GIUSEPPE COMPAGNONI (1754 -1833)
Giuseppe Compagnoni was born in Lugo in 1754 and died in Milan in 1833. He was a patriot, an eminent constitutionalist, a historian, a journalist and a man of letters. He is famous for having suggested the adoption of the Cisalpine tricolour banner as the flag of the emerging Italian State, during the Cispadane Congress held in Reggio Emilia in January 1797.

AGOSTINO CODAZZI (1793 -1859)
Agostino Codazzi was born in Lugo in 1793 and died in South America in 1859, in a small village called Espíritu Santú, which is now named after him. He was an explorer, a geographer and cartographer. After several vicissitudes in his youth, he joined the liberation army of Simón Bolívar and became a hero of the revolution. His detailed maps were studied widely, especially in France, and used to choose the most suitable locations for European colonies. Codazzi is buried in the National Pantheon of Venezuela in Caracas, next to Bolívar. The house where he was born is in Corso Mazzini; the façade bears two plaques dedicated to him.

PIETRO BUBANI (1806 -1888)
Pietro Bubani was born in Bagnacavallo in 1806 and died there in 1888. After the 1830-31 revolutionary risings he moved to France, where he undertook in-depth studies of botany and wrote his most important book: *Flora Pyrenaica*. This treatise also featured plant species that he had discovered himself in the Pyrenees. The botanist was born and died in Palazzo Bubani, a mansion located in the heart of Bagnacavallo.

LUIGI CARLO FARINI (1812 -1866)
Luigi Carlo Farini was born in Russi in 1812 and died in Nervi, a borough of Genoa, in 1866. Born into a middle class family, he became a physician and a politician. He was involved in the uprisings of Romagna and for this reason had to leave the country in 1843. He came back to Italy and in 1848 was appointed general secretary of the Home Office and general director of health services and prisons. He collaborated with Camillo Benso di Cavour in creating the new Italy; he was a member of the Royal Commission in Modena and governor of Romagna. After Italy's unification, in 1862 he had a role in the government.
ALLEGRA BYRON (1817 -1822)
Clara Allegra Byron was born in Bath (UK) in 1817 and died in Bagnacavallo in 1822. She was the natural daughter of Lord Byron and Claire Clairmont (stepsister of Mary Shelley). In March 1821 Byron came to Italy with Allegra and left her in Bagnacavallo, in the boarding school of the Capuchin nuns of S. Giovanni, while he stayed in Ravenna with the Countess Teresa Guiccioli. The Shelleys visited Allegra and expressed very positive opinions about her health and the school. Sadly, on April the 21st 1822, Allegra, just five years old, died due to an undefined fever.

STEFANO PELLONI - Il Passatore (1824 -1851)
Stefano Pelloni was born in Boncellino, a village within the municipality of Bagnacavallo, in 1824 and died near Russi in 1851. He was one of the most powerful bandits of the 19th century. His father was a ferryman (passatore) on the Lamone river and Stefano got his nickname from him. After a trial for theft and a period of imprisonment in the civic tower of Bagnacavallo, he became a bandit and headed a large criminal gang that roamed around Romagna. Legend has it that he stole from the rich to give to the poor, but this is not historically proved. However Giovanni Pascoli called him Passator Cortese in his poem Romagna, and the name stuck in the popular imagination. Today, the logo of the consortium of wines of Romagna bears his image. Every year, in the second half of April, Boncellino celebrates Passatore with the feast Lom a premavira.

ALFREDO BACCARINI (1826 -1890)
Alfredo Baccarini was born in Russi in 1826 and died there in 1890. He was an engineer and a politician. He was a member of the governing council of public works and was also nominated general director of hydraulic works. In 1876 he was elected Member of Parliament and was minister for public works from 1878 to 1883, almost continuously. He is also the author of several publications about engineering.

GREGORIO RICCI CURBASTRO (1853 -1925)
Gregorio Ricci Curbastro was born in Lugo in 1853 and died in Bologna in 1925. He was a scientist and a politician. He gained a degree in physics and math at the University of Padua and was appointed extraordinary professor there; he was also actively involved in politics in Lugo and in Padua. He is the author of important reclamation engineering works in the low plains of the Province of Ravenna; he designed the drinking water supply system of Lugo.
FRANCESCO BARACCA (1888 -1918)
Francesco Baracca was born in Lugo on May the 9th 1888 and died in 1918. He was an airman during World War I. He received three silver medals and a gold one, as well as awards for his merits from France, Great Britain, Serbia and Belgium. He ranks first amongst World War I Italian pilots with regards to the number of won battles. The black prancing horse became his personal symbol in 1917; later on, this became the logo of Ferrari. His last mission took place on June the 19th 1918; he was shot down over Montello and his remains were found only four days later. Lugo hosts a museum dedicated to the hero.

