# CAIJUD AISTINIATION



**HOW TO GET THERE** 

# **TOURIST INFORMATION**

**AGENZIA TURISMOFVG** Villa Chiozza - Via Carso, 3

I - 33052 Cervignano del Friuli (UD) tel +39 0431 387111 / fax +39 0431 387199 info@turismo.fvg.it



INFOPOINT TURISMOFVG di AQUILEIA Via Iulia Augusta Bus Parking/Terminal

33051 Aquileia (Ud) tel +39 0431 919491 / fax +39 0431 919491 info.aquileia@turismo.fvg.it

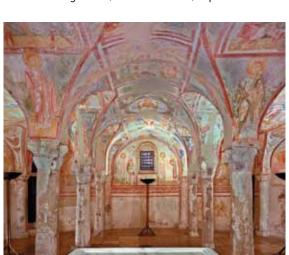






Colonized in 181 B.C. in "agro gallorum", the town the capital of the tenth region "Venetia et Histria". The of Aquileia was born as a bridgehead for the Roman town underwent a period of prosperity: it soon turned conquest of the Danube areas and with the aim of de- into a centre of important trade exchanges thanks fending the eastern borders to enhance the already to the navigable river that crossed it, the Natisoneflourishing trade between the eastern Mediterranean Torre, and to the efficient network of roads that linked basin and the transalpine countries.

Born as a Latin colony, it will be declared a Municipi- Agriculture developed considerably, with valuable um. Around 90 B.C. Julius Caesar, too, in the "De bel-cultivations and cattle breeding; ships that translo gallico" mentions Aquileia, which was, in fact, the ported building material (stones and marbles), food location of the winter camps. With the administrative products (spices, wine, wheat and olive oil), precious



Aquileia, the river port

The river port of Aquileia

times according to the town's needs.

Belvedere

and St. Mark

THE SURROUNDINGS OF AQUILEIA

Already known in the Roman age, the territory of Bel-

arrangement documented by the visible remains.

called ciconia, whereas in the lower level they are

finds today may let think of bases for a port machine, building.

the town to the Po Valley and to Central Europe. reform of Augustus (27 B.C.-14 A.D.) Aquileia became stones, docked in the port. On the other hand, leathers, wood and metals, especially iron from Austria, arrived from Northern countries. As far as trade is concerned, there were craft enterprises (blacksmiths, cartwrights, butchers) of terracotta and ceramics and above all glassworks, of blown glass as well, at least a thousand years before Murano. The population that lived within the walls was cosmopolitan, with a very heterogeneous ethnic composition. There were not only Romans and Greeks, but also Syrians, Egyptians,

> the whole Empire. Christianity arrived very soon in Aquileia, which became the spreading centre of the new faith. However, Aquileia also underwent various critical moments, but it was first with the deviation of the river, in 361 A.D., and then with the barbarian invasions in the 5th century, that a slow decline began, which precipitated definitively after Attila's devasta-

> paved roads. Goods from the whole Mediterranean

kets arrived at the port of Aquileia.

In the eastern part of the town, where once the wide vertical and enclosed in blocks of Istrian stone, which

river Akilis (after which the town is named) Natisone- is more resistant to the corrosion of brackish water

for 10 km, one can see the remains of the ancient The other visible structures are the ramps for store-

port structure, which was built in the  $2^{nd}$  century B.C. houses and the accesses to the town: the port, in fact,

Afterwards, it was enlarged and renovated several was linked to the heart of the town by three sloping

During the Empire of Claudius (first half of the 1st cen- (foodstuffs, spices, marbles, precious stones, fabrics)

tury A.D.) it was given the monumental and rational and intended for internal use or for the Danube mar-

The pier was made up of an upper and a lower dock, Among the cypress trees along the path you will see

this to allow boats of different sizes to dock and to reclaimed remains, such as a solar clock, inscripted

avoid the differences in height due to tides and floods. altars, fragments of graves and above all a large

The upper level was provided with protruding and marble trabeation, supported by columns of modern

horizontal mooring rings, still visible, although new small bricks, belonging to a second-century luxury

Torre flew, which is 48-metre wide and is navigable than other stones.

Jews, Celts. One assumes that, at the end of the im-

perial age, Aquileia had 70,000-100,000 inhabitants:

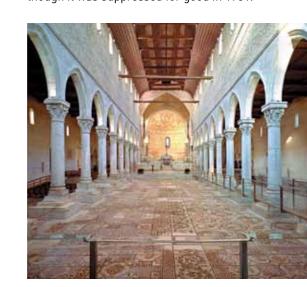
it was the fourth Roman town in Italy and the ninth in

# Aquileia, the Basilica and the Bell Tower

But the finishing stroke was given to the town in 568

Basilica and Bell Tower when the Lombards, descended to Italy, chose "Forum Iulii" (today's Cividale) as the capital of their duchy. The Basilica stands in the historic Piazza Capitolo After about seven centuries and a half the splendour with the present bell tower (73 metres), which was of the ancient metropolis faded forever.

Afterwards, in the patriarchal age (11th-15th cent.) Aq- 1000 using the ashlars of the Roman amphitheatre. uileia underwent some moments of splendour thanks 
The church of the pagans and the baptistery create a to the action of great Patriarchs, when Friuli became solemn setting, enhanced by the visible masonries of a German estate of the Holy Roman Empire. With the arrival of the Republic of Venice, which occuphases of Patriarchs Poppone (1019-1042) and Marpied Friuli in 1420, the Patriarch of Aquileia (not to be quardo (1365-1381). confused with the byzantine one of Grado, then trans- The Basilica is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to ferred to Venice in 1451), lost the temporal power, al- Saints Ermacora and Fortunato, protomartyrs of though it was suppressed for good in 1751.



