CREMONA
CITY OF ARTS AND VIOLIN MAKING

USEFUL INFORMATION

Opening hours · Admission price · Closed

Archaeological Museum
From Tuesday to Sunday
9am/1pm
Monday
€ Full € 3

"Ala Ponzone" Civic Museum Natural History Museum
Palazzo Affaitati
From Tuesday to Sunday
10am/5pm
Monday
€ Ala Ponzone: Full € 7 Reduced € 5
€ Natural History: free admission

Museum of Rural Life "Carobe(no Vecchio" Farm
From Monday to Saturday
9am/1pm
Sunday
€ free admission

Museo del Violino
Palazzo dell'Arte
From Tuesday to Sunday
10am/6pm
Monday
€ Full € 10 Reduced € 7
School discount € 5

Combined tickets Entrance to the Civic Museums and the Museo del Violino
- Museo del Violino + Civic Museum + Archaeological Museum
Full € 14
Reduced (only schools) € 10
- Museo del Violino + Civic Museum + Archaeological Museum + Welcome Card available only at Cremona Infopoint (Piazza del Comune 5)
Full € 22
- Civic Museum + Archaeological Museum
Full € 8
Reduced (only schools) € 5

Palazzo Comunale
From Mon to Sat
9am/6pm - Sun & Holidays 10am/5pm
€ free admission

Cathedral
Mon-Sat:
8am/12pm - 3.30/7pm
Sun & holidays:
7.30am/12.30pm - 3/7pm

Guided tours are permitted in the following hours:
Mon-Sat:
10.30am/12noon - 3.30/5.30pm
Sun & holidays:
12/12.30pm - 3/5pm
(Sunday masses at 8, 9.30, 11 & 18)
€ free admission

Museum of Romanesque Stones (access via Baptistery)
Mon-Sat, Sun & holidays:
10am/1pm - 2.30/6pm
Mondays in the months of January and February, Easter, 15 August, 25 and 31 December, New Year's Day (morning)
€ Full € 3 - reduced € 2

Torrazzo and Museo Verticale
Mon-Sat, Sun & holidays:
10am/1pm - 2.30/6pm
Last entry is 30 minutes before closing time
Mondays in the months of January and February, Easter, 15 August, 25 and 31 December, New Year's Day (morning)
Reserve for visits outside normal hours
€ Full € 5 - reduced € 4

Combined ticket
(Torrazzo, Baptistery):
Full € 6 - reduced € 5

Ancient Roman Road*
Saturday, from Palm Sunday until mid-october Run by the Cultural Patronage Volunteers of the Italian Touring Club
4/7pm
free admission

Church of Santa Maria Maddalena*
Sat and Sun from Palm Sunday until mid-Oct (summer closure: from mid-July to mid-Aug) Run by the Cultural Patronage Volunteers of the Italian Touring Club
10am/1pm-4/7pm
free admission

Church of SS. Trinità*
Saturday, from Palm Sunday until mid-october (summer closure from mid-July to mid-August) Run by the Cultural Patronage Volunteers of the Italian Touring Club
10am/1pm - 4/7pm
free admission

A. Ponchielli Theatre
Visits by appointment only
Full € 3

Church of San Sigismondo*
Mon-Sat, Sun & holidays:
6.45am/12noon - 3.30/7pm
6.45am/12noon - 3/6.30pm
free admission

Church of San Michele Vetere*
Mon-Sat, Sun & holidays:
7.30am/12noon - 4/7pm
free admission

Church of Sant'Abbondio*
Mon-Sat:
6.45am/12noon - 3.30/7pm
Sun & holidays:
7.30am/12noon - 3.30/7pm
free admission

Church of San Luca*
Mon-Sat:
9/11.45am - 3.30/5pm
Sun & holidays:
9am/12.30pm
free admission

Church of Ss. Margherita & Pelagia*
Mon-Sat:
10am/12.30pm - 3/4.30pm
Sun & holidays:
10am/12.30pm
August

