating from the XVIth century, rising up from the top of a steep staircase. Climbing Mount Misma towards the historical stone quarries we reach the **Shrine of the Madonna of Forcella**, built after



13. Pradalunga, church of the Saints Fermo and Rustico

the plague of 1630 and beloved by the local population, as can be seen by the number of votive offering found inside.

Albino

This pretty town has many churches and important residential buildings. It has two particularly interesting museums:

The “Della Torre” Ethnographic Museum documents aspects of daily life for farmers and craftsmen in the area, and the Town Collections of History and Art that are housed in the old **Town Hall**. The *Honegger Cotton Mills* are found near the residential area. This industrial complex was built in the mid 1800’s and consists of the main buildings and the workers’ residences, as well as three lovely owner’s villas. Examples of religious architecture can be seen in the Lom-

bard gothic **church of San Bartolomeo** (XIV century), the majestic neo-classicism of the **Parish church of San Giuliano**, that contains the dramatic *“Crucifixion between Saints Bernardino and Antonio da Padova”* painted from 1573 to 1575 by Giovan Battista Moroni, a famous painter from Albino. The **Abbey of San Benedetto**



14. Albino, church of San Bartolomeo

is another important place of worship, it is found in the district of the same name, with its Romanesque apses. Founded in 1136 as a cistercian monastery, the shrine was largely restored in the early 1900’s and in the cloister and internal areas it still has all the refined fascination of ancient buildings. In Desenzano there are the **Carmelite Convent of Santa Maria della Ripa**, the **church of San Pietro** and the **Shrine of the Madonna of the Miracles or the Leg**; re-designed by Giovan Battista Caniana, the latter has on its walls works by Talpino, Carlo Ceresa and Palma the younger, while the high altar holds a famous Fantoni bas-relief. The nature park near Prato Alto offers grasslands and meadows characteristic of river landscapes.

Cene

Some ancient buildings such as the **Mazzo Tower and the Casa dei Fanti** (*Fanti House*), hold historical signs of the three fortified **Castles** built in the middle ages to defend the village and demolished 1922 by order of the podestate of Bergamo Guglielmo da Lendinara. It seems that one of the three castles had already disappeared by 1749 and in its place the **Parish church of San Zenone** was built. The church was extended many times throughout the XXth century, it holds the lovely "*Madonna with Child*" by Carlo Ceresa.

Outside the historical nucleus, on the site of an ancient small chapel, a real Shrine became established over the centuries, dedicated to **Our Lady of the Graces**. It is decorated by many devotional pictures. Cene's real fame lies in the important fossils found in the area north of the town which has recently become a **Paleontological Park**. In 1965 a landfall brought to light an exceptional fossil bed that has led to the recovery of thousands of fossils in almost perfect condition. The most important of these is *Eudi-*



15. Cene, Walti Widmer Cotton Mill

morphodon ronzi, the oldest pterosaur to date. From the riverbank it is possible to see the building of the *Walti Widmer Cotton Mill*, from 1874 to 1932 this was where many inhabitants of the area found work.

Gazzaniga

The recent image of Gazzaniga is largely connected to the *Briolini* initiative, the silk entrepreneurs who, in the 1800's oversaw the building of the main infrastructures of the town, buildings such as the hospital, the old-age home, the nursery school and the first elementary schools. From 1824 to 1827 Luigi Briolini in particular financed the reconstruction of the **Prepositural Church of Santa Maria Assunta and Sant'Ippolito**, entrusting the project to the architect Giacomo Bianconi, the main purveyor of neoclassical thought in the enti-

re province. Internally the church is decorated by Francesco Cavagna's altar piece showing "*The Immaculate Conception and Saints*" and the splendid altars in polychrome marble and stones by Andrea and Gian Giacomo Manni (XVIIIth century). Along the road honouring the Briolinis, and along via Mazzini, there are ancient, courtly buildings



16. Ancient Palazzo of Gazzaniga

with loggias and lovely historical façades with arches and fifteenth century colonades. From the area in front of the Station, which is located near the old cemetery, one can see the elegant neo-gothic façade of the **Briolini mausoleum**, begun in 1897 following Decio's wishes and characterised by the alternating luminosity of Carrara marble and the sombre blackness of local marble. The town is also boasts the "Geological Garden of the Seriana Valley"; a simple and clear way to learn about the geological origins of the territory.

Fiorano al Serio

Territorially it is the smallest municipality of the province although it has a densely populated area, one of the highest in Italy. The Parish **church of San Giorgio** is located at the centre. The neo-gothic appearance of the church is the

result of restoration work done in the late 1800's on a design by Virginio Muzio. A third nave was added to the two original ones and the mosaic on the façade and those inside date from the early 1900's. The magnificent **Polyptych of Saint George**, positioned on the high altar, was painted by Giovan Battista Moroni around 1575.



17. Fiorano al Serio, Parish Church of Saint George

Vertova

At Semonte the **Parish church of San Bernardino** (XVIIIth century) contains three valuable altarpieces by the Manni brothers. The small district is connected to the capital by the **San Carlo Bridge** (XVth century), its ancient image also



18. Vertova, Parish church of Santa Maria Assunta

appears on the municipal coat of arms. Verteva is full of medieval fortified buildings and tower-houses dominated by the **Parish church of Santa Maria Assunta** which sits on an elevated position. Mention has been made of this church since the XIIIth century and it was almost completely renovated as from 1690, following a plan by Gian Battista Quadrio. The church is divided into three naves and houses a *wooden crucifix* from 1725, considered to be a masterpiece by Andrea Fantoni. Each year this touching piece of sculpture is the main exhibit in the famous Good Friday Play. In the upper part of the town there is the **Municipal Art Gallery**, which holds a noteworthy collection of modern art. Near the inhabited area there is the start of a pleasant nature trail that winds its way through the unpolluted woods in the Vertova Valley accompanied by the gargling sound of flowing streams and many natural water sources.

Colzate

The town lies beneath the gaze of the **Shrine of San Patrizio**, which peers over a cliff overlooking the valley. Ancient recollections clarify the dedication to the Irish saint, as the complex appears to have been founded in the XIth century



19. Colzate, the Shrine of San Patrizio

by Irish merchants who had come to the valley to purchase wool cloth. The shrine has been renovated and extended various times and encloses a simple fifteenth century church decorated with frescoes depicting episodes in the life of Saint Patrick and stories from the life of Christ. The large church is on the side of the small vestry, it was built between the XVth and XVIIth centuries and has baroque shapes and ornaments. A lovely portico runs along the three sides of the shrine, which was finished in 1707. At the fulcrum of the residential area is the ancient **Parish church of San Maurizio**, built after the year 1000 and modernised during the 1700's. Inside, the sculpture is a Fantoni "Pietà" (XVIIth century), while the sixteenth century rusticated ashlar bell tower rises from the side of the building.

Casnigo

In the **Arch-presbyterial Church of San Giovanni Battista** there is an extraordinary apse over the high altar, a one-of-a-kind due to the decorative nature of its structure. The decorations have a great artistic value, they were painted from the 1400's to the 1500's



20. Casnigo, the Shrine of the Madonna of Erbia

on the external walls of the **Casa del Suffragio**, an XVth century building found beside the parish church. Mention must also be made of the shrines dedicated to Mary, which were built at different times. The first of these, dedicated to the **Santissima Trinità (Holy Trinity)**, is located on the side of Mount Farnio and has a gracious seventeenth century portico that still shows traces of frescoes – inside there are other votive frescoes and a bas-relief dating from the XVth century; the second is the **Shrine of Madonna d'Erbia**, built in the place with the same name between the XVIIIth and XIXth centuries and venerated as the sacred receptacle of an image of the Madonna that is considered to be miraculous.

Ponte Nossa

A severe stone portal leads into the single nave of the **Parish Church of the Annunciation to**

Mary, decorated by frescoes and a polyptych dating from the XVth century. Built in the sixteenth century, the church was renovated at various times over the centuries until restoration work done by Virginio Muzio (late XIXth century) eliminated the baroque additions and allowed the building to return to its original splendour. Following the Nossa



21. The Maglio Museum at Ponte Nossa

River, we reach the **Magli Museum**, established inside the structure of **Maglio minor** to describe the operation of these enormous hammers used in the production of machine tools.

Clusone

This peaceful town boasts an important artistic and architectural heritage, with some highlights that could be worthy of the larger art cities in northern Italy. The larger monuments are found in the town centre although important examples of local culture can also be seen in the smaller streets and these are often quite surprising. An example of this is the fifteenth century complex of **Paradiso Church** which has often undergone changes over the centuries and opens onto the piazza with the same name with a sombre bell-shaped façade: inside there are lovely paintings by Antonio Cifrondi

and Domenico Carpinoni, artists who were from Clusone. In the centre there is the elegant **residence of the Carrara Spinelli**, a well-known family from Clusone that had an important role in the political, social and cultural life of the town. A short distance away there is an interesting **Art and Time Museum**, housed in the seventeenth century **Palazzo Marinoni Barca**. Continuing onwards we reach the sweet **church of Saint Anne** dated 1487, decorated with votive frescoes (XV-XVI centuries) visible on the façade and on the walls of the nave. In the Piazza dell'Orologio (*Clock Piazza*) there is a lovely collection of historical buildings that revolve around the serious façade of the **Palazzo Comunale (Town hall)**. Built in the XVth century on the remains of an ancient castle, the palazzo faces the piazza with a long porticoed façade decorated with frescoes painted from the XVth to the XVIIIth centuries; on the side of the palazzo there is

the **Clock Tower**, an extraordinarily elaborate mechanism created in 1583 by the Clusonese Pietro Fanzago. The **Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta** is found in the centre of the town. This is another important project by Giovan Battista Quadrio built in 1688; the decorations inside the basilica include works by Antonio Cifrondi, Giambettino Cignaroli



22. Clusone, Oratorio dei Disciplini

and others. The real treasure of the church is found in the presbytery, here one can see the valued high altar, sculpted by Andrea Fantoni, and the *Altarpiece of the Assumption*, a masterpiece painted by Sebastiano Ricci, well known Venetian painter. Opposite the church there is one of Clusone's most famous monuments, the fifteenth century **Orato-**



23. Clusone, courtyard of the Town Hall

rio dei Disciplini. The façade is decorated with an awe-inspiring series of frescoes, which illustrate, in characteristic medieval tradition, the theme of *Death*. This is a grandiose painting from the late fifteenth century – *critics unanimously attribute this to Giacomo Borlone* – that joins, on a single wall, the three emblematic moments of Triumph, the Macabre Dance and the Meeting between the living and the dead; inside, in the larger area of the nave the artist masterfully completes his work with 42 incredible paintings depicting episodes in the life of Christ. After visiting the basilica, move on to **Palazzo Fogaccia**, an imposing nobleman's villa from the late XVIIth century that juxtaposes the simplicity of the external appearance to the sumptuousness of the internal halls, decorated with eighteenth century frescoes. The last thing that remains to be seen is the small **Church of San Defendente** (1471) decorated with votive frescoes.

ALBERGHI

ALZANO LOMBARDO

★★★ Stella

Via Pellegrini, 22 - t. 035.515412

NEMBRO

★★★★ Tenuta Colle Piajo

Via Piajo, 1 - t. 035.521100

★★ Villa Sant'Antonio

Via R. Sanzio, 3 - t. 035.514880

ALBINO

★★★ Valle D'oro

Via Provinciale, 68 - t. 035.753143

GAZZANIGA

★★★ Hotel Serenella

Via Battisti, 129 - t. 035.738475

★ Belvedere

Via Don Sturzo, 1 - t. 035.711352

CLUSONE

★★★★ Ambra

Via Querena, 22 - t. 0346.21314

★★★ Aquiletta

Via dei Tigli, 13 - t. 0346.701196

★★★ Commercio

Piazza Paradiso, 1 - t. e f. 0346.21267

★★★ Erica

Via S. Defendente, 50 - t. 0346.21667

★★★ Europa

Via Gusmini, 3 - t. 0346.21576

★★★ La Bussola

Via Brescia, 14 - t. 0346.24635

★★ Antica Locanda

Via Querena, 4 - t. 0346.21413

★ Della Posta

Via Mazzini, 18 - t. 0346.21263

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La Gemma

Via Tevere, 2 - t. 035 515881 cell 338.3179538

ALZANO LOMBARDO

Edoarda

Via Ripa, 34 - fraz. Nese - t. e f. 035.513210

Il Fienile

Via Brumano, 3 - t. 035.515363

Nese

Via dei Corni, 1 - t. 035.4123309

Vittoria

Via Provinciale, 128 - t. 035.513248

CLUSONE

Bel Durmi

Via Barbarigo, 3 - t. 0346.21835

AGRITURISMI

RANICA

Valle Donata

Via Valle Donata, - t. 035.512493

ALZANO LOMBARDO

Ardizzone, Via Ripa, 34 - t. 035.510060

ALBINO

Monte Cura

Via Monte Cura, 6 - t. 035.754745

CENE

Cascina Cli

Via Valle del Clino, 67 - t. 035.719382

COLZATE

Cascina Del Colle

Via Colle Bondo, 17 - t. 035.726029

CASNIGO

Cascina Castel

Loc. Castel - t. 035.740728

RISTORANTI

RANICA

Giorgio - Osteria

Via Borgosale, 1 - t. 035.511716

San Rocco - Osteria Trattoria

Via San Rocco, 11 - t. 035.4123500

La Patta - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Patta, 3 - t. 035.4536438

Mora - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via San Luigi, 7 - t. 035.516159

Vinicio - Ristorante
Via Gavazzeni, 5 - t. 035.512318

VILLA DI SERIO

Villa's People - Ristorante Trattoria
Via degli Aceri, 54 - t. 035-668462

Al Cedro - Ristorante Banchetti Ricevimenti
Via Rollo, 1 - t. 035.662063

Locanda Rosa - Ristorante
Via Riglesso, 2 - t. 035.661079

ALZANO LOMBARDO

Alle Piante - Banchetti, Trattoria
Via D'Alzano, 27 - t. 035.510080

Cicerone - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Conte di Cavour, 34 - t. 035.515268 - 340.3062528

Da Sandro - La Busa - Ristorante, Pizzeria
Via Busa, 36 - t. 035.515107

Anno 2007 - Ristorante
Via alle Viti, 2/4 - t. 035.511374

San Martino - Banchetti Ristorante Trattoria
Via Conte di Cavour, 19 - t. 035.513008

Al Bőr - Ristorante
Località Burro - t. 035.514493

Al Vecchio Tagliere - Ristorante Osteria
Via Marconi, 69 - t. 035.4286896

Anita - Ristorante Trattoria
Via Luio, 60 - t. 035.521830

Locanda della Corte - Ristorante
Via Mazzini, 72 - t. 035.513007

Ristobio - Ristorante
Viale Piave, 55 - t. 035.516388

NEMBRO

Il Borghetto de Nember - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti
Via Ronchetti, 9 - t. 035.520752

Jam Music & Drinks - Birreria
Via Lombardia, 23 - t. 035.523116

Coq d'Or - Ristorante
Via Europa, 20 - t. 035.520261

Domenico - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Moscheni, 3 - t. 035.520049

La Cupola - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Case Sparse Europa, 15 - t. 035.522925

Locanda Piajo - Ristorante Banchetti
Via Piajo, 1 - t. 035.523552

Rina - Ristorante
Via Garibaldi, 52 - t. 035.520219

Alba - Ristorante Pizzeria
Piazza S. Antonio, 4 - t. 035.515019

Giardino - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Marconi, 1 - t. 035.523697

Pelliccioli - Ristorante
Via Sanzio, 3 - t. 035.514880

Smart - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Roma, 33 - t. 035.522932

Tre Corone - Pizzeria
Via Garibaldi, 56 - t. 035.520319

PRADALUNGA

La Forcella - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via della Forcella, 23 - t. 340.2166811

La Griglia - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Grumelle, 27 - t. 035.767530

ALBINO

Il Beccofino - Ristorante Trattoria Enoteca
Via Mazzini, 178 - t. 035.773900

Al Capolinea - Trattoria
Via Pradella, 20 - t. 035.751457

Bigio l'Oster - Osteria
Via Santuario di Altino, 2 - t. 035.770820

Isola di Zio Bruno - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti
Via Serio, 24 - t. 035.751687

La Fresca Frasca - Trattoria Pizzeria
Via Cistercensi, 1 - t. 035.770480

Naif Disco Lounge - Ristorante
Via Provinciale, 114/b - t. 349.1511895

Valle d'Oro - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti
Via Provinciale, 68 - t. 035.751460

Xi Hu - Ristorante

Via Sottocorna, 11 - t. 035.755002

Al Ponte - Ristorante Pizzeria

Viale Stazione, 6 - t. 035.751026

Alle Trote - Trattoria

Via Valgua, 3 - t. 035.755204

Da Aldo & Maria - Trattoria Pizzeria

Via Monsignore Carrara, 27 - t. 035.753039

Dal Corla - Trattoria

Via Santuario di Altino, 1 - t. 035.770040

Mixer - Pizzeria

Via Casazza, 5 - t. 035.770903

Della Civetta - Osteria

Via Ronco, 1/b - t. 035.770797

Terrazza Jacolia - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Colle Sfanino, 28 - t. 035.770387

CENE**Vecchi Ricordi - Da Gimbo - Ristorante Pizzeria**

Via Bellora, 10 - t. 035.719121

Da Serafi - Pizzeria

Via Matteotti, 17 - t. 035.729367

GAZZANIGA**La Botte - Trattoria**

Via Dante Alighieri, 9 - t. 035.712391

La Penzana - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via alla Chiesa, 4 - t. 035.712021

Serenella - Ristorante

Via Cesare Battisti, 129 - t. 035.738475

Grattaciolo - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Maffeis, 5 - t. 035.712171

FIORANO AL SERIO**Bocciodromo - Pizzeria**

Via Sora, 29 - t. 035.721095

Del Sole - Ristorante Trattoria

Piazza San Giorgio, 20 - t. 035.711443

VERTOVA**Enea - Osteria**

Largo Vittorio Veneto, 9 - t. 035.711177

Circolo Della Valle - Ristorante

Località Lacni Basso, 1 - t. 035.710605

Costa - Trattoria

Via degli Alpini, 26/b - t. 035.721004

Da Leone - Ristorante

Via Ferrari, 13 - t. 035.710353

Smut - Pizzeria

Via Coter, 16 - t. 035.712605

COLZATE**Holiday - Ristorante Pizzeria**

Via Rezzo, 16 - t. 035.726065

Touring - Ristorante

Via Roma, 46 - t. 035.711333

Ventura - Trattoria

Via San Patrizio, 26 - t. 035.713415

PONTE NOSSA**900 - Pizzeria**

Via Frua, 27 - t. 035.703793

Master - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Marconi, 2 - t. 035.701555

CLUSONE**Hostaria Polenteria - Osteria**

Via Imvico, 7 - t. 0346.20881

Il Mascherone - Ristorante

Via Mazzini, 66 - t. 0346.21405

La Brasca - Ristorante

Via San Defedente, 67 - t. 0346.25215

La Bussola - Ristorante

Via Brescia, 6 - t. 0346.24635

Mas-ci - Ristorante

Piazza Paradiso, 1 - t. 0346.21267

Della Torre - Osteria

Via Querena, 37 - t. 0346.23804

San Lucio - Ristorante

Viale San Lucio, 130 - t. 0346.21580

Ambra - Ristorante

Via Querena, 22 - t. 0346.21314

Antica Locanda - Ristorante

Piazza Uccelli, 3 - t. 0346.25967

Aquileta - Ristorante

Viale Dei Tigli, 13 - t. 035.701196

Dei Portici - Ristorante Trattoria

Viale Vittorio Veneto, 12 - t. 0346.20869

Erica - Ristorante

Via San Defedente, 50 - t. 0346.21667

Europa - Ristorante

Viale Gusmini, 3 - t. 0346.21576

Il Gatto e La Volpe - Trattoria

Via Ruggero, 24 - t. 0346.23747

La Fontanella - Ristorante Pizzeria

Viale San Lucio, 70 - t. 0346.22483

La Taverna Del Ghiottone - Trattoria

Piazza Martiri della Libertà, 7 - t. 0346.28169

Mercato - Trattoria

Via Querena, 5 - t. 0346.21460

Ol Pianù - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via San Lucio, 80 - t. 0346.24403

Pineta - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Europa, 55 - t. 0346.22033

Posta - Ristorante

Via Mazzini, 18 - t. 0346.21263

Presolana - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Fanzago, 3 - t. 0346.20147

Ristò Vecchia Olcese - Ristorante Self Service

Via San Lucio, 35 - t. 0346.28161

VENDITA E RIPARAZIONE BICICLETTE**RANICA****Takari**

Via Rezzara, 14 - t. 035.514313

NEMBRO**Morotti Solo Ciclismo**

Via Acqua dei Buoi, 2 - t. 035.522021

ALBINO**Vedovati Aldo**

Via Provinciale, 46 - t. 035.751236

VERTOVA**Cristal Bike**

Via IV Novembre, 65 - t. 035.738271

GAZZANIGA**Due Erre**

Via Dante, 2 - t. 035.713556

CASNIGO**Bettinaglio Carlo**

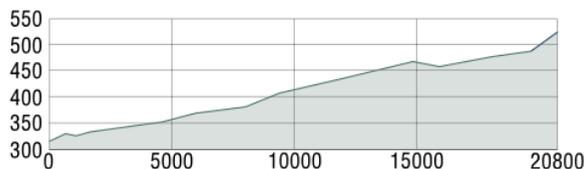
Via Trieste, 104 - t. 035.741231



ciclovia valle Brembana

- **Difficoltà:** medio facile
- **Tempo di percorrenza:** 4 - 5 ore
- **Lunghezza:** 38 Km

