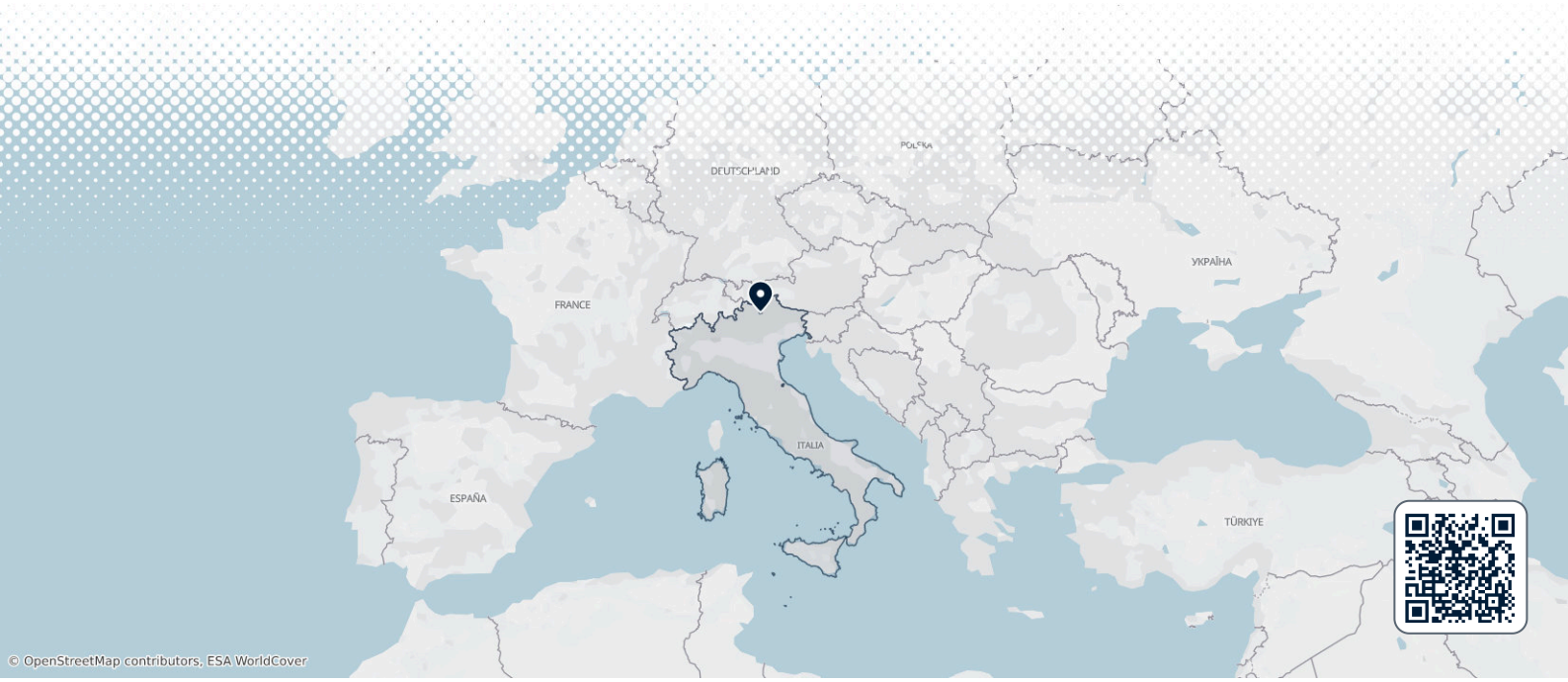


Bolzano

Trentino-South Tyrol · Italy

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Bolzano (Bozen in German) is the capital of South Tyrol, a mainly German-speaking province in the far north of Italy. Italian and German are both official, so street signs, menus and announcements come in two languages. The old town has Tyrolean arcades, Gothic churches and painted houses, while the cafés, food and pace of life feel Italian. Vineyards climb the steep slopes right to the edge of the city, and the jagged peaks of the Dolomites rise to the east.

The city's best-known sight is *Ötzi*, the 5,300-year-old Iceman found in an Alpine glacier. Bolzano suits a two- or three-night city break, a base for day trips into the Dolomites and the wine villages, or a December visit for the Christmas market.

When to visit

Spring and autumn are the best seasons, with mild days and clear mountain views. September and October are harvest time in the vineyards around the city. Bolzano sits in a deep basin, and July and August are hot. On hot days, take a cable car up to the cooler plateaus. Winters are cold at night but often dry and sunny.

