



Fact sheet Villages of Tuscany

General information

Name of the village	Radicondoli
Province	Siena
Tourist information	TOURIST INFORMATION POINT Via Tiberio Gazzei 2 53030 Radicondoli (Si) Email: turismo@radicondolinet.it Phone: +39 0577 790800 https://www.visitradicondoli.it/
Notes	For people with reduced mobility, it is recommended to visit the village with an electric drive or with the help of a companion. The roads can in fact be bumpy and not always easily accessible, as it is a medieval village.

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Please note: The following information refers to the date of verification shown at the bottom of each sheet. The Association is not responsible for any significant changes made by the property after the visit.

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Description



Radicondoli is a medieval town located in the Sienese countryside at about 507 meters above sea level, overlooking the metalliferous hills and the road that leads to the sea. Traces of its ancient Lombard origins are still visible. The village is located in a wide and changing landscape that extends over a hill from which it dominates the surrounding hills. The historic center develops following the natural course of the hill.

The town is crossed by a road axis in an east-west direction (Via T. Gazzei) where the main historic buildings of the village are located. Since ancient times, wool processing has been one of the main non-agricultural economic activities of the population; introduced into the area probably from nearby Volterra, it began with a home textile production to obtain "woolen cloths" for common use and then developed in an entrepreneurial form at the same time as the formation of the urban centers of Belforte and Radicondoli, which became during the fourteenth century important centers of textile craftsmanship of the Sienese State. The wool industry was regulated by the Statute of

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1308. Evidence of this workmanship remains in the building structure of Radicondoli where some houses have a double arched portal and stone ashlar openings gave access to the warehouse and the house. The origins of Radicondoli are to be found in the Lombard era, but the village was completely rebuilt in its current position between 1209 and 1213. Originally it was the domain of the powerful Aldobrandeschi family but in 1230 Radicondoli was requisitioned by the Republic of Siena for non-compliance with the pacts made by this family with Siena. It was only in 1301, however, that the village became a permanent part of the city's domains, of which it followed the historical events. During the War of Siena, in 1555, its walls were destroyed. The monumental center, and heart of the community, is certainly the Collegiate Church of Saints Simon and Jude, whose construction work began in 1589 on the remains of an ancient Romanesque parish church. Along the main street are the Church and the Augustinian Monastery of Santa Caterina delle Ruote, built in the mid-fourteenth century. On the main street there are also a series of palaces built in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such as the Palazzo Comunale, formerly Berlinghieri, with late sixteenth-century characteristics and others of considerable importance.

How to reach Radicondoli

By car	From the North
	A1 Milan-Rome Motorway: Exit at the A1 FIRENZE IMPRUNETA tollbooth and continue towards Siena taking the motorway junction. Exit at COLLE VAL D'ELSA SUD and head towards the provincial road N.541 until the junction for Radicondoli (after the petrol station on the right) follow the road signs.
	From the South

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	A1 Rome-Milan motorway: Exit at the A1 VALDICHIANA tollbooth and head towards SIENA by taking the ring road. About 2 km from SIENA, take the junction on the right towards FIRENZE heading towards the motorway junction. Exit at COLLE VAL D'ELSA SUD and continue on the provincial road N.541 until the junction for Radicondoli, (after the petrol station on the right) following the road signs.
By plane	The preferred airport to reach Radicondoli is: • Florence airport located about 90 km away
Assistance service for people with disabilities	Yes
Embarkation/disembarkation of passengers with reduced mobility	With courtesy chair and ambulift/finger
Tactile paths for the blind and visually impaired	Yes
There is a toilet room accessible with grab handles	Yes
By train	
Nearest station	Siena FS about 40 km away
Assistance service for people with disabilities	The Siena station is enabled for the assistance service for people with disabilities and reduced mobility (PRM), while the Talamone station is not enabled.





