

Castenaso. The relics from these excavations of the 1800s are kept at the Museum of Bologna. The MUV contains the relics from the Villanovan necropolis of Marano di Castenaso from the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The most characteristic objects of the exhibition are the stelae of the burial ground; the most noteworthy is the so-called "Stele of Swords", characterized by a complex bas-relief decoration.

## 7. National Archaeological Museum "Pompeo Aria" and Archaeological Area

Via Porrettana Sud, 13 – Marzabotto  
www.archeobo.arti.beniculturali.ita/Marzabotto

Outside of Bologna, towards the southwest, in the foothills of the Apennines, is the town of Marzabotto, with a museum and an archaeological area that are of primary importance to the study of the Etruscan civilization. From the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., in the area of Piano di Misano near Misanello, a real town developed, with a regular urban layout, characterized by residential, production and cultural areas and two surrounding necropoles. The archaeological area is open to visitors. One can walk through the streets of an ancient Etruscan town. The town was built and planned according to the rules of Greek town-planning, proving the close relationship between two civilizations that were distant only geographically.



Head of a kouros (youth)

## 8. Archaeological Museum Luigi Fantini of Monterenzio and Archaeological Park of Monte Bibeale

Via del Museo, 2 – Monterenzio  
www.storia-culture-civilta.unibo.it/it

Here you find significant evidence of the town and necropolis of Monte Bibeale. Both are extremely important for the study of the Celts in Italy and the relationship between them and the local Etruscans. The great invasions of Celts from the other side of the Alps began in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and many settled in the area of Bologna. In the small highland settlement of Monte Bibeale

the Etruscans mingled with these new arrivals. Wonderful burial objects of Celtic warriors, including helmets, swords and javelins, prove how the different populations met and shared the living and burial space for more than two centuries. At the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., the arrival of the Romans changed forever the balance of the population of the whole area of Bologna. About 10 km from the Fantini Museum is the Monte Bibeale Park where you can have a walk in the beautiful woods and visit a unique and fascinating archaeological site.

Texts: Federica Guidi - Archaeological Civic Museum

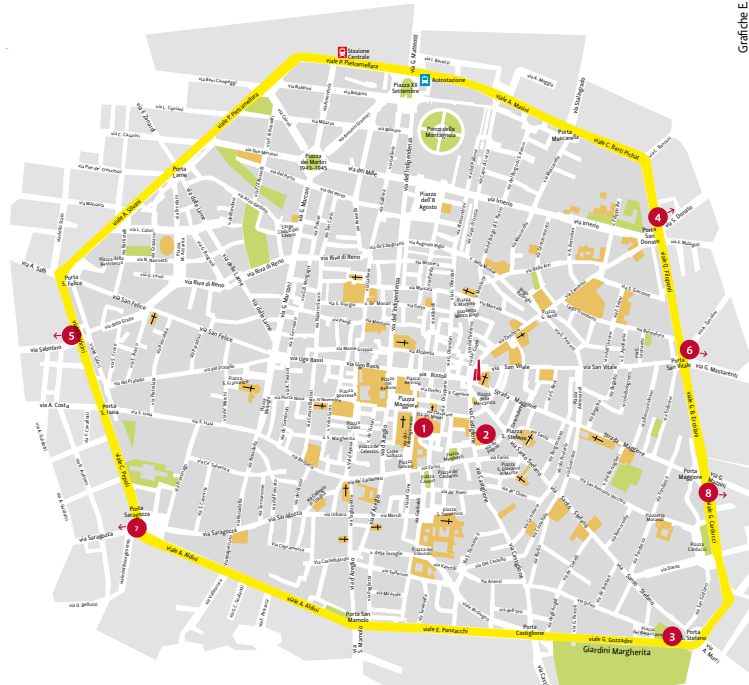
Main museums and sites for Etruscan civilization in northern Italy:

Reggio Emilia - www.musei.re.it/collezioni/

Ferrara e Spina- www.archeoferrara.beniculturali.it

Verucchio - www.archeobo.arti.beniculturali.it/verucchio/

Mantova - www.museoarcheologicomantova.beniculturali.it/



Grafiche E. GASPARI - Cedriano di G. (BO) - Stampalibone srl Piedimonte Matese (CE) - April 2015

Archaeological Museum. Vase with a rider on top of a fantasy animal (720–680 B.C.)



# Discover the Etruscans

There are still important traces of the long Etruscan history in Bologna dating between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. To discover these roots of ancient Bologna, the Etruscan city in the Po Valley, you need to search deeply, especially in the museums of the city and of the province.



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