Church of Sant'Agata*
Mon-Sat:
7.30am/12noon - 3.30/7pm
Sun & holidays:
7.30am/12.30pm - 3/7pm
free admission

Church of Sant'Agostino*
Mon-Sat:
8am/12noon - 3.30/7pm
Sun & holidays:
7.30am/12.30pm - 3/6.30pm
free admission

Church of San Pietro al Po*
Mon-Sat, Sun & holidays:
7.30am/12pm - 4/7pm
free admission

*Tours subject to possible variations

MUSIC AND VIOLIN MAKING TRADITION IN CREMONA

A tour that takes the visitor through the city and its musical and violin making excellences: like the notes of a melody, these places of interest evoke the past and embrace the present.

1. Museo del Violino
The Museum, inaugurated in September 2013, is situated in the Palazzo dell'Arte (Art Palace), designed by the Neapolitan architect Carlo Cocchia and completed in 1947. The Violin Museum exhibits five centuries of Cremonese violin making tradition: the most important works of the greatest violin makers in the city (Stradivari, the Amatis and the Guarneris) are in the so-called "Treasure Tower." These instruments are part of the collections of the city as well as the Walter Stauffer Foundation. The Giovanni Arvedi Concert Hall seats 460 spectators and offers them a unique experience due to the hall's excellent acoustics.

2. Stradivari Square
The square is close to Town Hall Square and has very recently been dedicated to the Cremonese violin maker par excellence, Antonio Stradivari. Some buildings of the Fascist period - such as the Chamber of Commerce, which is also the headquarters of the Consortium of Violinmakers "Antonio Stradivari" Cremona - overlook the square. In the centre of the square, a modern statue can be admired.

3. Teatro Ponchielli - Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 52
(visits by appointment only)
In 1747, a group of Cremonese aristocrats decided to give the city a real theatre, and entrusted the project to the local architect Giovanni Battista Zaist. Destroyed by a fire in 1806, Ponchielli Theatre was reconstructed shortly thereafter. The current building is a horseshoe-shaped theatre with four orders of boxes and one upper gallery. It was originally called Concord Theatre; then at the beginning of the twentieth century it was renamed on behalf of the great Cremonese composer Amilcare Ponchielli.

4. Stradivari's nuptial house - Corso Garibaldi, 57
On July 4, 1667, the young Antonio Stradivari married Francesca Ferraboschi. The newly-formed family bought a house on Corso Garibaldi, where the master would then open his first workshop. The Stradivaris lived here until 1680, when the violin maker was able to purchase a new house, where he presumably moved at the end of the following year. Over these thirteen years Stradivari constructed many of his renowned instruments, among others the *Cloiber* (1669), the *Sunrise* (1677) and the *Heller* violins (1679), the *Mahler* viola (1672) and many guitars.

5. Civic Museum Ala Ponzone and Museum of Natural History (Palazzo Affaitati) - Via Ugolani Dati, 4
The sixteenth-century *Affaitati* Palace is the seat of both the art gallery of the Civic Museum Ala Ponzone and of the Museum of Natural History. The Civic Museum contains more than 2000 paintings and sculptures, a portion of which are exhibited in the art gallery. Since 2013, the so-called *Music Rooms* display Carlo Alberto Carutti's collection of instruments, containing one of the most important collections of its kind for the quality, uniqueness and condition of the works, which cover four centuries of violin making tradition. In the past, many of these instruments belonged to renowned musicians, collectors and members of the local aristocracy.

6. Rome Square (Public Gardens)
The square lies in the town centre, where the imposing Basilica of San Domenico once stood. Antonio Stradivari was buried in one of the chapels of the church, the Chapel of Virgin of the Rosary, on 18th December 1737. The workshops of the Stradivaris, the Amatis, and the Guarneris were located in the immediate vicinity. In 1868, the Basilica was demolished and the public gardens were created. Today visitors can see a bronze copy of Stradivari's tombstone where the original was once located.