	To use the service, it is necessary to contact the Italian Railway Network through the relevant Blue Room, at the following addresses: • toll-free number: 800 90 60 60 (from a landline) • National number: 02 32 32 32 (from a landline or mobile) The service provides information on the nearest enabled station and allows assistance to be booked.
Blue Hall Reference	Florence
There is a toilet room in the station accessible with grab handles	Yes
By public and private transport	
Nearest bus stop	The public transport service is operated by Autolinee Toscane, which offers connections from Siena to Radicondoli.
Presence of adapted buses with ramp	it is advisable to check the availability of the service in advance by contacting Autolinee Toscane. Contact details: toll-free number: +39 800142424 or +39 05551351 Link: www.at-bus.it





Parking

Public parking nearby	YES
Type of public parking floor	asphalt
Presence of parking space reserved for people with disabilities	YES, n. 2 stalls There is also a stall next to the Collegiate Church of Saints Simon and Jude.



1 Reserved parking spaces



2 Reserved parking behind the Collegiate Church





Pathway from the car park to the entrance

Pathway from the car park to the starting point	Since it is a ring route, the parking lot is located in a strategic position, and allows you to start the route either through the medieval gate located towards the Collegiate Church, or through the ramp located at the entrance to Via G. Garibaldi. Both accesses have ramps. Ramp towards the Collegiate Church: length 30 meters, width more than 100 cm, slope varying from 11% to 20% Ramp towards via G. Garibaldi: length 60 meters, width more than 100 cm, slope varying from 3% to 14%. Asphalt pavement for about 10 meters, slightly uneven in some sections, followed by regular stone block pavement without obstacles.
Distance from parking to entrance	Variable from 800 meters to 5 meters
Type of trail surface	Access from via Garibaldi: Asphalt pavement for about 10 meters, slightly uneven in some sections, followed by regular stone block pavement without obstacles.
There are indicators and tactile maps	No

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3 Path from parking to via Garibaldi



4 entrance via Garibaldi

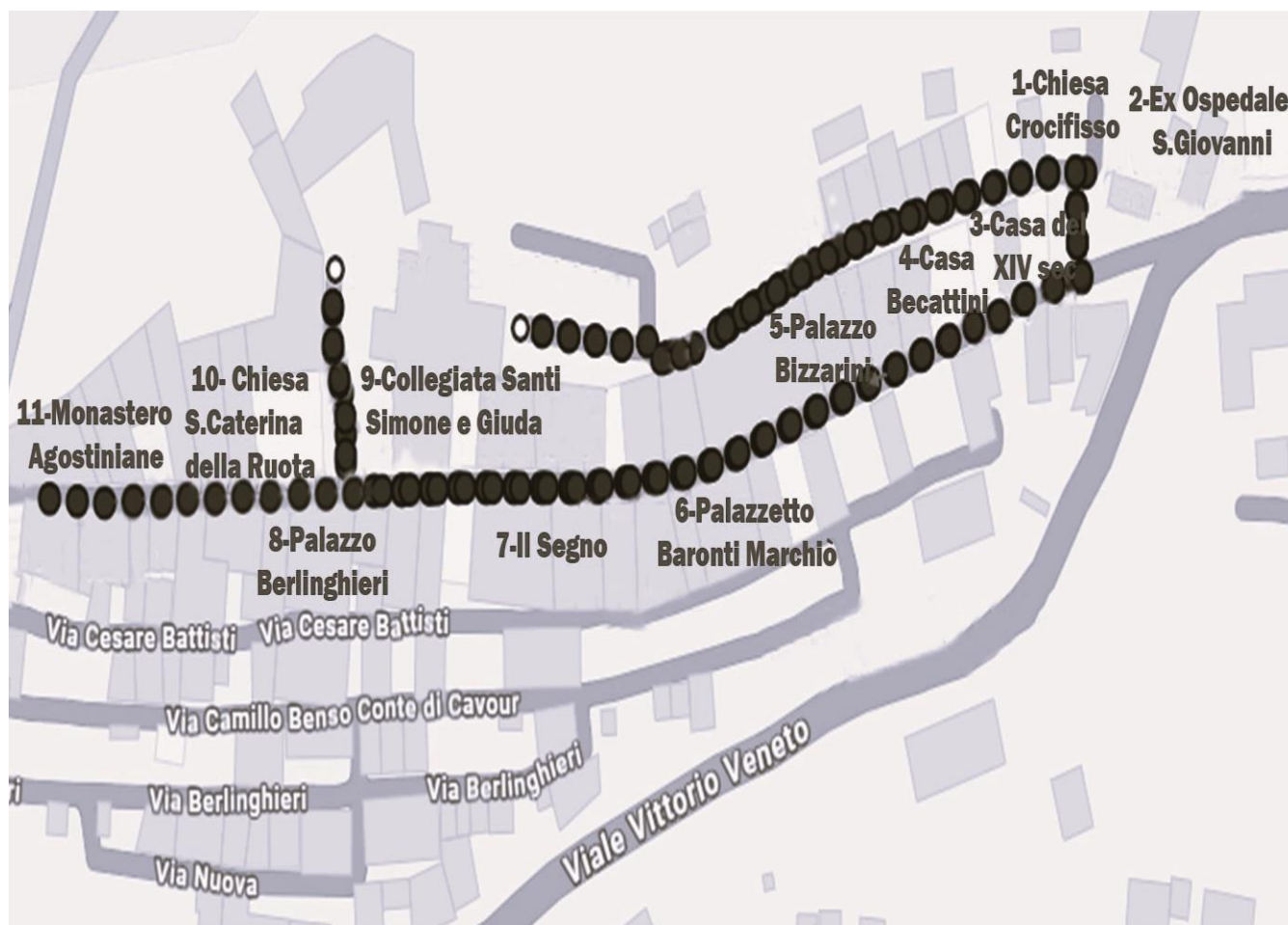
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Description of the itinerary