# Houses of the Ex Cossar Estates

One can see mosaic floors of noble houses inhabited (Gnostic, Jew-Christian), encouraged, by strengthefor a long time and thus renovated several times over ning the choice they had made, those who embraced the years: the overlapping of floors and walls and the a new faith as adults. consequent loss of the entrance thresholds do not al- Do not forget the frescoes of the apse (1031), almost low to understand how many houses stood there and all original, and those with the stories of Saint Mark, how many rooms they had. In this excavation area the in the crypt of frescoes under the high altar. most beautiful mosaics were found, which today are preserved at the National Archaeological Museum; among them, the mosaic of the bow, which separated two spaces perhaps used for different purposes in a For information: rectangular hall, the asaroton, the unswept floor, and piazza Capitolo, 1 the mosaic of Europe on the bull. They are mosaics in tel +39 0431 919719Hellenistic taste of great artistic value.

actually born as a look-out tower around the year Romanesque-Gothic influence, related to the building

Aguileia and disciples of Saint Mark, according to recent studies, the initiator of the Christian history of Its importance has left indelible traces in history: it

s considered the *Ecclesia Mater* (mother church) not only of Friuli Venezia Giulia but also of the Countries of Central-Eastern Europe, because the new faith pread to these lands starting from the Church of The Basilica preserves one of the most extraordinary

polychrome mosaic floor complexes (4th cent.) of the world. It was brought to light in the years 1909-1912. The two main halls, attributed to bishop Theodore. were probably used as a church (northern hall) and as a religious education place of those to be christened (southern hall); other rooms completed and joined the first two. The meditated observation of the symbols repre-

braids, probably of different ages), sometimes of difficult interpretation and probably not all Christian

sented here (animals, plants, men, geometries and

www.aquilieia.net / basilica.aquileia@virglio.it

# Entry fee

# Archaeological Museum Lapidary **Galleries**

# National Archaeological Museum

road that leads to Grado.

National

It is considered one of the largest archaeological museums in Northern Italy. Opened in 1882 in the Austri- On the ground floor the bas-relief of the deduction an Villa Cassis Faraone, it is situated along the state of the colony and the inscription of Lucius Manlius

The Mausoleum, the burial ground, the markets and the churches

Monumental tomb discovered in church. It was built between the end name of the fallen, the date of death

1891 in the hamlet of Roncolon di of the 17th century and the beginning and the unit of belonging. However,

Fiumicello, not far from Aquileia. of the 18th century. The façade fea- several graves contain more than

What can be seen today is a recontures the portal, surmounted by the one body. The central part of the

struction of 1956. The monument statues of St. Anthony and two ancemetery features a monument in

consists of a central structure, gels and by two stucco statues. The memory of all the fallen: it repre-

which contains the cell for plac- interior is particularly elegant, dec- sents an arcosolium open on the

ing the cinerary urns of the various orated with fine frescoes (Annuncia- Karst: an altar of sacrifice with a

members. Above the dado, in the tion, Flight into Egypt, Evangelists, triumphal arch. The bodies of Ten

elegant aedicule surmounted by a St. Anthony and four Virgin Saints Unknown Soldiers have been pre-

scaled cusp with a pinecone (funer- of Aquileia: Erasma, Euphemia, served under this monument since

al symbol) at its end, one can see Thecla and Dorothy, St. Catherine 4th November 1921. At the foot of

the headless statue of the person and St. Felicity). The frescoes are the monument there is also the

to which the mausoleum was dediatributed to French painter Louis sepulchre of the woman who chose cated. Considering the impressive- Dorigny, who worked in Friuli for a the body of the soldier to be trans-

 $ness \ of \ the \ structure \ and \ the \ objects \qquad long \ period \ (first \ decade \ of \ the \ 18^{th} \qquad ferred \ to \ the \ Altar \ of \ the \ Fatherland$ 

carved on the dado, the tomb must century). Next to the Church there is in Rome: Maria Bergamas, who

lions with an apotropaic function are It is a nineteenth-century reconstruc- of an old house of Aquileia, probably

example of Roman cemetery: it memory and reflection: the Cem- big trading centre. In the middle of

consists of a series of fenced sepul- etery of Heroes. During the First a field, to the south of the Patriarchres, of different types and periods. World War the first Italian fallen chal basilica, a sandstone paved

Situated opposite the TurismoFVG that surrounded the Basilica. The remains of the roofs that covered

be referred to an important municia a small exhibition room that houses had lost her son at war.

an amazing natural setting.

pal magistrate of the Augustan age. themed exhibitions.

fence on whose angular plinths two 
The Church of the Virgins

The Mausoleum is surrounded by a

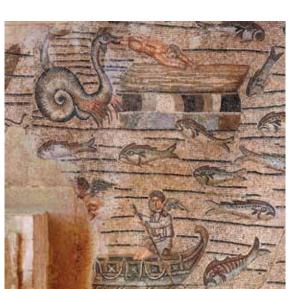
plants. The materials, all coming from Aquileia or tance, together with the realistic heads-portraits of from the surroundings, (e.g. the Roman boat from private citizens of marble and limestone, the collec-Monfalcone) are presented with great exhibition care tion of statues of the Julio-Claudian age and the tomb and refer to a very long time span: some Egyptian representations of trades; finally, it is worth pointing finds are of the 5th century B.C. A great number of out the sacred finds that, due to their heterogeneity, them comes from funeral contexts, however, materi- confirm the general religious tolerance of Aquileia. als of the 1st century B.C. and of the first two centuries of the Empire during which, starting from Augustus, the town was a large trading centre on the Mediterranean, prevail.