*23 Km in sede propria su asfalto
- Km in sede propria su sterrato
12 Km in sede promiscua a basso traffico
3 Km in sede promiscua a forte traffico*



A very pleasant cycle and walking path departing from **Zogno** and arriving in **Piazza Brembana**. It allows the user to see the vast cultural and natural heritage of the **Val Brembana**. The route has been partially laid in the old, unused railway track, which stopped being used on 17 March 1966 after 60 years of service. It offers some really incredible views of nature. Alps and Alpine foothills offer wonderful landscapes, then the itinerary crosses villages and towns with a remote beauty, often located in isolated spots such as **Oneta** or **Cornello dei Tasso**, where time really appears to have stopped. In the larger towns there is the opportunity of visiting im-

portant artistic monuments, including the lovely Art Nouveau buildings in **San Pellegrino Terme**. Over and above the wonderful scenery, the beauty of this lovely route per se is worth mentioning, it follows the ancient path of the railway and its historical tunnels. The tunnels have been beautifully restored and light up as people pass through; an unforgettable experience. From the middle valley the route becomes even more attractive as the lighting from here on is from the bottom up.

ciclovia valle Brembana

The Parco dei Colli (Hill Park)

The area enclosed within the perimeter of the Parco dei Colli offers different landscapes, from pure hillside to mountainous terrain. This area has a rather disparate collection

V*tion of physical and morphological characteristics encompassing natural beauty and architecturally prestigious attractions such as the Giongo nature Reserve or the historical centre of Città Alta (Upper City). There are many walking or cycling paths that cross the park leading to the discovery of wonderful environmental treasures and breathtaking landscapes.*

The itinerary that allows the cyclist to reach the **Val Brembana** cycle route, which today begins at **Zogno** and separates from the provincial road ex SS 470 in the suburbs of **Ponteranica**. From here follow the road Strada al Mulino to reach the cycle and walking path that runs inside the **Parco dei Colli**. After the horse riding school



24. The start of the Parco dei Colli cycling path

the path becomes a reserved path and continues for a few hundred metres inside a wood at the foot of a hill along cultivated fields. At the crossroad turn left into the branch of the path that leads uphill. After a short time the path reaches the top of the hill continuing towards **Sombreno**, a district of **Paladina**, and passes behind **villa Agliardi**. At the stopstreet turn right into the narrow road until you reach the cycle and walking path that runs parallel in the opposite direction. Pass below the ex SS 470 dir. The itinerary continues until you reach the crossroad with the very busy provincial road SP 14 which you take going downhill.

ciclovia valle Brembana

The “dancing” bridge”

The suspended bridge was constructed in 1878 and erected to replace a ferrying service. It is part of a connected series of infrastructures that were set up around the Attone bridge since the tenth century, Attone bridge is one of the oldest in the area of Bergamo. This complex of structures guaranteed a link with the Brembana valley and connected the castle, customs station, the buildings of the port and the mill, with Veneto region. The unusual nickname is due to the swaying movement of the bridge when it is crossed either on foot or by bicycle.

We take the road SP 14 downhill to the bridge on the **Brembo** River, from where we continue uphill until the detour to the right towards the Imagna valley. At **Almeno Basso** we turn right into the peaceful via Ospedale, Cimaer and Teodolinda to reach the **Clanezzo Bridge**. From here many uphill and downhill will lead us past **Ubiale** to **Ponte di Sedrina**.



25. Clanezzo, Attone bridge



26. Clanezzo, the castle

tav.2a  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.2b  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Brembana

The Grotte delle Meraviglie (Caves of Wonder)

This collection of caves does not extend very far but they are still rather interesting in order to understand the geological events that led to the creation of the caves, and the many karst phenomena that can be seen

V here. The geological formation contains many corals and formations that can be seen to be "Zù Limestone" and therefore dating to the Lower Rhaetian period. They are well-known thanks to Ermenegildo Zanchi of the Gruppo Grotte San Pellegrino (San Pellegrino Caves Group) who turned it into one of the first cave complexes open to tourists in Italy in 1939.

Cross the **Sedrina bridge** being very careful because of heavy traffic and keep right to take the old abandoned road which is now closed to vehicular traffic and open only to cyclists, to the entrance to the **Grotte delle Meraviglie**. Then take the provincial road SP ex SS 470 and continue along this road until you reach the centre of **Zogno**. The cycle or walking itinerary starts in the market square and follows the **Brembo** River, along the whole valley. The first part of the route ends near the small unused station near the start of the residential area of **Ambria**. Pedalling alongside vehicular traffic, turn right and take the bridge that crosses the **Val Serina** road perpendicularly, the cycle path continues after about one hundred metres.



27. The start of the cycle route at Zogno

tav.3a  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.3b  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Brembana

The recovery plan and enhancement of San Pellegrino Terme

After years of neglect of the thermal and reception buildings, an agreement was drawn up between public administrations including the Provincial, Regional and Municipal Councils, and private individuals leading to the re-structuring and enhancement work aimed at promoting tourism and employment throughout the valley. Work is now at an advanced phase and the recovery of existing buildings is planned as well as the realisation a new thermal baths centre, new infrastructures and the protection of the environment.



After **Ambria** the cycle path leads us to a visit of the *San Pellegrino thermal baths*: here one can stop and drink from the fountain from where the famous *Limpia water* flows. From the springs a short but steep incline leads us to the main road, which we take until we reach the cycle path once again. Near the old **San Pellegrino railway station**, cross a large piazza heading north and pass the **Grand Hotel** to reach the second station near a crossroad. After having visited the lovely town of **San Pellegrino** the path reaches the first of many tunnels, after this we reach the bridge over the road that rises towards Dossena; cross the bridge, and take a short uphill to another crossroad, then take the left to continue along the main itinerary. From here the path will continue through woods and tunnels to the imposing bridge that crosses the river

and the provincial road SP ex SS 470 will lead to the right bank.



28. The cycle route starts again from the old station

tav.4a  punto nord



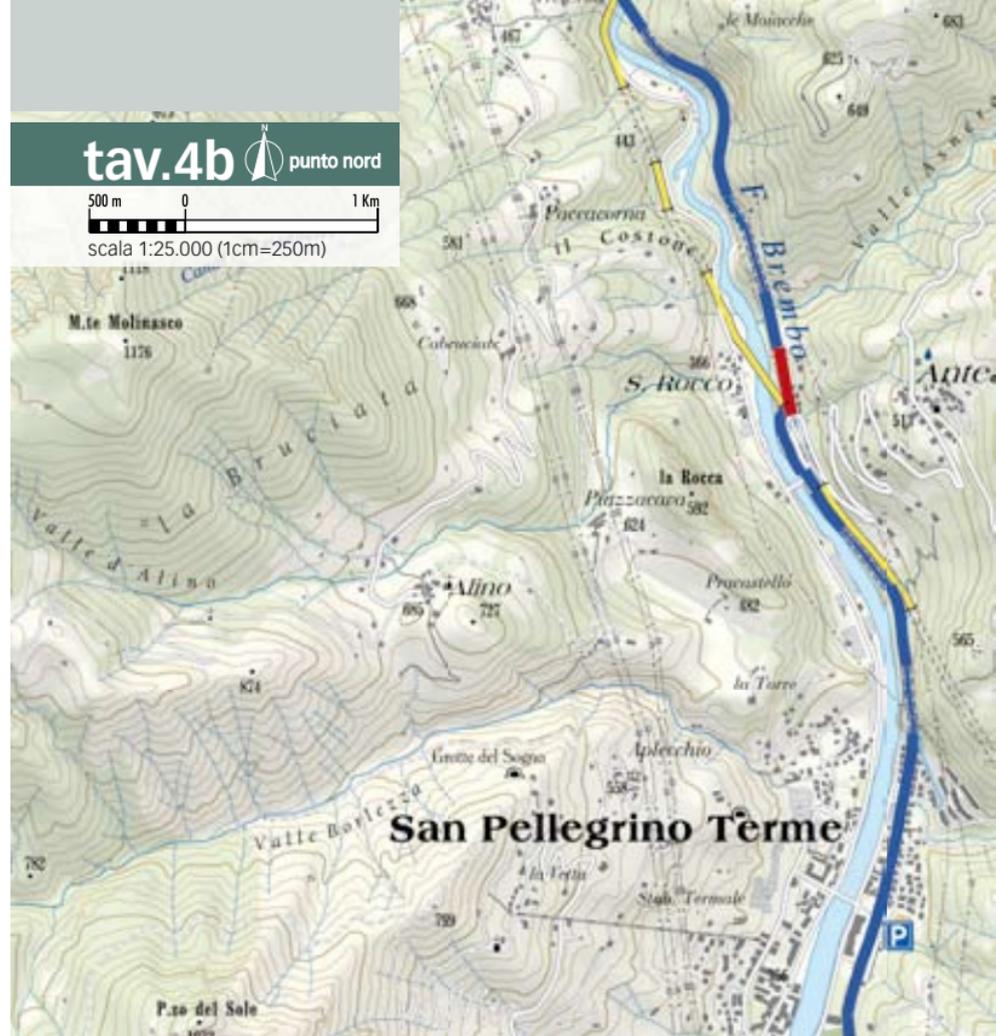
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.4b  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Brembana

A power station for a railroad that no longer exists

Shortly after San Giovanni Bianco, on the left bank of the Brembo, nestled among the vegetation there is a pink building decorated in brickwork and grey stone, it is a hydroelectric power

V station bearing the wording "Ferrovia Valle Brembana". This station used to provide power to the "small trains" which, from 1906 to 1967, connected Bergamo with Val Brembana. The complex was designed by the engineer Mr Gianfranceschi, and was completed in record time, in only three and a half years 73 viaducts and 20 tunnels were constructed.

After a short while we reach the large market square in **San Giovanni Bianco**. Cross it heading northwards and take the main road to the traffic lights that control access to the tunnel. Exiting the tunnel we join the cycle path once again, on the left without having to cross the state road. Leaving **San Giovanni Bianco** take a moment to admire the lovely houses in **Cornello dei Tasso**, seen in the brief part of the path between two tunnels, looking upwards. Then continue towards **Camerata**, passing this town we find ourselves on the old state road which we follow for about six hundred metres. A little further along there is a small church nestled under the rocks and there is an access ramp on the left allowing us to reach the cycle path once again.



29. Votive Church of Saint John the Baptist

tav.5a  punto nord



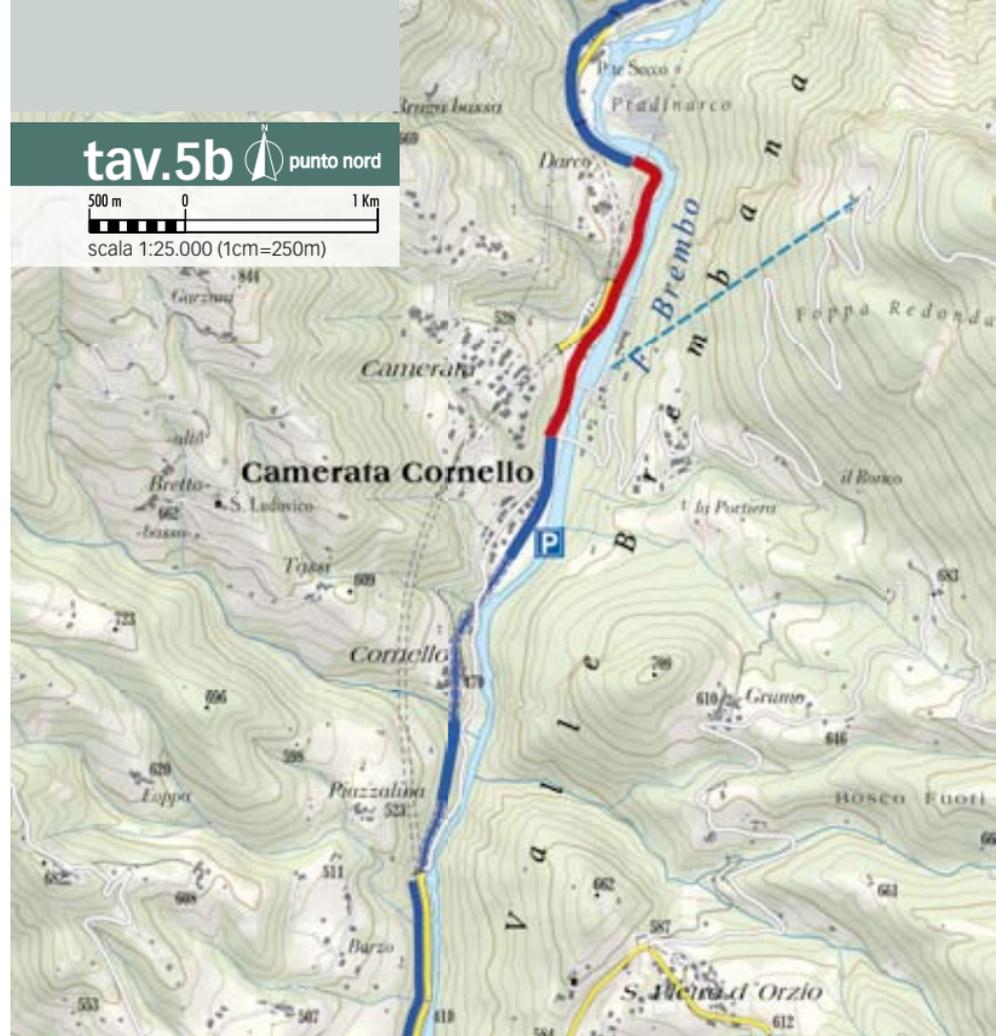
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.5b  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia valle Brembana

The small Church of the Saint

Legend has it that this small church was built in ancient times according to the wishes of a knight who had fallen into the Brembo River and had

V escaped death thanks to the divine intervention of Saint John the Baptist. In 1751 the people wanted once again to give homage to the Saint. He appears at the feet of the Madonna with Child in the fresco on the façade, in the lower part of the fresco we can see a town that is falling to pieces. This is clearly a votive image, perhaps made possible by the local population following some miracle.

After a long straight road towards **Scalvino** and near “Agriturismo Ferdy”, we pass the **Brembo** River using an iron passageway. Further along there is the steep but lovely **Ponte delle Capre** (Goat’s Bridge), after crossing this we cross the road carefully and continue along the cycle path for quite a long way until we reach the **station**



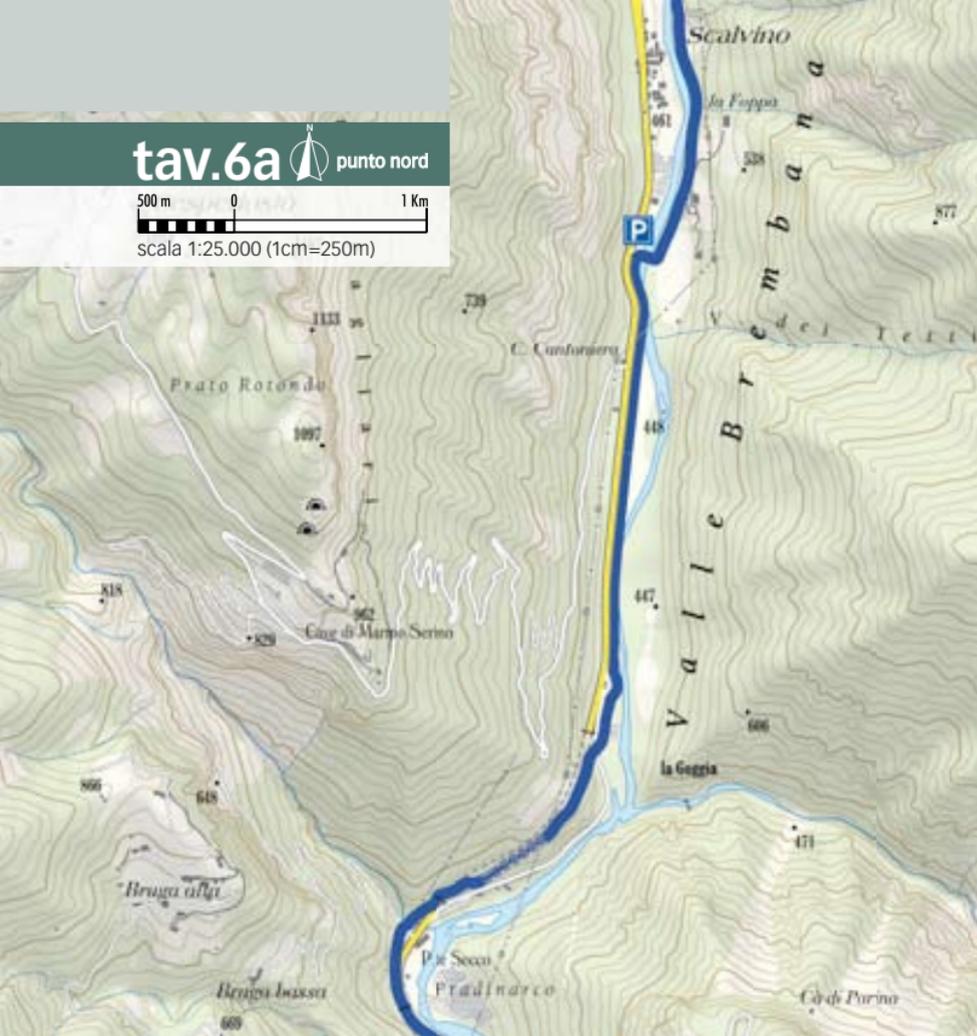
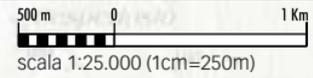
30. The passageway on the Serio River

at Lenna. Cycle around the houses of the town to reach the **Shrine of the Madonna della Coltura** (Madonna of the Crops) from where, in a wide arch, the path leads to the last tunnel on the route. The route ends just beyond the tunnel, at the foot of **Piazza Brembana**.

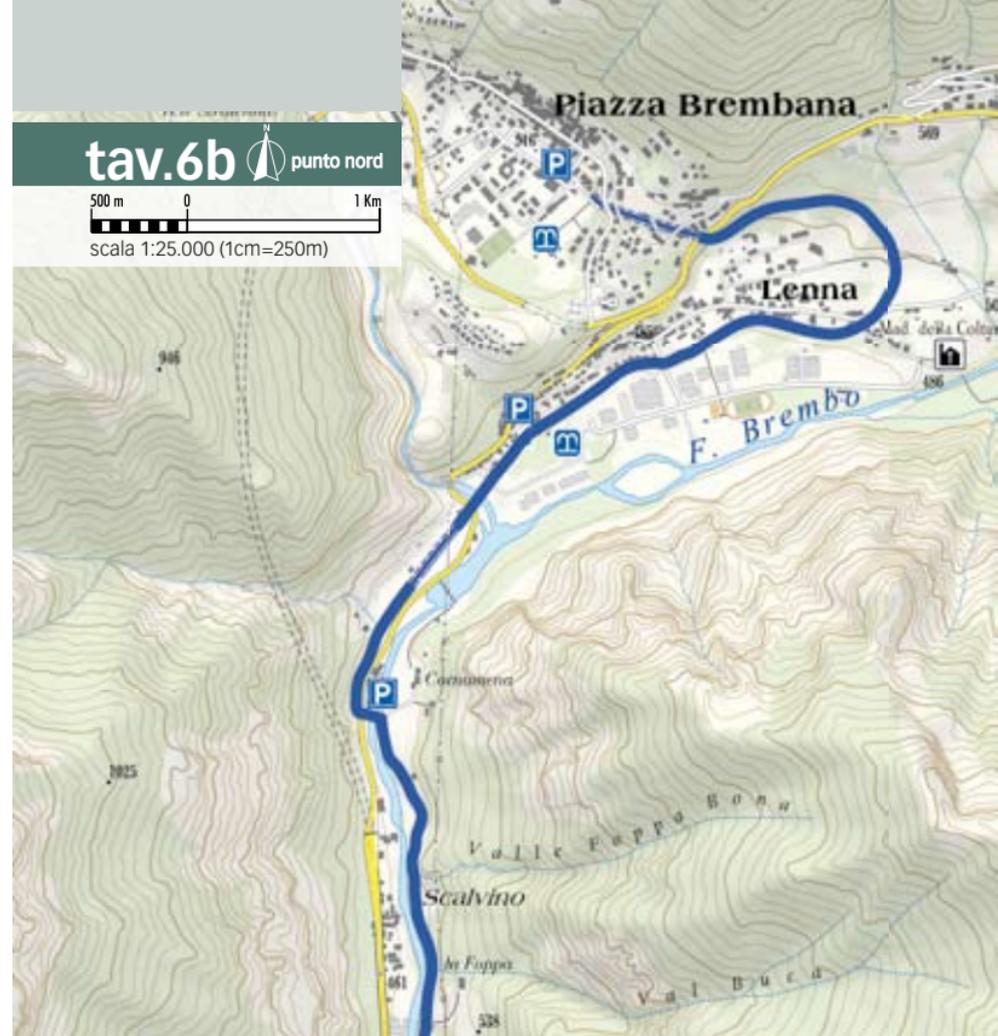
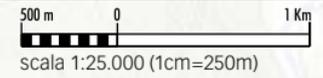


31. Lenna, The “Goat’s Bridge”

tav.6a  punto nord



tav.6b  punto nord



ciclovia valle Brembana

Ponteranica

The oldest part of the town is Ponteranica Alta, gathered around the **Parish church of the Saints Alessandro and Vincenzo**, on the parvis there are also the elegant, round plan structure of the **Baptistery**, created from a baroque-era ossuary, and the eighteenth century **church of San Pantaleone**. The bell-shaped façade of the church is discreet and elegant, it dates from the XVth century and has a lovely rounded arch portal with a large rose window; the simplicity of the fifteenth century forms is somehow lost in the internal area which was re-organised during the 1800's to echo neo-gothic tastes. The most important work of art, however, remains Lorenzo Lotto's splendid polyptych. It was painted by the famous Venetian artist from 1521 to 1522. Ardent enthusiasts



can clamber up a steep, overgrown path to explore the rural buildings and breathtaking landscape and the small **church of San Rocco**, dating from the XIth and XIIth centuries, overlooking the valley, and the traces of the **Castle of the Moretta**.