7. Church of Sant'Abbondio - Piazza Sant'Abbondio
(open for visits)
This Romanesque church has one central aisle with lateral altars and sixteenth-century frescoes, some of which depict the musical instruments in use at that time. Belonging to the same complex is the Benedictine monastery, whose courtyard is among the most noteworthy in Cremona, and the Lauretan Museum, which contains the birth certificate of Claudio Monteverdi, the inventor of the melodrama.

8. Church of San Sigismondo - Largo Visconti *(open for visits)*
In accordance to the wishes of Bianca Maria Visconti, this church was erected in 1463, thereby substituting the chapel where she had married Francesco Sforza in 1441. Beginning in 1535 and for the next fifty years, the interior was painted by the major artists of Cremonese Mannerism, i.e. the Campi brothers (Giulio, Antonio, Vincenzo and Bernardino), Camillo Boccaccino and Bernardino Gatti. The Campis' whimsical decoration of the pilasters feature chrubs, animals, wreaths and sixteenth-century musical instruments. Of note are also the 24 wooden seats of the choir (1590-1603), carved and inlaid by Domenico and Gabriele Capra, as well as Bernardino Campi's imposing pipe organ case (1569-72). The elegant portico of the inner courtyard (fifteenth/sixteenth century) can be accessed through the right transept.

THE OLD TOWN: FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY TO ITS ANCIENT WALLS

Starting from the historical city centre, the tour continues on towards the perimeter of where the medieval walls once stood.

1. Town Hall Square
Cathedral, Torrazzo (Bell Tower), Baptistery, Town Hall, Loggia dei Militi.

2. Roman flagstoned street- Via Solferino, 33 *(open for visits)*
This flagstoned pavement on a bottom of fragments of bricks, amphoras and tiles represents one of the *minor cardines* in the Ancient Roman city. It is parallel to the *cardo maximus* - corresponding to the present-day corso Campi, via Verdi and via Monteverdi.

3. Palazzo Fodri - Corso Matteotti, 17
(only the inner courtyard can be visited)
It represents one of the most interesting examples of Cremonese Renaissance architecture. In 1490, Benedetto Fodri entrusted Guglielmo da Lera to design the palace. The small marble access portal is a work by Maffiolo of Carrara (1493), whereas the terracotta facade was built by Rinaldo de Stauris. Decorated with cotto friezes, the inner courtyard has an irregular plan, as it was built on the ruins of pre-existing medieval houses. Today the palace belongs to the City of Cremona Foundation.

4. Palazzo Zaccaria Pallavicino - Corso Matteotti, 19
(visitors can only view the exterior)
Designed by Faustino Rodi in 1790, this neoclassical palace was commissioned by the Cremonese branch of the Pallavicino family. From the exterior, the semicircular entrance hall can be seen; it overlooks an imposing portioced courtyard and a wooded garden.

5. Palazzo Cavalcabò - Corso Matteotti, 31
(visitors can only view the exterior)
Erected in the late sixteenth century, the palace was bought by the bishop Omobono Offredi in the late eighteenth century. In 1838 the new owner, the marquis Cavalcabò, charged the architect Visioli with a sober restyling of the facade. Inside there is a series of aligned courtyards, a result of further enlargements. The palace still belongs to the Cavalcabò family and contains a guesthouse.

6. San Lorenzo Archaeological Museum - Via San Lorenzo, 4
(open for visits)
Situated in the former Romanesque Basilica of San Lorenzo near the Ancient Roman via Postumia, the museum houses the former archaeological section of the Civic Museum Ala Ponzone. Deconsecrated in the late eighteenth century, the Church of San Lorenzo dates back to the late twelfth/early thirteenth century and belonged to the Benedictine (later Olivetan) monastery. The floor plan features three aisles. The exhibition rooms display the ancient relics discovered from the nineteenth century to the recent finds during the excavation in Marconi Square. The museum also shows the original layout of the city founded by the Ancient Romans.

