

Ferrara, Città del Rinascimento
e il suo Delta del Po



unesco
World Heritage Site



COMUNE DI FERRARA
www.comune.ferrara.it

VISIT **EMILIA**
ROMAGNA
ITALY

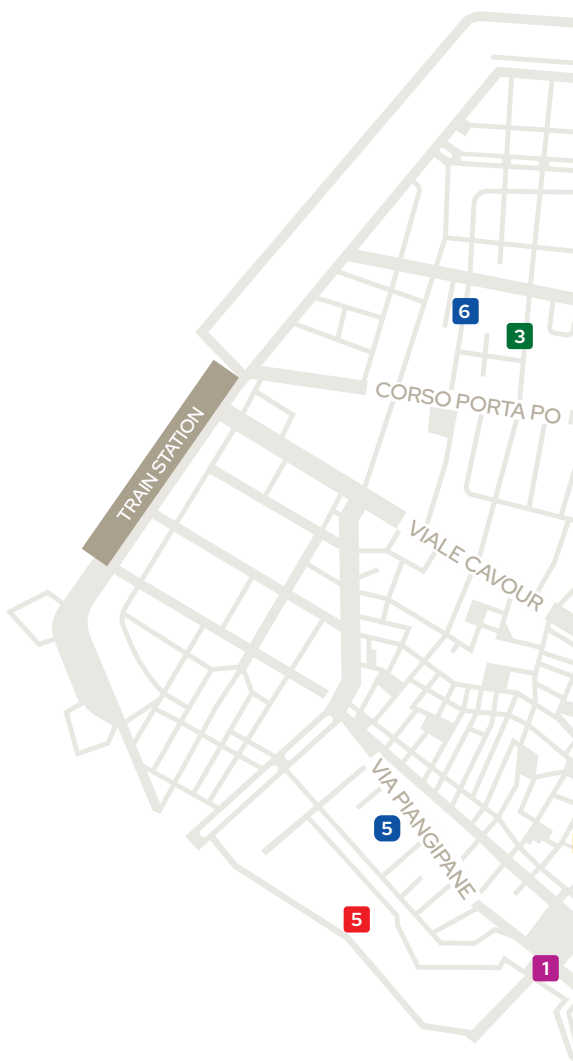








RER

La terra di Emilia con
Romagna



**VISITING
FERRARA**



-  THE HEART OF THE CITY
-  THE ADDIZIONE ERCULEA
-  CHURCHES AND HISTORIC RESIDENCES
-  JUDAISM IN FERRARA
-  A HISTORY LINKED TO THE RIVER
-  THE CITY WALLS



Ferrara **began as a small settlement on the banks of the Po**, in a strategic position upriver from the delta. The first traces of the city date to the **early Middle Ages**. The course of the Po River at Ferrara, so important in the Middle Ages, gradually disappeared until finally, in 1152, the river burst through the banks at **Ficarolo**, deviating to a new course a few kilometres north. This was the moment when Ferrara lost its character as a riverside village.

With the **rise of the d'Este family** beginning in the **13th century**, the city emerged as a **crucially important cultural capital of the Italian Renaissance**. Under the rule of Estes, lasting **over three centuries**, the city hosted important figures in the arts and humanities, including Ludovico Ariosto, author of *Orlando Furioso*, and Torquato Tasso, poet and dramaturge. During the reign of **Ercole I, towards the end of the 15th century**, Ferrara was the scene of one of the greatest urban renaissance developments: the **Addizione Erculea**, designed by the architect Biagio Rossetti. This expansion, based on modern and rational criteria, is considered one of the earliest examples of modern urban planning, and is the reason for inclusion of Ferrara in the **UNESCO World Heritage List as the 'Renaissance City'**, nominated in 1995. For centuries, Ferrara was an **important centre of Jewish culture**. From the 15th century onwards, the city welcomed numerous families, including from Spain and Portugal following the expulsions of Jews beginning 1492.



In **1598, with the end of the Este dynasty, Ferrara** came under **control of the Papal States. From the late 18th century** it was caught up in the great European political upheavals, lasting until the unification of Italy. During the **20th century** the city experienced the events common to many Italian towns, spanning from the Great War to World War II, then the post-war reconstruction. In these years, the **Ferrara continued an influential cultural life**, with figures such as writer Giorgio Bassani and film director Michelangelo Antonioni.