Length	About 400 meters
Along the itinerary there are maps and tactile signs for the blind	No
Along the route there are information panels with QRCODE	YES

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Eventual notes	The route is circular. From the car park, reach Via Garibaldi, following it until you reach Piazza A. Gramsci. From here we turn right towards Via Taddei where we will find the main attractions of the village. The main street winds its way on a flat and regular pavement.
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From Via Garibaldi you can reach the Church of the Crucifix located in the center of Piazza Gramsci.

The church dedicated to St. John the Baptist was connected to the Hospital of the Crucifix and run by a Company of the same name, which in 1845 became the Confraternity of Mercy. The current building was founded on an older one in 1724 and was soon completed. It has a brick façade of the aedicule type with side pilasters and triangular tympanum and a single internal nave, in the shape of a Latin cross. Inside there are many works by Marcello Loli Piccolomini placed along the nave both on the right and left side.

In the altar area and in the side chapels there are many interesting works:

Bartolomeo Mazzuoli (Siena, 1674 -1749), architectural structure and stucco sculptures of St. John the Baptist and St. Roch, Angels with the crown of thorns and nails.

On the pediment of the altar is the inscription: SANGUIS MEUS VERE ESTE POTUS (Gospel of St. John, 6:55) (My blood is truly drink).

Under the altar table we read:

D(EO) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO) / EQUES ACHILLES ANTONIUS PANNOCCHIESCHI / EX COMITIBUS ILCIJ, / IESU CHRISTI CRUCIFIXI, NEC NON DIVI NICOLAI EPISCOPI BARENSIS, / GENTIS SU(A)E PATRONI AMANTISSIMI, / AMORE FLAGRANS / ARAM HANC AERE PROPRIO FUNDITUS EREXIT / ANNO DOMINI MDCCXXXV or "The knight Achille Antonio Pannocchieschi of the counts of Elci, burning with love for Jesus Christ crucified and the Holy Bishop Niccolò da Bari, beloved patron saint of his family, at his own expense he erected this altar from the foundations, in the year of the Lord 1735". In the bases of the columns there is the coat of arms of the Pannocchieschi d'Elci family.