The biggest annual event is the Christmas market, from late November until early January. Wooden stalls fill Piazza Walther and the nearby streets with local crafts, mulled wine and Tyrolean snacks, with concerts in the squares and churches. Book a hotel early for December weekends.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Poor Poor for sightseeing	7° / 12° Feels like 4°	-2° / -10°	Dry air · Calm winds
February	Good Good for cycling	9° / 16°	-1° / -11°	Dry air · Calm winds
March	Good Good for cycling	13° / 21°	3° / -7°	Dry air · Calm winds
April	Good Good for cycling	18° / 25°	8° / 1°	13 rainy days · Dry air · Calm winds
May	Good Good for sightseeing	23° / 28°	12° / 6°	18 rainy days · Dry air · Calm winds
June	Fair Fair for sightseeing	27° / 33°	16° / 10°	19 rainy days · Humid air · Calm winds
July	Fair Fair for sightseeing	28° / 33°	17° / 11°	20 rainy days · Muggy, humid air · Calm winds
August	Fair Fair for sightseeing	28° / 33°	18° / 12°	18 rainy days · Muggy, humid air · Calm winds
September	Good Good for sightseeing	24° / 30°	13° / 7°	13 rainy days · Calm winds
October	Great Great for sightseeing	20° / 26°	10° / 4°	Dry air · Calm winds
November	Good Good for cycling	13° / 20°	5° / -3°	Dry air · Calm winds
December	Fair Fair for cycling	8° / 13°	0° / -9°	Dry air · Calm winds

Best months: October

Climate data: NASA POWER (MERRA-2) · 1996–2025

Top sights



A South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology is the home of *Ötzi*, the Iceman found in the Ötztal Alps in 1991. You see his mummified body through a small window, along with his clothes, bow and copper axe. Reserve an entry time online, up to 6 days ahead, especially in summer and at Christmas.

B Duomo di Bolzano - Bozner Dom is the city's Gothic cathedral, with a roof of colourful patterned tiles and a tall, lace-like bell tower. Inside, look for the carved stone pulpit and the remains of medieval frescoes.

C Waltherbrunnen stands in the middle of Piazza Walther, the main square and the centre of city life. The marble statue honours the medieval poet *Walther von der Vogelweide*.

D Piazza delle Erbe - Obstplatz is the old fruit and vegetable market, with stalls open every day except Sunday. From here, Via dei Portici (Laubengasse) runs east under long stone arcades lined with shops. It has been the main shopping street for over 800 years.

E Chiesa dei Domenicani - Dominikanerkirche looks plain from outside, but its side chapel of St John keeps 14th-century frescoes in the style of *Giotto*. The quiet cloister next door has more wall paintings.

F Castel Roncolo - Schloss Runkelstein sits on a rock above the Talfer river, a 30-minute walk or bike ride from the centre. Its rooms are covered with frescoes from around 1400 that show knights, hunts, tournaments and medieval legends.

G Monumento alla Vittoria - Siegesdenkmal is a marble arch that the Fascist regime completed in 1928 to mark Italy's victory in World War I. A free exhibition in the crypt explains the monument and the city's difficult 20th century in a clear and honest way.

Sigmundskron Castle is a large medieval fortress on a rock at the south-west edge of the city. It houses the main site of the Messner Mountain Museum, created by the climber *Reinhold Messner*, with views of the Dolomites from its towers. The museum opens from spring to autumn only.

Museion is the museum of modern and contemporary art, in a glass cube by the Talfer river. In the evening, its façade often shows video art.

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What to experience

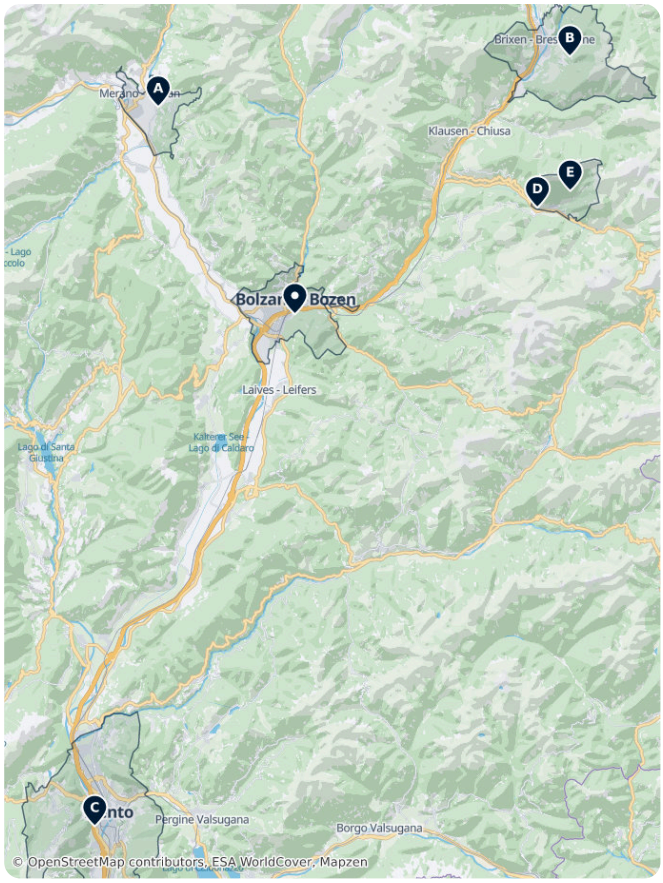
Some of the best moments in Bolzano happen on the slopes just above the city.