Today, Ferrara is a lively, and family-friendly city, bustling all year round with cultural events and festivals. The historic centre is easily explored on foot - or by bicycle, a key means of transport and a symbol of the city.

This brochure is organised by theme.



The temple icon indicates museum spaces.



Text with this icon offers insights and surprising details, for enrichment of your visit and deeper understanding, as you pass through different parts of the city.

Start exploring!



THE HEART OF THE CITY

The area around the **Cathedral** and the **Estense Castle** represents the heart of Ferrara: walking these streets, you can clearly see the layout of the ancient city.



1 Estense Castle

An iconic symbol, the castle makes an immediate impression with its towers and moat. **Built from 1385 onwards** as a fortress for the Este family, between the 15th and 16th centuries the structure was transformed from a defensive one to a courtly residence. The strategic position allowed the Este family to move with ease: from here, a network of canals connected with other parts of the city and the surrounding lands. The **moat** still holds around 15,000 cubic metres of water and receives over 2,000 cubic metres daily from the underground canal linking it to the Volano branch of the Po River.

*Magnificent gardens feature prominently among the enchanted places mentioned in the knightly story, *Orlando Furioso*. Within the Este Corte, you too can visit a garden like the ones in the chivalric accounts: the **Castle Orange Garden**.*



2 Claudio Abbado Municipal Theatre

Opened in 1798, the theatre is a **superb example of an 'Italian-style theatre'**, with excellent acoustics. The interior decorations were created by Francesco Migliari in the mid-19th century.

*Outside the theatre, you find the **Rotonda Foschini**, a small but elegant square originally built to provide shelter for those waiting for carriages after the performances. One of the most photographed spots in the city!*



3 Piazza Savonarola and Via Coperta

Adjacent to the Castle, this area was formerly known as Piazza Nuova. In the 19th century it took a new name in honour of the famous **Ferrarese reformist friar Girolamo Savonarola**. From here you can see **Via Coperta**, an elevated passageway that allowed passage for the Este family between the Ducal Palace and the Castle.

*Nearby you can see the **Padimetro**, a monumental hydrometer showing the heights of the great floods of the Po between 1705 and 1951, as recorded at Pontelagoscuro, a town alongside the river a few kilometres from Ferrara.*



4 Cathedral of St George

The spiritual heart of Ferrara since the 12th century, the Cathedral combines **Romanesque and Gothic elements** in a **façade** rich in detail, including the portal depicting scenes from the New Testament. Inside, the **apse** is adorned with **Bastianino's Last Judgement** (1577), inspired by Michelangelo, while the naves feature 18th-century altars.

*On the left side of the Cathedral, in Via degli Adelardi, you'll find **Osteria al Brindisi**, the oldest "hostelry" in the world, frequented and mentioned by the famous poet Ludovico Ariosto.*



5 Cathedral Museum

Housed within the **ancient medieval church of San Romano**, the museum offers insights into the artistic history of the Cathedral. Here you will find the **Cycle of the Months**, a series of 13th-century sculptural high reliefs depicting agricultural and pastoral activities, part of the "Pilgrims' Gate" on the south side of the Cathedral, which was closed in the 18th century.



6 Piazza Trento e Trieste

The **Listone** is the raised stone pavement crossing the piazza, meeting place of locals. Here, you can admire the carved columns on the south side of the Cathedral and the **ancient Loggia dei Merciai**. The **Cathedral bell tower** stands tall the square; it was built in the early 15th century, likely to a design by Leon Battista Alberti.



7 Via delle Volte

The "Street of the Vaults", or "Arches", is one of the most picturesque and photographed lanes of Ferrara. In ancient times, the structures crossing above created **covered passageways between houses, warehouses and the river**, facilitating trade and the movement of goods. Here, the Middle Ages still seem alive.



8 Piazza and Palazzo Municipale

The medieval City Palace was used as the Este family's private residence, before returning to its original role. Today it can be accessed via the **15th-century loggia staircase** and houses rooms created for the private life of the court, including the **Camerino delle Duchesse**. Piazza Municipale is flanked on one side by the façade of the City Palace, known as the **Volto del Cavallo** for the equestrian statues of Borso d'Este and Niccolò III.