In the church it is possible to admire the following works:

- 1) Bartolomeo Mazzuoli (Siena, 1674 -1749), St. Nicholas and the Three Children in Brine, high relief in polychrome stucco. and Annibale Mazzuoli (Siena, 1684 - Rome, 1744), Cross angels and landscape backdrop, oil on wall. Tuscan sculptor perhaps of the first half of the fourteenth century, Crucifix, carved and polychromed wood.
- 2) Looking at the altar, next to the right is the oil on panel work by Cesare Maffei (Siena, 1805 - known until 1876), with the Cross, the symbols of the Passion and an Angel holding the veil of Veronica
- 3) Inside the church there is also an oil on canvas by Bernardino Baroni (Siena, 1673 - 1742), with St. Catherine receiving the stigmata from the Cross in the chapel of Santa Cristina in Pisa.
- 4)

Leaving the church, turning left, you will find the Former Hospital of San Giovanni Battista, a structure dating back to 1540 but still functioning in 1753. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist seems to have stood in the area of Porta San Martino in ancient times.

We leave the square and continue along Via Taddei, where we find along the way, many Fourteenth-century palaces with facades, orders and portals typical of the architecture of that period.

The current Via Tiberio Gazzei, was the "main road", that is, the "Piazza del Comune" or "Piazza Maggiore", also known as the "main course", paved, which went "from the door to San Martino (to the east) to the door to San Piero (to the west)".

Accessibility

Church of San Giovanni Battista: The church has three 12 cm steps, 2 of which are external and 1 internal.

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Via Gazzei has no obstacles and winds along a floor of smooth stone blocks.



5 Via Garibaldi



6 façade of the church of S. Giovanni Battista



7 church interior



8 church interior

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9 Church interior



10 St. John and the Three Children from the Brine



11 works on panel by Cesare Maffei



12 Saint Catherine receiving the stigmata



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13 former San Giovanni hospital



14 entrance via Gazzei



15 Via Gazzei

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16 Via Gazzei



17 Via Gazzei

At number 10-12 of Via Gazzei, there is a building that preserves on the ground floor two arched stone portals and traces of brick arches.

On the upper floor, remains of the primitive plant dating back to the fourteenth century. Continuing on is Casa Becattini which retains fourteenth-century features on the ground floor where there are two arched portals, although it was probably renovated in the sixteenth century as can be seen from the layout of the plaster façade on which there are two orders of openings above stone window sills. Visible at the top are the hooks on which the wool was hung to dry in the period of the woollen workers.

On the same street at number 22, we find Palazzo Bizzarini.

It is a palace built in the sixteenth century and belonged to the family of the same name. An inscription on the façade commemorates Michelangelo Bizzarrini, who in 1583 is mentioned in an archival document in relation to the cloistered entry of his daughter Elena into the nearby monastery of Santa Caterina. Other members of the family held important public positions between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries at the Medici court, such as that of Auditori della Ruota. The façade has a brick face and is divided into three floors with orderly openings on cornices and an ashlar access portal placed on the central axis.

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It also bears three commemorative plaques placed in recent times following its use as a Town Hall. Inside there is a central staircase and large rooms on the first floor, now used as exhibition spaces.

Continuing, always along the course we find the Palazzetto Baronti Marchiò built in the nineteenth century, incorporating a pre-existing medieval building of which some stretches of masonry remain hidden by plaster. The façade has a pair of portals with a round arch with a balcony above supported by stone volute brackets and openings with molded cornices and architraves on corbels bearing an ornamental motif in relief.

Beyond the Palazzetto Baronti Marchiò we find a square tile on the floor. Popular testimonies report that the square stone placed in the middle of the road, at the apex between the two slopes to the west and east, was called the "Sign" and was the meeting place where the population could meet. Standing with your feet on the stone in the middle of the street, you can see the main street in its entirety, both to the west and to the east.

At number 89 on the left side overlooks Palazzo Berlinghieri, an imposing complex with travertine portals and windows, which belonged to the Berlinghieri family. Today the palace is the seat of the Municipality of Radicondoli. The Palace was purchased in 1988 by the Municipality, which, after carrying out some renovation work, moved its offices there in 1991.