LUIGI VAROLI (1889 -1958)
Luigi Luigi Varoli was born in Cotignola on September the 23rd 1889 and died there on September the 25th 1958. Artist and musician, he was the founder of a painting movement of great relevance in the area. Cotignola’s town museum and municipal music school are named after him. During his life he exhibited in several national shows and at the Salon des Indépendants in Paris, achieving great recognition. Between 1943 and 1945 Varoli and Vittorio Zanzi created a safety net which sheltered Jews, political refugees, wounded partisans on the run, homeless people and concentration camps’ escapees. In 2003, Luigi and Anna Varoli and Vittorio and Serafina Zanzi were awarded the title of Righteous Among the Nations in memoriam by the State of Israel and by the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

BERNARDINO AND FRANCESCO ZAGANELLI (15th c.)
Both painters, the two brothers were born in Cotignola between 1450 and 1460; Bernardino died in Cotignola in 1519 and Francesco died in Ravenna in 1532. Their apprenticeship probably took place in a Ferrarese workshop before the end of the last decade of the 15th century. After this, Francesco, the younger brother, opened a workshop in Cotignola and Bernardino also worked there until 1509. The two brothers had quite distinct styles: Bernardino was principally influenced by Venetian and Ferrarese schools, as well as by some Bolognese artists; Francesco’s paintings and technical skills were mostly affected by North European engravings.
GIROLAMO MARCHESI (1470 -1540)
Girolamo Marchesi was born in Cotignola around 1470 and
died in Rome probably around 1540. The painter is generally
known as “il Cotignola”; his most mature work was influenced
by Raphael. Marchesi’s most significant works can be found in
art museums in Bologna, Milan, San Marino and Budapest.
Cotignola’s church of San Francesco houses one of his
paintings depicting a “Pietà”.

BARTOLOMEO AND GIOVANNI BATTISTA
RAMENGHI (15th - 16th centuries)
Bartolomeo Ramenghi was born in Bagnacavallo in 1484 and
died in Bologna in 1542. He was nicknamed “il Bagnacavallo
Senior” and his mature style shows the influence of Raphael.
Bagnacavallo hosts some of his paintings; the altarpiece The
Madonna and child with Saints Michael, Francis, Peter and John
and The Mystic Marriage of Saint Catherine are on display in
the Museo Civico delle Cappuccine. Christ on a throne of clouds
with Saints Archangel Michael, John the Baptist, Bernardino and
Peter the Apostle (pictured right) can be admired in the presbytery
of the church of S. Michele Arcangelo. Giovanni Battista, son
of Bartolomeo, was born in Bologna in 1521 and died there
in 1601; he followed in his father’s footsteps and became a
painter. In Fontainebleau (1541 - 1545) he collaborated with
Primaticcio in the decoration of the now lost Grotto of the
garden of the Pines; this was a very important experience for him.
He then came back to Italy and worked with Vasari at the so-
called One hundred days fresco (1546) in Rome’s Palazzo della
Cancelleria. Bagnacavallo hosts some of his works, amongst
which: the canvas depicting The Incredulity of Saint Thomas in
the church of San Girolamo, The Altarpiece of the Rosary in the
first chapel on the right in the church of Carmine and The Holy
Conversation with the Saints Dominic and Catherine of Siena,
located in the Museo Civico delle Cappuccine.
PIETRO BACCHI (1511 -1590)
Pietro Bacchi was born in Bagnara in 1511 and died in Imola around 1590-95. At the age of thirty he became a monk; he was a preacher, but most of all a painter known as "il Bagnara". He studied in Imola, Bologna, Padua and Ravenna. The historical museum of the parish of his hometown houses several sacred art objects and paintings, amongst which a canvas by Pietro Bacchi.

ENZO MORELLI (1896 -1976)
Enzo Morelli was born in Bagnacavallo in 1896 and died in Bogliaco del Garda in 1976. He was an important 20th century illustrator and painter. After World War I he joined the artistic movement Novecento Italiano, which was inspired by 15th century and pre-Renaissance art and aimed at the creation of a new painting style. Morelli exhibited his work in the most important national and international shows; he also lectured at Milan’s Accademia di Brera and at the Accademia delle Belle Arti in Bologna. He is considered one of the most important landscape painters of the 20th century. After his death, his widow donated a large collection of Morelli’s work to the municipality of Bagnacavallo; this acquisition constitutes an important part of the modern art collection of the Museo Civico delle Cappuccine.