THE ADDIZIONE ERCULEA

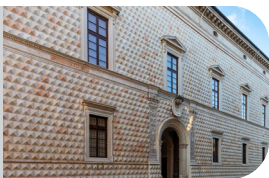
In 1492, **Duke Ercole I d'Este** launched the urban development project known as the **"Addizione Erculea"**, designed by court architect **Biagio Rossetti**. Ferrara doubled in size, following a rational plan of wide streets, regulated perspectives and monumental palaces. This project is **still clearly visible today** in the urban layout of this part of the historic centre.



1 Corso Ercole I d'Este

Formerly known as Via degli Angeli, the "Corso" is **one of the most beautiful Renaissance streets of Europe**, the heart of the expansion commissioned by the duke. Walking along, you can sense the conception of the ideal city: airy spaces, monumental palaces and perspectives that draws the eye all the way to the city walls.

The Quadrivio degli Angeli. The "Angel Crossroads", in other words the junction of Corse d'Este with Corso Biagio Rossetti, is a focal point of the Addizione, demonstrating the perfect balance between architecture and urban spaces.



2 Palazzo dei Diamanti

A masterpiece of the Ferrarese Renaissance, the palace stands out for the covering of its two facades: over 8,500 diamond-pointed bosses in pink and white marble. Today the Palazzo dei Diamanti hosts the **Pinacoteca Nazionale** and internationally important **exhibitions of art**.



3 Casa di Ludovico Ariosto

This "casa" was the home of the famous poet during his final years, where he worked on **the last edition of Orlando Furioso, his great novel of chivalry**. Open to visitors free of charge, it preserves the memory of the poet and his connection to this place, as documented by the inscription on the façade.



4 Parco Massari

This ample historic garden was once a part of the estates of the Massari family of nobles. Today it's **one of the places most loved by the Ferrarese** for walking, reading or simply taking a break from the hustle and bustle, surrounded by greenery and just a short stroll from the city centre.

The main entrance to the garden faces the Ferrara Botanical Garden, founded in the 18th century, which houses around 2,000 species (1,300 in greenhouses). Entrance is free of charge.



5 Monumental Carthusian Monastery and Church of San Cristoforo

The city's grand monumental cemetery is situated within a former Carthusian monastery founded in the 15th century, now a scene where art, architecture, cloisters and chapels coexist with memory and funerary monuments. The focal point of the complex is the **Church of San Cristoforo**, built beginning in 1498 on the site of the previous monastic church: a **masterpiece** of Ferrarese **Renaissance architecture**, attributed to Biagio Rossetti, also housing monumental paintings by Bastianino and Giuseppe Avanzi.

At number 47 Corso Ercole I d'Este, opposite Viale Certosa, a plaque marks a former burial place for the Este family, within the now-demolished Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli.



6 Piazza Ariostea

This large, leafy elliptical square, **built in 1499**, **originally took the name 'Piazza Nova'**, probably because it was intended the place for a new market. Ercole I d'Este oversaw its transition as a venue for festivals, tournaments and jousting. Since 1833, the piazza has hosted a statue of Ludovico Ariosto.

*Still today on the last Saturday in May, the square hosts the **Palio di Ferrara**, among the oldest in the millennial tradition of bareback horse races. In summer, the piazza hosts concerts and major events. For the rest of the year it is enjoyed by strolling adults and playing children, further entertained by games and al fresco aperitifs.*



7 Palazzo Massari (currently closed for restoration)

A noble residence set amidst greenery, the Palazzo, with its museum, traces the transition from Renaissance Ferrara to the 19th and 20th centuries, showing important collections including artworks by the famous Ferrarese **Giovanni Boldini** and **Filippo De Pisis**.



8 Spazio Antonioni

The former stables of Palazzo Massari now house Spazio Antonioni, dedicated to the **great Ferrara-born director Michelangelo Antonioni**, awarded the **Cannes Palme d'Or** in 1967. The museum offers a journey into the intellectual and creative universe of one of the fathers of modern cinema, through objects, documents and works by the famous filmmaker.

CHURCHES AND HISTORIC RESIDENCES

Through the late Middle Ages and the modern era, Ferrara was a centre of cultural and spiritual vitality. Visitors can explore a heritage recounting life through the centuries: from the splendour of the court to the more intimate realm of spirituality, amidst elegant architecture, works of art and places that preserve the memory of the Renaissance and the modern era.



1 Church of San Paolo

Facing a “piazza” cut from the fabric of the medieval city, the present church dates to the **late 16th century** and was built by architect Alberto Schiatti. The interior is sumptuous with rich decorations of great interest, including in the apse, a fresco depicting **Elijah ascending to heaven on a chariot of fire** by Scarsellino.