Accessibility:

Palazzo Bizzarini: The palace has two steps. Pavement step about 7 cm.

17/20 cm entrance portal step



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18 Via Gazzei



19 Via Gazzei 10/12



20 Casa Becattini

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21 Palazzo Bizzarini



22 Palazzo Bizzarini



23 Palazzetto Baronti Marchiò



24 "The Sign"

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25 Palazzo Berlingueri and City Hall

In front of the Town Hall on Piazza Matteotti, we find the Collegiate Church of Saints Simon and Jude. The religious building is the main church of the town and the seat of the parish of the same name. Founded as a parish church in the twelfth century, it was elevated to a collegiate church in 1627 and is characterized by a simple architecture of the '500 and a high bell tower obtained from an ancient tower. Inside it houses important works of art, including the altarpiece by Pietro di Domenico and paintings by Alessandro Casolani, and has a particular organ from 1844 with a rare crystal harmonica. Important furnishing works were carried out during the seventeenth century, especially the stucco altars, some with a late-Baroque structure.

In the chapel on the right is the Madonna and Child, originally in the center of a Gothic polyptych, of which no other parts remain. The panel has come down to us thanks to its function as an image to be venerated: with the recent restoration, what remains of the authentic drafting of the complexions and robes of the figures has been recovered and the author has been recognized as Naddo Ceccarelli, an exquisite Sienese master active in the second quarter of the fourteenth century, who learned to elaborate refined figures from the examples of Simone Martini. Inside, on the left side, there is the chapel of the Rosary, commissioned by the priest Nerini himself, as recalled by the epigraph with the date of 1588 engraved on the tombstone. The Baroque altar on the right wall contains an

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altarpiece, which is unusually composed of two scenes, although imagined in the same landscape backdrop. The church houses important paintings, including some works by Alessandro Casolani (1552-1606), a Sienese painter, Pietro di Domenico (1457-1506), Naddo Ceccarelli, Astolfo Petrazzi and a monumental organ, which still contains parts dating back to the sixteenth century, although the instrument was rebuilt by the well-known organ workshop of Michelangelo Paoli and sons (1844-1846), completely restored in 2024 and now fully functional.

Description of the main works, inside the Collegiate Church:

- 1) Pietro di Domenico (1457-1506), The Assumption of the Madonna, Adoration of the Child with the Shepherds and Saints by Pietro di Domenico (1457-1506) represents one of the most important works of this painter influenced by Francesco di Giorgio Martini and especially by Pietro di Francesco Orioli. In the upper part is the Assumption of the Madonna, while in the lower part there is a large grouping of figures, which includes the Adoration of the Child with the shepherds, which is attended divided into two groups by Saints Bonaventure, Francis and Michael the Archangel and Saints Sebastian, John the Baptist and Catherine of Alexandria.
- 2) Another interesting work is the Farewell of the Virgin from the Apostles of Alessandro Casolani (1553– 1607) Painted during a stay in Radicondoli, when he could count on the collaboration of the Mantuan engraver Andrea Andreani, who had the task of carving and gilding the frame and who wanted to remember this work, inserting a letter of prayer inside the plank supporting the canvas, in which the commissioner of the work is remembered: the parish priest Simone Nerini, whose name can also be read in the marble epigraph walled up on the left wall of the chapel, which bears the date 1588.
- 3) Another valuable work of his is the Adoration of the Shepherds which ranks among the most important works painted, at the end of the eighties of the sixteenth century, when the painter stayed in the quiet of one of his possessions in Radicondoli, conceiving this joyful figuration, which attracts for the chromatic harmony and inventive imagination of that vortex of putti and adolescent angels that collapses noisily and joyfully on the group of good-looking shepherds amazed by the birth of the Child.