Sorisole

The Shrine of the Madonna dei Campi (*Madonna of the Fields*) on the border between Ponteranica and Sorisole, is deemed to be the most important place of worship in the area. In the town itself the most important monument is the seventeenth century **Parish of the Saints Pietro and Alessandro**, with its rich façade and ancient collection of statues on the top; the ecclesiastical hall, single nave is enriched with the choir by Antonio Giovanni Sanz and the beautiful pulpit by Giovan Battista Caniana. On the left side of the church there is the "**Fabbriceria**", a seventeenth century building with an elegant loggia in front, and the small **church of San Pietro in Vincoli**, with the sturdy bell tower beside it. The districts nearest to the centre are called Petosino, dominated by the imposing **Parish Church**, and Azzonica, which contains testimonies of the ancient rural architecture..

Sombreno

In the territory of Paladina there is the lovely district of Sombreno, an ancient fortified village which sprung up at the foot of a medieval castle that has long since been destroyed. The most imposing building is the neoclassical **Villa Agliardi**, an elegant

residential building designed by Leopoldo Pollack in 1797. The large gardens were established in the first half of the nineteenth century following the romantic style of the time, with herb gardens and ancient trees and plants. Not far from the villa there is a long series of steps leading to the **Shrine of Sombreno**, built during the 1400's on the ruins of an old

manor house in a splendid panoramic position. The religious complex consists of the small **church of the Nativity** and the imposing **church of the Madonna Addolorata** (*Grieving Madonna*), containing admirable works of art by Carlo Ceresa and Antonio Zanchi and the lovely vaulted ceiling decorated with stuccos and frescoes by Pietro Baschenis.



32. Ponteranica, Parish churchyard



33. Sorisole, Shrine of the Madonna of the Fields



34. Paladina, Parish church of Sombroero

Almè

In the district of Borghetto there are the **San Fermo Tower and the Medieval Colleoni Tower**, these are important traces of Almè's historical achievements. Not far away there is the bell-shaped profile of the **church of San Michele**, records



35. Almè, church of San Michele

of this church have existed since the XIth century and it is made in river stone arranged in a fishbone effect. The internal area was renovated in the XXth century and has a single nave containing two votive frescoes of the Madonna dating from the late 1400's and early 1500's. On the side there is the ancient belltower, once part of the **Castle of the Counts Gisalbertini**, feudal lords of Almè. We must also mention the fifteenth century old Parish church and the **New Parish**, built in 1956. Works of art by Ceresa and Palma the Elder from the old church are now found in the new one.

Villa d'Almè

The ancient centre is dominated by the nineteenth century **Parish Church** dedicated to the **Saints Faustino and Giovita**. The façade is divided into three by semi-pilasters and in the

mid-area there is a portal with a broken tympanum crowned by statues and preceded by a small portico. The internal space holds works by Carlo Ceresa and a valuable organ manufactured by Serassi. There are many important residential manor houses, such as **Villa Locatelli-Milesi**, which is an eighteenth century restructuring of



36. Villa d'Almè, villa Locatelli Milesi

an earlier building, and **Villa del Ronco Alto**, whose image is also found on the municipal coat of arms and is decorated by bas-reliefs and architectural elements from ancient buildings. A long uphill ride leads to the discovery of the **Shrine of Saint Mauro** (XVth century), on a panoramic position in the remote district of Bruntino.

Almenno San Salvatore

The strategic location of Almenno San Salvatore, which lies along the mouth of the Imagna Valley in Val Brembana near an important Roman settlement, since earliest times has encouraged the development of the valley town, as can be seen from the Roman remains of the imposing **Regina Bridge**. During the Lombard era a Royal Court was established on the banks of the river, which led to the establishment of the town of Lemine

Inferiore, in what is currently the lower part of Almenno. Here there is the **Shrine of the Madonna of the Castle**, built in the XVth century encompassing the ancient **Plebian Church** (IXth century); inside there is the oldest crypt of the entire Bergamasque area (VIIth century). In the upper part of Almenno there is the **ex Con-**



37. Almenno San Salvatore, rotunda of San Tomè

vent of the Augustines, with the annexed church of San Nicola, which was begun in 1488. The façade has a distinct bell shaped profile and leads to a single nave decorated by the “Trinity” by Andrea Previtali and a rare example of an Antenati organ from the XVth century. Close to the town there are two exceptional examples of Romanesque architecture, both dating from the XIIth century: the **church of San Giorgio**, a fascinating place of worship containing lovely medieval frescoes and the well-known **rotunda of San Tomè**. A characteristically Romanesque building, this is one of the most enchanting monuments in the entire province. It consists of three concentric cylindrical sheaths that enclose an inspiring space where the circular internal area is emphasised by walking galleries and the matroneum.

Ubiale Clanezzo

Returning to Clanezzo, the attractive historical centre is connected to the distant town of Ubiale by the upper road along the Val Brambilla. The most important part of Clanezzo today comprises the medieval **castle of the Dalmasano**, that has been turned into a hotel. Greatly changed by a large amount of work done in the seventeenth century, the manor house now has a portico with arched loggia and has become, over the centuries, a refined nobleman's residence. Near the castle courtyard there is a staircase made with river stones that leads to the picturesque **Attone bridge** crossing the Imagna Stream, built in the far-off Xth century. Next to the bridge we can still see the remains of a fortified tower, known as the **Dogana Veneta**. From Clanezzo we move towards the centre of Ubiale, going uphill along the narrow and winding path of the Brembo River. The most important building in the area is the eighteenth century **Parish church of San Bartolomeo**.



38. Sedrina, Parish Church of San Giacomo Maggiore

Sedrina

The historical part of the town is found in the inhabited part, crossed by traces of the ancient *Via Priula*, winding its way between architectural constructions of rural dwellings. The **Parish Church of San Giacomo Maggiore** also



39. Clanezzo, Dogana Veneta

holds traces of the medieval shape, although these have been eclipsed by the magnificent renaissance front which was applied at the end of the 1400's. Made in light coloured stone and ending with a curvi-linear tympanum, the new front of the church has been clearly inspired by the Venetian architecture of the time. Inside the church one can see the real pride of the Sedrina inhabitants: a magnificent altar piece portraying the *"Madonna in glory and the Saints John the Baptist, Frances, Girolamo and Joseph"* painted and signed by the famous Lorenzo Lotto in 1542 and positioned to the right of the high altar. In the immediate vicinity of the centre there is a complex of buildings known as **Ponti di Sedrina**, consisting of a series of passageways set up in distant times to cross the Brembo River to facilitate travelling by land from Sedrina to neighbouring towns: Zogno, Ubiale and Brembilla. Al-

ways from Sedrina, the pleasant Valle del Giongo walking trail leads to the breathtaking and lovely **Prati Parini** to then descend to the district of Botta.

Zogno

At Zogno, the vertical height of the parish church is accentuated by the steep staircase leading to the building, and allows it to dominate over the original nucleus of the town, which is a collection of rustic farmhouses and ancient homes, sombre and discreet. The square on which the church rests can also be reached by taking the small winding roads to the left of the imposing staircase, which also allows discovering lovely landscapes within the town. The **Parish church of San Lorenzo** is really large and originates from a fifteenth century building that was ampli-

fied in the 1700's, leading to the two-toned appearance of the exterior walls – stone in the lower part, plaster on the upper part. The internal space is also breathtaking; it holds an *"Adoration by shepherds with Saint Rocco"* a small masterpiece painted by Palma the Elder around 1515. A seventh century building contains the Valley



40. Zogno, churchyard of the Parish Church of San Lorenzo

Museum which exhibits work tools and equipment used in the farmhouses and has an important archaeological section consisting of prehistoric remains found in the territory. Among the many lovely buildings in the town centre there is **Villa Belotti**, residence of the historian Bortolo Belotti. Also worth a visit is the **San Lorenzo Museum**. Near Zogno the **Grotte delle Meraviglie** (*Caves of Wonders*) are underground caves characterised by the abundant presence of “karst” phenomena.

San Pellegrino Terme

The elegant town has, in the XXth century, become one of the tourist destinations favoured by members of the upper class although it was already known in the Middle Ages for its **medicinal waters**, and still brings to mind luxurios

scenarios from the *Belle Epoque*. The image of **San Pellegrino** is closely linked to the work done by the Milanese architect Romolo Squadrelli, who was called on in 1902 to change the face of this town on the Brembo River and build hotels and entertainment areas for guests. A real treasure of Art Nouveau architecture, the



41. San Pellegrino Terme, the Parish Church

scenographic appearance of the **Grand Hotel** dominates the river bank with two symmetrical wings that meet in the vast central domed area, decorated with floral motifs. On the other side of the river, walking along a lovely avenue we reach the extraordinary façade of the **Municipal Casino**, with its monumental staircase inside, and



42. San Pellegrino Terme, the Casino in Art Nuoveau style

then the **Palazzo Termale** (*Thermal Baths building*), this also in perfect Art Nouveau style, with its lovely decorated halls, such as the drinks hall. In the lower part of the town there is the attractive, imposing **Parish church of San Pellegrino Bishop and Martyr**, in neo-classical style. Inside we can admire the splendid "*Madonna of the Carmine and Saints*" painted by Carlo Ceresa. We can also visit the interesting collection in the **Brembano Museum of Natural Sciences**.

San Giovanni Bianco

Historically crossed by the *Via Priula*, this important administrative centre reflects the shape thereof, with picturesque porticoes, and the prestige acquired throughout the centuries. The central nucleus is concentrated in a broad trapezium-shaped area with, at the centre,

a fountain and above an iron monument to Vistallo Zignone, XVth century leader, and the looming shape of the **Parish church**. The church is dedicated to **Saint John the Evangelist**, it was re-built in the XIXth century by Giuseppe Berlendis in the shape of a huge neo-classical temple with a central plan and a majestic por-

tico crowned by statues. Inside it is decorated with valued religious tapestries and a painting of the "*Madonna with Child*" by Carlo Ceresa, who was born here in 1609. Beside the church is the **Rectory**: originally from the 1400's, it underwent changes in the centuries that followed and has frescoes from Arlecchin's house



43. Oneta, Arlecchino's House-Museum



44. San Giovanni Bianco, power station

in Oneta and paintings by Ceresa. This town also has a Museum dedicated to him, **Casa Ceresa**, the house where the famous artist was born. The territory of San Giovanni Bianco also still has ancient districts and rural hamlets such as the gracious Oneta, with its unusual **Arlecchino House Museum**, a fifteenth century



45. San Giovanni Bianco, the parish church

home-fortress. The nineteenth century ENEL hydro-power station is also lovely.

Camerata Cornello

After visiting the **Parish church of the Assumption** (late 1600's early 1700's), decorated with valued paintings by Carlo Ceresa and Francesco Zucco, we turn towards the very remote village of Cornello dei Tasso. The village can only be reached by a footpath, and it developed along the ancient *Via Mercatorum* – the historical road that linked Val Seriana, Val Brembana and Valtellina – and today is one of the most picturesque and valued areas of the Bergamasque province. A market town and feudal property belonging to the powerful Tasso family, Cornello saw its fortunes decline at the end of the 1500's with the construction of the more accessible *Via Priula* further down, in the valley. It became

quite isolated, allowing the village to maintain its ancient form and urban arrangement almost intact, consisting of layers of buildings almost one on top of the other. In the lower part a series of houses lined up almost on the cliff overlooking the river gives us an inkling of the original fortified appearance of the village; directly above the *Via Porticata*, with



46. Cornello dei Tasso

overbearing, large stone arches: the rustic larger buildings and houses peering out from above while the rural courtyards were positioned one next to the other towards the valley. High up, the buildings representing religious and lordly power dominated everything: the **church of the Saints Cornelio and Cipriano**, dating from the XIIIth century, with



47. Camerata, Parish Church of the Assumption

its Romanesque belltower positioned slightly on the side, the severe **Palazzo dei Tasso**, isolated overlooking a cliff, clearly in a position of control and threat. Beside the ancient nobleman's residence there is the **Tasso Museum and Museum of Postal history**. The modern postal system started in Cornello, tradition has it by Omodeo Tasso, XIIIth century founder of the first Carrier Company

Lenna

Reaching Lenna we must stop to admire the **Shrine of the Blessed Virgin of the Harvest**. Immersed in a gracious agricultural district, this religious building was erected in 1580 on an ancient blacksmith where, tradition has it, a Madonna miraculously appeared. Over the centuries it became a centre for the worship of Mary throughout the upper Brembana valley.

The shrine was carefully restored for the four hundredth anniversary of its foundation, and on this occasion the sculpted copper doorway by Beppe Nani was also positioned and inaugurated. In the town there is also the small **church of San Rocco**, located near the shrine and the unused station.



48. Lenna, the cycle path bridge

To visit the **Prepositural Church of San Martino** beyond the Goggia, which can be seen high on a cliff overlooking the town, it is advisable to travel to the municipality of Piazza Brembana, which falls, as Lenna does, within the jurisdiction of the Parish. The **Orrido della Val Parina** route begins from Piani di Scalvino and winds its way between sheer cliff faces. Remaining in the vicinity of Piani di Scalvino it is possible to see an elegant ancient bridge “*sella d’asino*”, called the **Ponte delle Capre** (*Goat’s Bridge*), that crosses the Brembo, with its elegant rounded arch. Let us not forget that Lenna is the birthplace of Mauro Codussi (1440), the famous architect who designed some of the most important buildings in Venice – one example for all, the **church of San Michele in Isola** – and has the distinction of having introduced Renaissance language into that historic city in the lagoon.

Piazza Brembana

Lying on a plain at the foot of Monte Torcola, the municipality has for centuries had an administrative role in the Upper Val Brembana. The ancient heart of the city develops along via San Bernardo, onto which some ancient buildings open, including the medieval building built to be the head office of the *Confraternita della Misericordia* and which, from the XVth century became the **Palace of the Venetian Vicariate**. Next to this, between two later buildings, we can see the façade of the small **church of San Bernardino**, a dearly beloved place of worship for the inhabitants of Piazza Brembana. There is also the gracious railway station that faces the piazza of the same name. Nonetheless the most fascinating structure is undoubtedly the neo-gothic **Parish church of San Martino** beyond the Goggia,

that rises from a rocky outcrop where once there was the medieval parish; the current building dates from the XIXth century and contains the **Polyptych of San Martino**, an excellent painting by Lattanzio da Rimini, from the early 1500’s. The high altar, *prie-dieus* and the statue of Christ deposed from the cross, are by Andrea Fantoni.



49. Piazza Brembana, Palace of the Venetian Vicar

ALBERGHI

PONTERANICA

★★★★ Maresana Resort

Via Maresana, 75 - t. 035.4128203

SORISOLE

★★★★ Hotel Quarti

Via Martiri della Libertà, 32 - t. 035.4129511

VILLA D'ALMÈ

★★★★ Ventolosa

Via Ventolosa 23 - t. 035.541122

★ Elena

Via Campana, 44 - t. e f. 035.541110

★ Emiliano

Via Sigismondi, 41 - t. e f. 035.541167

UBIALE CLANEZZO

★★★★ Belvedì

Via Belvedere, 4 - t. 035.641725

★★★★ Castello Di Clanezzo

Piazza Castello, 4 - t. 035.641567

ZOGNO

★★★★ Da Gianni

Via Tiolo, 37 - t. 0345.91093

SAN PELLEGRINO TERME

★★★★ Centrale

Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII, 63 - t. 0345.21008

★★★★ Hotel Bigio

Via Matteotti, 2 - t. 0345.21058

★★★★ Hotel Riposo

Via De Medici, 101 - t. 0345.21190

★★★★ Italia

Via Vittorio Veneto, 3 - t. 0345.21318

★★★★ Moderno

Piazza San Francesco d'Assisi, 31 - t. 0345.23227

★★★★ Papa

Via De Medici, 4 - t. 0345.21194

★★★★ Terme

Via Bortolomeo Villa, 26 - t. 0345.21125

★★ Avogadro

Via San Carlo, 40 - t. 0345.21251

★ La Ruspina

Via De Medici, 47 - t. 0345.21333

SAN GIOVANNI BIANCO

★ Aia

Via Signori, 6 - t. 0345.41039

PIAZZA BREMBANA

★★ Piazza Brembana

Via Belotti, 70 - t. 0345.81070

B&B

SORISOLE

Al Calicanto

Via Buonarroti, 2/B - t. 035.576626

SEDRINA

Campagnola Dulcis

Via Campagnola, 10 - t. 035.545170

ZOGNO

Casa Martina

Piazza Martina 1 - t. 0345.93917

SAN PELLEGRINO TERME

Castello Della Botta

loc. La Botta - t. 0345.23232

SAN GIOVANNI BIANCO

Adelche

Via Costa San Gallo, 3 - t. 339.2479553

Sopra Il Portico

Via Briolo Fuori, 1 - t. 0345.43379

ACRITURISMI

SORISOLE

Cantina Rota

Via Gasparotto 51/a - t. 035.574229

VILLA D'ALMÈ

Le Colline

Via Donizetti, 8 - t. 035.541483

Tambor

Via Gaggio, 28 - t. 035.542185

ALMENNO S. SALVATORE

Casel del Copa

Località Castra - t. 035.541748

SEDRINA

Prati Parini

Località Prati Parini - t. 0345.60245

SAN GIOVANNI BIANCO**Casa Eden**

Via Eden, 1 - t. 0345.41909

Grabbia

Via Grabbia, 7 - t. 0345.41707

LENNA**Ferdy**

Località Scalvino - t. 0345.82235

RISTORANTI**PONTERANICA****Dillo alla Luna - Ristorante Pizzeria Trattoria**

Via Ramera, 130 - t. 035.575227

Il Pino - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Madonna dei Campi, 43 - t. 035.575366

Sole 2 - Ristorante, Pizzeria

Via Petos, 64 - t. 035.571327

Del Moro - Trattoria Banchetti

Via Castello, 42 - t. 035.573383

Falconi - Pizzeria Trattoria

Via Valbona, 81 - t. 035.572236

Don Pepe - Ristorante

Via Rosciano, 30 - t. 035.571123

Maresana - Trattoria

Via Maresana, 146 - t. 035.571120

Maresana Resort - Ristorante Banchetti

Via Maresana, 75 - t. 035.4128203

Pighet - Trattoria

Via Zanino Colle, 23 - t. 035.516355

Hostaria La Potranga - Trattoria

Via 4 Novembre, 2 - t. 035.574436

Locatelli - Trattoria

Via Petos, 58 - t. 035.571048

Nessi - Trattoria

Via Valbona, 2 - t. 035.571160

Parco Dei Colli - Ristorante

Via Fustina, 13 - t. 035.572227

SORISOLE**La Cantina di Strie - Ristorante Cantina Enoteca**

Via Aldo Moro, 8 - t. 035.575505

Sant'Anna - Trattoria Osteria

Via Sant'Anna, 21 - t. 035.574341

Al Rustico Villa Patrizia - Ristorante Banchetti

Via Rigla, 27 - t. 035.571223

Antichi Sapori - Trattoria

Via San Carlo, 4 - t. 035.4125228

Quarti - Ristorante Banchetti

Via Martiri Della Libertà, 32 - t. 035.4129511

Quattro Piantoni - Trattoria

Via Carminati, 9 - t. 035.577004

Taverna Degli Amici - Trattoria

Via Valli, 18 - t. 035.572094

Al Ruk - Trattoria

Via Gaeni, 10 - t. 035.572038

Alla Noce - Ristorante Enoteca

Via Del Noce, 6 - t. 035.4125447

Cantina Del Giampy - Ristorante Cantina

Via Gaeni, 22 - t. 035.573759

Luna Piena - Ristorante Pizzeria

Piazza Degli Alpini - t. 035.571275

Monte Pisgiù - Trattoria

Via Monte Grappa, 23 - t. 035.4125713

ALMÈ**Antica Locanda Crotti - Ristorante**

Via Brughiera, 8 - t. 035.639055

Frosio - Ristorante

Piazza Lemine, 1 - t. 035.541633

Fior Di Vite - Enoteca

Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 6 - t. 035.541403

Giardino - Ristorante

Via Matteotti, 1 - t. 035.542219

VILLA D'ALMÈ**Ca' Dell'Orto - Ristorante Pizzeria Trattoria**

Via Ca' Dell'Orto, 5 - t. 035.638343

Emiliano - Ristorante

Via Sigismondi, 41 - t. 035.541167

La Brughiera - Ristorante

Via Brughiera, 49 - t. 035.638008

La Piazzetta - Pizzeria

Piazza Carboni - t. 035.544775

Cà Noa - Trattoria Ristorante

Via Coriola, 26 - t. 035.542165

Conca d' Oro - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Ripa, 33 - t. 035.541396