The most remarkable productions are those of engraved gems, of glassware and of amberware. Moreover, the epigraphic heritage, about 450 inscriptions, and the stone heritage are very important as well. Finally, the floor mosaics are extremely noteworthy due to their number and quality. They come both from private houses and from public environments.

For information: via Roma, 1 - tel +39 0431 91016



Acidinus (one of the triumvirs who colonized the It is surrounded by a garden with luxuriant age-old town) stand out for their historical and artistic impor-



find the Baroque St. Anthony's tain in the circular bronze plate the

rivers (Natissa and Terzo): walk up ing of painting works, among which

along their banks and you will enjoy the works by the well-known mas-

but also Austro-Hungarian soldiers area, recognized as a public mar-

who, taken prisoners, had died in ket, has been brought to light. This

the military hospitals of Aquileia, area, surrounded by a double row of

were buried in the old cemetery quadrangular bases, represents the

the walls were adorned by laurel Associazione Nazionale Aquileia:

plants, and box plants were planted Permanent panel exhibition on

on the sides of the main avenue. the history of Aquileia

The "Donizetti" School Museum

In the town centre, on the third floor

ter Giovanni Donizetti stand out.

# tion of ceramics and metals. Second floor of the Archaeological Museum

complete.

The working of amber (a fossil resin from the Baltic 
It displays anchor stocks, a sculpture representing a considered full of properties) was very renowned in ram bow, the triclinium mosaic with marine fauna (2nd pendants, spindles, amulets. In the same room various jewels, the bronze portrait of an emperor of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the wall-head **Excavations of the CAL Estate** 

First floor of the Archaeological Museum

lection of Egyptian, Mithraic and Roman finds.

Archaeological Museum and Lapidary Galleries

The sacred theme begins again in the hall on the first At the centre of the garden one can see sepulchral mofloor, at the centre of which is the splendid early- numents, among which the mausoleum of the Curius

Christian bronze lamp, together with a valuable colfamily (1st cent. A.D.) as well as altars, steles, ossuary-

However, the adjacent room is one of the prides of porch among remains of architectural elements such

the museum owing to the quality, quantity and the as columns, capitals, friezes, plutei, trabeations and

variety of the engraved gemstones, as well as that of floor mosaics of houses and spas is like plunging into

blown glassware, ground or fused, featuring wonder- the past. Above all the mosaic called "mosaic of the

ful colours, shapes, transparencies and iridescences bow": a floor of considerable artistic value representing

and evidence of a glass works that was very flourish- a vine shoot and an ivy branch tight by a bow, which can

ing until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. A presentation of objects be dated back to the 1<sup>st</sup> century B. C., and the triclinium

concerning everyday life is provided by the fine exhibi- asaroton (1st cent. B. C.), namely the representation of

Naval Section

Aquileia, thanks to the production of beautiful rings, cent. A.D.) and above all a coasting trade boat found in the Lisert area (near Monfalcone) in 1972.

with the personification of a wind, of Hellenistic in- To the west of the Basilica, along the via Giulia Auguspiration. The numismatic selection is very rich and sta, there is an area that sets off a small part of the ancient town. Rests of houses from the first Empire to the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries can be seen.

altars, sarcophaguses. Walking in the Galleries of the

an unswept floor, on which food remains are depicted.



# Important events during the year

# 6th January "Festival of the Cabossa"

At dusk, fascinating lightning of the bonfire of the smoke: "se il fum al va a soreli a mont, cjape il sac e va in the mists of time. It probably can be traced back to bag and go to the market (a fruitful year). the time of the Celts and to their rites connected to solar cycles. In fact, it is a tradition deeply rooted in Infopoint Aquileia the territory: on the twelfth night (between 5th and via Iulia Augusta Bus Parking/Terminal 6th January), when the supernatural reveals itself, 33051 Aquileia (Ud) the large fire is lit in the countryside and, sipping Tel and fax +39 0431 919491

"Cabossa" (a straw figure dressed up like an elderly pal mont, se il fum al va de bande di soreli jevat, cjape woman that symbolizes the year that has just ended). il sac e va al marcjat". That is to say: if the smoke goes From the direction of the smoke one foretells the new west (sunset), take your bag and go around the world year's trend. Friuli's tradition of the cabossa gets lost (... to seek fortune), if the smoke goes east, take your

hot wine, people wait to interpret the direction of the info.aquileia@turismo.fvg.it

# Mid-July "The big battle: Roman soldiers against Celts"

into: religion, medicine, cooking, military training and between Romans and Barbarians. astronomy. During the days there will be several ancient rites, such as the "Greeting to the Hawk" and Municipal Tourist Board of Aquileia the "Rite of the Legionary's Dressing". Moreover, the piazza Capitolo, 4 - tel +39 0431 91087 tourist office proposes the interesting gastronomic prolocoaquileia@libero.it initiative "Il piatto del legionario" (The legionary's dish), a way of giving people the chance to taste the

After 2000 years the Romans return to Aquileia with Roman cuisine with its peculiarities, its flavours and the "Legio I Italica" (First Legion Italica), made up of to fully enjoy the atmosphere that the "Legio I Italica" the Gruppo Archeologico di Villadose (GAV - Archaeo- is able to recreate in Aquileia. Furthermore, a "Rological Group of Villadose): a mobile castrum in the man market" of experimental archaeology is usually centre of Aquileia, Barbarian and Roman legionar- set up; here you can discover ancient Roman artistic ies figurants recreate a historical setting as close as products, such as amphorae, pottery, oil lamps, mopossible to the ancient one. Inside the camps, visi- saics and glass paste items, made at the moment as tors can follow a detailed educational path subdivided well. The highlight of the event will be the final battle