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- 4) Astolfo Petrazzi (Siena, 1579 - Siena, 1653) - Madonna and Child in glory, accompanied by St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist, and with Saints Benedict, Bernardino, Anthony Abbot and Augustine, dated 1644, when by then the elderly painter showed only a pale reflection of the teaching of Francesco Vanni and Guido Reni, two masters from whom he was inspired.
 - 5) Naddo Ceccarelli - Madonna and Child. He was an Italian painter, active between 1325 and 1350. The painting, originally the central panel of a Gothic polyptych, of which no other parts remain, has come down to us thanks to its function as an image to be venerated, so much so that over time it has taken on the typical honorific name that alludes to the graces given by the Madonna to the faithful devotees of this image. This particular cult has involved repeated cleanings, which have worn out the original pictorial drafting and then imposed some pictorial renovations. With the recent restoration, what remains of the authentic drafting of the flesh tones and clothes of the figures has been recovered, but an ancient pictorial renewal of the Madonna's mantle has been maintained, in order to guarantee the integrity of the venerated image.
 - 6) The organ of the Collegiate Church of SS Simone and Judas of Radicondoli is a valuable instrument built by the organ builder Michelangelo Paoli e Figli in 1844 and a mechanical organ consisting of a boxwood and ebony keyboard of 64 notes. It has an 18-note pedalboard with a short first octave. It has 32 registers including the "Crystal Harmonica" (it is a kind of xylophone where hammers operated by the keys hit slides of different sizes that generate sounds at various frequencies). Organs with this peculiarity can be counted on the fingers of one hand.





Accessibility:

Collegiate Church of Saints Simon and Jude: reachable on the flat, with an internal step 14 cm high.



26 entrance to the Collegiate Church



27 inside Collegiate Church



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28 interior Collegiate Church



29 inside the Collegiate Church



30 inside Collegiate Church



32 Farewell of the Virgin

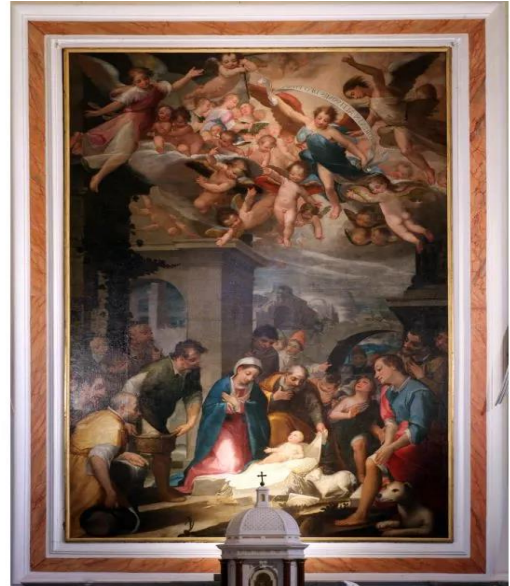
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31 Assumption of the Madonna and Adoration of the Child with Shepherds and Saints



33 Worship of the shepherds



34 Madonna and Child in Glory



35 Madonna and Child





36 organ

Continuing along Via Gazzei after about 20 meters we find the Church of Santa Caterina della Ruota on the right.

The church shows a first fourteenth-century phase, has a single nave, is made of brick and still shows legible pointed arches on the façade. In 1656 it was damaged by lightning and probably for this episode, at the end of the seventeenth century, the reconstruction of the façade of the church is documented.

Inside, the large altarpiece stands out, where the Martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria is depicted, torn apart by cogwheels. It is a painting on which we can read the date 1607 and the signature of Sebastiano Folli (Siena, 1569-1621), who was a representative of the late Mannerism of the Sienese school. The artist trained in the Rome of the great pictorial sites of the time of Sixtus V (1585-1590), in the vicinity of the cavalier d'Arpino and his fellow countryman Ventura Salimbeni.

Set in the left wall is a small organ that still works today, which was built in the organ workshop of Michelangelo Paoli and his sons in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Popularly known as "of the Wheel" for one of the instruments with which she was tortured before reaching martyrdom.