7. Church of San Michele - Piazza San Michele *(open for visits)*
Probably erected during the Lombard period (seventh/eighth centuries), the church was greatly modified in the twelfth century. Despite the many modifications and the nineteenth-century restoration of both the facade and the bell tower, it still represents a fine example of Lombard Romanesque architecture. The interior is austere and solemn; in the apse one can admire *Christ the Judge* (late twelfth century), a remarkable anonymous fresco. Of interest are also the twelfth-century marble capitals in the aisles and the seventh-century Lombard capitals in thecrypt. The second chapel on the right features Bernardino Campi's *Nativity* (1568 and the third Giulio Campi's *Crucifixion with Saints and the donor, the Earl Persico* (1571).

8. Church of Santa Maria Maddalena - Via Realdo Colombo
(open for visits)
The church aleady existed in the early thirteenth century and was dedicated to Saint Clement before being consecrated to Saint Mary Magdalene in the late fifteenth century. As attested by the inscription on the apse, the building was expanded between 1480 and 1484 by the architect Lazzaro Pozzali, who left both the facade anc the side along via XI Febbraio untouched. The interior has one aisle with lateral chapels. On the right stands the seventeenth-century Chapel of the Holy Rosary, presumably decorated by Giovanni Battista Zaist. In the presbytery there is a polyptych by Galeazzo Campi, Tommaso Aleni and others depicting a *Nativity* in the centre and figures of saints in the lateral canvases, *Christ's Resurrection* in the apex and *Stories of Saint Mary Magdalene's Life* in the altar-step (early sixteenth century). The church also contains precious fifteenth-century frescoes, canvases by Vincenzo Campi, Gonovsino and Cattapane and seventeenth/eighteenth-century wooden statues.

THE NEW TOWN

The tour starts from the heart of the city and winds along Corso Campi and Corso Garibaldi, the area representing the "new nucleus" of the medieval expansion desired by the "popolari" faction of the citizenry. The opposing "notabile" faction had its centre in the more ancient Piazza del Comune (Town Hall Square).

1. Town Hall Square
Cathedral, Torrazzo (Bell Tower), Baptistery, Town Hall, Loggia dei Militi.

2. Church of Sant'Agostino - Piazza Sant'Agostino
Via Breda, 4 *(open for visits)*
Completed during the fifteenth century and later modified, this church is an example of Lombard gothic monastic architecture. Through the centuries remarkable works of art were added, among others Bonifacio Bembo's frescoes in the Cavalcabò Chapel (about 1447), as well as a splendid painting by Perugino (1494).

3. Church of Santa Margherita - Via Trecchi *(open for visits)*
In 1519 the Cremonese humanist and poet Marco Gerolamo Vida was named the prior of this church. When he became the bishop of Alba (Piedmont) in 1547, he wanted the church to be entirely restored and charged Giulio Campi with the architectural restyling of the building and the interior decoration. The church is a real jewel of the Cremonese Renaissance and it is particularly dear to the citizens for their devotion to Saint Rita of Cascia.

4. Palazzo Trecchi - Via Trecchi, 20 *(visitors can only view the exterior)*
Erected in 1496, the palace was defined as the "residence for the travelling princes" as many aristocrats and friends of the Duke of Milan were put up here by the Trecchi family. In the mid-nineteenth century the Trecchi Marquises chose to restore the building in a Neo-Gothic style. Currently, the palace is used as a venue for conferences, exhibitions and receptions.

5. Palazzo Cittanova - Piazza Sant'Agata - Corso Garibaldi
(open only during exhibitions, concerts and conferences)
Cittanova Palace was constructed in 1265 outside of the Ancient Roman city. The facade presents a portico with a Gothic arcade. Throughout the twelfth century the Council of the New Town met here until in 1412 the palace became the seat of the fustian merchants' corporation. At the present time, it belongs to the municipality of Cremona and is used for conferencesand other public events.