ALMENNO SAN SALVATORE

5 Vie - Ristorante Pizzeria Cantina Ricevimenti

Via Garibaldi, 14 - t. 035.640810

Palanca - Ristorante

Via Dogana, 15 - t. 035.640800

Bellaria - Ristorante

Via Manzoni, 28 - t. 035.640721

Cantina Lemine - Trattoria

Via Buttinoni, 48 - t. 035.642521

Del Cervo - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Marconi, 22 - t. 035.640331

Del Moro - Trattoria

Via Ponte Clanezzo, 10 - t. 035.643346

Fia - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via 4 Novembre, 5 - t. 035.640016

Il Maialino - Ristorante

Via Lemen, 15 - t. 035.642392

La Frasca - Ristorante Trattoria

Via Convento, 1 - t. 035.642584

Losanna - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Pitentino, 29 - t. 035.640162

SEDRINA

La Lanterna - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti

Via Roma, 85/87 - t. 0345.61120

Maivisto - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Maivista, 3 - t. 035.636223

Del Cacciatore - Trattoria

Via Cler, 18 - t. 0345.61071

UBIALE CLANEZZO

Castello di Clanezzo - Ristorant

Piazza Castello, 4 - t. 035.641567

Cascina Belvedi - Ristorante

Via Belvedere - t. 035.641725

Le Terrazze - Ristorante

Via Sopracorna, 1 - t. 0345.60570

ZOGNO

Da Gianni - Ristorante

Via Tiolo, 37 - t. 0345.91093

La Torre - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti

Via Torre, 4 - t. 0345.69084

Breve Respiro - Ristorante Trattoria

Via Romacolo, 26 - t. 0345.91006

La Staletta - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti

Via Campelmè, 20 - t. 0345.91490

Tavernetta - Ristorante

Via Roma, 8 - t. 0345.91372

The Royal Pub - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Locatelli, 91 - t. 0345.94222

What's up - Ristorante

Via Donatori di sangue - t. 0345.540272

Al Ponte di Zogno - Trattoria Banchetti

Via Ponte Zogno, 2 - t. 0345.92865

Casabaggins - Trattoria

Via Grumello, 6 - t. 0345.94104

Da Tranquillo - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Piave Ambria, 14/15 - t. 0345.91054

Il Nuovo Sogno - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Grotte delle Meraviglie, 16 - t. 0345.94186

Taverna Costa - Ristorante

Via Centro, 9 - t. 0345.69206

SAN PELLEGRINO TERME

Centrale - Ristorante

Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 63 - t. 0345.21008

Papa - Cantina Ristorante

Via De' Medici, 4 - t. 0345.21194

Tirolese - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via De' Medici, 3 - t. 0345.22267

Bigio - Ristorante Pasticceria

Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 60 - t. 0345.21058

Orizzonte - Ristorante Pizzeria
Viale Vittorio Veneto, 8 - t. 0345.23116

Riposo - Trattoria
Via Dè Medici, 101 - t. 0345.22381

Salvia e Rosmarino - Trattoria
Località Frasnito, 2 - t. 0345.22030

Yellow River - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Corso Mazzoni, 13 - t. 0345.21710

Al Ferro di Cavallo - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via S. Carlo, 76 - t. 0345.21527

Avogadro - Ristorante
Via San Carlo, 40 - t. 0345.21251

Ciao Ciao - Pizzeria Ristorante
Piazza Granelli, 9 - t. 0345.21345

Moderno - Ristorante
Piazza San Francesco D'Assisi, 31 - t. 0345.21166

Taverna della Taragna - Ristorante
Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII, 3 - t. 0345.21564

SAN GIOVANNI BIANCO
Aia - Ristorante
Via Signori, 6 - t. 0345.41039

Fracassetti - Pizzeria
Via Roma, 3 - t. 0345.41068

Il Glicine - Ristorante
Via Ceresa, 13 - t. 0345.41161

Roncaglia - Trattoria
Via Roncaglia Fuori, 30 - t. 0345.41198

Begnisi - Trattoria
Via Pianca, 15 - t. 0345.41049

China Long - Ristorante Cinese
Via Piazzalunga, 64 - t. 0345.42430

Giupponi - Trattoria
Via Piazzalunga, 1 - t. 0345.43174

Mary Jane - Trattoria
Via Ceresa, 36 - t. 0345.41117

Taverna Di Arlecchino - Trattoria
Via Roncaglia Fuori, 23 - t. 0345.42458

Tavernetta - Ristorante
Pizzeria, Piazza Zignoni, 3 - t. 0345.41506

Un Punto Macrobiotico - Ristorante
Piazza Ginori - t. 0345.41154

CAMERATA CORNELLO
Camozzi - Trattoria
Via Cornello, 11 - t. 0345.41306

La Baracca - Ristorante
Pizzeria Banchetti, Via Orbrembo, 106 - t. 0345.41694

Ostello Dei Tasso - Ristorante
Via Orbrembo, 20 - t. 0345.41570

LENNA
Moral - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti
Via Scalvino, 1 - t. 0345.81129

Delle Miniere - Trattoria
Via Coltura, 2 - t. 0345.81316

PIAZZA BREMBANA
La Pineta - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Dei Fosà, 4 - t. 0345.81364

Piazza Brembana - Ristorante
Via Bortolo Belotti, 70 - t. 0345.81070

VENDITA E ASSISTENZA BICICLETTE

SORISOLE
Bombardieri Stefano, Via Marconi, 48 - t. 035.574732

VILLA D'ALMÈ
Maffioletti Cicli, Via Sigismondi, 65 - t. 035.541693

ZOGNO
Salvi Bike Store, Via Mazzini, 24 - t. 0345.91805

ciclovia laghi nord

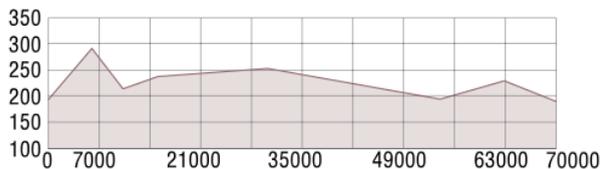
- **Difficoltà:** medio facile
- **Tempo di percorrenza:** 6 - 7 ore
- **Lunghezza:** 56 Km

19 Km in sede propria su asfalto

3 Km in sede propria su sterrato

33 Km in sede promiscua a basso traffico

1 Km in sede promiscua a forte traffico



The Northern Lakes cycle route is, together with its Southern counterpart, part of a widespread agreement by the **Provincial Administrations of Bergamo, Brescia, Lecco and Milan** to improve connections between the respective cycling and walking networks and consequently improve the use and knowledge of natural, artistic and historic resources of the lake areas in Lombardy. This itinerary connects the area of Brescia, through **lake Iseo**, with Bergamo and from here it joins the **Adda** system, that can be accessed from **Milan** or from **Lecco**. This route aims at fulfilling an increasing demand for cycle tourism routes for a short and average distance,

a request not only from those people using bicycles, but also from tourist operators who have received requests from a great number of enthusiasts wishing to spend eco-friendly and sustainable holidays. The itinerary was chosen, firstly bearing in mind the interconnection of the places visited, and then with a view to the possibility of a mixed method of transport, especially the railway, connecting one area of historic interest to another and the main tourist centres and nature reserves along the foot of the mountains.

ciclovia laghi nord

An Art Nouveau capital on the shores of Lake Iseo

For Italian architectural history Sarnico is particularly important due to the wealth and value of the many examples of Art Nouveau designed by the architect Sommaruga. The two Faccononi villas are real treasures, scenically located between the pale blue lake and the green of the mountains behind; of particular importance is the Casa Ora Passeri house, the Nursery School and the monumental Mausoleum to the Faccononi family, near the cemetery.

From **Predore** the provincial road takes towards **Sarnico**, carefully negotiate the traffic to the *Riva Shipyard*. Here, along the shores of the lake, the cycle path begins again, take it right to the end where, on the left, you will take the reserved road. Reaching **Sarnico**, take via Montegrappa to the shores of the lake and follow the shore-

front path the whole way, crossing the bridge towards **Paratico**.



50. The cycle path between Predore and Sarnico



51. Sarnico, Villa Faccononi

tav.1



punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi nord

The cotton mill at Porto di Castelli Calepio

In 1873 the Swiss company Weber & Co. bought out part of an old building that had been used as a mill and created the first cotton mill, replaced in 1887 by the imposing

V factory still seen today and considered to be one of the biggest in the Bergamasca area. Note how the continuous passage of the over 500 workers who were employed here have worn out the stones on the two staircases, making them concave.

At the end of the lake shore road take the right and then left on an incline. After crossing a stream take the sand road on the left leading up an incline to the first houses of **Credaro** and at the traffic circle go towards the cemetery, leaving it on the left. *Pass the Rosta path*, continuing along the path and following the fences of the houses.



52. The start of the cycle path after Sarnico

When you get to the end keep right and at the stop sign turn left, continuing to the crossroad for **Trebecco castle**. Now take the downhill road to **Porto di Calepio** and at the stop sign, being careful of the traffic, take the uphill road to the first junction where you will take the left, going downhill.



53. Calepio Castle, Castel de' Conti and cotton mill at the Port

tav.2b  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.2a  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi nord

The Chapels to the Dead

Aligned along the route there are a number of votive chapels decorated by funereal symbols and figures

V *in memory of the tragic plague of 1630, the one mentioned by Manzoni in his book. Despite efforts by the authorities, the disease came from Milan and spread, wiping out half the population. Once the deadly effects of the contagious disease had ended, the survivors erected many votive chapels where masses are often said for the dead.*

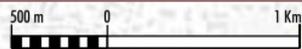
This road will lead us, in a short time, to the banks of the **Oglio** River, where there is the last difficult uphill ride of the route. At the end take the right onto the provincial road to cross into via Cercone along a one-way street to the industrial area. At the stop sign cross and continue straight on to the underpass beneath the motorway. Take the left hand road to the stop sign, then take the right into via Molinaretti until you reach a sand road in the middle of fields. Go straight at the next two crossroads, until you reach the guardrail of the provincial road SP 85. Be careful while crossing this road and continue along the secondary road keeping right until you reach the side of the motorway.

At the stop sign turn right, take the under pass to reach the cemetery of **Grumello del Monte**.



54. The cycle path after the industrial area of Castelli Calepio

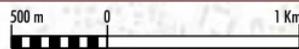
tav.3b  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.3a  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi nord

A landscape with greenhouses

Traditionally positioned in the hilly areas and at the foot of the mountains of Bergamo, the cultivation of produce has undergone many changes in recent years, extending also to the plains where, due to cultivation in a protected environment, today over 40.000 tons of vegetables are produced. The main cultivations are valerian, rocket and lettuce, quality produce mainly sold to large retailers, also due to the fact that operators have joined programmes for integrated or organic produce.

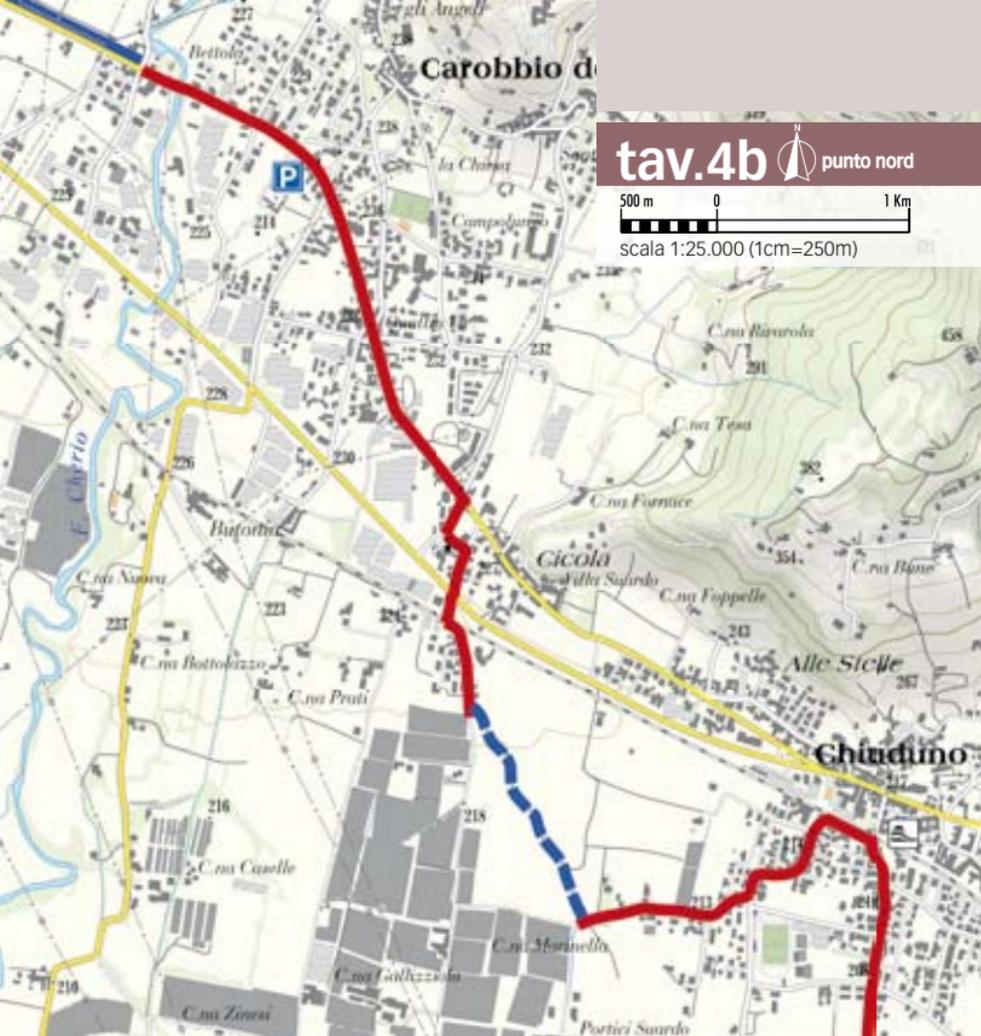
V *tion of produce has undergone many changes in recent years, extending also to the plains where, due to cultivation in a protected environment, today over 40.000 tons of vegetables are produced. The main cultivations are valerian, rocket and lettuce, quality produce mainly sold to large retailers, also due to the fact that operators have joined programmes for integrated or organic produce.*

From the cemetery follow via San Siro, going straight towards the centre of **Grumello del Monte** until you reach the crossroad with via Don Lazzari where you take the left and then straight on until you reach a fountain. Here first turn left and then right, in the opposite direction, into via Cristoforo Colombo, continue along this



55. The cycle path on the outskirts of Grumello

road until you get to a busy intersection. Cross it carefully and take the small road opposite, it will soon become a sand road. Once it becomes a tarred road again, take the right to the **Chiuduno** level crossing. Without crossing it, go left into via Giovanni XXIII° and then right in via Portici Suardo until you get to a sand road once again, take this road on the right near a garden centre. Returning to the tarred road go right until you reach a level crossing, cross it and go towards the traffic lights which will allow you to safely cross the very busy provincial road SP 91. At the first crossing go left into via alla Parrocchiale and then left into via Kennedy which you will follow to the traffic circle at the end.



ciclovia laghi nord

At the traffic circle take the left into via Pellico to the station, then on the right take the underpass to emerge near the **church of San Antonino**; from here we proceed straight onto the cycle path on the side of the road. Cross a parking area and continue towards the parish church to return to a reserved path. Turn left onto a bridge, continue along via Colleoni, at the end of the road turn left and then right onto the road at the side of a canal. Continue straight on towards the hills, follow the tarred road that veers left in the direction of the **Castle of Costa di Mezzate**. Passing the village, follow via Conte Battista Camozzi to the end, then turn right into via Gout to reach **Bagnatica** where, at the traffic light, turn right

towards the centre. At the Town Hall turn left into Via del SS. Redentore and then right into via Belvedere, until you reach via Beder. Take the cycle and walking path which starts here by taking the first road to the left, passing next to the sports centre, and crossing a municipal road. Continue straight on until you see a part of the path on the

left beneath a pergola. Continue along the cycle path that rises for a short distance until it reaches the top of the hill near some farmhouses and then descends steeply to a stop sign where the protected path ends.



56. The cycle path before Costa di Mezzate



57. The path near Brusaporto



Albano S. Alessandro

tav.5  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)

Brusaporto

Montello

Costa di Mezzate

Bagnatica

ciclovia laghi nord

At the end of the protected path go right along a slight incline that crosses the main road where the descent towards **Albano Sant'Alessandro** begins. At the crossroad at the end of the descent take the left, being very careful to yield to oncoming traffic from the right, and take via Com'onte to a traffic circle where you continue straight on along the same road. At the end of the road keep right for the railway underpass that will take us to via Nazionale, where the cycle path continues on the left. At the traffic circle cross on the right and continue along the cycle path to the cemetery of **Seriato**. Go left, passing behind the cemetery and continue along via Adamello passing beneath a residential

building. Then go right and immediately left until you reach the bridge over the Serio River, which will take you to the opposite bank. From here follow via Fantoni until you meet the cycle path on the left, take it and continue along it until it ends. Take the left and then immediately right along via Buonarroti and via Correggio, until via Chie-

sa Vecchia, continue until you reach the traffic lights, carefully cross the very busy via Italia, turn right onto the cycle path on the south side. There is a reserved path until **Borgo Palazzo**.



58. The cycle path exiting Brusaporto



59. The railway underpass at Seriate

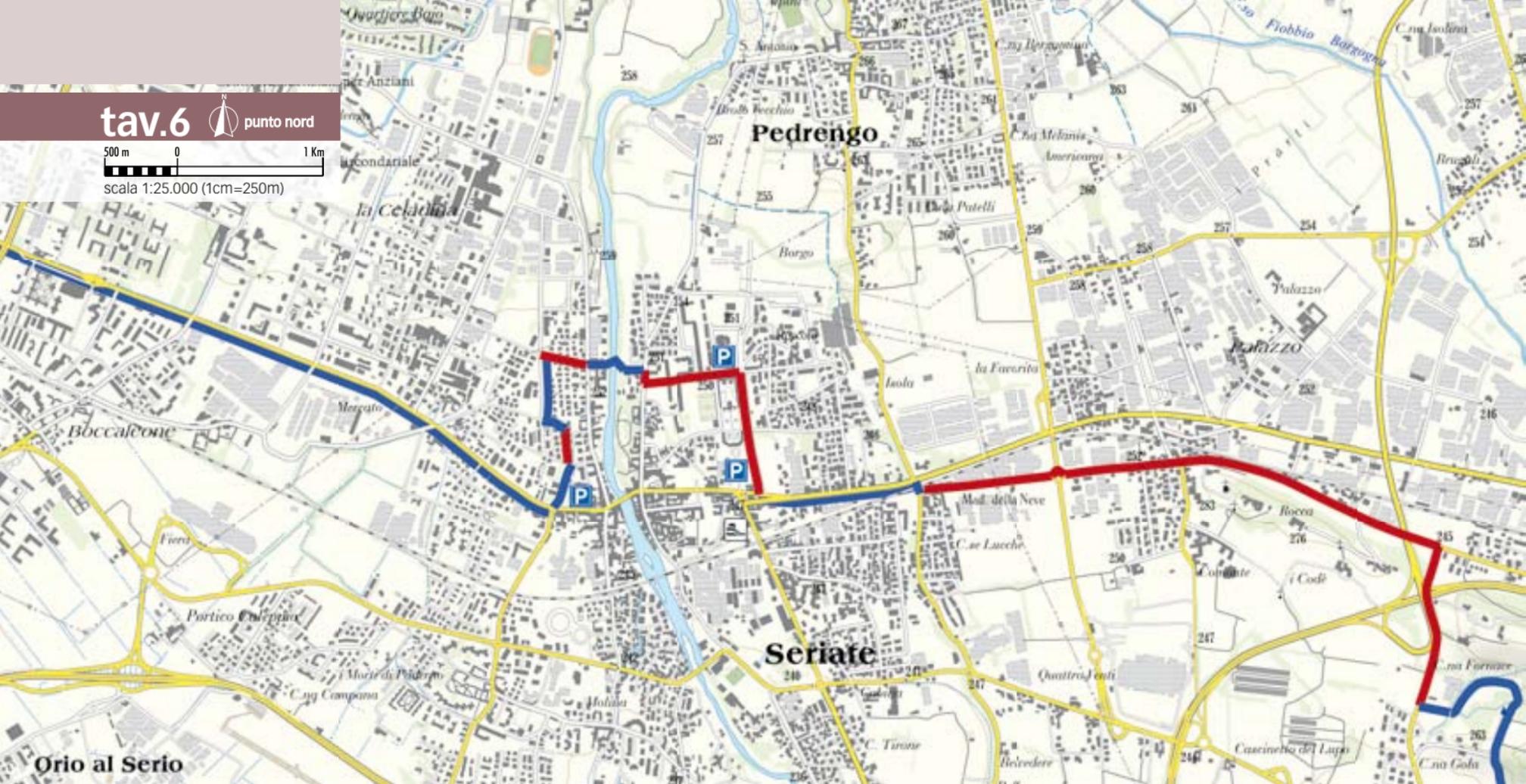
tav.6



punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi nord

From the parking area at **Mozzo** take via Trento until you reach the cycle path in via Crocette. Follow the path until you reach a crossroad, cross and take via Verdi beside the railway line. Near a gymnasium, take the cycle path to the left that passes below the railway line. At the end, go right, pass below the railway line again, and then left into via Panzini. At the stop sign turn left along a downhill and follow via Santa Lucia until the end, then go straight until you reach the arches of the railway bridge. Turn right and then left straight away along the provincial road; pass below the road in via Trento and Trieste and immediately take the right to the passageway that crosses the river. Continue straight on towards

the station and remain in via XI Febbraio until on the right there is a cemetery. At the next traffic circle go straight into via Colombo and continue on, leaving a parking area on the right, near a school. At the stop sign turn left into via Mappelli and continue until you reach a crossroad, turn left towards the industrial area. Pass it and



60. The passageway on the Brembo River at Ponte San Pietro

turn right into via Cabanetti. Reaching the first houses, go left into via Consonni and take the cycle path on the right beside the railway line. At the end turn left and after the level crossing turn right towards the station at **Terno D'isola**.



