

SERVICES

bookshop | differently-abled access | cloakroom for individuals | guided tours | education services for schools | workshops for families | library | hystorical archive | event venue rentals

how to get there

From the railway station and the bus station:

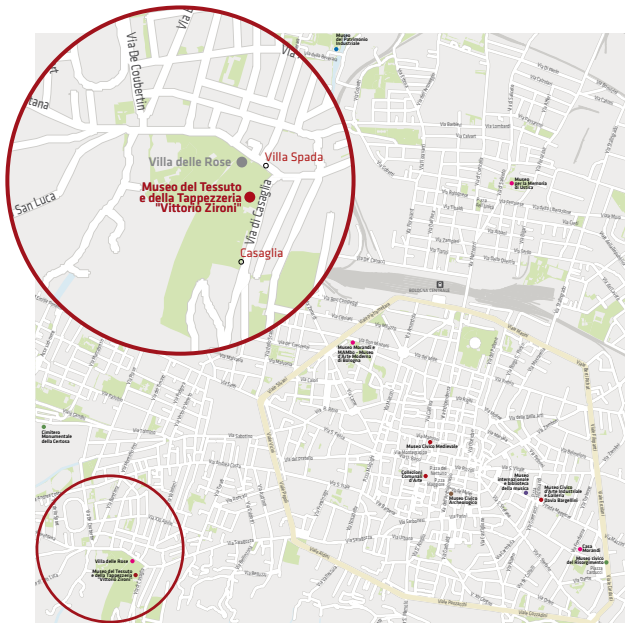
by bus> line D (Casaglia stop)

From the city centre:

by bus> linea 20 (Villa Spada stop)

From the ring road:

by car> exit n° 5 Lame, follow via Marco Polo and then via Zanardi until Porta Lame; turn right and keep going until Porta Saragozza, then turn right and take via Saragozza until the crossroad with via di Casaglia



Museo del Tessuto e della Tappezzeria "Vittorio Zironi"
("Vittorio Zironi" Textile and Tapestry Museum)
Via di Casaglia 3 | 40135 Bologna
tel. +39 051 2194528 / 2193916 (Ticket Office Museo Civico Medievale)
museiarteantica@comune.bologna.it
www.museibologna.it/arteanticaen



Thursday: 9 am > 2 pm
Saturday and Sunday: 10 am > 6.30 pm
closed: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, May 1st, and
Holidays during the week

Full fee € 5 | Reduced fee € 3
Free admission for Card Musei Metropolitan Bologna
holders and on the first Sunday of every month



MUSEI CIVICI D'ARTE ANTICA

The Istituzione Bologna Musei | Musei Civici d'Arte Antica is comprised of four separate museums: the **Museo Civico Medievale** (Palazzo Ghisilardi), the **Collezioni Comunali d'Arte** (Palazzo Comunale), the **Museo Davia Bargellini** (Palazzo Davia Bargellini) and the **Museo del Tessuto e della Tappezzeria "Vittorio Zironi"** (Villa Spada).

The premises of Palazzo Ghisilardi, used for coordination purposes and to enhance the collections stored in the four museums, include: an educational department, a restoration lab, a library, a photographic library and the archives.

The educational department carries out many pedagogical and cultural activities for a wide public. The display room regularly hosts meaningful exhibitions magnifying the city history. The well equipped restoration lab is used to take care of the ordinary maintenance of the materials belonging to the Museum collections and, if necessary, also for valuable documents from other prestigious collections. The institutional preservation and promotional activities of the Museum heritage go hand



Museo del Tessuto e della Tappezzeria "Vittorio Zironi"

in hand with the research and study work leading to the publication of scientific volumes (catalogues of the permanent collections, exhibition catalogues, periodicals) as well as pedagogical and popular books. The building also hosts a specialized library including the collection donated by Cesare Gnudi, made of about two hundred magazines and more than nineteenth thousand books, mostly on art history, from the Middle Ages to the nineteenth century. A special emphasis was put on applied arts because of the presence of some extremely rare texts hardly to be found anywhere else. Finally there is the photographic library, including thousands of images of all the assets and also the archives, documenting the story of the collection from the nineteenth century until today.

MUSEO DEL TESSUTO E DELLA TAPPEZZERIA "VITTORIO ZIRONI"

Villa Spada



The villa, also known as Villa Ravone after the name of the nearby river, was built by 1795 in a neoclassic style upon a project by architect Giovanni Battista Martinetti who, according to the owner's will, the Marquis Giacomo Zambeccari, turned an already existing building the *Casino di San Giuseppe di Ravone*, into an elegant rest and leisure mansion, just out of town, completing it also with a large ice-house. The indoor wall painting decorations were made by Filippo Pedrini and Serafino Barozzi, in particular

the latter made the *Sala Boschereccia* on the second floor. The statues were made by the Bolognese sculptor Giacomo de Maria: the large Zephyrus statue and the two stuccoed ovals depicting the myths of Diana and Endymion, and