2 Basilica of San Francesco

A **hub of religious life in Ferrara**, the Basilica was founded in the 13th century and still stands as a testimony to the Franciscan presence in the city. Renovated in the late 15th century, the building is an architectural masterpiece of **Biagio Rossetti**.

*The church is well known for its **echo effect** – studied by many mathematicians – stimulated by the clapping of hands at the centre of the nave.*



3 Casa Romei Museum (currently closed for restoration)

A rare example of a Renaissance residence dating from the 15th to 16th centuries, this “casa” combines extraordinary **architectural and pictorial features**, linked to the construction and history of the building, and displays **sculptures and fragments of stonework**, detached frescoes and furniture.



4 Palazzina Marfisa d'Este

This “small palazzo” offered a more intimate residence than the grand ducal palaces. It was originally built as the home of **Marfisa**, niece of **Lucrezia Borgia**, known especially for her love of music and theatre. The palazzo offers a journey through the refined Ferrarese Renaissance, amidst paintings, antique furnishings, period objects and frescoed rooms.

*Near the Palazzina stands the **Prospettiva di Corso Giovecca**, a monumental arch built in the early 18th century, providing a dramatic conclusion to the imposing thoroughfare.*



5 Convent of Corpus Domini

A place of profound spirituality, it is known for the **tombs of several members of the Este family**, including Ercole I, his wife Eleonora of Aragon and **Lucrezia Borgia**. The institution served as a link between the court and religious devotion. One of the figures who marked the history of the community was Saint Catherine de Vigri, founder of the Poor Clares monastery.

The monastery is associated with the 'miracle of the bread': Sister Catherine Vigri placed bread in the oven, entrusted it to Christ, and went to a sermon that lasted over four hours. On her return, while the other nuns feared it was ruined, she found it perfectly baked, and all recognised the miracle. Each year on 9 March, the sisters open the ancient oven and distribute small blessed loaves to visitors.



6 Basilica of Santa Maria in Vado

One of the city's most important sanctuaries, rebuilt as a basilica in 1495 by Biagio Rossetti over an earlier medieval church, it is famous for the imposing cycle of paintings on Marian themes running the length of the central nave. Created in the 1600s by Carlo Bononi, one of the last painters of the Ferrarese School, the sequence centres on a tondo depicting the **Coronation of the Virgin**.

In 1171 the sanctuary was the scene of the Eucharistic Miracle, when the consecrated host bled during Mass, transforming the original church as a destination for pilgrimages.



7 Palazzo Schifanoia and Lapidary Museum 🏛️

Palazzo Schifanoia was part of the **Delizie Estensi**, a system of "delights" of leisure and representational residences expanding far beyond the main court. The Palazzo, now a museum, is best known for the **Salone dei Mesi**, with its extraordinary cycle of frescoes intertwining astrology, mythology and the celebration of power. **Borso d'Este**, first Duke of Ferrara, commissioned the extension and decoration of an earlier, much more modest structure. With a single ticket you can visit both the Palazzo and nearby **Lapidary Museum**, presenting and explaining a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The frescoes of the Salone dei Mesi are the main inspiration for the costumes of the Palio di Ferrara, demonstrating and enriching the direct links between the Renaissance and the present day.

JUDAISM IN FERRARA

The **Jewish presence in Ferrara**, documented since the Middle Ages, has had profound impact on **the city's cultural, urban and social history**. For centuries, the Jewish community has experienced periods of segregation, then integration, leaving traces in the places of daily life, worship, study and remembrance.

1 East side of Castello Estense

A commemorative panel on the low wall to the east of Castello Estense records a deeply tragic episode in the history of the city. Here on **15 November 1943**, eleven anti-fascists, including Jewish citizens, were shot in retaliation for their opposition to the regime.

*The 1943 massacre was depicted in the film **The long night '43** by Florestano Vancini, shot partly on location and based on a short story by Giorgio Bassani.*



2 Column of Borso d'Este

In 1718, during restoration work commissioned by the Papal States following a fire, this column supporting the statue of Duke Borso was rebuilt, in part using **tombstones from the ancient Jewish cemetery**. In the 20th century the stones were recovered during consolidation work, their inscriptions recorded, and then they were reassembled in the column.