61. The cycle path at Terno d'Isola

tav.7



punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



Locate Bergamasco

Briolo

Scano al Brembo

Sella di Madonna del Bosco

MOZZO

Presezzo

Ponte S. Pietro

Curno

ciclovia laghi nord

From the station at **Terno d'Isola** take via XXV Aprile until you pass the entrance to the cemetery. Turn right, pass below the railway lines and then go left towards the **Camandellino Park**. Leaving the park follow the cycle and walking path on the right, running parallel to the Provincial road, until the junction for **Sotto il Monte**, keep to the right, always on the reserved path. At the end of the path take via Monsignor Bosio until you reach **Pope John XXIIIrd's place of birth**. Take the road beside the house and go right into via Campetto. Reaching the first houses of **Carvico** go right long the cycle and walking path running through the fields; continue until you reach the passageway, cross it and on

the left there is a reserved path that takes to a school complex. Here go left towards the cemetery and then right beside the parish church. On the left there is a crossing with a traffic light on call. On the opposite side of the provincial road the path continues on its separate route again, take it on the right to the traffic circle, go left,



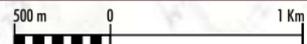
62. Terno d'Isola, the cycle path near Camandellino Park

along the protected path, until you reach a large traffic circle near a shopping centre.



63. The start of the cycle path at Sotto il Monte Giovanni XXIII^o

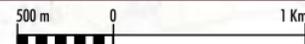
tav.8b  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.8a  punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi nord

The “Isola Bergamasca” and the “islanders”

For outsiders, it is strange to hear people speak of a Bergamasca Isle and its inhabitants as Islanders, because we think of an island as a place surrounded by water.

V *The definition is nonetheless also suited to a place with specific characteristics that have developed independently due to the distinct and natural separation from its neighbouring areas, as is the case for the municipal areas between the Adda and Brembo Rivers and Mount Canto.*

Just before the traffic circle on the right there is a cycle path that leads through the fields, take that until you reach an industrial area, keep going to the crossroad with the provincial road SP 170. Here continue on the left along the protected path to the traffic lights, cross and take the cycle path on the other side. When the houses end turn right and then right again to the traffic light. Here turn left into via Trieste up to the station at **Calusco d’Adda**. Take the cycle path along the road up to the crossroad with via Vittorio Emanuele II, take the left until you reach the very busy via Guglielmo Marconi where the cycle path picks up again and you can safely reach via Monastero dei Verghi and turn left. After the railway turn right to reach the **bridge on the Adda**.



64. The cycle and walking passageway near the schools at Carvico

tav.9b  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



tav.9a  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km
scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia Bergamo nord

Predore

Predore is very popular with foreign and Italian tourists due to its vicinity to the lakes. However, this lovely town deserves to be visited also because of its many architectural monuments in the centre and neighbouring areas. Let us begin with the area closest to the lake, which partly coincides with the ancient fortified villa-ge and which has the oldest remains; the first one we notice is the halved **Tower** of the Foresti, dating from the XIVth century, it has this name because half the structure crumbled when the ground gave way. A short distance away there are the remains of a Roman villa with thermal baths, dating from the 2nd century A.D.. In the central square of the town there are, one next to the other, the building used as the **Town Hall** and the **New Parish**, built



in 1909, replacing the **Old Church**. This church was dedicated to **Saint John the Baptist** and has today been deconsecrated. The façade has four enormous columns supporting a broken tympanum in baroque style. **The Shrine of the Madonna della Neve** (*Madonna of the Snow*) is on an elevated position, reached by a particularly steep road or by climbing a staircase with 288 steps. The wonderful views and beautiful surroundings will be well worth the effort. Proceeding towards Sarnico we can see the lovely **church of San Giorgio**, situated almost on the shores of the lake, it has kept the simple linearity of the Romanesque design, emphasized by the simple walls in natural stone.

Sarnico

Located at the southern end of Lake Iseo, this lovely tourist town offers many possible pass times, and boasts an enviable historical and artistic heritage. In the early nineteen hundreds in particular, Sarnico was one of the most popular holiday destinations for the high society of the time, and this

led to the construction of many beautiful villas in the areas surrounding the centre, many of which were built in Art Nouveau style. The most important of these must be **Villa Faccanoni** (1907), beautifully designed by Sommaruga and built close to the lake, it is embellished by ornamental flowers. The same architect also designed **Villa Passeri**, created out of a former cotton mill, **Villa Surre**, which reaches towards the lake with its extended gardens, and the imposing **Faccanoni Mausoleum**. The oldest part of the town, located within the *historical boundary* comprises via Lantieri, corresponding to the old **Contrada Lantieri** and offers a few characteristic glimpses of



65. Predore, the church of San Giorgio



66. Sarnico, Villa Surre

what Sarnico used to look like: areas of stone walls, arched portals and medieval turrets – those in via Buelle and via San Paolo are still visible, this one called “*l’Orologio*” (*the Clock*). Always in via San Paolo a visit to the very interesting collection in the **Giovanni Bellini Art gallery** is recommended. This is housed in one wing of the fifteenth century **Palazzo Gervasoni**. Then there is the **church of San Paolo** (XVth century), built on the remains of the old Castle. In a few minutes other two important places of worship can be reached: the **Parish Church of San Martino di Tours**, with its sumptuous structures and internal fittings that reveal eighteenth century work, and the small **church Stella Maris**, built in 1935 beside the elegant and easy lake-side promenade. Near Sarnico there is the ancient **Mill** located at Fosio and the twelfth century **church**

dedicated to the **Saints Nazario and Rocco, in Castione.**

Villongo

The existence of two parish churches remind us that Villongo Sant'Alessandro and Villongo San Filastro were joined into a single municipality only in 1927. Let us begin from the historical centre. It once revolved around the well preserved Romanesque **church of Sant'Alessandro ad Agros** (XIth century) and today it centres around the new **Parish church of Sant'Alessandro**; an imposing church built from the end of the 1600's, with the façade characterised by forms that were already neo-classical. The **Parish church of San Filastro** was built shortly thereafter, its churchyard also holds the **Chapel of the Addolorata**, containing a **Bapti-**

stry from the XVth century. Behind the Parish church, hidden away, there is the small sixteenth century **Chapel of San Rocco**, which for centuries held the extraordinary series of frescoes showing the *"Madonna with Child, Saints and Angels"*, painted in 1525 by the famous Brescian painter Girolamo Romani, known as Il Romanino.



67. Villongo, church of Sant'Alessandro ad Agros

For preservation purposes, in 1967 the frescoes were removed from the walls and placed in **Palazzo Bondurri**; nonetheless the walls of the chapel still have valuable traces thereof: when they were removed, the underlying wall still held traces of the artist's preliminary drawings, done before he applied the fresco.

Credaro

The rural past of Credaro, a centre of Roman origin governed until the XIXth century by the Lords of Conti Calepio, can still be seen in the small streets of **Contrada Cornale**, consisting of rustic dwellings from the XIVth century built using the stone quarried near this village. In the heart of the village the fifteenth century church of **San Giorgio** is worth visiting. The sacresty of the church has been built from what was an external chapel

and contains a beautiful collection of paintings by Lorenzo Lotto (1525), showing Saints with, at the centre, *"Nativity with the Saints Rocco and Sebastiano"* on the ceiling there are images of God the Father. The fortified village of Castel Trebecco is also worth a visit. It has kept all the characteristics of a medieval village. Not far from here there is



68. Credaro, church of San Fermo

the small **church of San Fermo** (XIIth century) with its attractive Romanesque bell tower decorated by mullioned windows with two lights.

Castelli Calepio

The municipal area includes the gracious towns of Tagliuno and Calepio and the small districts of Cividino and Quintano. We encounter Tagliuno first, where there is the seat of the **Town Hall**, in the refined rooms of **Villa Marini**, then one can visit the **Parish church of San Pietro**; built between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it contains works of art such as the *"Immacolata"* by Francesco Capella, the wood pulpit by Canina and the statue of the Madonna of the Vines by Giovanni Antonio Sanz: all are nonetheless dwarfed by the imposing image of the *"Madonna with Child"* painted by Giovanni Battista Moroni. The **Parish Church**



69. Castelli Calepio, de' Conti castle

of Cividino, dedicated to San Giovanni Battista, is instead a majestic Romanesque building erected between the XIth and XIIth centuries and contains some very old frescoes. Continuing further we get to the houses in Castel de' Conti, a small medieval collection of houses that has almost completely maintained the appearance and feel of past eras. In particular, the most picturesque corners are the along the historical road in via Conti Calepio, which runs between fourteenth and fifteenth century tower-houses and even some noblemen's residences, up to the castle. Before visiting the ancient fortress remember to visit the Piazza della Pieve, where there is the **Arch-presbiterial church of San Lorenzo**, a characteristic example of Lombard gothic architecture, and the sixteenth century Parsonage. Beside this there is a rare building from early medieval times, dating from the Xth century. Via dei Conti Calepio leads to **Conti castle**, di-

rectly overlooking the river. Building was started in 1430 and the imposing fortified structure encompassed the ruins of an earlier castle, perhaps from the thirteenth century, of which some turrets and parts of the walls remain. The wide, late fifteenth century portico opens onto the internal courtyard and shows how, even from the end of that century the manse had lost its original defensive purpose and had become a nobleman's lordly residence.

Grumello del Monte

This enchanting village dates back to medieval times and is dominated by the unmistakable outline of the ancient **Gonzaga Castle**, converted in the 1600's into a nobleman's residence and today is the head office of a vineyard and wine producer. A tower and part of the surrounding walls are all that remain from the ancient manor house, these enclo-

se a characteristic "contrada" (district). Just below the castle, hugging the hillside there is the large and imposing **Parish church of the Santissima Trinità** (*Holy Trinity*), designed by Giovan Battista Caniana in the XVIIIth century and richly decorated inside. It has frescoes on the ceiling and paintings of note. Another place well worth a visit in the village



70. The medieval centre of Grumello del Monte

is the seventeenth century **Palazzo Vertova Camozzi**, that faces the piazza with the same name. In the cemetery there is the Romanesque **church of San Siro**, the first parish church of the village, although some of its distinguishing features appear to have been removed during restoration work at the end of 1800's. Passing the plateau where the Fortress is positioned, we can see a lovely plain with vineyards and small agricultural villages, that deserve a detour. As well as the villages of Calvario and San Pantaleone, we must mention the remote hamlet of Boldesico, whose houses conceal the rural architectural wonder of the **church of Santa Maria Assunta** and its parsonage, connected to the orchards and vineyards by a picturesque stairway. Furthermore the area of Grumello del Monte is part of the *Valcalepio* production area, a full-bodied wine that has been awarded DOC - Denominazione di origine Controllata status.

Telgate

Also Telgate had its imposing defensive structure; this is the **Castello Marenzi** (Xth century). We can see the ruins in Piazza degli Alpini but also a large part of the keep, suitably restored and now containing the library, and a few towers scattered among the residential area, the tallest of which, according to tradition, was transformed into the bell tower for the **Parish church**. Dedicated to **Saint John the Baptist** construction work was begun in 1730, on a design by Giovan Battista Caniana. The church has grand proportions, internally it also has a sumptuous baroque decoration culminating in the airy frescoes on the cupola. **Villa Marenzi Bonetti**, the elegant town hall, also faces the same piazza. It is entirely decorated with nineteenth century frescoes. A few minutes away, along the road towards

Palosco, we can see the small country **church of San Giuliano**, the initial building dated back to the XIIIth century, it has been restored many times since then, nonetheless there are still a number of touching votive images.



71. Telgate, the remains of Castello Marenzi

Bolgare

In medieval times Bolgare had three castles, although the only one that remains from this era is the solid **Torre Guelfa** in the historical square of the town and which for centuries has acted as the bell tower for the **Parish of San Pietro**. The original church dated from 1594 but it has been extended many times since then. It now has a façade from 1904, the work of Gaetano Gallizioli, and the vaulted ceiling has valuable frescoes from the Venetian school. There are many lovely buildings that enrich the town, such as **Palazzo Berlendis**, an eighteenth century manor house with lovely decorated halls and servant's quarters; rooms surrounding a beautiful central courtyard, entered through an imposing rustic-style portal. Another monument worthy of note is **Palazzo Marenzi**, an elegant building in

neo-classical style, styled from a XVIIIth century country residence, and today the seat of the **Town Hall**. Lastly there is the sixteenth century **Shrine of the Madonna dei Campi** (Madonna of the Fields), the local population still visits this shrine in pilgrimage.



72. Bolgare, the parish church and medieval tower

Chiuduno

Like other fortifications scattered throughout the territory, the **Castle of San Michele** has seen its original defensive purpose change over the centuries to become somewhat more comfortable and elegant, in line with residential re-



73. Chiuduno, Castle of San Michele

quirements and to represent “the powers that be”. The steep alleys of the **Contrada Medievale** (*medieval district*) wind their way around the castle, its heavy walls and rustic stone gateways are the oldest part of the town, contrasting with the modern Chiuduno, which is instead concentrated on the plain. A steep incline takes to the **church of San Michele**, that faces the valley offering a wonderful panorama. Inside the church there is the bas-relief showing the “*Pietà*”, sculpted by the Fantoni school. In via XX Settembre there are two private buildings of great architectural importance: the **Villa Ortensia**, from the XIXth century, and **Villa Goltara**, a nineteenth century restoration of a medieval fortress. At the end of the road there is the eighteenth century **Parish church of Santa Maria Assunta**, preceeded by an elegant staircase in Sarnico stone. Inside, the church is decorated by the important Pala dell’Assunta (Altar piece of the Assumption) painted by Andrea Sacchi (1652), positioned on the high altar, and other large paintings in the presbytery.

Carobbio degli Angeli

The historical centre of Carobbio, which has Roman origins, developed around the foot of the hill on which the **Castle degli Angeli** (*of the Angels*) was established. This was transformed in the XVIth century into a Carmelite convent. The castle took its current shape from changes that were done when the building stopped being used by the religious order, and today it has the appearance of a manor house. The town has some typical medieval tower-dwellings, especially in the characteristic via Tre Torri and

in Piazza Locatelli, which also holds the imposing sixteenth century **Palazzo Comunale** (*Town Hall*). The **Parish church of San Pancrazio** dates from two centuries later. The façade is divided into three orders surmounted by a large arched tympanum; the ecclesiastical hall contains noteworthy paintings and the high altar is inlaid with



74. Carobbio degli Angeli, Palazzo Comunale

precious multi-coloured marbles, a masterpiece from the Fantoni school. Always in the town, it is worthwhile stopping to see **Villa Riccardi Rotigni**, called “*del Vescovo*”, built on a design by Giovan Battista Caniana and preceded by an imposing stone staircase decorated with a baroque balustrade. It is also worth visiting the small district of Cicola, with the **Parish church of San Pietro**, and the magnificent **Villa Suardo**, consisting of a eighteenth century main body which is U-shaped and enriched with a lovely portico-loggia, and rustic buildings connected thereto.

Gorlago

The lovely cobbled centre, with its narrow streets and ancient houses, gathers around the **Parish church of San Pancrazio Martire**, designed in the early eighteenth century by Giovan

Battista Caniana and flanked by a tall belltower; the refined façade is in Zandobbio marble, and it is crowned by statues by Giovanni Sanz. The internal space is decorated by valuable sixteenth century tapestries and fittings and important works by Giovan Battista Moroni. The oldest part of Gorlago is the area between via San Michele



75. Gorlago, church of Sant'Andrea

and via Guarneri, with its rustic dwellings and manor houses, built on the remains of an **old castle**, which no longer exists. In its place there is the lovely **Villa Guarneri**, protected by sturdy walls interrupted by an elegant arch allowing access to the renaissance loggia of the inner courtyard. In the same area there is the small **church of Sant'Andrea**, built in the XIIIth century and often extended as can be seen by the unusual appearance of the façade. The apse is probably part of the original building and still holds traces of frescoes. A short distance away is the imposing sixteenth century **Villa Lanzi**, also called *Casa Quadra* (Square House) due to its unmistakable square appearance; the extraordinary series of paintings “*Storie di Ulisse*” (Stories of Ulysses), frescoes dating from the XVIth century, in the hall of the villa by Giovan Battista Castello known as *il Bergamasco*, were removed in 1866.

Montello

The residential area developed historically along the Roggia Bordogna stream, the artificial canal built by Bartolomeo Colleoni in 1473 to supply the town and surrounding areas with water as the area was notoriously arid. This is the reason



76. Montello, Roggia Bordogna

why the oldest dwellings and country courtyards developed along via Colleoni. The ornamental façade of **Villa Baizini Rumi** stands out from among these rustic houses and today it houses a cloistered convent.

Costa di Mezzate

On an elevation near the small country town, there is the attractive **Camozzi Vertova Castle**. This fortified structure is divided into various parts added mainly from the 1300's, when the fortress had a mainly military purpose, and the 1500's when the castle was converted into a comfortable manor house. Many subsequent developments culminated in the profound eighteenth century restoration which did not destroy the overall beauty of the building, so much so that today **castello Camozzi Verteva** can be considered to

be one of the most beautiful fortified buildings in northern Italy and one of the best preserved. On the hill behind the castle there is the thirteenth century **Tower**, a remnant of the medieval fortress. Also the town below this, which sprung up in the fortified area of the so-called *Recetto*, is filled with remnants of past eras often concealed in



77. Costa di Mezzate, Castello Camozzi Verteva

the courtyards of old buildings or open to public view, such as the **Tower of Alberto**, rising up from the central piazza. Among the monuments in the town there is the **Parish church of San Giorgio Martire**, containing valuable paintings by Enea Salmeggia called *il Talpino*.

Bagnatica

At the edge of the residential area there is the small Romanesque **church of San Pietro** and its sturdy bell tower. Founded in 1014, the church contains valuable parts of frescoes, some of which date from the XIIIth century. In the town we can see the ruins of the tower and historical buildings, closed courtyards, farmhouses and loggias, concentrated particularly between via Gramsci and via Marconi, which testify to Bagnatica's historical past. The build-

ing of greatest architectural importance is the **Parish church of San Giovanni Evangelista** in the main piazza, with its eighteenth century façade and elegant portal in Zandobbio marble. Inside it is decorated with valuable paintings and a Serassi pipe organ from 1738, one of the oldest in the province.



78. Bagnatica, house in the medieval area

Brusaporto

On the hillside dominating the village there are traces of the medieval **Castle dei Rivola**, also called *Rocca del Colle*, while at the foot of the hill there is **Villa Belvedere**, a noteworthy example of the residential architecture of the area, characterised by a crenellated tower. The **Parish church of Santa Margherita**, erected in 1727, has a linear shape and contains an interesting painting of "*Christ carrying the Cross*", a masterpiece by Nicolò Frangipane. The nearby **church of San Martino**, built in the 1400's and decorated with votive images of the Madonna and Saints, should also be visited. Its simple façade contrasts with the sumptuous interior, it is divided into two naves covered by a large pointed arch. One part of the territory of Brusaporto belongs to the so-called *Zona*

Bù, i.e. the good wine area. This characteristic local definition originates from the past, when there were many *frasche*; farmers' houses that offered travellers the opportunity of drinking a glass of wine. A leafy branch hanging on the door or on the corner of the house signalled the position of these houses.