- **Ride the Ritten cable car**: The 12-minute ride from Funivia del Renon - Rittner Seilbahn climbs almost 1,000 m, with the city and vineyards dropping away below. At the top, change to the small historic tram that runs across the plateau. The cable car closes for maintenance for a few weeks most years, usually in November, with a replacement bus.
- **Take the Kohlern cable car**: The line from Funivia del Colle - Kohlern Seilbahn first opened in 1908 and was one of the first passenger cable cars in the world. Ride up to the forests of Kohlern for quiet walks and views over the city.
- **Walk the Oswald promenade**: This path starts near the old town and climbs gently along the hillside above Bolzano. It ends among the vineyards at St. Magdalena - Santa Maddalena, a small Gothic church with medieval frescoes. Go in the late afternoon for the best light.
- **Cycle along the Talfer river**: Follow the riverside path north past the meadows to Castel Roncolo - Schloss Runkelstein.

Day trips

Bolzano is surrounded by easy day trips, from mountain plateaus and wine villages to the high Dolomites.

- Ritten (Renon) — about 30 minutes by cable car and a historic narrow-gauge tram. A sunny plateau with farms, forest walks and the earth pyramids, tall clay pillars topped with stones. The views reach across to the Dolomites.
- Kaltern (Caldaro) and the Wine Road — about 30–40 minutes by bus or car. Wine villages, cellar visits and a warm lake that is popular for swimming in summer.
- Lake Carezza (Karersee) — about 40 minutes by car, longer by bus. A small green lake in the forest, below the pale walls of the Latemar peaks.
- A Merano — about 40 minutes by train. A former spa town with riverside promenades, palm trees and large botanical gardens at Trauttmansdorff Castle.
- B Brixen — about 30–40 minutes by train. A compact bishop's town with a baroque cathedral, a cloister with medieval frescoes and its own arcaded streets.
- C Trento — about 35–50 minutes by train. The Italian-speaking neighbour, with a cathedral square lined with painted Renaissance houses and Buonconsiglio Castle.
- D Gherdëina - Grödnertal - Val Gardena — about 1 hour by bus to E Ortisei. A classic Dolomites valley with cable cars up to Seceda and the Alpe di Siusi meadows, and a long tradition of woodcarving.



Where to explore

Dolomites has its own guide, covering the whole mountain range and its passes.

Along the valleys of South Tyrol, Merano lies to the north-west and Brixen, Chiusa and Vipiteno lie north towards the Brenner Pass. To the south, Trento and Riva del Garda on Lake Garda are in Trentino.

For the mountains, Gherdëina - Grödnertal - Val Gardena includes Ortisei, Santa Cristina Valgardena and Selva di Val Gardena, below the Sella Group. Further east are Corvara, Canazei near Marmolada, and Braies and Dobbiaco in the Puster Valley.

Getting there

- **By air**: Bolzano Airport (BZO) is a few kilometres south of the centre, about 15 minutes by taxi. SkyAlps flies from here to a number of European and Italian cities, often only a few times a week. Most travellers fly into Verona (VRN), about 1 hour 40 minutes by car, or Innsbruck, Munich, Venice or Milan, and continue by train.
- **By train**: Bolzano station is a 5-minute walk from Piazza Walther, on the main Brenner line between Italy and Germany. Fast trains reach Verona in about 1 hour 30 minutes and continue to Bologna and Rome. EuroCity trains run north to Innsbruck in about 2 hours and Munich in about 4 hours. Regional trains link Bolzano with Merano, Brixen and Trento. Trenitalia
- **By bus**: Regional buses to the valleys and the Dolomites leave from the bus station next to the train station. FlixBus also connects Bolzano with cities in Italy, Austria and Germany. südtirolmobil
- **By car**: The A22 Brenner motorway passes the city, with exits at Bolzano Nord and Bolzano Sud.