3 Palazzo San Crispino

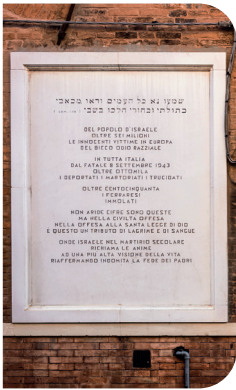
Overlooking Piazza Trento e Trieste, this palazzo is situated in a part of the city once devoted to trade and artisanal work. During the era of the ghetto, the Oratory of San Crispino served **as the venue for compulsory sermons**, designed to pressure Jews into conversion.



4 Former Jewish Ghetto

The Jewish ghetto, established in 1627 during the papal era, was **transited by Via Mazzini**. The gates, lowered at sunset, enclosed a densely populated area, the setting for all daily life. The outer walls of the **building** at number 95, still used for prayer today but not open to the public, bear the names of the Holocaust victims of Ferrara. The street preserves further memories of segregation and persecution: at numbers 14, 85 and 88, **'stumbling stones'** can be seen, commemorating deported Jewish citizens. These stones, found in cities throughout Europe, are part of a project begun the German artist Gunter Demnig: the gleaming





brass blocks attract attention, transforming remembrance into a daily and personal act. At number 79 **Via Vignatagliata** stood the Jewish school, where Giorgio Bassani taught following the enactment of the racial laws. At 41 **Via Vittoria** stood the Sephardic synagogue, or Scola Spagnola, destroyed by the Nazi-Fascists in 1944.

At 33 **Via Vignatagliata**, a plaque commemorates **Isacco Lampronti**, an 18th-century doctor and rabbi, a central figure in Ferrara's Jewish culture, whose name is associated with the *Paḥad Yiṣḥaq* (*The Fear of Isaac*), a work that organises Talmudic jurisprudence in encyclopaedic form.



5 National Museum of Italian Judaism and the Shoah (MEIS)

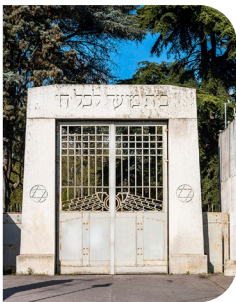
Housed in the **former city prison**, recounts the events of over two thousand years of **Jewish life in Italy**, intertwining national and local events: a place of learning and reflection that gathers a fundamental part of the city's historical memory.



6 Bassani Study Centre

Dedicated to the famous writer **Giorgio Bassani**, the centre preserves the sitting and dining rooms of the author's home in Rome, where he moved in 1943, as well as a vast collection of documents and books, including the handwritten notebooks of *"The Golden Eyeglasses"* and *"The Heron"*, and the typescript of *"The Leopard"* by Tomasi di Lampedusa.

*The Centre is housed in the **Casa Minerbi del Sale**, an elegant medieval palace that contains exquisite frescoes.*



7 Jewish Cemetery

Founded in 1626, with tombs inserted along the city walls, the **Jewish Cemetery** is the final resting place of many distinguished figures from Ferrarese community. A place of silence and contemplation, made universally known through the writings of Bassani, who is buried here.

*In Jewish tradition, **placing small stones or pebbles on graves** instead of flowers is a widely observed custom.*

A HISTORY LINKED TO THE RIVER

For centuries, the Po River has shaped the form and life of Ferrara. Until the 12th century the main branch flowed past the south side of the city, where it hosted the port, a hub of trade and commerce. With the shift of the riverbed northward this area changed function, but without losing its identity, still today evident in the urban fabric.



1 Palazzo Paradiso

Situated on Via Santa Maria delle Bocche, an ancient road leading to the river, the Palazzo was built around **1385** as one of the first urban **'Delizie' of the Este family**. Centuries later it was adapted as the seat of the University and most recently as the **Ariosteia Municipal Library**. Visitors can view the **monumental tomb of Ludovico Ariosto** and the **18th-century 'Giovanni Tumiatì' Anatomical Theatre**, one of the few remaining examples of its kind in Italy, as well as important historic and artistic items linked to the different phases of the palace's history. To visit these sites (free of charge) ask the library staff for permission.



2 Convent of Sant'Antonio in Polesine

The convent was founded on an island of the Po prior to the year 1000. In the mid-13th century, the complex welcomed the **Benedictine nuns following Beatrice d'Este**, the founder of their religious community. Adorned with **frescoes from the school of Giotto**, the convent still functions to this day.