# Eating with the ancient Romans

entific support of historians and archaeologists, pro- and customs of the Romans who lived there: trades, pose dishes cooked following the old Roman recipes games of that time, the emperors that arrived in the as in the volume "De re coquinaria" by Apicius. During town. each dinner a speaker describes the various dishes

Every year some restaurants of Aquileia, with the sciand tells of the history of Aquileia and of the uses

The Early Christian Museum and the Forum

# Early Christian Museum of Monastero

It is obtained from a large eighteenth-century agri- (titles) in Greek and Latin, and other early Christian cultural building, the "foladôr" or grape mill, partly and early medieval finds. The visit is made spectacubuilt over what was an important Benedictine nun- lar by the possibility to admire from two large terracnery, built on the wall remains of an old early Chris- es the whole mosaic floor of the place of worship, rich tian basilica of the end of the 4th century, which in turn in votive epigraphs of givers, and the two magnificent used the foundations of an old synagogue. Inside it figured parts (peafowl, lambs, vine) of the ambulatory one can admire a large collection of over 130 "tituli" of the basilica of Beligna (5th cent.).

Forum and Decumanus of Aratria Galla

base of the steps there was a channel for rainwater structure, and was almost 90 metre long. and the West, and the figured transennae express the port it is dedicated to Aratria Galla, a matron from

The Forum of Aquileia (115x57 metres) is of elongated civil and religious ceremonies. To the south of the shape. It appears to us in the reconstruction carried square are the remains of the Forensic basilica (visout in 1936, which reflects the late-antique building ible to the west of the Via Iulia Augusta), which was situation. Especially remarkable is the colonnade, the Courthouse and the meeting place of traders and which supported a portico, raised with three steps, exchange agents. The Basilica was an environment of overlooked by shops, taverns and religious and civil 2,250 square metres of rectangular shape with two buildings, among which the forensic basilica. At the opposing apses to the east and to the west of the draining; the square, of over ten thousand square The decumanus (east-west direction road) is to the metres, was paved with Karst stone (some pavement south of the Forum and is made up of large basoli, fragments are still visible); the plinths with the heads perfectly connected paving stones that form the road of Medusa and Jupiter Ammon, representing the East paving. In the section between the Forum and the

rum was the main square and was a natural meeting tion of the road. The matron's name is known thanks place, where one made business, talked politics and — to two commemorative inscriptions preserved at the administered justice, where people also met to attend Lapidarium of the Archaeological Museum.

placed: with a paw they seize a ram tion of a Medieval church. It stands at a former convent, the museum ofhead, as a warning against possible the confluence of the two resurgence fers good food for thought: the readtaste of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The Roman Fo- Aquileia, who in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century financed the restoradesecrators. **The Burial Ground** Outside the town, along the road axes, there were burial grounds, The Cemetery of Heroes like that of Via Annia, an important Behind the bell tower, a place of In the Roman Age Aquileia was a



tourist information office, it provides old cemetery was progressively the spaces of the market stands. a wide photographic survey of the transformed into a war cemetery: history of Aquileia. (Tel +39 0431 919491) St. Anthony's Church

Permanent exhibition

"Aquileia, a crossroads

of the Roman Empire"

The crosses, of wrought iron with via Giulia Augusta 11, Aquileia In Via Roma, not far from Aquileia's a laurel branch and an oak branch assaquileia@libero.it Archaeological Museum, you will interwoven around the cross, con- Admission free.

- Candia Mausoleum Decumanus Maximus
- called of Aratria Galla
- Roman buildings of the Cossar Estate O Complex of the Patriarchal
- 08 Bell Tower, Cimitero degli Eroi

# Point of interest with audio guide description SEFUL NUMBERS - NUMBERS FOR EMERGENCIES

# Bus Terminal Square

Municipality of Aquileia el +39 0431 916911 Fondazione Aquileia

Association of the Municipal Tourist Boar el +39 0431 91087

el +39 0431 91016 Early Christian Museum Hamlet of Monaster tel +39 0431 91131

Basilica of Aquileia Aquileia Road Wine - Information point

tel +39 0431 32253

via Stazione, 33 - Cervignano Call Center Trenitalia 199 892 021

tel e fax +39 0431 34010 Friuli Venezia Giulia's Airport - Flight Info tel +39 0481 773224 Railway Station

Provincial public transport piazzale Martiri della Libertà, Gorizia tel +39 0481 593511

# Points of interest and itineraries to the discovery of the town centre

- Introduction and History of Aquileia Market Areas
- Roman Forum Roman river port
- Remains of the northern walls Basilica of Monastero, and Patriarcato Early Christian Museum 09 National Archaeological Museum

## SAF Autoservizi FVG (public bus transport) via Baldasseria Bassa. 75 - Udine tel +39 0432 608111

Coach Station piazza G. Marconi, 11 - Cervignano tel +39 0431 32628 Hospital - 118 via Natisone, 11 - Palmanova tel +39 0432 921111

Croce Verde Ambulance Service Via Aquileia, 33 - Cervignano Chemist's Shop National Archaeological Museum of Aquileia

Late-antique double circle of walls

Roman road with cart ruts (cardo)

Picture Gallery

Donizetti School Museum

Roman burial ground

Roman buildings

Roman house with mosaics

tel +39 0431 91001 Carabinieri Flying Squad - 112 Aquileia Headquarters - via Leicht, 2 tel +39 0431 919298