6. Church of Sant'Agata - Corso Garibaldi *(open for visits)*
Founded in 1077 and totally modified into planimetry in 1495 following Bernardino de Lera's design, the church still preserves its twelfth-century belfry. The neoclassical facade was designed by Luigi Voghera in 1845. Together with Cittanova Palace, it represents the second urban centre, constructed in the Middle Ages and external to the perimeter of the Ancient Roman cin. Inside one can see the thirteenth-century anonymous *Panel of Saint Agatha*.

7. Palazzo Raimondi - Corso Garibaldi 178
(visitors can only view the exterior)
Today it is the seat of the Department of Musicology and Palaeography of the University of Pavia. It was designed by Bernardino de Lera and erected in the last decade of the fifteenth century. Its write and rose marble facade - an atypical example in the Cremonese Renaissance - is easily recognisable among those of the other palaces in the neighbourhood, mainly constructed with fired bricks. The rusticated ashlar work decorations are reminiscent of the style typical of the palaces in Emilia and Tuscany.

8. Palazzo Stanga Rossi di San Secondo - Corso Garibaldi, 297
(visitors can only view the exterior)
The palace, now Strozzi Palace, was erected in the fifteenth century and modified in the eighteenth century. The considerable marble portal by Giovan Pietro of Rho was sold to the Musée du Louvre, where it can be seen among the statues of Canova and of other great Italian sculptors. Today oae can only see a plaster cast of the original portal in the Paintings' Room (Salone dei Quadri) of the town hall.

9. Church of San Luca - Corso Garibaldi *(open for visits)*
The Church of Saint Luke was likely founded in the twelfth century. The original gabled facade, which can still be seen today, was adorned with an elegant prothyrum in front of the entrance portal in 1415. In the space in front of the church there is also a small Renaissance temple dedicated to the Risen Christ, a work by Bernardino de Lera (1503).

10. Palazzo Stanga Trecco - Via Palestro, 36
(can be visited by appointment)
Until the early twentieth century it was an aristocratic residence; today it houses a school, as well as offices and exhibitions. The Stangas, one of the most important and ancient Cremonese aristocratic families, bought the palace in 1467. Since 1996, the palace belongs to the Province of Cremona; in the last ten years, the palace has been under restoration work to consolidate the building and to restore its wonderful wooden floors, as well as its decorated walls and ceilings.

11. Civic Museum Ala Ponzone-Via Ugolani Dati, 4 *(open for visits)*
The picture gallery exhibits the most original Cremonese works of art, among others those of the eminent Renaissance artists Bonifacio Bembo, Boccaccio Boccaccino, Altobello Melone, Bernardino Gatti and the Campi family (Giulio, Antonio, Bernardino and Vincenzo). One room contains some great seventeenth-century paintings from the Church of San Domenico, demolished in the years 1869-1870. The two jewels of the collection are Caravaggio's *Saint Francis in Meditation* and Giuseppe Arcimboldo's *The Greengrocer*. The museum also houses some remarkable paintings by the great seventeenth-century artists, among others Genovesino, as well as works of art by nineteenth-century artists (for instance, Giovanni Camuvali, also known as Piccio), as well as twentieth-century and contemporary painters. The Cabinet of Drawings and Prints is one of the museum's most remarkable works. Since 2013, the museum displays - in the *Music Rooms* - Carlo Alberto Carutti's historical collection of string instruments.

BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

The Ancient Romans founded the city in 218 B.C. together with the colony of Placenza, thus improving significantly their control over the river Po. During the Middle Ages Cremona's economy and art reached their top. At the time of the disagreement between the Empire and the Italian Communes - once it became independent (late 11th century) - Cremona sided with Frederick Barbarossa, talking part in the assaults of Milan and Crema Throughout the Renaissance Cremona benefited from a new economic and artistic flowering and a new pictorial school (Bembo, Boccaccino, the Campi) made its name known, even holding sway over the whole Lombardy.