Getting around

- **On foot**: The old town is compact and mostly car-free. Most sights are within 15 minutes' walk of Piazza Walther.
- **City buses**: SASA runs the city buses. On most urban buses you can pay by tapping a Visa or Mastercard card or a phone on the validator. Tap again before you get off. The fare is calculated from your two taps, and if you forget to tap out, you pay to the end of the line. Tickets are also sold at machines and shops. südtirolmobil
- **Guest cards**: Many hotels give guests a free pass for their stay. In Bolzano, partner hotels give the Bolzano Bozen Card. It covers buses, regional trains, the Ritten railway and most public cable cars, including the Ritten and Kohlern lines. Validate it each time you board, and ask your hotel when you book. Bolzano Bozen Card
- **Cable cars**: Three public cable cars leave from the edge of the city: to Ritten, to Kohlern and to Jenesien. They are part of the regional transport network.
- **Cycling**: The valley floor is flat, and cycle paths follow the Talfer, Eisack and Adige rivers. Cycling is a practical way to get around and to reach the castles outside the centre.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

High

The old town is compact and largely pedestrian; most sights are within a 15-minute walk of Piazza Walther.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

High

The valley floor is flat, with riverside cycle paths along the Talfer, Eisack and Adige linking the centre with the castles.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: Not for the city itself, which is easy on foot and by bus. A car helps for the high Dolomite passes and remote valleys, although buses and cable cars reach most popular areas.
- **Parking**: The old town is a pedestrian zone. Use the underground car parks around the centre, such as the one under Piazza Walther, or ask your hotel about parking, which is often limited and paid.
- **Winter rules**: From mid-November to mid-April, winter tyres or snow chains on board are required on the A22 motorway and on many mountain roads.
- **Traffic**: The A22 and the roads into the Dolomites get very busy on summer and winter weekends. Some high passes have seasonal restrictions on private cars, so check before you go.

Food & drink

Food in Bolzano mixes Tyrolean and Italian cooking. Look for speck (smoked ham), canederli (bread dumplings, or Knödel in German), Schlutzkrapfen (spinach-filled pasta), and apple strudel. The city has its own wines: Lagrein, a dark red from the Gries district, and St. Magdalener, a light red from the hills above town. In autumn, many farm inns serve new wine, chestnuts and hearty food for Törggelen, a local harvest tradition.

For traditional Tyrolean inns, go to the streets around Piazza delle Erbe - Obstplatz and Via dei Portici. The market stalls on the square sell fruit, cheese and speck for a picnic. For a wine-tasting afternoon, the wine estates of the Gries district and the St. Magdalena hill are close to the centre.

What to eat & drink

LUNCH

Pizza Margherita
Thin-crust pizza topped with tomato, mozzarella, and basil, invented in Naples and still best there.

DINNER

Spaghetti alla Carbonara
Pasta with egg, cured pork cheek (guanciale), pecorino cheese, and black pepper, a Roman classic.

Risotto alla Milanese
Creamy saffron-infused rice dish from Milan, often served alongside braised veal shank.

Lasagna · Lasagne al Forno
Layered baked pasta with ragu, bechamel, and cheese, a staple of Emilia-Romagna cooking.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Prosciutto and Cheese · Prosciutto e Formaggio
Cured ham paired with regional cheeses, a common antipasto plate found nationwide.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Gelato
Dense, slow-churned Italian ice cream, traditionally lower in fat and air than American-style ice cream.

Tiramisu · Tiramisù
Layered dessert of coffee-soaked ladyfingers and mascarpone cream, dusted with cocoa.

DRINKS

Espresso · Caffè
A short, strong shot of coffee drunk quickly, usually standing at a bar counter.

Wine · Vino
Italy is one of the world's largest wine producers, with regional styles from Piedmont's Barolo to Tuscany's Chianti.

Aperol Spritz
A bittersweet orange aperitif mixed with prosecco and soda water, a staple of the early-evening aperitivo.

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Safety & health

Bolzano is a very safe city. The main risk is pickpockets in crowded places, especially at the Christmas market and on busy trains. Keep bags closed and wallets out of back pockets.

In summer, the city gets very hot, so carry water and plan outdoor walks for the morning or evening. If you hike in the mountains, start early. Afternoon thunderstorms are common in summer, and weather changes quickly at altitude. Wear proper shoes even on short trails, and check that cable cars are running before you leave.

History

Bolzano grew up in the late 12th century as a market town on the trade route over the Brenner Pass, between Italy and the German lands. Merchants sold their goods under the arcades of Via dei Portici, and the city's trade fairs drew traders from across Europe. Museo Mercantile - Merkantilmuseum still shows the rooms where a trade court settled disputes from the 17th century. Nobles built castles on the hills around the town, including Schloss Maretsch - Castel Mareccio among the vineyards and Castel Roncolo - Schloss Runkelstein.

For centuries, Bolzano was part of the County of Tyrol, ruled by the Habsburgs from 1363. After World War I, South Tyrol became part of Italy. The Fascist regime then tried to make the region Italian. It banned German in schools, brought in workers from other regions and built a new Italian district west of the Talfer river, with Monumento alla Vittoria - Siegesdenkmal at its entrance.

