

# Palazzo Ateneo the symbol of education in Bari

Palazzo Ateneo is the building of the state university, it was founded in 1925 and it is located in Piazza Umberto I, in the city centre. Walking into the building, through the central corridor we can encounter the University Chapel and the so-called Grand Staircase decorated by the fine words Rinaldo Casanova and Nino Colonna. The steps will bring the visitors to the Sala degli affreschi.



Passing through the courtyard and past two wooden gates we reach the Golden Hall, illuminated and decorated with sumptuous crystal chandeliers, a big wooden table, mirrors and carpet. On the right of the rectory corridor, a small plaque introduces us to the Aula Magna characterised by its highly decorated wooden walls and frescoes whose main characters are big historical figures like Galilei, Dante and Leonardo Da Vinci. On the opposite wall there is a painting which represents a young lady under the inscription "Libertas".



AN INTERACTIVE TRIP AROUND EUROPE

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# CREMA - ITALY

## **PALAZZO BONDENTI TERNI DE' GREGORY**

Located in the historical center, Palazzo Torni de Gregory is the greatest expression of the Rococo Cremasco. Its construction began in 1698 by Count Nicolò Bondenti, to show his new social position obtained from the Serenissima. After his death, the work was stopped permanently leaving unfinished the right wing of the central body.

When Bondenti family became extinct, the palace was inherited by Torni de' Gregori family who still owns it today.

On the porch is placed the staircase of honor with four ramps that gives access to the main floor, windows have elegant frames with decorative terracotta motifs, while the two portals have stone ornaments.

The interiors are decorated with a 18th century frescoes, at the end of the main entrance you reach the garden: on the right there is the oldest wing of the building, with the summer apartment on the ground floor. The inscriptions along the walls recalls the owner families and all the people who stayed in the palace, including King Vittorio Emanuele II and Umberto of Savoy.

Did you know? This palace is known for the legend of the beheaded ghost! It says that on stormy nights the headless ghost returns to the palace, walking in the half-built area: So... be careful now!

**Martina Allovio**

Brochure - Mobility to Bari



# THE ISLE OF WIGHT

## **Carisbrooke Castle**

Carisbrooke castle is in the centre of the island in Carisbrooke. It as been an artillery fortress, kings prison and a royal summer residence.

## **History**

In the angelo-saxon times it was built to provide a refuege against viking raids. After the norman conquest it was built into a castle to protect the island from Norman invaders. Then for the rest of the middle ages the castle was governed by crown appointed lords.

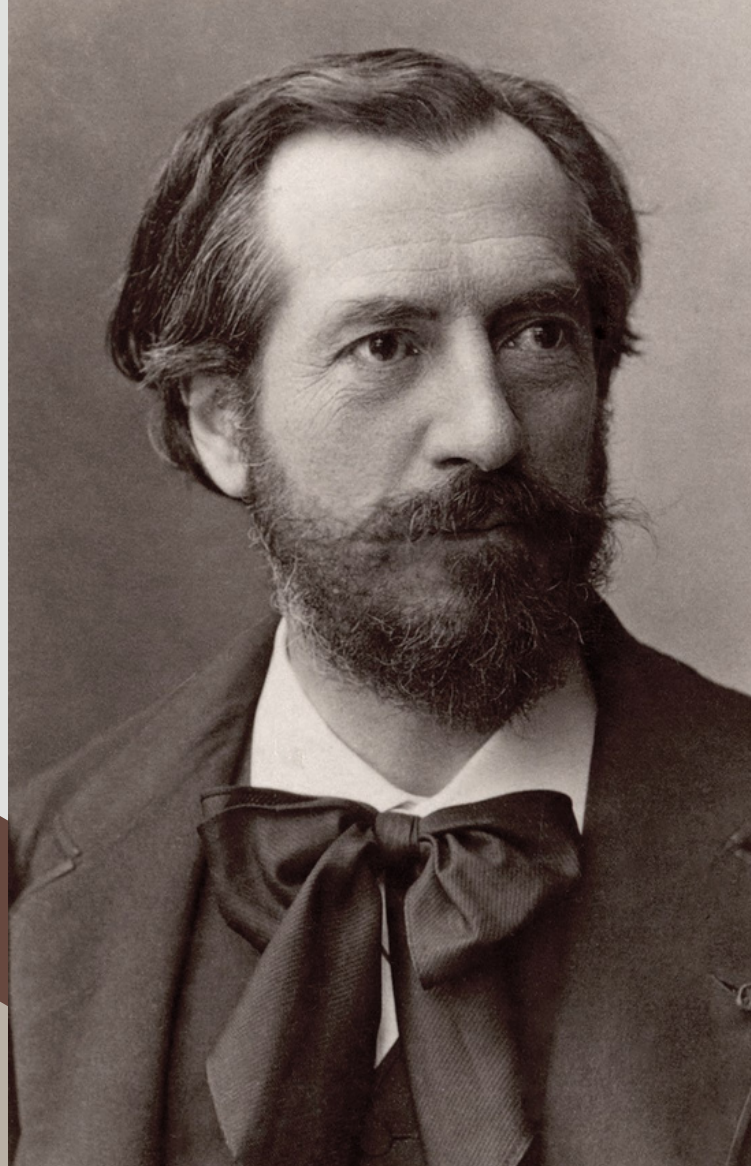


# CARISBROOKE AS MONUMENT

Percy Stone was an architect who had a major influence on the castles present form. Princess Beatrice had the castle adapting in many ways to become her summer residence and she wanted to make it look modern. Since the second world war the castle has remained a monument and a huge tourist attraction in the UK.



The monument was built to commemorate three generals who defend the city against attacks. The first one was Claude Jacques Lecourbe who defended the city during the return of Napoléon. The second was Pierre Phillipe Denfert-Rochereau who defended the city during the franco-prussian war of 1870. And the third was Jean Legrand who defended the city from the 24 December 1813 to the 12 April 1814 during the longest siege of the city.



The monument of the three sieges is a memorial built between 1903 and 1913 and was imagined by the French sculptor Auguste Bartholdi.



**Ploiești**

**Saint John  
Baptist Cathedral**





Saint John Baptist Cathedral is the center imposing church and one of the main architectural landmarks in Ploiesti.

It was built in 1810 - 1811, and it was all made out of wooden planks. Three decades later the local people decided to build a new one out of bricks, in the exact same spot.

In 1922 the people decided to raise a monument dedicated to the heroes of Prahova from the First World War. The bell tower has a height of 55 meters, being the tallest building of this type in the whole county. In front of the cathedral are located two statues: one for the Saint Peter and the other one for the Saint Paul.



# Portugal

Marquês de Pombal was born on May 13, 1699 and died on May 8, 1782. He was nobleman, politician and Portuguese diplomat. He served as ambassador to the English and Austrian courts, was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Kingdom. It belonged to the Portuguese government between 1750 and 1777, combining in its management the absolutist monarchy with the Enlightenment rationalism. Derived is importance was honored with the placement of a statue of his on the main avenue of the city.



## Belfort

**The monument of the three sieges**



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