Town Hall Square
Religious and political heart of the city, it stands for one of the most well-preserved medieval public squares in Italy. It is delimited on three sides from the harmonious buildings of the main historical sights in the city.

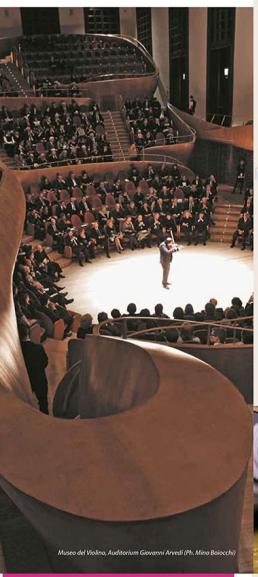
Cathedral
Begun in 1107, the Cathedral was damaged by an earthquake is 1117 and finally consecrated in 1190. It is an interesting paragon of the Romanesque architecture in Lombardy: its facade is adorned with a double order of loggias and with a rose window (1274) presenting a Renaissance crown. The statues of the Virgin Mary and of patron Saints Imerio and Omobono (1310) are sculpted on the 13th-century prothyrum, which is also decorated with a frieze representing the months of the year. The Cathedral looks monumental inside - both for its huge dimensions and for its lavish ornaments - has got a Latin-cross plant and three aisles divided by ponderous pillars. Along the main nave you can see the women's gallery with mullioned windows. The frescoes between the arches and the women's gallery depict the main episodes of Virgin Mary and Christ's Life (1515-1529) by B. Boccaccino, Bembo, Melone, Romanino, Pordenone and Gatti. Opposite to this, one can admire two frescoes by Pordenone, Crucifixion (1521) and Deposition (1522), as well as Gatti's Resurrection (1529). In the apse is Boccaccino's Fesco The Glorious Redeemer among the Saints Imerio, Omobono and Peter (1506), and a wood choir of note by Platina (1482-90).

Torrazzo (Bell Tower)
Joined with the Cathedral through a Renaissance loggia, it was erected between 1267 and 1305. With its 112 metres height it is the highest bell tower constructed with bricks in Europe. From the top, after 502 stairs, you can have an outstanding vantage point over the city and admire the typically medieval radial urban structure. On the side facing Town Hall square, the tower is a great astronomical clock (1583-1588), assembled by Francesco Divizioli and his son Giovan Battista: it depicts the vault of heaven with the zodiacal constellations crossed by the *amstant*, apparent movements of the Sun and the Moon, which for millennia has been beating time. The new "Museo Verticale", recently opened, allows visitors to admire all the interiors of the great tower, where a fascinating path linked to the measurement of time is displayed.

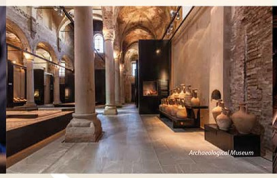
Town Hall
Founded in 1206 and enlarged in 1245, it presents the architectural structure typical of Lombard 'Broletto', a small square internal to the building where people would meet for democratic assemblies at the age of Communes. The building remained untouched until the late 15th century. Since 1496 and over the following century the façade has been modified, by substituting the 13th-century mullioned windows with rectangular ones and by adding the marble arengario, loaned against the central pillar of the facade. Originally, there was only one large meeting room, which was then divided to obtain a smaller council room, a chapel and an access room (today seat of the Town Council). On the back wall of the council room you can observe a monumental portal, a plaster cast of the marble portal in the 17th-century Stanga Rossi di San Secondo Palace, which was then sold to the Musée du Louvre in 1875. The pictures hanging on the walls are of the room (16th-17th centuries) come from destroyed churches in the city: noteworthy are Genovesino's Feeding the Multitude and The Last Supper (1647). In 1838 the renowned local architect Luigi Voghera adorned the façade with windows with pilaster strips, cotto decorations and a Neo-Renaissance white marble strip with corbels.