After World War II, a long struggle for autonomy ended with special rights for the German- and Ladin-speaking communities. Today, South Tyrol governs most of its own affairs, and bilingual life is normal. The city itself has an Italian-speaking majority, while German dominates in the surrounding valleys.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Italy at a glance:

CURRENCY

EUR €

EMERGENCY

112

ELECTRICITY



Type C / Type F / Type L
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES

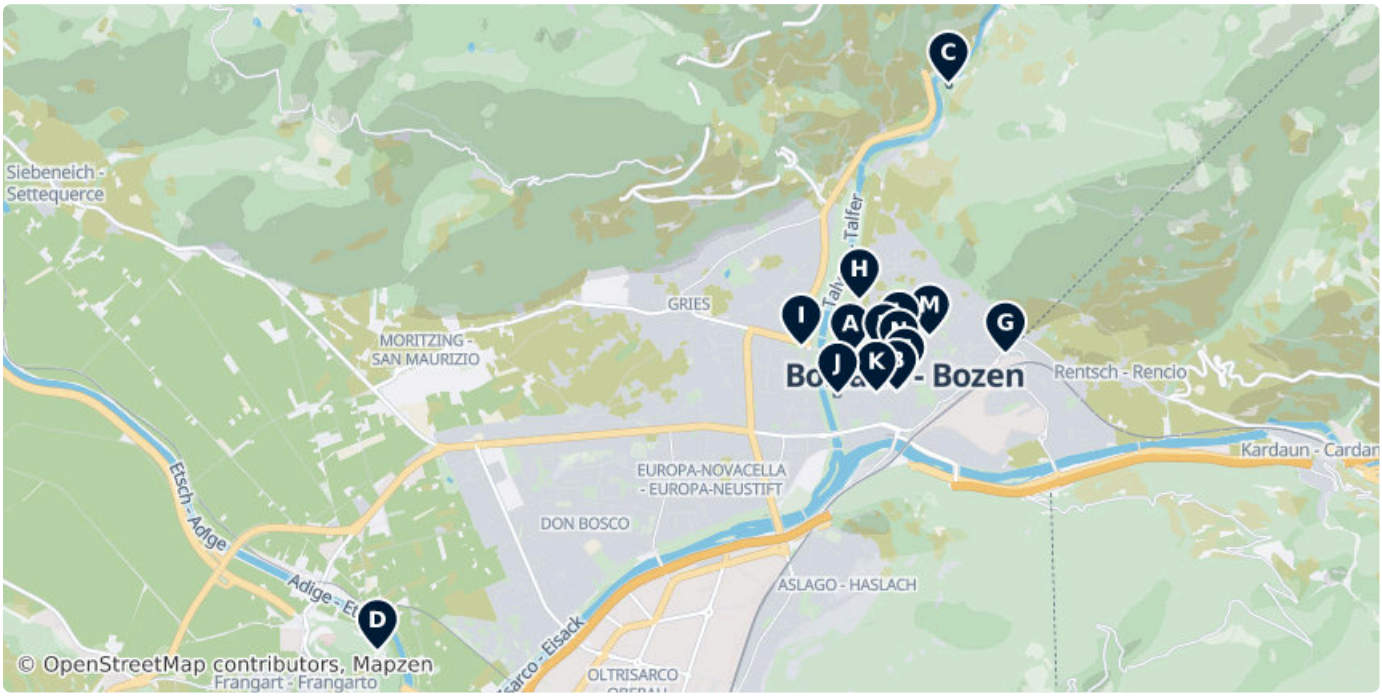
Italian

TAP WATER

Safe to drink

Bolzano Essentials

Bolzano serves as a cultural bridge between Central Europe and the Mediterranean, characterized by its dual Italian and Tyrolean identity. The city center features the Gothic Duomo and the medieval frescoes of Runkelstein Castle. The South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology houses the 5,300-year-old Iceman, Ötzi, while the Messner Mountain Museum Firmian explores mountaineering history. Local life centers on the Piazza delle Erbe market, with the Renon cable car providing access to high-altitude Alpine plateaus.





A South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology

The museum of Ötzi, the 5,300-year-old Iceman found in a glacier in 1991, shown with his clothes, tools and copper axe.

Via Museo - Museumstraße 43, 39100 Bolzano - Bozen (46.49991, 11.34960)

Tu–Su 10:00–18:00

iceman.it, +39 0471 320100



B Our Lady of the Assumption

The Gothic cathedral of the Diocese of Bozen-Brixen, known for its patterned tile roof and openwork bell tower on Piazza Walther.

25 Piazza della Parrocchia, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49753, 11.35399)

dompfarre.bz.it



C Runkelstein Castle

A medieval castle on a rock above the Talfer river, famous for its large cycle of secular frescoes from around 1400.