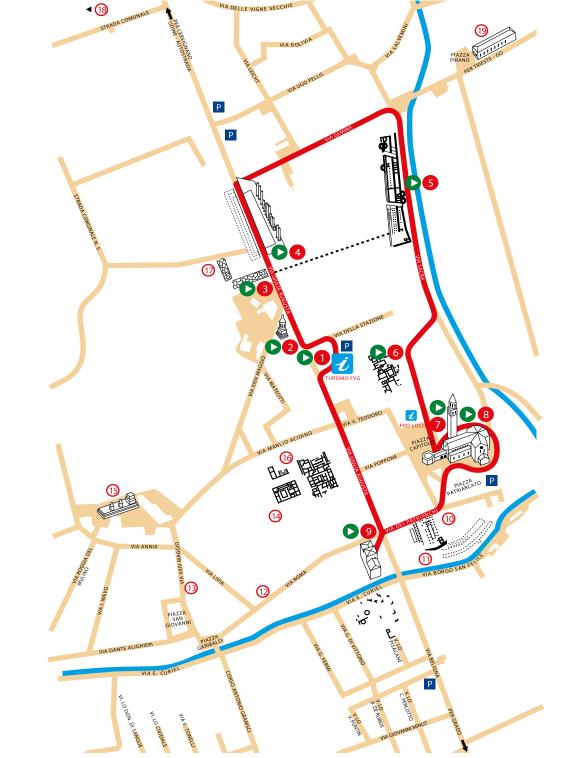
Police - Emergency Service - 113 tel +39 0432 924049 Municipal Police

Autofficina F.lli Bandiera Repair Shop Via Giulia Augusta, 9 tel +39 0431 91002 / Cell +39 348 5830002 Autofficina Nadalin Repair Shop Via Giuseppe Mazzini, 14

Viaggiare Informati (Traffic Information)

tel +39 0431 91366

Map of Aquileia with main points of interest



Aquileia UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Aquileia, situated in the fascinating lagoon area of the north-eastern Adriatic, a few kilometres from the well-known seaside resort of Grado, attracts every year a very large number of visitors coming listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1998. A place of historical memory and evidence of a long past









The presbytery of the Basilica Interior of the Basilica







Saint Mark's Pinewood At about 5 km from Aquileia, in the direction of Grado,

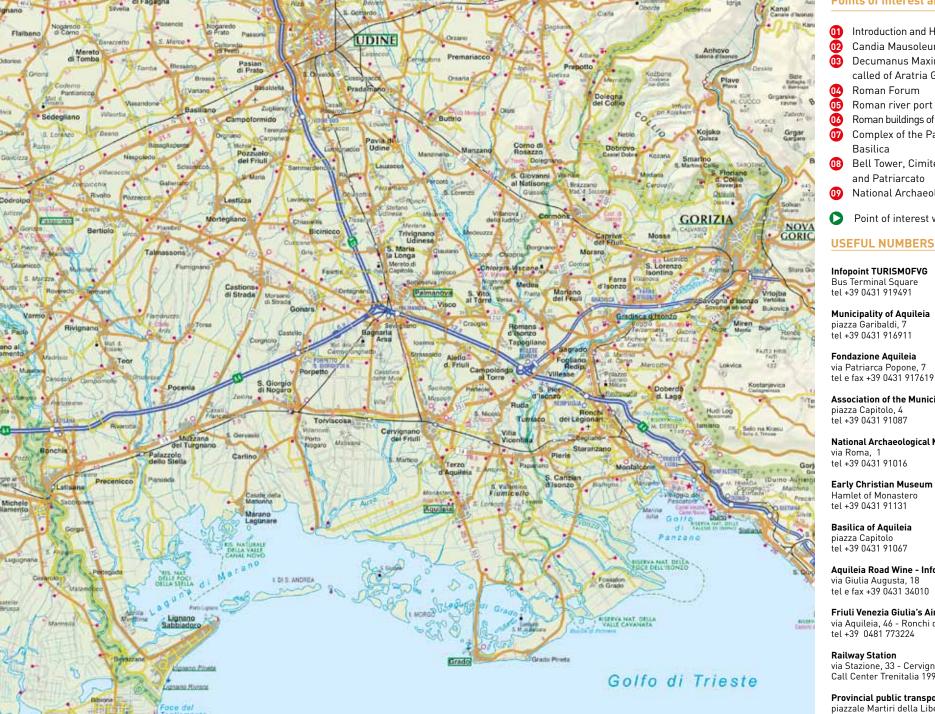
you will find St. Mark's hill, a large sand dune rich in vegetation overlooking the Lagoon of Grado. According to Aguileia's tradition, it is here that Mark the apostle disembarked, coming from Alexandria, to carry out the evangelization of these lands and founded the Church of Aquileia. A small eighteenth-century church (1747), built by

Marguis Francesco Savorgnan, stands on the top of the hill; the small St. Mark's church, situated next to the graveyard, is surrounded by a small but enchanting pinewood, which stretches towards the lagoon, consisting of stone pine and black pine evergreen trees, representing a very rare example of the pinevedere was donated in 1387 by the Patriarch of Aq- woods with which these lands were covered in ancient uileia to the Savorgnan noble family, that, being tight- times. It is an extremely charming place, immersed in ly related to the City of the Doges, transformed the a green and silent area, reachable by bicycle, motor-





Road map of the surroundings of Aquileia



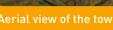
# **Palmanova**

A RENAISSANCE STAR

It is a model of town unique of its kind, in the shape of a perfectly symmetrical nine-pointed star. A bulwark of the renaissance concept of ideal town wanted by the Venetian Government to defend the eastern border from the Ottoman raids and from the expansion goals of Austria. Since 1960 it has been considered a national monument.

















The Gates

wooden doors. Inside Porta Udine one can see the looked by the town's most impor-

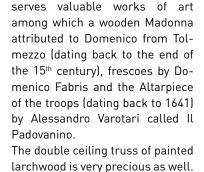
lifting wheels of the drawbridge.