79. Brusaporto, ruins of Castello dei Rivola

Albano Sant'Alessandro

The small white **church of San Giorgio** rises from the top of the hill with the same name and guards the village with its distinctive outline. It was erected as a result of the influence of the **Benedictine Monastery** in nearby San Paolo d'Argon. The remote building, despite lengthy restoration work done in the 1500's has preserved its floorplan and original appearance, seen above all in the apse. The **Parish church of Saints Cornelio and Cipriano**, however, is totally different. It dominates the residential area with an imposing neoclassical façade; the ecclesial hall contains noteworthy paintings, including a "*Pietà*" by Gaudio Spina (1644), and it is surmounted by a high cupola, with the intrados decorated by frescoes dating from the early 1900's by Francesco Domeneghini. The nine-

teenth century **Shrine of the Madonna of the Roses**, remains to be seen, it originates from a small chapel built between the XVth and XVIth centuries, in honour of a miraculous appearance by the Madonna. Many votive gifts are stored here, showing how this building was an important place of worship over the centuries.



80. Albano Sant'Alessandro, church of San Giorgio

Seriate

Lapped by the River Serio, the town is rich in architectural history. The first of these is the **Parish church of the Holy Redeemer**. Building work was started in the mid 1700's and ended in 1832, with the erection of the neoclassical façade by Giuseppe Berlendis. The church contains many paintings of note such as the *"Crucifixion and Saints"* by Paolo Lavagna, and a valued multi-coloured marble altar by Giacomo Quarenghi. The building on the left of the church houses the *"Monsignor Guglielmo Carozzi"* **Museum** which has seven interesting halls dedicated to the people and events that affected Seriate history. In viale Italia there is the **Shrine of the Madonna del Buon Consiglio** (*Madonna of Good Council*), a nineteenth century restructuring of the seventeenth century rectory in the old cemetery. Along the same road there is also **Villa Guerinoni**, seat of the **Town Library**, this is also one example of the many manor houses scattered throughout the territory. These include the important **villa Piccinelli**, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and the spectacular **villa Ambiveri**, rebuilt in the XVIIIth century on fifteenth century ruins. The large building is U-shaped, surrounding a large central courtyard and facing the street with a refined classical façade, enclosed between two turrets with an attic on the top; the internal rooms have paintings by Carlo Rancilio and Paolo Vincenzo Bonimini. The large gardens contain faithful copies of sculptured masterpieces, the originals are found in the Vatican Museums in Rome. The **Ca' Alta** group of buildings is also of considerable importance, comprising the XVIIIth century manor house, private chapel and servants' quarters, some

of which date back to the 1400's. To complete the visit also wander around the lovely districts of Seriate, especially near Comonte, where there are the ruins of **Castello dei Rivola**, from the XIIth century, and the extraordinary **Villa Tassis**, in neoclassical style. Small Paderno is also worth a visit, with its fascinating baroque



81. Seriate, church of Com'onte

church of **Sant'Alessandro**; the small building has been inserted into the religious complex of the church designed by Mario Botta and dedicated to Pope John XXIII.

Mozzo

The extraordinary concentration of manor houses makes this an unforgettable stop over. The modern centre still contains the monumental **Villa Berizzi**, with its eighteenth century façade opening out towards a large park, and **Villa Albani**, inspired by neoclassical canons, as can be seen by its appearance. The same classical style can be seen in **Villa La Dorotina**, with its luxuriously furnished internal rooms decorated in a highly ornamental manner. The top of Monte dei Gobbi once boasted a large XIIth century manor house but today a residential

complex has been built here. In the district of le Crocette we can see the sought-after complex of **Villa Lochis**, comprising an original fifteenth century central body that was extended and extensively restored in the 1800's. At the centre of the park surrounding the villa there is the Art Gallery, in an elegant octagonal temple built



82. Mozzo, Villa Berizzi

in 1840 by Count Guglielmo Lochis. When the Count died a large part of the paintings housed in the **Art Gallery** were transferred to the collections of the Accademia Carrara in Bergamo, while the remainder was distributed among private collections.

Ponte San Pietro

The vicinity of the river has, over the centuries, influenced the layout of the inhabited areas of Ponte San Pietro, which grew around the old bridge over the Brembo River. The main road leads from the ancient bridge, going from the river through to the centre of the town where there is the eighteenth century ex **Parish church of the Saints Pietro and Paolo**, with its churchyard that offers a view of the river. The churchyard is raised above

street level and is enclosed by a balustrade adorned with statues by Anton Maria Pirovano (1744). Near the church, and dating from the same time, there is **Casa Piazzini** with interesting frescoes on its façade and only one of the many prestigious villas - **Villa Avogadro Rovelli**, **Villa Moroni**, **Palazzo Scot-**



83. Ponte San Pietro

ti- in Ponte San Pietro. We notice how today there are three bridges that span the Brembo: the first and oldest one was completely rebuilt in 1837; the second is the railway bridge, erected in 1959, while the third is a cycle and walking passageway that leads to the path alongside the Brembo. Before continuing further, visit the area of Sottoriva di Locate and take the long avenue in front of the extraordinary **Villa Mapezzi Mozzi** (XVIIIth century), with its classical façade offering a spectacular scenery: note the plan and richness of shapes, they echo the extraordinary and complex composition of **Villa Reale** at Monza.

Presezzo

The centre of Presezzo is dominated by the large **Parish church of the Saints Fermo and Rusti-**

co, built in 1875 on the ruins of an existing building. The elegant pronaos with portico is surmounted by a sumptuous sculpted gable, introducing the internal space where there is a lovely example of a Serassi organ. Going towards Bonate di Sopra we see the sixteenth century **Palazzo Carrara**, which was once decorated with an extraordinary series



84. Presezzo, Parish church of the Saints Fermo and Rustico

of frescoes depicting mythological and biblical themes, painted by Giovan Paolo Cavagna towards the end of the 1500's, unfortunately today this has been lost. In the hamlet of Capersegno there are some interesting farmhouses and an example of a spinning mill which has now been converted into a residential home, there are also the remains of a **medieval castle**, now integrated into a farmyard.

Terno d'Isola

The country farmhouses in the hamlet of Castagnate still offer interesting glimpses of the way Terno d'Isola used to be, with medieval buildings and fifteenth century constructions in sturdy stone, also identified by the characteristic use of river stone arranged in a fish scale pattern. In the centre there is the **Prepositural Pleban Church of San Vittore**, whose territory once also en-

compassed other districts of the Bergamasc isle. The documented origins of the church date back to the VIIIth century, when an initial place of worship was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple, as suggested by the discovery on the site, of a Roman altar. The original neo-gothic façade and the internal arrangement of space reflect the work



85. Terno d'Isola, the medieval tower

which was done during the XVth and the XXth centuries, when the church was extended by a span and the large polygonal choir and bell tower, were added. The valued internal decorations include rich baroque altars, valuable masterpieces by Carlo Ceresa and a fresco by Talpino.

Sotto il Monte

A visit to Sotto il Monte is a discovery of the early life of Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, who became Pope John XXIII. He was born here on 25 November 1881. In the hamlet of Brusiccio there is **Cascina Palazzo**, the Pope's place of birth, consisting of empty or sparsely furnished rooms facing onto a large courtyard with portico. The fifteenth century **church of Santa Maria Assunta in Brusiccio** is a few metres away – the Pope was baptised here – on the walls there are

votive traces of frescoes from the XVIth century. The buildings the young Roncalli knew included **Cascina Colombera**, where the Pope lived from the age of 12 and the well-known **residence of Camaitino**, where the then Monsignor Roncalli loved to pass the summer holidays; a commemorative museum was recently opened in



86. Sotto il Monte Giovanni XXIII, Palazzo Camaitino

the residence. A short walk will take you to the top of San Giovanni hill, with its **Tower** with the same name. It was erected as a bastion before the year one thousand and in the XIVth century it was converted into the bell tower for the Old **Parish church** of the village. The church itself was replaced in 1904 by a new church, always dedicated to **Saint John the Baptist**. Close to the residential area we find another two important places of worship: the fourteenth century **Shrine of Madonna delle Caneve**, located at the foot of Monte Canto, and the **Abbey of Sant'Egidio** at Fontanella, erected in the XIth century on the side of the same hill; under the direct control of the Priory of Cluny. The Abbey maintains its original Romanesque shape, with the apses with blind arches and the three basilical naves simply decorated with ancient devotional images. .

Carvico

Set slightly further back from the centre, the district of San Tomè has remains of dwellings and religious buildings dating from the VIIIth to XIth centuries, where it is possible to identify the initial inhabited nucleus in the area of Carvico. The



87. Carvico, Villa Medolago Albani

Parish Church of San Martino di Tour, built in 1734 and extended in 1900 by Antonio Piccinelli, there is a beautiful painting by Bergognone depicting the *"Miracle of Saint Martin"* and one showing the *"Madonna of the Rosary"* attributed to Pomarancio. The building of major importance is **Villa Medolago Albani**, and elegant manor house largely restructured in the XIXth century, which today houses the Town hall. The middle part of the façade is raised above the side wings.

Calusco D'Adda

At Calusco d'Adda modern living is represented principally by the **Bridge on the Adda**, a daring project by the Swiss engineer Jules Röthlisberger, erected from 1887 to 1889 by the company Società Nazionale Officine in Savigliano. It has a very long spanning arch measuring 226 metres, in steel beams and spans the river at an approximate height of 85 metres, supported by seven pilons. Other important examples of industrial archaeology are the *Semenza Power Station* built in 1920 and the *Cementificio Italcementi*, the cement production plant that mined the Monte Giglio quarry for a long time. To see the historic part of Calusco visit the district of Torre di Sotto, with its buildings dating back to medieval times such as the tower encompassed within the structure of **Villa Colleoni**. The ex-**Parish church of San Fedele** also has ancient origins: it was built at different stages between the XIth and XVIIth centuries and has lovely frescoes on the walls. Near the peaceful village of Bacanello there is the **Convent of Friars Minor**, built in 1604 on the orders of the Albani family and

still today immersed in the peace and tranquility of minor centres. Also worth mentioning is the nature trail along the left bank of the Adda River, this is known as *the Path of Leonardo da Vinci*, as it goes from the da Vinci Traghetto at Imbersago, passes through Calusco, and ends at Crespi d'Adda.



88. The bridge at Calusco d'Adda

ALBERGHI**PREDORE**★★★★ **Hotel Motel Eurovil**

Via Sarnico, 94 - t. 035.938648

★★ **Dell'Angelo**

Via Roma, 8 - t. 035.938040

SARNICO★★★★ **Hotel Sebino**

Via Besenconi, 1 - t. 035.910043

CASTELLI CALEPIO★★ **Pippo's**

Via Provinciale, 76 - t. 035.847102

GRUMELLO DEL MONTE★★★★ **Hotel Fontana Santa**

Via Fontana Santa - t. 035.4491008

★★★ **Moderno**

Viale Vittorio Veneto, 53 - t. 035.833013

TELGATE★★★★ **Il Leone d'Oro**

Via Dante, 17 - t. 035.4420803

BRUSAPORTO★★★★ **Joia Hotel & Luxury**

Via Cascina la Cà - t. 035.681100

★★★★ **Relais Da Vittorio**

Via Cantalupa, 17 - t. 035.681024

GORLAGO★★★★ **Agorà**

Via 1° Maggio, 6 - t. 035.4251136

★★★★ **Locanda Dell'antica Giasera**

Via Dante Alighieri, 8 - t. 035.4251103

SERIATE★★★★ **Ponte Autostrada**

Via Cassinone, 46 - t. e f. 035.294149

MOZZO★★★★ **Hotel La Quercia**

Via Dorotina, 11 - t. 035.611220

PRESEZZO★★★★ **Settecento Hotel**

Via Milano, 3 - t. 035.466089

CARVICO★★★★ **Da Giovanni**

Via Don Petrinelli, 23 - t. 035.791200

CALUSCO D'ADDA★★ **Etrusco**

Via Monastero dei Verghi, 166 t. 035.791589

★ **Barat**

Piazza San Rocco, 22 - t. 035.791187

★ **Romani**

Via Santa Maria, 73 - t. 035.791029

B&B**SARNICO**★★★★ **Borgo Dei Lantieri**

Via Lantieri, 31 - t. 035.914076

Cadè

Via Predore, 20 - t. 035.912590

Centro Storico Sarnico

Via Lantieri, 26 - t. 333.3944995

La Contrada

Via Lantieri, 22 - t. 035.911190

VILLONGOResidence **Le Rose**

Via Loesch, 2/a - t. 340.2398267

CREDARO

Relax

Via dei Gelsi, 9 - t. 347.3027487

GORLAGO

Al Castello Di Gorlago

Via S. Andrea, 17 - t. f. 035.953309

Alma

Via Matteotti 33 - t. 035.686550

SERIATE

Villa Giò

Via Moroni, 2 angolo via Locatelli - t. 328.8523143

MOZZO

Airport Bergamo

Via Todeschini, 2 - t. 035.611312

Amici Miei

Via Ponchielli, 7 - t. 035.612648

Buongusto

Via Mayr, 3 - t. 035.618824

Dorotina

Via Silvio Pellico, 11 - t. 035.618218

PONTE SAN PIETRO

Da Nonna Carmen

Via San Giovanni Bosco, 25 - t. 035.615185

SOTTO IL MONTE GIOVANNI XXIII

Teoperga

Fontanella n. 30 - t. 329.3967339

Villa Enrica

Via Monasterolo, 1 - t. 035.794264

AGRITURISMI

VILLONGO

Cascina Oglio

Via Frosio, 24 - t. 035.914125

I Videtti

Via Tasso 11 - t. 035.928056

CREVARO

La cascina dei Prati

via dei Dossi, 23 - t. 035.927325 - con alloggio

GRUMELLO DEL MONTE

Codera

Via Codera 1 - t. 035.832105

Corne

Località Corne, 4 - t. 035.4420345

San Pantaleone

Via Mainoni d'Intignano - t. 035.831287

CHIUDUNO

Dal Betel

Via Passerera, 8 - t. 035.832396

CAROBBO DEGLI ANGELI

Al Froschet

Via Mossani - t. 338.1208925

BOLGARE

Asperti

Via Cascina Nuova, 7 - t. 035.843331

ALBANO SANT'ALESSANDRO

Sant'Alessandro

Via Don Canini, 6 - t. 035.4521055

San Giorgio

Via Monte Grappa, 37 - t. 035.583252

TERNO D'ISOLA

Alviero Cirocchi

Via Medolago 32 - t. 035.4940082

Flora

Via Del Lago, 1 - t. 035.4940631

SOTTO IL MONTE GIOVANNI XXIII

Casa Clelia

Via Corna, 1/3 - t. 035.799133

RISTORANTI

PREDORE

Il 21 - Ristorante

Via Sarnico, 2 - t. 388.1759145

Il Gabbiano - Ristorante

Via Ario Muciano, 2 - t. 035.938481

SARNICO

La Forcella - Ristorante Banchetti

Via Finaletto, 10 - t. 035.936124

Al Desco - Ristorante

Piazza 20 Settembre, 19 - t. 035.910740

Al Tram - Ristorante

Via Roma, 1 - t. 035.910117

Al Veliero - Ristorante Cinese

Via Lantieri, 32 - t. 035.912797

Bacco Ebbro - Ristorante Osteria Enoteca

Piazza 20 Settembre, 24 - t. 035.4261471

Cascina Boneta - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Pirone, 1 - t. 035.926631

La Botte - Trattoria

Corso Europa, 40 - t. 035.911160

La Contrada - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Lantieri, 18 - t. 035.914287

La Rosa Scarlatta - Ristorante Pizzeria

Piazza 20 Settembre, 1 - t. 035.910592

Dubliners - Pizzeria Ristorante

Via Piccinelli, 22 - t. 035.910608

Il Chiostro - Ristorante

Piazza Besenconi, 1 - t. 035.910412

L'Angolo Antico - Pizzeria
Via Lantieri, 53 - t. 035.913331

L'Anphora - Ristorante Pizzeria
Piazza 20 Settembre, 18 - t. 035.910828

L'Approdo - Ristorante Pizzeria
Lungolago, - t. 035.914488

La Pagoda - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Predore, 14 - t. 035.910111

La Pergolina - Ristorante
Piazza 20 Settembre, 15 - t. 035.914664

Panorama - Ristorante
Via Faletto, 18 - t. 035.912727

Paris - Pizzeria
Via Libertà, 9 - t. 035.912640

VILLONGO

San Lucio - Ristorante
Via San Giovanni delle Formiche - t. 035.930804

Albachiara - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Kennedy, 6/e - t. 035.935016

Black Jack - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Grumelli, 6 - t. 035.927507

Cadei - Ristorante
Via Roma, 9 - t. 035.927565

I Videtti - Agriturismo
Via Tasso, 11 - t. 035.928056

Isola - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Verdi, 2 - t. 035.928513

La Tavernetta - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Silvio Pellico, 5 - t. 035.927001

Zucchello - Trattoria
Via Cedrone, 14 - t. 035.926460

CREDARO

Da Mario - Trattoria, Banchetti
Via Roma, 26 - t. 035.929398

Le 7 Noci - Ristorante Pizzeria Trattoria
Via Alfieri, 60 - t. 035.935600

La Cascina - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Cadorna, 9 - t. 035.935387

CASTELLI CALEPIO

Stockholm - Ristorante
Via Marconi, 128 - t. 035.848181

Villa Colleoni - Ristorante
Via Marconi, 25 - t. 035.847247

Arcade - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Provinciale, 23/b - t. 035.848231

Guglielmo - Ristorante
Via Frate Ambrogio, 22 - t. 035.847032

Il Portico - Ristorante
Via dei Mille, 1 - t. 035.4425624

Kang Da - Ristorante Cinese Pizzeria
Via Dei Mille, 78 - t. 035.848567

La Canva - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Degli Alpini, 3 - t. 035.847023

Luisa - Trattoria
Via Pellico, 2 - t. 035.848513

Osteria sull'Oglio - Ristorante
Via Molini, 9 - t. 035.848844

Pippo's - Ristorante
Via Provinciale Valle Calepio, 76 - t. 035.847689

GRUMELLO DEL MONTE

Al Grottino - Ristorante Banchetti
Via Fontana Santa, 24 - t. 035.833871

Al Vigneto - Ristorante Banchetti
Via Don Belotti, 1 - t. 035.831979

Cascina dei Filagni - Pizzeria Osteria
Via Brescia, 51 - t. 035.833711

Cascina Fiorita - Ristorante
Via Mainoni D'Intignano, 11 - t. 035.830005

Ristobio - Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Marconi - t. 035.4491339

Al Vecchio Pozzo - Ristorante Pizzeria
Piazza Camozzi, 6 - t. 035.833619

Cà San Marco - Trattoria
Località Codera San Pantaleone, 2 - t. 035.4420314

Fuit. Ristorante Pizzeria
Via Besane, 43 - t. 035.831764

Hop's - Ristorante Pizzeria

Piazza Don Carminati, 5 - t. 035.831955

TELGATE**Il Leone d'Oro - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti**

Via Dante Alighieri, 17 - t. 035.4420803

Piave - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Arciprete Arici, 86 - t. 035.831557

Del Bersagliere - Trattoria

Via S. Rocco, 15 - t. 035.830477

Nikita - Ristorante

Via dei Morengi, 10 - t. 035.833100

BOLGARE**2000 - Pizzeria**

Via Peschiera, 10 - t. 035.4423388

Del Ponte - Trattoria

Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII, 9 - t. 035.4423628

Farina 00 - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Como - t. 035.843651

Nuovo Ristoro - Ristorante

Via Marconi, 12 - t. 035.841006

CHIUDUNO**La Rossera - Ristorante**

Via Montebello, 4 - t. 035.4427089

Anteprima - Ristorante

Via Fratelli Kennedy, 12 - t. 035.8361030

Sabi - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Banzolini Sorti, 33 - t. 035.838187

CAROBBIO DEGLI ANGELI**Barbariccia - Ristorante**

Scalette - t. 035.951056

Il Vapore - Trattoria Enoteca

Via Manzoni, 2 - t. 035.951142

Sette Ponti - Ristorante Pizzeria

Viale Kennedy, 20 - t. 035.954140

Aurora - Trattoria

Via Divisione Tridentina, 9 - t. 035.951108

GORLAGO**Antica Giasera - Ristorante**

Via Dante Alighieri, 2 - t. 035.4251103

Agorà - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via I Maggio, 6/8 - t. 035.4251136

Bella Italia - Ristorante

Via Roma, 79 - t. 035.953307

MONTELLO**Da Cesare - Ristorante Pizzeria**

Via Silvio Pellico, 42 - t. 035.682325

Da Giovanni - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Assunzione, 2 - t. 035.681254