Via Sant'Antonio, 39054, Italy (46.51753, 11.35887)

runkelstein.info, +39 0471 329808



D Messner Mountain Museum

Reinhold Messner's museum on the relationship between people and mountains, set in the ruins of Sigmundskron Castle.

Via Castel Firmiano - Sigmundskroner Straße 53, 39100 Bolzano - Bozen, IT (46.48065, 11.30496)

messner-mountain-museum.it/de/firmi..., +39 0471 631264



E Piazza delle Erbe - Obstplatz

A historic market square operating since 1295, featuring traditional stalls selling fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers, and local South Tyrolean specialties in the heart of the pedestrian zone.

Piazza delle Erbe - Obstplatz, 39100 Bolzano BZ, Italy (46.49989, 11.35279)



F Waltherbrunnen

A white Lasa marble monument dedicated to the medieval minstrel Walther von der Vogelweide, located in the center of the city's main square, Piazza Walther.

5A Piazza Walther Von Der Vogelweide, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49830, 11.35477)



G Funivia del Renon - Rittner Seilbahn

A panoramic cable car connecting Bolzano to the Renon plateau. The 12-minute journey rises approximately 950 meters, offering views of the city and the surrounding Dolomite peaks.

10C Via Renon, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49997, 11.36425)



H Maretsch Castle

A moated medieval castle among vineyards on the edge of the old town, with Renaissance frescoes; today a conference venue.

14 Via Castel Mareccio, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.50345, 11.35047)



I Bolzano Victory Monument

A Fascist-era triumphal arch from 1928, with a museum in its crypt that explains its history and the city's 20th century.

16 Piazza della Vittoria, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.50046, 11.34498)



J Museion

The Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art of Bolzano, in a glass cube on the Talfer river.

Piazza Piero Siena - Piero-Siena-Platz 1, 39100 (46.49735, 11.34841)

Mo–Tu	08:00–20:00
We–Fr	08:00–22:00
Sa	10:00–22:00
Su	10:00–20:00

museion.it, +39 0471 223413



K Chiesa dei Domenicani

A medieval friary church whose St John's Chapel keeps 14th-century frescoes in the style of the Giotto school.

41 Piazza Domenicani, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49745, 11.35207)



L Chiesa dei Francescani - Franziskanerkirche

A 14th-century Gothic church and monastery known for its tranquil cloister and a masterfully carved late-Gothic wooden altar by Hans Klocker.

8 Via dei Francescani, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.50068, 11.35424)

kloester.franziskaner.at/index.php



M South Tyrol Museum of Nature

Housed in a 16th-century administrative building, this museum explores the geological formation and natural habitats of South Tyrol, featuring a 9,000-liter coral reef aquarium.

1 Via dei Bottai, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.50112, 11.35710)

Mo	Closed
Tu–Su	10:00–18:00

natura.museum, +39 0471 412964



N Museo Mercantile - Merkantilmuseum

Located in the Baroque Mercantile Palace, this museum documents Bolzano's commercial history through original meeting rooms, archives, and a collection of 17th and 18th-century paintings.

39 Via dei Portici, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49947, 11.35419)

Mo–We	10:00–12:30
Th	10:00–13:00, 14:00–16:00
Fr–Sa	10:00–12:30

camcom.bz.it/it/servizi/museo-mercant... , +39 0471 945702

Castles of Bolzano

Bolzano's strategic location in South Tyrol resulted in a high concentration of medieval fortifications and noble residences. This collection features Runkelstein Castle, renowned for its extensive cycle of secular medieval frescoes, and Sigmundskron Castle, home to the Messner Mountain Museum Firmian. From the well-preserved Maretsch Castle near the city center to the dramatic cliffside ruins of Rafenstein and Greifenstein, these sites showcase Gothic and Renaissance architecture alongside defensive military structures dating back to the 12th century.

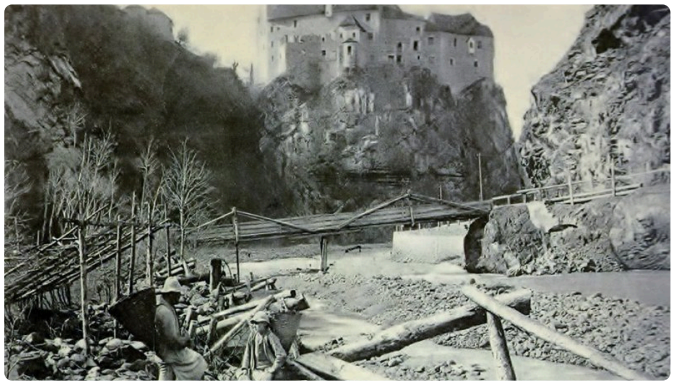




A Maretsch Castle

A moated medieval castle among vineyards on the edge of the old town, with Renaissance frescoes; today a conference venue.