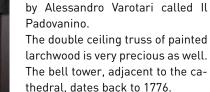




The town can be accessed through The heart of the star-shaped town On the façade of the Cathedral of three monumental gates, attribut- is Piazza Grande, the ancient hex- Palmanova, in the square, of Baed to architect Vincenzo Scamozzi agonal parade ground, from which roque inspiration, one can see, from Vicenza. Porta Aquileia (ini- the six main streets (three bor- inside as many niches, the statues tially Porta Marittima), magnifi- oughs and three quarters) start. of Christ the Redeemer, of Saint cent and elegant, dates back to The square, at the centre of which Mark - the patron saint of the 1598. Porta Udine and Porta Civ- the high banner that symbolizes Republic of Venice - and of Saint idale, started in 1604 and complet-  $\,$  the fortress stands, is adorned by  $\,$  Justina, whose day -  $\,$  7th october ed in 1605, feature a more sober the statues that represent the Gen- - also coincides with the victory eral Superintendents of the for- of Lepanto against the Turks and Inside them one can see the nich- tress, considered one of the most with the foundation of the town of es with the fireplaces once used by prestigious offices in the govern- Palmanova. The central clipeus, the soldiers and the large studded ment of the Serenissima Republic on the other hand, stages St.

of Venice. Piazza Grande is over- Mark's lion. tant monuments, above all the sev- The single-nave cathedral preenteenth-century Cathedral built serves valuable works of art by the Fortification Office of Venice. among which a wooden Madonna





The Cathedral



An outline of the town's history The building of this fortress started in 1593 by order sign by architect Giulio Savorgnan is a masterpiece of of the Serenissima Republic of Venice that aimed at military engineering: he availed himself of the help defending the eastern border, as well as from the of architects working at Venice's Fortification Office,

raids of the Turks and of the Uskoks (pirates of Slavic essentially taking into account the range of the weaprace), from the expansion goals of Austria as well. ons of that time. The military reasons at the basis of Declared a national monument in 1960, the fortress- its foundation determined its external arrangement town is not only one of the best preserved examples in the shape of a nine-pointed star surrounded by of military architecture of the Renaissance, but also three circles of fortified walls (the first two Venetian, features the concept of ideal town. Looking at it from the third Napoleonic), each built in axis with respect above, it is possible to admire the perfection of the to the previous one in order to create three perfectly characteristic polygonal urban layout in the shape of symmetrical nine-pointed stars inside one another.



Campo Formio (1797) the town soon returned un- the Habsburg rule (1814-1866). with the so-called "lunettes", bastions of half-moon ing Italian troops. shape; moreover, he built functional structures, such as powder magazines and casemates.



At the fall of the Serenissima and after the Treaty of After the Napoleonic period, the town passed under der the Austrian rule, but in 1805 it was occupied by In 1866, at the end of the 3rd War of Independence, it Napoleon Bonaparte's French troops. Napoleon es- was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. During the First tablished his headquarters in the town and built an World War the town was the location of hospitals, additional circle of walls - the range of the guns, in storehouses and a clearing and supply centre for the fact, had increased and therefore the thickness of troops stationed on the Isonzo river. After the defeat the existing defences was insufficient - equipping it of Caporetto Palmanova was set on fire by the retreat-



# Palmanova, walking in the town centre

Palazzo del Provveditore Generale (Palace of the General Superintendent) Town Hall of Palmanova, piazza Grande, 1 33057 - Palmanova (Ud) tel +39 0432 922111

chants' Loggia), which contains a fer support to poor citizens. cello Mascherini.

www.comune.palmanova.ud.it Opposite the Cathedral, on the op- the Napoleonic, the Austrian and can visit the Military History Muposite side of the square, you can the Italian periods. see the symbol of the civil power of the ancient fortress: the Palazzo Near the Municipal History Mu- forms, documents and war finds del Provveditore Generale (Palace seum is the Palazzo delle Finanze from 1593 to 1945. The museum of the General Superintendent), o del Ragionato (Finance Palace), provides evidence of the origin of today's Town Hall. Started in 1598, built in 1598 as the seat of the the fortress-town and of the presit was enlarged in 1611. Next to treasurer of the Serenissima. ence of garrisons from 1593 until the palace, the Loggia della Gran The Palazzo del Monte di Pi- today. Guardia (Loggia of the Guard), the età (Pawn Palace) (opposite the seat of the troops that watched Palazzo dei Provveditori, on the over the General Superintendent, corner between via Aquileia and

A little further, in Borgo Udine, of Arms) is an elegant Venetian Palazzo Trevisan houses the Mu- building dating back to 1613. The nicipal History Museum. Founded seat of the military authority and with the aim of letting people dis- afterwards a property of the Nacover, through documents, maps, poleonic military State. Today it weapons, coins, paper money and houses the Management Offices of relics, the history of the fortress in the Military History Museum. its historical periods: the Venetian, In the Keep of Porta Cividale you seum, which extends over an area

of 35 hectares; it preserves uni-

a nine-pointed star with nine solid ramparts. The de-

and the Loggia dei Mercanti (Mer- the square) was built in 1666 to ofmonument to the fallen by Mar- The Palazzo del Governatore delle Armi (Palace of the Governor