Il Vecchio Tegame - Osteria

Via Papa Giovanni XXIII, 18 - t. 035.687069

Monticelli - Ristorante

Via Monticelli, 2 - t. 035.684804

COSTA DI MEZZATE**La Fiasca - Trattoria Osteria**

Via Foppe, 50 - t. 035.681289

BAGNATICA**Ristobar - Ristorante**

Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII, 41 - t. 035.681378

Airport Hotel-Motel - Ristorante

Via Don Ubiali, 2 - t. 035.303805

BRUSAPORTO**Cascina Dei Frati - Ristorante Banchetti**

Via Beder, 12 - t. 035.676120

La Vacherie - Ristorante Banchetti

Via Cascina La Cà, - t. 035.681119

Sporting Tomenone - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Belvedere, 1 - t. 035.682861

Da Vittorio - Ristorante

Via Cantalupa - t. 035.681024

La Vecchia Filanda - Ristorante Banchetti

Via Cesare Battisti, 6 - t. 035.683191

Il Fiore dell'Oste - Osteria

Via Donizetti, 2 - t. 035.682014

La Cantalupa - Banchetti

Via Cantalupa, 17 - t. 035.681024

ALBANO SANT'ALESSANDRO**Bell'Ami - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Camillo Benso Cavour, 4 - t. 035.581238***Buonissimo - Ristorante***Via Tonale, 101 - t. 035.4521333***Osteria San Giorgio - Osteria***Via Don Bosco, 24 - t. 035.581619***SERIATE****Antica Osteria - Ristorante Trattoria Osteria***Via Battisti, 7 - t. 035.4523832***La Bisboccia - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Nazionale, 93 - t. 035.302462***Vertigo - Ristorante Enoteca***Via Decò e Canetta, 77 - t. 035.294155***Da Franco - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Basse, 1 - t. 035.298148***La Faraona - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti***Via Nazionale, 51 - t. 035.294162***La Nicchia - Ristorante***Via Battisti, 76 - t. 035.294019***La Sacrestia - Ristorante***Via Venezian, 6 - t. 035.291091***Meratti - Ristorante***Via Paderno, 4 - t. 035.290290***Monnalisa - Ristorante***Via Chiesa San Grisogono, 7 - t. 035.300728***Napoli Bellavista - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Italia, 127 - t. 035.4523580***Pesa - Trattoria***Via Nazionale, 4 - t. 035.298754***Ponte Autostrada - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Cassinone, 46 - t. 035.294149***Al Fico d'India - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Marconi, 84 - t. 035.297316***Aragosta - Ristorante***Via Marconi, 63 - t. 035.294158***Brea - Trattoria Pizzeria***Via Morti di Paderno, 3 - t. 035.294538***Da Gina - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Marconi, 95 - t. 035.295038***Del Santo - Trattoria***Via Cassinone, 82 - t. 035.303881***Maier Due - Trattoria***Via Italia, 87 - t. 035.294459***Momenti Brevi - Ristorante Pizzeria Self Service***Via Nazionale, 93 - t. 035.4236258***Orchidea Bianca - Ristorante cinese Pizzeria***Via Nazionale, 84 - t. 035.294055***Sachela - Ristorante Osteria***Via Dolomiti, 1 - t. 035.293927***Senor Tango - Ristorante argentino Pizzeria***Via Brusaporto, 54 - t. 035.291704***MOZZO****Alessandro - Ristorante***Via Alfredo Piatti, 118 - t. 035.610333***Opera Restaurant - Ristorante***Piazza Trieste, 7 - t. 035.4517002***El Tiempo - Ristorante***Via Liguria, 1 - t. 035.461500***Galletto d'Oro - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Manzoni, 18 - t. 035.615141***Hong Kong - Ristorante Cinese***Via Lecco, 2 - t. 035.614415***La Caprese - Ristorante***Via Garibaldi, 7 - t. 035.4376661***Pascoletto - Trattoria***Via Pascoletto, 10 - t. 035.611042***PONTE SAN PIETRO****Borgo Marinaro - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via S. Clemente, - t. 035.462532***Da Claudio - Ristorante Pizzeria***Via Adda, 1 - t. 035.612143***Drago d'Oro - Ristorante Cinese***Via Manzoni, 22 - t. 035.611240***Greta - Ristorante***Via Piazzini, 33 - t. 035.462057*

Mergellina - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Giotto, 8 - t. 035.613447

Mora - Ristorante

Via Garibaldi, 36 - t. 035.611341

Vecchia Fontana - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Diaz, 12 - t. 035.611094

PRESEZZO**Settecento - Ristorante Banchetti Enoteca**

Via Milano, 3 - t. 035.466089

Da Sandro - Ristorante

Via Buonarroti, 4 - t. 035.610537

BONATE SOPRA**Le Ghiaie - Ristorante Pizzeria**

Via Provincia Umberto, 8 - t. 035.991521

Favaron Walter - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Como, 9 - t. 035.993242

TERNO D'ISOLA**Il Roccolo - Banchetti Ristorante Pizzeria**

Via Bedeschi, 1 - t. 035.903170

La Cuccagna - Osteria

Via Milano, 15 - t. 035.904336

Masnù - Osteria

Via Roma, 58 - t. 035.904057

Mo..cambo - Ristorante

Via Roma, 23/g - t. 035.9003047

SOTTO IL MONTE GIOVANNI XXIII**Covo Dell'Artista - Ristorante**

Piazza Santa Maria, 10 - t. 035.791329

Hostaria Don Lisander - Ristorante

Via Roncalli, 17 - t. 035.798949

Il Vitigno - Ristorante

Via Fontanella, 15 - t. 035.791178

La Taverna - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti

Via Roncalli, 18 - t. 035.799599

Angeloni - Ristorante

Via Colombera, 8 - t. 035.791385

Casa Del Pellegrino - Ristorante Self Service

Via Donatori Di Sangue, 1 - t. 035.791417

Da Pio - Ristorante Pizzeria

Via Roncalli, 30 - t. 035.792222

Da Renato - Trattoria

Via Case Nuove, 6 - t. 035.792151

CARVICO**Da Giovanni - Ristorante Banchetti**

Via Don Pedrinelli, 25 - t. 035.791200

La Forchetta d'Oro - Ristorante Pizzeria Banchetti

Via Dante Alighieri, 40 - t. 035.797353

CALUSCO D'ADDA**Riviera - Ristorante Pizzeria**

Via Rivierasca, 451 - t. 035.4380128

Etrusco - Ristorante

Via Monastero Dei Verghi, 166 - t. 035.791589

La Coda Del Gallo - Ristorante

Via S.Rocco, 614 - t. 035.798476

Pozzi - Trattoria

Via Marconi, 56 - t. 035.790491

Barat - Ristorante

Via S. Rocco, 36 - t. 035.791187

L'Antico Borgo - Ristorante Pizzeria

Piazza 4 Novembre, 14 - t. 035.790903

VENDITA E ASSISTENZA BICICLETTE**CASTELLI CALEPIO****Foresti Tiziano**

Via Provinciale, 76 - t. 035.4425588

GRUMELLO DEL MONTE**Dario Moto**

Via. Roma, 125 - t. 035.831982

BOLGARE**Moro Bike**

Via Dante, 6 - t. 035.841374

BRUSAPORTO**Rossi Simone**

Via Seriate, 5 - t. 035.687260

SERiate**Ghislandi Giovanni Francesco**

Via Battisti, 56 - t. 035.297434

BONATE SOPRA

Cicli Mac

Via Como, 11 - t. 035.994204

CALUSCO D'ADDA

Bike World

Via Marconi, 130 - t. 035.799800



ciclovia laghi sud

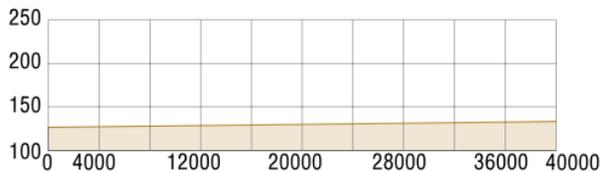
- **Difficoltà:** facile
- **Tempo di percorrenza:** 4 - 5 ore
- **Lunghezza:** 42 Km

17 Km in sede propria su asfalto

9 Km in sede propria su sterrato

15 Km in sede promiscua a basso traffico

1 Km in sede promiscua a forte traffico



The Laghi Sud (Southern Lakes) cycle route is, together with its northern counterpart, part of a widespread agreement by the **Provincial Administrations of Bergamo, Brescia, Lecco and Milan** to improve connections between the respective cycling and walking networks and consequently improve the use and knowledge of natural, artistic and historic resources of the lake areas in Lombardy. Well serviced by the many railway stations along the **Milan-Venice** line, the cycle route crosses the characteristic agricultural landscape of the irrigated lands of Lombardy, between the **Adda River** and the **Martesana Canal** directly connected with the Milan metro-

politan area, to the **Oglio** and the nature trails in the same park, with junctions with the cities of **Brescia** and **Cremona**. Over and above the main towns of the Bergamasc plains, like **Treviglio and Romano di Lombardia**, there are famous artistic and architectural monuments, or the town of **Caravaggio**, known internationally as a pilgrimage destination, the itinerary will concern **Fara Gera d'Adda, Bariano, Cortenuova** and other welcoming agricultural towns: small centres that have had an illustrious past and parts of which are still visible today.

ciclovia laghi sud

The “fara”, basic unit of Lombard organisation

The “fara”, nucleus of the Lombard military and social structure, consisted of the gathering of a group of families who also had military functions during the migrations that brought the Lombards to Italy. Once here the “fare” still maintained their temporary nature for a while and then developed into permanent settlements. The places where they settled often became permanent inhabited centres traces of which can still be found in the place names.

V families who also had military functions during the migrations that brought the Lombards to Italy. Once here the “fare” still maintained their temporary nature for a while and then developed into permanent settlements. The places where they settled often became permanent inhabited centres traces of which can still be found in the place names.

From the passageway turn left, be careful as you will be travelling against the traffic for fifty metres until you reach via Castello on the left, take this road along the side of the parish to reach piazza Roma. Continue until you reach via Ponti, take this on the left until you reach the entrance to the *Linificio Cotonificio Nazionale*. Here turn



89. Fara Gera d'Adda, the passageway over the Adda River

right into via Dante until the stop sign, turn left and immediately right into via Trieste then continue straight on along via Garibaldi. At the stop sign turn right into via Europa and continue along this road to the end of the residential area. Take via Treviglio on the left, through the fields, to the large country hamlet at **Sant'Andrea**. Continue along this road that skirts around the group of farm houses until you reach a small bridge crossing the **Vailata** stream. Now take the left turn on the sand road that follows the canal to a barrier, cross this to return to the tarred road and take the tarred road towards the inhabited areas of **Geromina**.

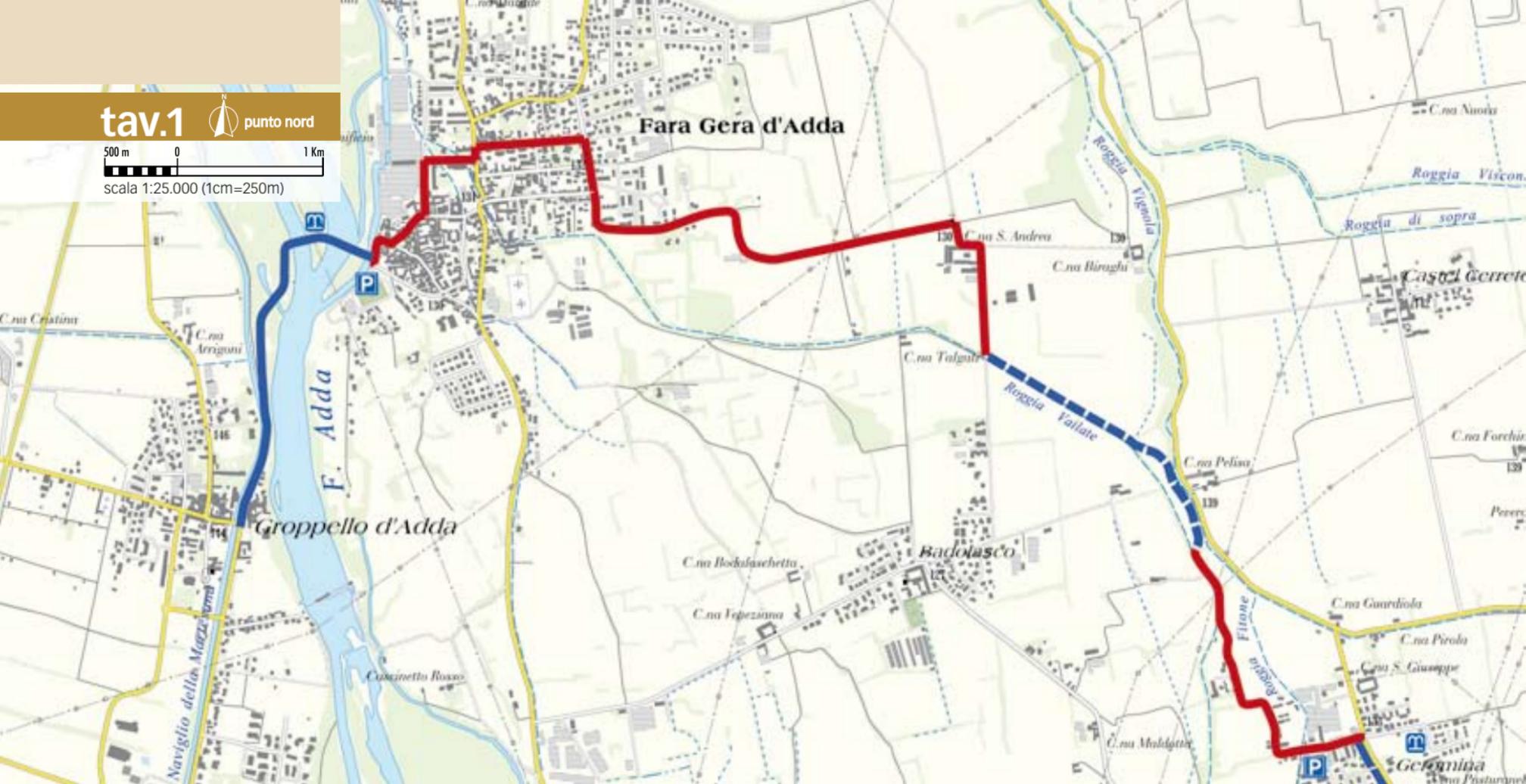
tav.1



punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi sud

Villa Campagnola at Geromina

The district was established at the will of a fabric merchant, who named it after his wife Geromina Marzio and structured the village like a model industrial village. When the company closed, in the XXth

V *century, the warehouses were divided into smaller companies while the only building of the residential complex that survived is villa Campagnola, an interesting building with porticos and loggias.*

Passing in front of the unusual **Villa Campagnola**, continue to the centre of **Geromina**, a district of **Treviglio**, to the stop sign near the church. Turn right in via Canonica, onto the cycle path beside the road. Pass below the railway line and follow the road on the left to the traffic lights, cross over to the opposite side of the road where the cycle path begins again. At the end turn right along a reserved passageway, and then straight on along via Tasso where, after a short distance, the cycle and walking path resumes, take this until you reach viale Cesare Battisti, turn left into this road. At the traffic lights continue along viale Cavour until you reach piazza Cameroni.

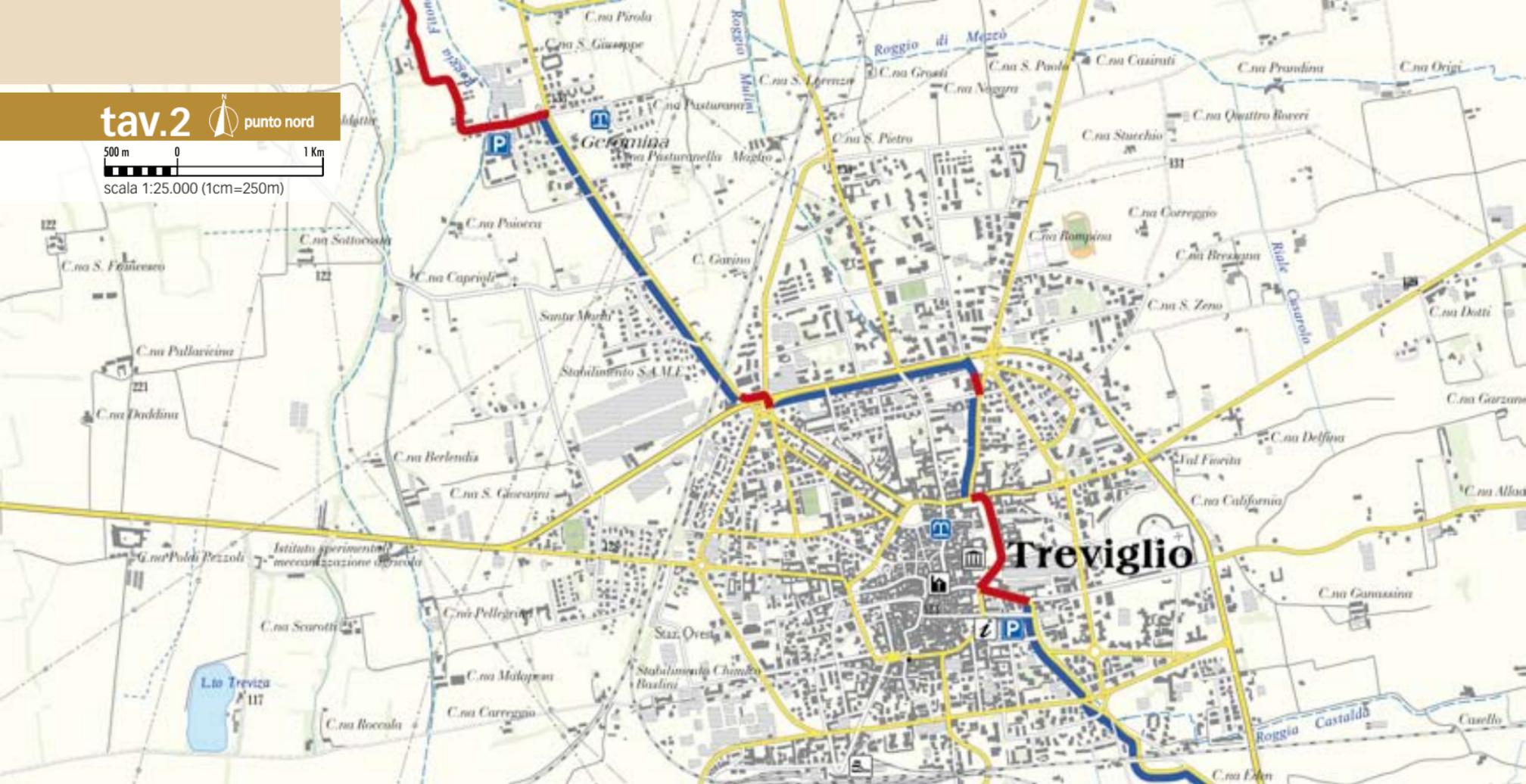


90. The cycle path near Geromina di Treviglio

tav.2 punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi sud

The parchment in the Caravaggio Shrine

On 27 April 1599 Cesare Speciano, bishop of Cremona, had an official document drawn up, which copied the anonymous text of a parchment

V *that for centuries was on show in the main vestry of the shrine; the ancient document recorded in detail the miraculous event that occurred on 26 May 1432 outside the residential area of Caravaggio, when, on the road leading to Misano the young Giannetta, all intent on gathering straw for her animals, saw a “Beautiful and admirable lady”: The Virgin Mary.*

From piazza Cameroni turn right into via XXIV Maggio along the cycle path, go around the traffic circle, and continue along via Pasteur towards the railway underpass. Keep on the cycle path from here, after passing the hospital and school campus the path will at times move away from the main road, until it reaches **Caravaggio**.



91. Part of the cycle path near hospital at Treviglio



92. The path near the centre of Caravaggio



ciclovia laghi sud

The springs

The spring is a source of freshwater that emerges from subterranean bed originating in the northern areas of the Paduan plain. The water emerges at a constant temperature between 10 and 12 degrees, into what is defined as the head of the spring, and is then distributed into the so-called staff, for use in irrigation. Some rivers also arise from springs, like the Tormo, which crosses part of the Bergamasc area and flows into the Adda near Lodi.

V as of the Paduan plain. The water emerges at a constant temperature between 10 and 12 degrees, into what is defined as the head of the spring, and is then distributed into the so-called staff, for use in irrigation. Some rivers also arise from springs, like the Tormo, which crosses part of the Bergamasc area and flows into the Adda near Lodi.

Leaving **Caravaggio** take the reserved cycle path on the right, along via Europa Unità to the traffic light at the crossroad with Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII. Then take the cycle path on the opposite side of the road and continue to the traffic circle where you take Via Francesco Sforza, on the mixed road. At the stop sign turn right into



93. The cycle path between Caravaggio and Fornovo San Giovanni

via Guglielmo Oberdan for a few hundred metres, to the reserved cycle path and then continue on the reserved path to the centre of **Fornovo San Giovanni**.