14 Via Castel Mareccio, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.50345, 11.35047)



B Runkelstein Castle

A medieval castle on a rock above the Talfer river, famous for its large cycle of secular frescoes from around 1400.

Via Sant'Antonio, 39054, Italy (46.51753, 11.35887)

runkelstein.info, +39 0471 329808



C Sigmundskron Castle

A large medieval fortress on a rock south-west of the city, whose ruins house the Messner Mountain Museum Firmian.

53 Via Castel Firmiano, 39100, Italy (46.48008, 11.30518)

Mo–Su 10:00–18:00

messner-mountain-museum.it/it/, +390471631264



D Castel Sant'Antonio - Schloss Klebenstein

Located at the entrance to the Sarntal valley, this historic manor features late Gothic architectural elements and a private chapel dedicated to Saint Anthony.

Via Sant'Antonio - Sankt-Anton-Straße, 39100 Bolzano BZ, Italy (46.51170, 11.35235)



E Rafenstein

Thirteenth-century castle ruins situated on the slopes above Bolzano. Recent restoration work has preserved the medieval defensive walls and main tower overlooking the Sarntal valley.

38B Via Rafenstein, 39100, Italy (46.52603, 11.35704)



F Castel Flavon - Haselburg

A partially restored fortification featuring significant 16th-century Renaissance frescoes. The site currently houses a restaurant and offers panoramic views of the Adige Valley and Bolzano South.

48 Via Castel Flavon, 39100, Italy (46.47681, 11.34341)



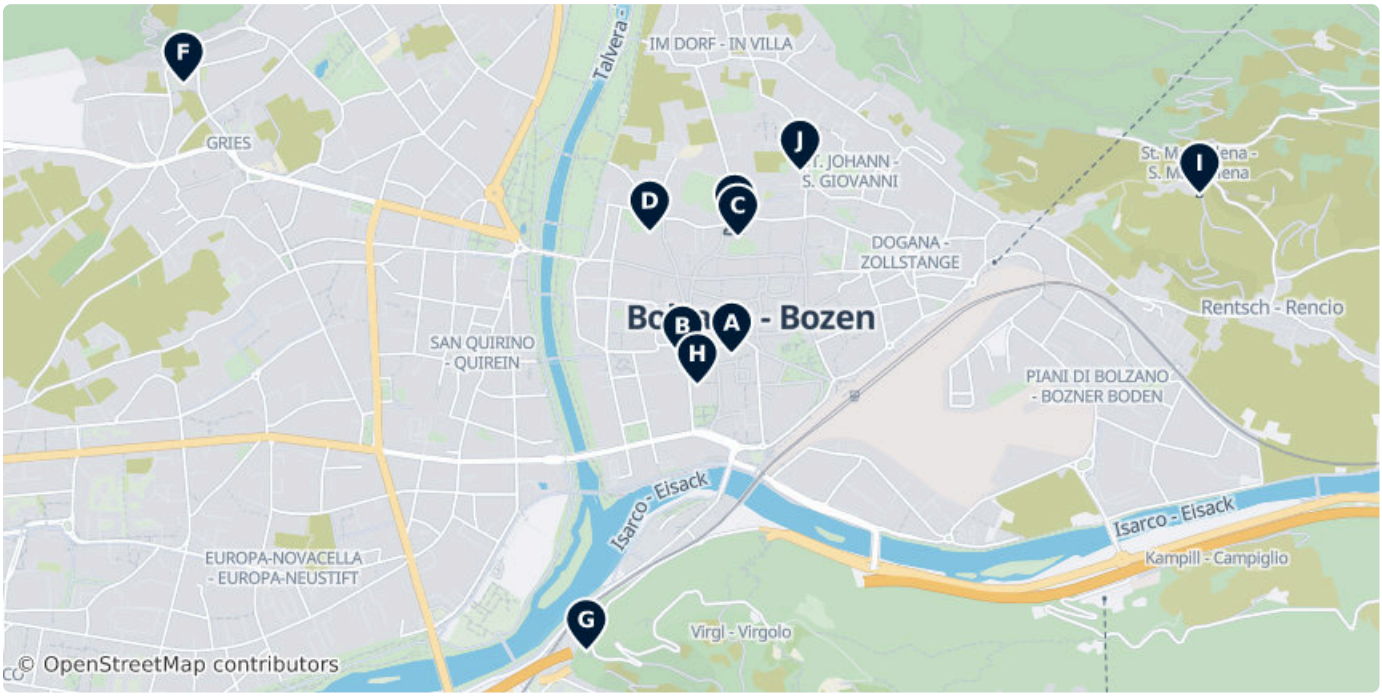
Burg Greifenstein - Castel Greifenstein

Known locally as Sauschloss, these 12th-century ruins are perched on a steep limestone cliff above Siebeneich. The site is accessible via a hiking trail and offers views of the Etschtal valley.