Apollo and Daphne in the apse of the Caffeaus (*Sala della Meridiana*); the sculptures and stuccoed profiles of Giacomo and Ginevra Zambeccari in the *Galleria delle Arti* and, based on a drawing of his own, the refined bas-relief candelabra of the dining room on the noble floor. In 1820 the villa passed in the hands of the family of Prince Clemente Veralli Spada, who had the nearby tower built, and before 1844 it changed hands again and the owner



became the opera singer Antonio Poggi. In 1849 it hosted the Austrian headquarters, where the patriots Ugo Bassi and Giovanni Livraghi were sentenced to death. Later on the villa belonged to the Egyptian prince Hossein Cheriff Bey and from 1920 to the Pisa family. In 1943

it was damaged by the bombings and in 1964 was given by the Pisa family to the Municipality of Bologna that decided to open its park to the public and in 1985 it was chosen to host the museum and was then restored by architect Stefano Zironi. The Italian garden was rehabilitated over the last few years as well as twelve terracotta herms depicting the months and made of terracotta by Nicola Zamboni.

The museum

Founded by the upholstery art master Vittorio Zironi and previously hosted in some rooms of Palazzo Salina Brazzetti in 1966, the Museum was moved to Villa Spada in 1990. The collections, initiated by the founder right after the war with the help of some colleagues and collectors, included at the beginning fabrics, accessories, braids and several tools used over the centuries for upholstery work. Later on the collection was extended to finished products like dresses, embroidered objects, drawings, flags, banners, archival finds and a library specialized in fabrics and interior decoration. The main asset of the museum - donated by the Zironi family to the Municipality of Bologna in 2016 - is the diverse origin of its

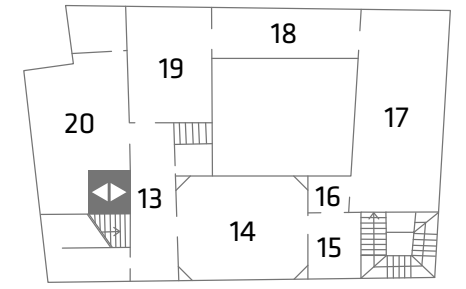


more than six thousand fabric samples and the time line they represent. The most ancient samples are the Coptic ones (Egypt) coming from some funeral sets of the period between the IV and XII century. However, the largest part of the collection is made of velvets, lampases, damasks, brocades, tele bandera, taffetas, liserée, gobelines, made by important manufacturers, both local and foreign, between the XVI and XIX century. Also the Eastern fabrics are precious: Japanese, Persian and Caucasian but also Egyptian and Turkish, including a rich collection of ottoman caftans of the XVIII-XIX century period. Other important collections are made of robes and liturgical sets dating back between the XVIII and the XX century; the hats and dresses made by famous milliners' and tailors' shops, not only from urban areas, in the period between the XIX and the XX century; the embroidered artifacts, both Eastern and Italian like Aemilia Ars (Bologna) and Ranieri of Sorbello (Perugia), illustrating craftsmanship skills likely to re-adapt ancient techniques to the beginning of the XX century. In some rooms there are also some fabric production tools like a loom dating back to the end of the XIV century and one from the XVIII century, to which was later applied the Jacquard system with perforated cards. More recently the museum stood out for its impressive in-house restoration lab.

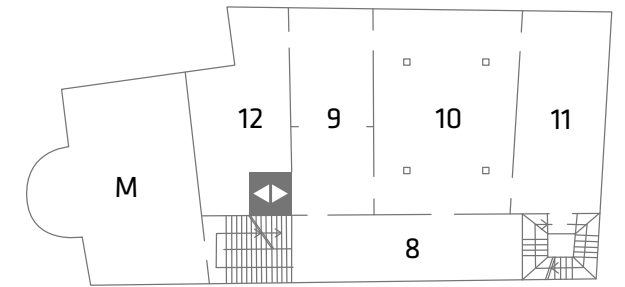


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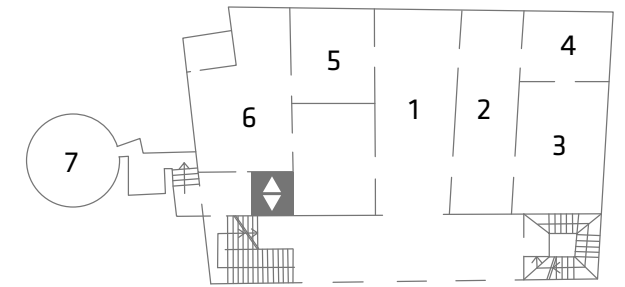
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SECOND floor



FIRST floor



GROUND floor

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 . Banners of Bolognese guilds | 11 . Damasks and Jacquard loom |
| 2 . Velvets | 12 . Warehouse |
| 3 . Lampases | 13 . Corridor of the arches |
| 4 . Brocades | 14 . Lace, embroidery and dresses (Sala Boschereccia) |
| 5 . Educational centre and sewing machines | 15 . Italian weaving factory New York |
| 6 . Library | 16 . The East |
| 7 . Ice house | 17 . Middle-East and Caftans |
| 8 . Coptic (Galleria delle Arti) | 18 . Silks and braiding loom |
| 9 . Silks and braiding loom | 19 . Braids and looms |
| 10 . Gowns and liturgical robes (Dining hall) | 20 . Leatherware and upholstery art |
| | M . Sala della Meridiana |