# The fortifications and the other historic palaces

From Porta Cividale it is possible an artillery emplacement and with to follow a short itinerary among powder magazines as well as with Montesanto Barracks the various fortified elements of underground tunnels. the town: the curtain, on the side From the square of the ravelin one of 1808, half-embedded in the

tain for long-range artillery; the the third fortified line, made by the Military Engineers, which then bebastion, in the shape of an arrow French Engineers, in obedience to came the Montesanto Barracks. head, with wide flat spaces for the Napoleon's will, in 1805-1806. artillery and with depots for weap- The "caponier" is the central Napoleonic Powder Magazines ons; the fausse-braye, a rampart structure equipped with posts for House the Exhibition of Ancient parallel to the curtain wall for pro- the fortress guns, protected on its Prints and stage several other cultecting the soldiers' movements sides by two stone vaulted chamtural activities. from the internal fortifications bers called "casemates". The luto the external ones; the moat, a nette can be reached along the Theatre ditch that separates the first circle external road or through a fasci- Built in Neoclassical style between of fortifications from the second nating walk in the tunnels under 1841 and 1843 according to the de-Venetian defence line; the rave- the circles of walls, as the soldiers sign by architect Giovanni Battista lin, an outer rampart in axis with did during the patrol rounds. Bassi from Friuli. the curtain and protected by a dry

# moat, a structure equipped with OTHER HISTORIC PALACES

A bulwark defence structure of the nonagon of the fortress; the accesses the road that leads di- Grimani bastion, and designed by cavalier, a high post on the currectly to the Napoleonic lunette, General Chasseloup of the French



Historical re-enactment

the then General Superintendent, horse carousels, weapon handling Borgo Udine, 4 Gerolamo Cappello, raised for the exhibitions, simulations of military tel +39 0432 924815

On the second Sunday of July the first time the flag of the Serenissi- manoeuvres and assaults: all this town's protector and patron saint, stumes and suits of armours, is celebrated and the town goes recreate the atmosphere of four For information: back in time to July 1602, when hundred years ago. Court dances, Tourist Office of Palmanova

old fortress experiences again the ma Republic of Venice at the centre under the large gonfalon with the splendour of the Serenissima Re- of the parade ground, surrounded image of St. Mark's Lion hoisted public age and sacred and profane by all the town's authorities. The in Piazza Grande and that, with a are combined in one single event. knights, the ladies, the people, fascinating closing ceremony, will The Most Holy Redeemer, the all rigorously wearing period co- be hauled down in the sunset light.

# **Useful numbers**

Borgo Udine, 4

tel and fax +39 0432 924815

Visits for groups and school

e-mail: palmanova.turismo@libero.it

**Tourist Office of Palmanova** 

11 Montesanto Barracks 12 Garzoni Napoleonic Powder Magazine

13 Foscarini Napoleonic Powder Magazines

 Palace of the General Superintendent 14 Theatre 05 Palazzo Trevisan/Municipal History Museum 15 Loggia dei mercanti (Merchants' Loggia)

Map of the centre of Palmanova with main points of interest

06 Finance Palace

Points of interest and itineraries to the discovery of the town centre

07 Pawn Palace Palace of the Governor of Arms

01 The Gates

03 Cathedral

02 Piazza Grande

STAZIONE

09 Keep of Porta Cividale

MAP OF THE CITY OF PALMANOVA

Management Military History Museum

10 The Fortifications

Curtain Cavalier

C Loggia

Bulwark or Bastion

Loggia

Fausse-braye Moat

Ravelin

Lunette

# parties also by appointment Loggia della Gran Guardia (Loggia of the Guard)

**Municipal History Museum** Borgo Udine, 4

tel and fax +39 0432 929106 Military History Museum

Museum Location: Keep of Porta Cividale tel +39 0432 923535 Piazza Grande, 21 tel +39 0432 928175

e-mail: museo\_storico\_mil@hotmail.it

Surroundings of Palmanova

via Loredan, 1 tel +39 0432 929566

www.comune.palmanova.ud.it

"Alcide Muradore" Municipal Library

**Municipality of Palmanova** 

Piazza Grande, 1

tel +39 0432 922111

fax +39 0432 923346

fax +39 0432 923346

www.infoteca.it e-mail: biblioteca.palmanova@virgilio.it

# Clauiano ONE OF ITALY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL TOWNS

In the municipality of Trivignano Udinese, a few kilo-side the town, among the fields and close to a grove, metres (4 km) from Palmanova, you will find the small you will find the small St. Mark's Church. medieval town of Clauiano, one of the best preserved The first documents date back to the 13th century but The origins of the town date back to the Middle Ages: along the old medieval road that from Aquileia led to

in via Borgo S. Martino. More numerous are the buildings of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> seats along the perimeter of the walls, like in Oriental centuries. Over time the town has kept unchanged churches. both its town-planning structure (the original medieval plan) and the typical rural architectures of Friuli: Imagining time: Autumnal Equinox Festival the old houses made of stones, with the main side Art, Culture, Music, Traditions and Food and Wine overlooking the road and the inner courtyard. Embellishing elements are the elegant doors, surtheir courtyards to visitors, to music, to creativity.

In the main street of the town you will find St. George Borgo Udine 4 - 33057 Palmanova (Ud) the Martyr Church (18<sup>th</sup> cent.), in which you can admire a remarkable sixteenth-century font. Just out- palmanova.turismo@libero.it

rounded by white stones, which introduce to large







it is supposed to be older, as it was probably situated the oldest buildings can be attributed to the 15th cen- Cividale, with subsequent rearrangements in the 16th tury and are located around St. George's Church and century. The charm of this place is enhanced by the frescoes (mid-14th cent.) that adorn the apse, and the

products in an amazing setting. The old houses open

For information: Tourist Office of Palmanova



# Strassoldo TOWN OF THE CASTLES At a short distance from Aquileia, as "water castles", being situated For information:

which features two of the oldest rice to the Viennese Court. stello di Sotto (Lower Castle).