*Between October and March, a clear liquid, known as the **'tears of the Blessed'**, traditionally believed to be miraculous, drips from the tombstone of the Blessed Beatrice II d'Este. The phenomenon attracts many devotees and onlookers on 18 January, the day commemoration for the Blessed sister.*



3 Sanctuary of Saints George and Maurelius

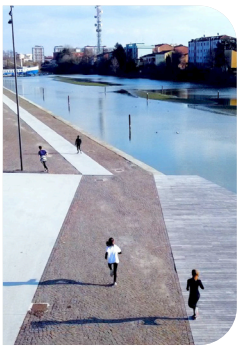
This was **Ferrara's first cathedral**, beginning in the 7th century AD, as suggested by its position along the ancient course of the Po, where the river once edged the settlement. Now off-centre, the location reflects the changes in the urban layout subsequent to the shift in the channel of the Po. The church was renovated in the 15th century by architect Biagio Rossetti, and several more times in the following centuries.



4 Palazzo Costabili

Also known as the Palazzo di Ludovico il Moro, the building was erected in the early 16th century in an area once focused on riverine trade and navigation. Today it houses the **National Archaeological Museum**, featuring precious artefacts **from the ancient Etruscan city of Spina**. The **Sala del Tesoro**, frescoed by **Garofalo**, is not to be missed.

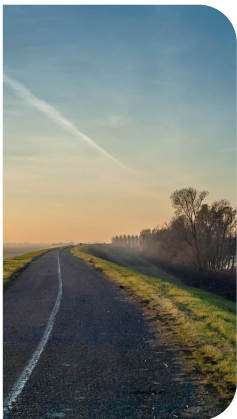
*Palazzo Costabili conceals an unexpected **labyrinth**, created in the 1950s: one of the few Italian examples of labyrinths built in the classical architectural style, there is only one path to the centre: although the structure appears complex, there are in fact no forks or traps for unsuspecting visitors.*



5 Darsena of San Paolo

The San Paolo “marina” maintains the link between Ferrara and river navigation, always essential to city life. Today, this is a **revitalised urban space**, transformed into a true **urban waterfront**. A green space and meeting place, ideal for strolling, relaxing and outdoor activities.

*During the summer season, the Darsena hosts **special cultural events**. At sunset, it becomes a favourite spot for an aperitif by the river and serves as the point of departure for boat trips along the Po.*



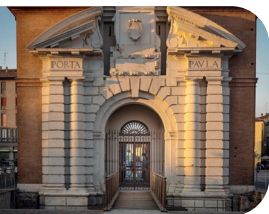
6 Cycle Path Destra Po

The “Destra Po” cycle path is one of the most picturesque routes for exploring the landscapes surrounding Ferrara. **The route follows the bank of the great river** and offers sweeping views of the countryside, amidst cultivated fields, rows of poplars and small villages that tell the story of the area. **Easy and flat**, it is ideal for cycling or walking, immersed in a peaceful setting where nature and the slow rhythm of the river accompany your journey.

The Destra Po forms part of EuroVelo 8 – the Mediterranean Cycle, extending from Spain in the west to Greece in the east, passing through Italy around mid-route.

THE CITY WALLS

The Walls of Ferrara represent one of the best-preserved defensive systems of Europe. Built and extended between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, they tell the story of the city's evolution and its relationship with the surrounding area. Today they are **freely accessible**, on foot or by bike, forming a wide green belt that encircles Ferrara.



1 Porta Paola – City Walls Documentation Centre

A monumental **southern gateway to the city**, Porta Paola was built in the 17th century to a design by Giovanni Battista Aleotti. Today it houses the **City Walls Documentation Centre**, dedicated to preserving and informing on the history of the defensive system.



2 Baluardo dell'Amore

Flanked by an open green space **combining archaeology and landscape**, the defensive "Bulwark of Love" offers a layered view of the walls: a fully accessible area ideal for a break in nature and history.



3 Baluardo di San Rocco

The Baluardo di San Rocco, built in the early 16th century as part of the Este defensive system, was one of the most imposing parts of the city walls. Dismantled in the 19th century, this bulwark is once again made **visible – especially when viewed from the top of the walls – thanks to the planting of hedges** that trace its original forms.



4 Torrione di San Giovanni

The tower linked the walls with the ancient city gate, where it served in **visual and defensive control**. The position offers sweeping views of the city and surrounding landscapes. A short distance away is **the tree on the bastion**, one of the most picturesque vantage points along the walls, a perfect setting for creative photos!