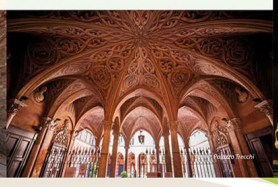
Baptistery
Begun in 1167 and completed over the 15th century with the building of the upper loggia, it presents the typical octagonal plant - a clear symbol of christening - and a medieval interior with both Romanesque and Gothic architectural elements.

Loggia dei Militi
Beside the town hall lies this building, which is tightly linked with the history of the Soldier's Society (Società dei Militi), whose members were he most eminent inhabitants of the county of Cremona. Erected in 1292, it is an interesting instance of the architecture of the Italian Communes, which has later become Signorias. Under the portico you can admire the symbol of the city of Cremona.


Museo del Violino, Auditorium Giovanni Arvedi (Ph. Mina Baiocchi)

Violin maker's workshop


Archaeological Museum


Palazzo Trecchi

Caravaggio

ITINERARIES

Musical Tour
1. Museo del Violino
2. Stradivari Square
3. Ponchielli Theatre
4. Stradivari's Nuptial House
5. Ala Ponzone Civic Museum
6. Rome Square Public Gardens
7. Sant'Abbondio
8. San Sigismondo

"Ancient City" Tour
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4. Palazzo Pallavicino Carotti
5. Palazzo Cavalcabò
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11. Church of Sant'Omobono

"New City" Tour
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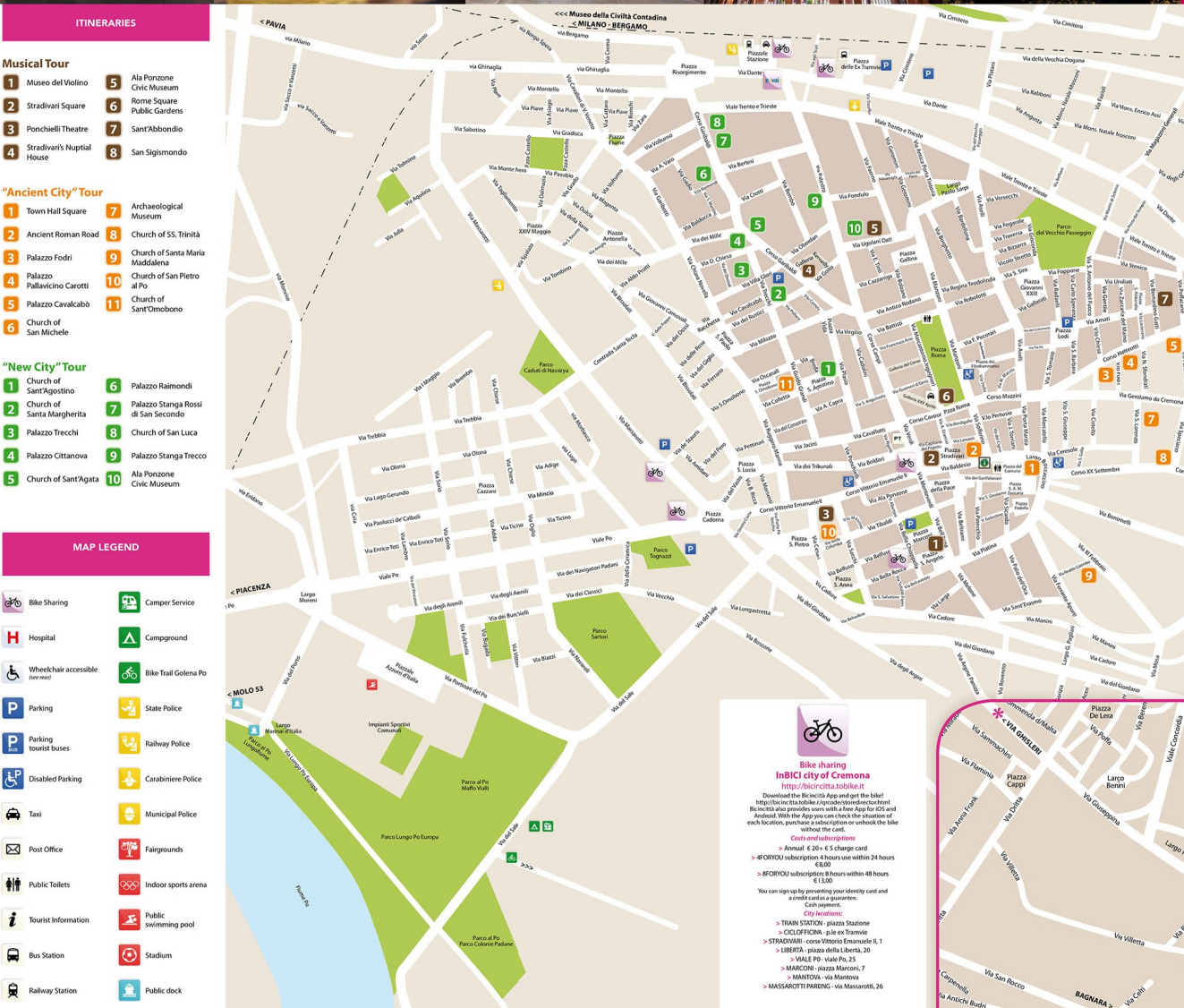
2. Church of Santa Margherita
3. Palazzo Trecchi
4. Palazzo Cittanova
5. Church of Sant'Agata
6. Palazzo Raimondi
7. Palazzo Stanga Rossi di San Secondo
8. Church of San Luca
9. Palazzo Stanga Trecco
10. Ala Ponzone Civic Museum