94. A stream at Fornovo San Giovanni

tav.4



punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi sud

The Children's Wood

In 1992, near the bridge on the Serio River, the municipality of Bariano set up a unique initiative, which over the years has led to the creation of

V *a small forest that is continuously expanding: this is the Children's Wood. From that year on, a tree is planted for every child that is born, a different tree each time, like each child is different. As it is made up of the different trees indigenous to the area, the Wood will become the ideal habitat for different animal species, a place in which to make nests and feed.*

From the centre of Fornovo continue along via Don Bietti to the crossroad with the provincial road SP ex SS 591. Cross this and continue on the sand road, via Belvedere, to a parking area near the Serio River. From the small oasis take the sand path along the river bank to reach the **Children's Wood** and the carriageable bridge on the **Serio**.

Variante per il centro di Bariano

At the crossroad with the SP ex SS 591 turn left with care, to the first **houses of Bariano**. At the crossroad for **Caravaggio** we find, on the opposite side of the road, the cycle path that leads to the crossroad for **Romano**, where you turn right. After a short distance on the mixed road turn right along the pleasant cycle path between the fields which will take us to the bridge on the **Serio** River.



95. Bariano, the Children's Wood

tav.5



punto nord



scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



Masano

Bariano

Forno San Giovanni

F. SERIO

ciclovía laghi sud

Serio Park

This natural park follows the path of the Serio River until it flows into the Adda River. It was created to protect

V *the environment, which has different characteristics in the different areas of the path. In the area to the north the river divides into various branches which can undergo modifications as a result of flooding and is characterised by a considerable permeability of the subsoil; the southern part of the river has wetlands that are very interesting in terms of nature.*

Crossing the Serio on the carriageable bridge, turn right onto the sand road and take the underpass beneath the railway, continue along the river bank for a short distance. Take the first road to the right to return to the tarred road near the industrial area of **Romano di Lombardia** and continue and continue until you reach the cycle path beside the bypass road. At the end, near a shopping centre, turn right and then at the first junction turn left for **Cortenuova**.

Variante per il centro di Romano

From the bridge on the Serio river continue along the main road until you reach the cycle path on the right, continue until you reach a traffic circle and then turn right towards the centre. Take via Duca d'Aosta to pass underneath the railway, going right along via Stadio to the crossroad with

the Soncinese road. Cross and go left and the immediately right into via Cotte, to the traffic lights. Cross the road to meet up with the main path.



96. The cycle path at Romano di Lombardia

ciclovia laghi sud

Ezzelino da Romano and the Battle of Cortenuova

In November 1237, near Cortenuova, the imperial army led by Frederick II defeated the Guelph army of the second Lombard League. Ezzelino da

V *Romano took part in this battle, he was a feared soldier of fortune who, also on this occasion, did not hesitate to show his loyalty to the Emperor, distinguishing himself for his cruelty and bravery. To understand the extent to which this fearless leader was hated by his contemporaries let us only mention that Alexander IV excommunicated him in 1254 and then began a crusade against him.*

From the crossroad for **Cividate al Piano** continue along the main road to the traffic lights, cross them to reach the cycle path and then take it to the centre of **Cortenuova**.

Variante per Cividate al Piano

From here it is possible to reach **Cividate al Piano** taking via Guglielmo Marconi to the crossroad with the provincial road SP 99, cross it to take the little road leading through the fields.

Variante per Calcio

To reach the centre of **Calcio** follow the cycle path past the cemetery, pass beneath the railway and reach the **Shrine of Madonna del Sasso** and then a well known shopping centre.



97. The underpass to the Shrine of the Madonna del Sasso (Madonna of the Rock)

tav.7  punto nord

500 m 0 1 Km

scala 1:25.000 (1cm=250m)



ciclovia laghi sud

The Fosso Bergamasco

The Fosso Bergamasco (Bergamasco Ditch) was an artificial canal dug during the XIIIth century, starting where the Adda meets the Brembo ending at the Oglio near Cividate al Piano. Over the centuries it was often used

V *to mark the boundary initially between the areas of Bergamo and Cremona and the Venetian Republic and the Duchy of Milan thereafter. The path of the canal used to be protected by small military encampments but it lost its purpose as a boundary at the end of the eighteenth century, remaining only as border between the dioceses of Cremona Milan and Bergamo.*

Seguito variante per Cividate al Piano

At the first junction, after a farmhouse turn left to reach the provincial road SP 101, cross it, and continue between the fields to reach an underpass beneath the new provincial road SP 98. From here take via Cortenuova and via Rimembranze to reach **Cividate al Piano**.

Seguito variante per Calcio

At the first junction after the shopping centre turn right and then left onto the **Fosso Bergamasco** road. At the end of the road turn left to reach the station or go right through an abandoned gate to continue on the right on the sand road and then left onto a tarred road near a farmhouse. From here take the secondary road between two canals to reach, a short distance away, the centre of **Calcio**.



98. The itinerary near Calcio

ciclovia Bergamo sud

Fara Gera d'Adda

From the name we can deduce the ancient origins of the encampment; the name *Fara* has Lombard origins dating from the times when, in the VIth century, the town was the seat of the *curtis* of King Autari.

The court, probably located in the area of a Roman *vicus*, revolved around the grandiose **Basilica Autarena**, incredibly the brick apses have survived, incorporated into the **medieval Oratorio di Santa Felicita** when it was constructed from the X to XIth centuries. The most important place of worship is the **Parish church of Sant'Alessandro**, dating from the XVIth century, although its current appearance is the result of eighteenth century restoration. The plan imposes, onto a neo-classic grid, heavy late baroque decorations and leads one into



a space that is richly decorated, also with works by Cavagna. More recently, the *National Linen and Hemp Factory* was founded in 1873, located on the banks of the Adda River, and reachable from the direction of Milan over a characteristic iron bridge. The workers district is also close by, it was erected by the owners to house the workers who were largely immigrants from Sardegnia. In the neighbouring areas of Fara, there are many nature parks, like the one included in the **Adda Nord Park**, also worth mentioning is the gracious **Badalasco farmhouse**, with its fifteenth century **church** dedicated to the **Virgin Mary**.

Treviglio

For centuries it has enjoyed a position of privilege, as it is located at the crossroad of many roads, and in modern times also the meeting point of many railways. The historical centre, the heart of the *old* Treviglio, has maintained the orthogonal shape of the Roman town, with the four roads that once led to the corresponding four gates of the town: the area where these four roads met was the place where the *castrum*

vetus was located. The majestic **Basilica of San Martino**, instead dates from the fifteenth century. It is a lovely example of Lombard gothic architecture although the façade was modernised in the XVIIIth century, clearly in late baroque style. The lovely stone portal leads inside, with its eighteenth century furniture and decorations giving



99. Fara Gera d'Adda, The Linen and hemp factory

great importance to one of the most valued series of paintings of the early Lombard Renaissance: the beautiful **Polyptych of San Martino**, painted by Bernardi Zenale and Bernardino Butinone in 1485. The high medieval bell tower rises from the side of the church, it is 70 metres high and is considered to be the symbol of the town. Another



100. Treviglio, courtyard of the Town Hall

building characterising Treviglio is the **Town Hall**, seat of municipal power since the XIIIth century. It has an elegant portico and a monumental staircase reached from the courtyard. The courtyard also used to hold the rooms which were the seat of the *Confraternita di San Giuseppe*, these were partially included into the municipal buildings and from here we can see the dome with frescoes of the **ex-church of San Giuseppe**. Between the **Town hall** and the **Basilica** there is the so-called **Casa della Piazza**, from the name of Simone Piazza, the ancient owner who, on his deathbed, willed his house to be used as a home for pilgrims. In via Galliari there are some manor houses of importance; one of these is **Palazzo Silva**, with its marvelous stone portal and halls that have been tastefully painted and decorated. Other important citizen's houses include **Casa Bacchetta**, **Casa Semenza** and **Palazzo Galliari**. In front of this



101. Treviglio, Basilica of San Martino

last house there is the churchyard of the **Shrine of the Beata Vergine delle Lacrime** (*Blessed Virgin of Tears*), a large collection of buildings erected from 1594 to 1619 in memory of a miraculous event that occurred in 1522, when the French army advancing towards Treviglio were stopped by the appearance of the Virgin in tears. The same piazza also holds the ex **monastery of Sant'Agostino**, its current Art Nouveau appearance echoes the adjacent **Teatro Filodrammatici** (*Play Theatre*). A short distance away one can make out the medieval remains of the **Gothic House**. Continue straight on to visit the "*Ernesto e Teresa della Torre*" **Town Museum**, with its valuable collection of paintings, in particular some by Giovan Battista Dell'Era, an important painter from Treviglio of the 1700's; the museum is located in the ancient **Monastery of San Pietro**, erected in the XIIIth century. The **church of San Rocco** is well worth a visit, this is a sixteenth century building restored in the seventeenth century.

Caravaggio

Travelling towards Caravaggio, a brief detour will take to the area of spring waters called *Fontanile Brancaleone*, in 1983 declared a **Nature Reserve** for its environmental value and landscapes. Reaching Caravaggio, the birthplace of the famous painter Michelangelo Merisi, called "il Caravaggio", we first visit the **Parish church of the Saints Fermo and Rustico**, work was begun in the XIVth century. Built in 1429, it has a typically gothic appearance, the façade has a lovely splayed portal which leads inside. Inside, the space is divided into three naves, baroque in appearance, decorated

by lovely frescoes and paintings, such as those by Bernardino Campi which decorate the **Corpus Domini Chapel** and the *"Madonna with Child and the Saints Fermo and Rustico"* (1616), by Giulio Cesare Procaccini, at the centre of the choir. On the side of the church there is an imposing bell tower, while not far away there is



102. Caravaggio, Shrine of Santa Maria della Fonte

Piazza Garibaldi, with the elongated outline of Palazzo Gallavresi, currently the **Town Hall**, with its inspiring succession of gothic arches. The building also houses the **Caravaggio Town Art Gallery**. From Piazza Garibaldi we move towards the buildings of the former hospital, in 1700 it was formed by using the disused



103. Caravaggio, church of San Bernardino

buildings of two monasteries, and continue by exiting the historical centre through the monumental **Porta Nuova** (New Gate), the elegant neoclassical structure built in 1710. Now, before reaching the famous Shrine to which the town partly owes its fame, we should visit the **churches of Santa Elisabetta and**



104. Caravaggio, Palazzo Gallavresi

of Santa Liberata. The latter is found on the other side of the ancient ditch that was once the moat around the old walled town. Then take the shady avenue viale Papa Giovanni XXIII, along which there are **Casa Littoria** and the ancient **church of San Bernardino**, decorated with valued frescoes including the spectacular Collection of Christ's Passion, painted by Fermo Stella in 1531. The side of the church opens onto the cloister of the convent, onto which the rooms of the **Zibetti Naval Museum** also face. At the end of the avenue, we can glimpse the large and scenographic outline of the **Shrine of Santa Maria del Fonte**, built in 1575 by Pellegrino Tibaldi, on the orders of Carlo Borromeo, to replace the small church that Filippo Maria Visconti had built in the XVth century following an appearance by the Virgin Mary. Still visited by many pilgrims, the shrine has a high

dome and contains decorative frescoes painted between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and many excellent paintings. The small temple with eight columns that covers the high altar gives it a highly scenic effect.

Fornovo San Giovanni

The surrounding area is characterised by vegetation that is typical of a fluvial landscape and is a part of the **Serio Regional Park**. In the past, what now appears to be a small centre immersed in nature, had a role of primary importance and this can be seen in the numerous remains that have been found in the area. These document over 2000 years of history: from prehistoric times to the High Middle Ages. Although the more important remains are now part of the collection in the **Archeo-**

logical Museum in Bergamo, there are still many items that can be seen at Fornovo, in the **Archaeological Town Museum**, at the town library. Many finds were discovered in the area surrounding the **Parish church of San Giovanni Battista**, which, it seems, was built on the remains of a temple dedicated to



105. Fornovo San Giovanni, the parish church

Jove. The imposing structure was designed in the XVIIth century by Pellegrino Tibaldi and boasts a renaissance façade enriched by the use of a tympanum.

Bariano

The centuries'-old tradition of Bariano re-lives in the large number of ancient artefacts recovered from its territory and in the urban fabric which bears the imprint of Roman centurisation. More recently, the old centre is now characterised by small rural courtyards and by some remarkable stately buildings. An example of this is the ex **Palazzo Grataroli** (XVI century), made up of a principal building the entrance to which is through an elegant portal, and 2 rustic buildings. In the village one can visit the **Parish of Saints Gervasio and Protasio** built from 1743 on the traces of a pre-

existing church. The more interesting monuments can however be found on leaving the village. On the road from Bariano to Romano di Lombardia there is the **ex Neveri Convent**, an important architectural complex derived from an Carmelite abbey of the XV century, transformed into a rustic courtyard in 1770 around the time it was suppres-



106. Bariano, stall of Mercy

sed. Of the primitive structure, part of the cloister and the beautiful small **church of San Maria of the Carmine**, with its central plan, have remained intact. One must also remember that some ruins of the ancient *Vicus Abergia* have resurfaced in this area. This was the original Roman settlement from which Barius and thus Bariano was formed.

Romano di Lombardia

The important centre of the plain definitely deserves a careful visit in order to fully appreciate the many artistic resources and the considerable historic architecture which characterise the village. Discover the beauty of this village starting with the **Viscontea castle**, situated on the outskirts of the ancient centre and surrounded on three sides by a vast park. Building work was started in the XIIth century, the imposing ma-

nor house is surrounded by a high perimeter wall, strengthened by powerful corner towers, and contains within its walls the beautiful **Corte Grande** – Large Court. A few hundred metres away there is the aristocratic neo-classical façade of **Palazzo Rubini**, built as the residence for the famous tenor Giovan Battista Rubi-



107. Romano di Lombardia, Romano di Lombardia, porticos of Mercy

ni, to whom the museum within the palazzo is dedicated. Community life rotates around the central Piazza Roma, surrounded by buildings which are symbols of Romano's civic and religious power. The **Palazzo della Ragione** represents civil power. Built in the medieval times but partially rebuilt in the 1400's, the building is externally characterised by a wall surface in river stones, with the coat of arms of the lion of Saint Mark, and is enriched with a long line of porticos which open onto the high basement; worthy of note is the way the porticos are a constant repetition in the town's image: they are to be found also along the crossroads of via Tadini and via Rubini and also via Colleoni and via Speri, corresponding to the ancient cardus maximus and decumanus maximus, respectively. Still in Piazza Roma, to the left of the building, there is the ecclesiastic complex for-



108. Romano di Lombardia, Palazzo della Ragione

med by the **Prepositural church of di Santa Maria Assunta and San Giacomo** and another three churches. The proximity of the four places of worship creates a very evocative visual effect: looking skyward one can see not four but five bell towers, because with a very original solution, the façade of the prepositural



109. Romano di Lombardia, la Rocca viscontea

church is enclosed between the two bell towers which are incorporated into it. Built during the eighteenth century, it is clearly neoclassical in style, and houses works of great value among which an image of the *"Immacolata"* by Palma il Giovane and the amazing altar piece representing *"The Last Supper"*, painted by the famous painter from Bergamo Giovan Battista Moroni. Continuing our visit, we must admire the **Palazzo del Capitano**, situated on the corner of Piazza Roma with via Colleoni, and the **Palazzo della Misericordia**, to be found further along the same road. Very close to the Piazza is the **Museum of Sacred Art and Culture**, which exhibits a comprehensive collection of artistic works and devotional furnishings. On leaving the ancient town centre we find other religious buildings worthy of mention. Among these there is the **Shrine of the Madonna of**

the Fountain, in via Crema, characterised by a Baroque bell tower and in via XXV Aprile, the small country **church of Saint Joseph**, built in Roman times and restored in the XXth century.

Cortenuova

The history of Cortenuova is very closely intertwined with the events of political upheaval that occurred in medieval times between the Empire and the Italian municipalities. In fact, in 1237 this peaceful country village was the scene of the defeat of the second Lombard League, sensationally beaten by the imperial army of Frederic II. Following this bloody event the town was razed to the ground and remained abandoned until well into the fifteenth century. The only architectural reference we have from that time is the **Shrine of the Madonna of the Rock** which, thanks to its secluded location from

the centre, was saved from destruction. Modified many times over the centuries, the shrine took on its present appearance in the XVIIIth century and still holds the art works of important local artists such as Giovanni Raggi and Vincenzo Angelo Orelli. Standing out amongst the buildings and worthy of note is the ancient **Colleoni** property, it used to



110. Cortenuova, Palazzo Colleoni

consist of the main building, designed in the XVIIIth century by Filippo Alessandri, and the Stallo, a collection of rural buildings which enclosed the courtyard behind the building – in the same way, in the nineteenth century **Palazzo Quarti**, the rural buildings act as halfway point between the residential building and the rural courtyard. A short distance away there is the **Parish church of Sant’Alessandro** with its majestic neoclassical façade, located on a high basement, it overlooks a gigantic marble colonnade surmounted by a towering gable crowned by statues.

Cividate al Piano

From a high spur on the Oglio river, the ancient demarcation line between the territories of Brescia and Bergamo, the ruins of the **Cividate Fortress** are visible. The northern tower of

the fortress, erected in the XIVth century, remains well preserved with some stretches of boundary wall and a monumental fortified entrance, through which one reaches the ancient XIVth century village, today occupied by private houses. The castle wall’s primitive surface was created totally from river stones arranged



111. The Oglio river at the end of the cycle path



112. Cividate al Piano, entrance into the castle

in fish-bone style: this characteristic pattern is still visible in certain portions of the wall, for example in the section above the portal arch. These same stones, locally called borlanti and found in the bends formed by the river, were widely used in the past in the construction of houses, so much so that one can say that



113. Cividate al Piano, the Campiveri Shrine

the *fishbone pattern* distinguishes the historic face of Cividate. In the heart of the village there is the **Parish church of San Nicolò**, with a bas-relief on its wide façade. Another notable place of worship is the minute **church of Santa Margherita**, embellished by frescos painted by the Baschenis of Averara and preceded by the beautiful portico under which, for centuries travellers and local peasants would find shelter. Leaving the village behind, and continuing towards Pontoglio one finally reaches the small village of Contrada dell'Oglio, with the nineteenth century **Shrine of the Madonna Addolorata dei Campiveri**.

Calcio

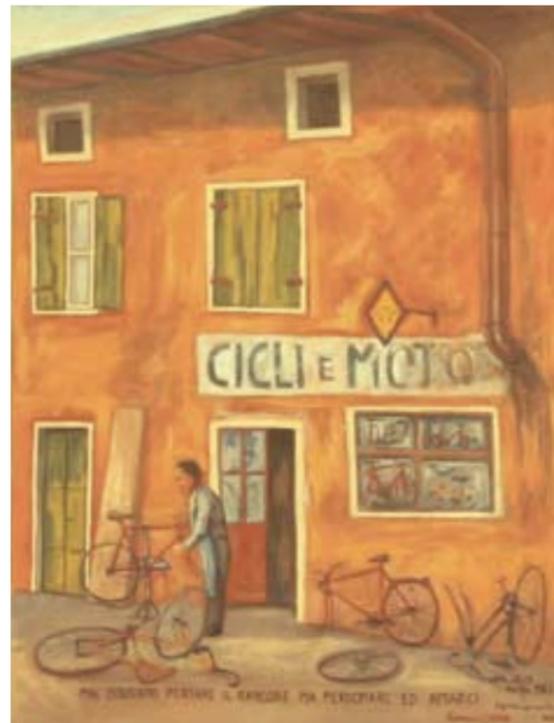
An admirable decision by the Municipality of Calcio (1995) has allowed the streets of the town cen-

tre to be brightened by very lively murals, painted by Callisto Gritti, Trento Longaretti, Giacomo Marra and many other contemporary artists who, in their frescoes and mosaics have portrayed the more salient episodes and moments in the history of Calcio, interpreting them with a modern outlook. What results is a fascinating and magical atmosphere, mixing the moments and colours of today's society with the evocative glimpses of the rural and agricultural history of these lands. A visit to the village reserves other interesting surprises, among which 2 manor houses: the **Silvestri Castle**, a medieval fortress transformed into an elegant Renaissance residence, and the later **Oldofredi Castle**, XV-XVIth century, which

with its harmonious forms indicates the passage from fortified castle to aristocratic holiday residence. Among the religious buildings of note there is the nineteenth century **Parish church of San Vittore**, covered by an inspiring dome, and the Renaissance **church of Saints Fermo and Rustico**, with its apse decorated with frescos by Bernardino Campi. The village also has a well-**stocked Collection of Contemporary Art and a Photographic Museum**, which contains documentary material, instruments and equipment tracing the history of photography and cinema.



114. Calcio, the dome of the parish seen from the cycle path



115. Calcio, fresco on a house in the centre

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Villafranca

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Cascina Fornace - t. 0363.52304

ROMANO DI LOMBARDIA

Cascina Emma

Cascina Emma, 13 - t. 0363.912125

Cascina San Rocco

Cascina San Rocco Di Sopra - t. 0363.902540

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Cascina 4 Roveri, Agriturismo

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Via S. Pietro, 5 - t. 0363.57130

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Via Monte Cornagera, 3 - t. 035.270218

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