A few steps from the church is the Augustinian Monastery. The origins are not certain but are inspired by testimonies of 1334 of the existence of a small hospital named after Santa Caterina, later transferred. In the following centuries the monastery progressed from a small structure and prospered thanks to legacies and donations. It was a girls' boarding school until the suppression of the religious corporations in 1866. Then, in the last century, an orphanage.

From here you can go back to Piazza Matteotti with the large bronze War Memorial in the center, placed in 1925 sculpted by Luigi Sguazzini, author of numerous other monuments of this kind. The monument represents the infantryman with his head bandaged, fragile and defenseless, the rifle now used only as a stick, while he looks around with a disoriented expression.

Entering the square and skirting the collegiate church, you arrive at the initial parking lot and the starting point of the route, passing through a medieval door about 10 meters deep and a ramp.

Accessibility:

The Church of Santa Caterina della Ruota has 4 access steps positioned on both sides of the entrance balcony, of variable height 16 – 21 cm

From the square, skirting the collegiate church, you reach the parking lot again through the medieval gate and a 30-meter ramp with gradients ranging between 11% and 20%.





37 Church of St. Catherine



38 Martyrdom of St. Catherine



39 organ in Santa Caterina



40 Augustinian monastery





41 Piazza Matteotti and war memorial



42 Retro collegiate church leading to parking

Events

There are numerous events in Radicondoli.

The event that deserves to be remembered, however, is its **Festival**, an event that was born in 1986 when Giancarlo Calamai, musician and theater enthusiast, organized a music festival in the beautiful structure of the Convento dell'Osservanza, not far from the town. In order to save this degraded structure, together with the Mayor of the time, Ivo Dei, they decided to plan a season of concerts and shows in Radicondoli.

Since then, the Festival has become more and more consolidated, even establishing the Radicondoli Arte Cultural Association in 1991, which since then together with the Municipality have managed the entire event. Since 2012 the artistic director has been the director Massimo Luconi.





43 Locandina event

Accessible public places

In the village of Radicondoli there are numerous restaurants, bars, sandwich shops. The following restaurant is worth mentioning.

- **The pergola of Radicondoli** – At the time of the verification, it was not possible to carry out an inspection inside the accessible toilet.

See the sheet with details below:

LOCAL	
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Room type and name	The Pergola of Radicondoli
Location	Via Giuseppe Garibaldi, 22, 53030 Radicondoli SI Phone +39 0577 790717 https://www.lapergoladiradicondoli.it/ info@lapergoladiradicondoli.it
Entrance door net light	Above 90 cm
Type of door	With 2 doors that can be opened inwards. Threshold step of approx. 6 cm
Types of tables	Central and 4-leg support
Space under the table	Central support 70 cm
The restaurant has an outdoor veranda and terrace	YES
How to access	Flat
Table service	YES
Menu in braille	NO
Online table reservation	YES
TOILETS	
There is an accessible toilet	At the time of the verification, it was not possible to carry out an inspection inside the accessible toilet.





44 Outside restaurant



45 outside restaurant



46 restaurant interior



47 Veranda Esterna





48 table on outdoor veranda

Medical practices/healthcare facilities

Hospitals near the property	Santa Maria delle Scotte Hospital Viale Mario Bracci 11 53100 Siena Phone +36 0577 585111 Website: https://www.ao-siena.toscana.it/ CAMPOSTAGGIA DELL'ALTA VALD'ELSA HOSPITAL IN POGGIBONSI Nephrology and Dialysis Clinical manager: dr. Antonino Sidoti - tel. 0577 994219 - antonino.sidoti@uslsudest.toscana.it Nursing Coordinator: Maria Accardo - tel.
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	0577 994812 - maria.accardo@uslsudest.toscana.it Website: https://www.uslsudest.toscana.it/ospedali/valdelsa-campostaggia/nefrologia-e-dialisi
Other healthcare facilities	Local Health Authority 7 Via C. Battisti 25 53030 Radicondoli (SI) Tel +39 0577 790729 Public Assistance Radicondoli Via T. Gazzei 89 53030 Radicondoli (SI) Phone: +39 0577 790780 Email: radicondoli@pubblicheassistenzesenesi.it

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