German Strasse Holt means "to preserved in Friuli. The town, which dates back to the da Bissone, a sculptor from Tised through the tower-gate called worth a visit. However, few peo- Visits by appointment "Cisis", which overlooks an ave- ple know that in this small church Municipal Tourist Board nue surrounded by 16th-century Field Marshal Radetzky marri- "Amici di Strassoldo" nouses. From the bridge over the ed Countess Francesca Romana Borgo dei Castelli, 3 Taglio one can enjoy a magnificent Strassoldo on 22nd April 1798. *tel +39 0431 93298* view over the Castello di Sotto Leaving the town through the Ci-(1360), imposing and surrounded stigna Gate, you can go right and Recurring events by an age-old park crossed by ir- reach the bridge from which you In spring:

The two castles are characterized century fish ponds.

rigation ditches.

a few kilometres before the Re- in the Bassa Friulana resurgence via dei Castelli, 22 naissance town of Palmanova, you area. On the left you can see the 33052 Strassoldo will find a small medieval town of former huskery of the castle, da- Cervignano del Friuli [Ud] remarkable beauty: Strassoldo, ting back to 1812, which supplied tel +39 0431 93093 castles of Friuli, the Castello di Next to the castle is the thirteenth-Sopra (Upper Castle) and the Ca-century Church of Santa Maria in Ass. Europea Valorizzazione Vineis, which preserves a cycle Castelli, Palazzi e Giardini Storici

a small bridge over the Taglio river. "ponds", actually two eighteenth- During these events it is possible

Various are the hypotheses con- of fourteenth-century frescoes Castle of Strassoldo di Sopra cerning the origin of its name. In among the most beautiful and best via dei Castelli, 25 33050 Strassoldo keep, to control the road". It is cer- Moreover, St. Nicholas' Church tel +39 0431 93217 tain that the homonymous family, [1725-1750], which preserves two info@castellodistrassoldo.it the Strassoldo counts, have been paintings by Pierre Bainville and www.castellodistrassoldo.it living here for a thousand years or the Renaissance altar of the risen Please note: for information on the Christ, attributed to Bernardino visits and events at the castles. thirteenth century, can be accescino active in Friuli since 1491, is Santa Maria in Vineis

can admire the old mill of Stras- "Flowers Water and Castles" To access the Castello di Sopra soldo. Going straight on, after the In autumn: (1322), too, it is necessary to cross sports ground, you will see two "Fruit Water and Castles"

to visit the castles and their parks.

info@castellodistrassoldodisotto.it

# fala di soreli Aiello del Friuli THE TOWN OF SUNDIALS At 7 km from Cervignano you will find Aiello, a small admire valuable historic buildings with imposing fa-

countryside between Aiello and Cavenzano.

since ancient times, provide modern man with the si- zia and Gradisca between 1500 and 1918. lent and discreet possibility to read time, reminding him - with the shadow of the gnomon - to live fully In the rural village of Joannis you can admire the

each moment of his existence.

the sun is rising and setting at that moment. In short some civil buildings were also added sundials that will charm you with their shadows and

lights, letting you endorse the advice of their mottos.

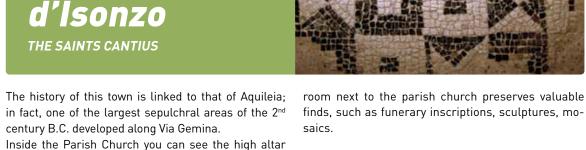
In the town centre you will then find the seventeenth- *Information*: century Parish Church dedicated to St. Ulrich; the De www.ilpaesedellemeridiane.com Bona-Urbanis Castle, which stands on the remains of Church and the former convent.

town in the resurgence area, once rich in mills and cades, such as: Villa Attems, the eighteenth-century where several Roman finds have been found, among Villa de Fin-Teuffenbach, the nineteenth-century Villa which the statue of the leader Navarca, preserved at Michieli-Zamparini with its chapel, as well as Villa the museum of Aguileia and found in the 1950s in the Strassoldo-Parisi, surrounded by a large park.

Finally, it is worth pointing out the Museum of the Ru-In the latest years the town has been characterised ral Civilization of Imperial Friuli, located in a former by the realization of numerous sundials on the walls business centre made up of buildings that date back of public buildings and private houses. The sundials, from the 18th to the 20th century and of a large outdoor that is to say, the solar clocks that have marked time area. It documents the rural life in the County of Gori-

Strassoldo-Frangipane Palace, whose oldest body dates back to the 15th century. Along the town's streets one can admire over sixty Of the same period is also a centa (row of buildings) of sundials of different types. One can read the Babylo- the rural type, with the remains of the old graveyard nian time, that of the ancient Romans, the Italic time and of the ancient Church of Sant'Agnese in Centa, and the Islamic times. The fulcrum of the itinerary built between 1742 and 1749. In ancient times the is the Courtyard of Sundials, without forgetting the cente (rows of buildings) were provided with walled universal sundial, which reveals where in the world curtains and turrets (for defence purposes) to which

a late-medieval fortified construction; St. Dominic's Information on the Museum of Rural Civilization: tel +39 338 3534773 Moreover, in the "Pascut" widening it is possible to museo.aiello@libero.it (visits by appointment)



Of considerable interest, in the upper hall, two paintings Largo Garibaldi, 37 - Hamlet of Pieris by Furlanetto, a Venetian painter who worked between tel +39 0481 472311 / fax +39 0481 472334 the 18th century and the 19th century, one depicting the Martyrdom of the four virgins of Aquileia and the other the three martyrs from Aquileia, Cantius, Cantianius and Cantianilla, the children of a local Roman noble family that had rural properties. The two brothers,

carved by P. Zuliani (1750 1767) and the triptych of

Saints Cantius, Cantianius and Cantianilla, of 1581, at-

tributed to G. Secante from Udine.

San Canzian