*The tower houses the city's **Jazz Club**, with a packed programme of concerts dedicated to the international jazz scene.*



5 Porta degli Angeli

The ancient **northern gateway to the city**, offered entrance to the Addizione Erculea, extending to just inside the walls. Here you can sense the relationship between the Renaissance city and the defensive system, designed to protect but also to represent the power of the Este family.

WHAT KIND OF VISITOR ARE YOU?

Ferrara lends itself to many kinds of exploration. You can follow its history, let yourself be guided by art, cycle through parks and along the walls, or discover traditional flavours. Here are some ideas for exploring the different facets of the city, the way you like.

■ For art lovers

Ferrara is a true open-air museum. Start with the Renaissance at the Schifanoia Museum and the frescoes in the Salone dei Mesi, then via the Cathedral Museum, continue to Palazzo dei Diamanti with its art gallery, and the exhibitions at Ferrara Arte. Don't miss the sites dealing with the leading figures of 20th-century arts and culture, including Spazio Antonioni and Centro Studi Bassaniani.

■ For romantics

With its intimate atmospheres, medieval views and hidden gardens, Ferrara is perfect for a romantic visit. Stroll along Via delle Volte, admire the sky framed by Rotonda Foschini, visit the Giardino degli Aranci at Castello Estense, and treat yourself to a walk along the tree-lined avenues of Parco Massari, or at sunset along the city walls.

■ For travellers at a leisurely pace

Ferrara is easy to explore on foot or by bicycle - the preferred means of transport for the Ferrarese themselves. Follow the historic city walls, traversing the green circuit of the "countryside within the walls", stop for a picnic at the Parco Urbano, the city's large green lung, and enjoy a stroll along the San Paolo Marina. Amidst parks, allotments and the sweeping urban vistas of the Addizione Ercolea, the city reveals its balance between architecture and nature.

■ For travellers with family

Ferrara is a city on a human scale, ideal for exploring with family. The Castello Estense, with its moat and towers, looks like something out of a fairy tale, while at the Schifanoia Museum you can discover zodiac signs and mythological figures. Piazza Ariostea and the city's parks offer perfect spaces for play breaks.

■ For food lovers

Ferrara's cuisine originated at the court of the Este family, where food became an art form and spectacle. From this renaissance heritage emerged a cuisine that still flourishes, combining courtly elegance with the flavours of local tradition. Don't miss the pumpkin cappellacci, the Ferrara-style *pasticcio*, the *salama da sugo* and the crisp *Coppia ferrarese*, the typical bread with its characteristic cross-shaped form.



BIKE TOUR



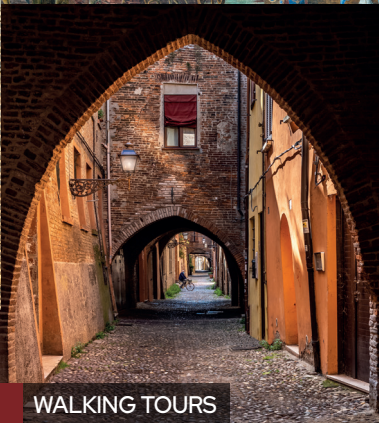
EXCURSIONS • BOAT TRIPS



MUSEUMS
AND EXHIBITIONS



FOOD EXPERIENCES



WALKING TOURS



Scan the QR code to book guided walking and bike tours, cooking classes, boat trips on the Po and themed experiences. Create your own bespoke itinerary + Inferrara.it e-commerce QR code.



MyFE

FERRARA TOURIST CARD

WHAT DOES IT OFFER?

The MyFE Card makes your visit to Ferrara easier and more convenient. **With this single pass you can access the city's** main cultural attractions, saving time and money while moving more freely between many museums and monuments. With the card you can keep your itinerary flexible, choosing what and when to visit depending on interests, time and needs.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND IT?

The MyFE Card can be purchased online at myfecard.it and at the ticket offices of Castello Estense, Museo Schifanoia, Museo Cattedrale, Spazio Antonioni and Palazzina Marfisa d'Este.

An easy way to enjoy Ferrara, focusing on experience and discovery!



Scan the QR code
to find out more





IAT-R Ufficio Tourist
information and hospitality
Largo Castello | +39 0532 419190
infotur@comune.fe.it



Closed for printing in April 2026

Foto Pierluigi Benini