39050, Italy (46.51202, 11.29178)

Historic Churches of Bolzano

Bolzano's ecclesiastical architecture showcases a unique blend of Northern Gothic and Southern Romanesque styles. This collection spans from the 13th-century frescoes of St. Magdalena, nestled in hillside vineyards, to the grand Gothic Cathedral with its intricately patterned roof. Key sites include the Dominican Church's 14th-century Giotto-school murals, the Franciscan complex featuring a late-Gothic carved altar by Hans Klocker, and the Baroque Holy Sepulchre church overlooking the city from the Virgl hill.





A Our Lady of the Assumption

The cathedral Maria Himmelfahrt is the parish church of the South Tyrolean capital Bolzano and cathedral of the Diocese of Bozen-Brixen.

25 Piazza della Parrocchia, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49753, 11.35399)

dompfarre.bz.it



B Chiesa dei Domenicani

The Chiesa dei Domenicani is a medieval church in Bolzano/Bozen, South Tyrol, northern Italy.

41 Piazza Domenicani, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49745, 11.35207)



C Chiesa dei Francescani - Franziskanerkirche

This 14th-century Gothic church is renowned for its ornate carved wooden altar by Hans Klocker, dating to 1500. The adjacent cloisters feature elegant Gothic vaulting and 14th-century frescoes representing the school of Giotto.

8 Via dei Francescani, Bolzano 39100, Italy
(46.50068, 11.35424)

kloester.franziskaner.at/index.php



D Chiesa Sacro Cuore - Herz-Jesu-Kirche

A Neo-Romanesque church constructed between 1897 and 1899. It serves as a significant monument to the Tyrolean devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, a tradition originating from the Napoleonic Wars.

6 Via della Roggia, Bolzano 39100, Italy
(46.50080, 11.35079)



E Franciscan Friary, Bolzano

The Franciscan Friary, Bolzano is a Franciscan friary in the city of Bolzano, in South Tyrol, northern Italy.

1 Via dei Francescani, Bolzano 39100, Italy
(46.50098, 11.35411)



F Old Parish Church of Gries

The Old Parish Church of Gries was until 1788 the parish church of the formerly independent municipality of Gries, which today forms part...

5 Via Martin Knoller, Bolzano 39100, Italy
(46.50480, 11.33258)



G Heilig-Grab-Kirche - Chiesa del Calvario

Situated on Virgl hill, this 17th-century Baroque pilgrimage church was modeled after the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. It consists of two superimposed chapels and marks the end of a historic Stations of the Cross path.

1 Via del Virgolo, 39100, Italy (46.48955, 11.34832)



H Chiesa dei Cappuccini - Kapuzinerkirche

Built around 1600 on the ruins of the medieval Castel Wendelstein, this church is dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua. The interior houses a notable 17th-century altarpiece by the Veronese painter Felice Brusasorzi.

4 Via Wolkenstein, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.49670, 11.35265)



I St. Magdalena - Santa Maddalena

This Romanesque-Gothic hilltop chapel dates back to the 13th century and is famous for its extensive 14th-century fresco cycle. It is situated in the heart of the historic Santa Maddalena wine-growing district.

Untermagdalena - Santa Maddalena di Sotto, 39100 Bolzano BZ, Italy (46.50182, 11.37226)



J Deutschhauskirche (St. Georg im Weggenstein)

A 14th-century Gothic church belonging to the Teutonic Order. Located within the Weggenstein commandery, it features historical coats of arms of the Order's knights and a high altar with 16th-century paintings.

10 Via Weggenstein, Bolzano 39100, Italy (46.50244, 11.35666)

DATA SOURCES

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- Waltherbrunnen — "Waltherbrunnen" by Barbora Nevosadova, cc-by-4.0
- Funivia del Renon - Rittner Seilbahn — "Funivia del Renon - Rittner Seilbahn" by Miguel Costa, cc-by-4.0
- Maretsch Castle — "BurgMaretschBozen" by Alex1011, cc-by-2.5
- Bolzano Victory Monument — "Cesare Battisti by Adolfo Wildt Bozen" by Wolfgang Moroder, cc-by-sa-3.0
- Museion — "Bolzano knihovna" by VitVit, cc-by-sa-4.0
- Chiesa dei Domenicani — "Bozen, Dominikanerkirche Innenraum" by Buchhändler, cc-by-sa-3.0
- Chiesa dei Francescani - Franziskanerkirche — "San francesco, bolzano" by Sailko, cc-by-sa-3.0
- South Tyrol Museum of Nature — "Museo di scienze naturali-Naturmuseum-Museum Natöra" by Mauro Mazzio, cc-by-sa-3.0
- Museo Mercantile - Merkantilmuseum — "Bozen 1 (326)" by Mattes, pd
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