MAP LEGEND

- Bike Sharing
- Camper Service
- Hospital
- Campground
- Wheelchair accessible (see note)
- Bike Trail Golena Po
- Parking
- State Police
- Parking tourist buses
- Railway Police
- Disabled Parking
- Carabiniere Police
- Taxi
- Municipal Police
- Post Office
- Fairgrounds
- Public Toilets
- Indoor sports arena
- Tourist Information
- Public swimming pool
- Bus Station
- Stadium
- Railway Station
- Public dock


<PAVIA
<<< Museo della Civiltà Contadina
<< MILANO - BERGAMO
<PIACENZA
MOLO 53
Via Milano
Via Bergamo
Via Cremona
Via Mantova
Via Brescia
Via Dante
Via Trento e Trieste
Via Cavour
Via Roma
Via Solferino
Via Matteotti
Via Palestro
Via Ugolani Dati
Via Fodri
Via Boccaccino
Via Bonomini
Via Giuseppina
Via Ghinaglia
Via Montello
Via Piave
Via Sabotino
Via Gradisca
Via Volturno
Via Bertesi
Via Fondulo
Via Verecchi
Via Ruffi
Via Foppone
Via Traversa
Via Bizzarri
Via Stenico
Via Cadolini
Via Antico Rodano
Via Regina Teodolinda
Via Robecchi
Via Amati
Via Lodi
Via Gerolamo da Cremona
Via Mazzini
Via Pertusio
Via Manzoni
Via Cavalcabò
Via Cavaletto
Via Boldori
Via Jacini
Via Trebbia
Via Clona
Via Adige
Via Mincio
Via Lago Gerundo
Via Paolucci de Calboli
Via Enrico Toti
Via Ticino
Via Oglio
Via Adda
Via Serio
Via Cremona
Via Milano
Via Cimitero
Via della Vecchia Dogana
Via Rabboni
Via Mons. Natale Monzoni
Via degli Organi
Via Mons. Enrico Assi
Via Aselli
Via Cesare Cremonesi
Via Cairoli
Via Cesare Battisti
Via Cadorna
Via Cesare Beccaria Rolfi
Via Cesare Battisti
Via Cavallotti
Via Cesare Battisti
Via Cesare Battisti
Via Cesare Battis