

HOW AND WHERE

AQUILEIA AND PALMANOVA

Tourist maps and guides to the territory

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA



TOURIST INFORMATION

AGENZIA TURISMOFVG
Vila Chiozza - Via Carso, 3
I - 33052 Cervignano del Friuli (UD)
tel +39 0431 387111 / fax +39 0431 387199
info@turismo.fvg.it

+39 0431 387130

INFOPORT 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

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 from all over the world. Aquileia is one of the most important archaeological sites in northern Italy, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1998. A place of historical memory and evidence of a long past.



Aquileia

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Colonized in 181 B.C. in "agro galorum", the town of Aquileia was born as a bridgehead for the Roman conquest of the Danube areas and with the aim of defending the eastern borders to enhance the already flourishing trade between the eastern Mediterranean basin and the transalpine countries. Born as a Latin colony, it will be declared a Municipium. Around 90 B.C. Julius Caesar, too, in the "De bello gallico" mentions Aquileia, which was, in fact, the location of the winter camps. With the administrative reform of Augustus (27 B.C. - 14 A.D.) Aquileia became



Aquileia, the river port

The river port of Aquileia

In the eastern part of the town, where once the wide river Athesis (later which the town is named) Natisone-Torre Flew, which is 48-metre wide and is navigable for 10 km, one can see the remains of the ancient port structure, which was built in the 2nd century B.C. Afterwards, it was enlarged and renovated several times according to the town's needs. During the Empire of Claudius (first half of the 1st century A.D.) it was given the monumental and rational arrangement documented by the visible remains. The pier was made up of an upper and a lower dock, this to allow boats of different sizes to dock and to avoid the differences in height due to tides and floods. The upper level was provided with protruding and horizontal mooring rings, still visible, although new finds today may let think of bases for a port machine, called ciconia, whereas in the lower level they are



Belvedere and St. Mark

THE SURROUNDINGS OF AQUILEIA

Belvedere

Already known in the Roman age, the territory of Belvedere was donated in 1387 by the Patriarch of Aquileia to the Savorgnan noble family, that, being tightly related to the City of the Doges, transformed the patriarchal estate into a small corner of Venice, the small church of Belvedere, dedicated to St. Anthony the Abbot, built in 1746 by Francesco Savorgnan, contains important works of art by well-known Venetian artists (the copy of Guardi's altarpiece, situated over the high altar, the right altarpiece, the angels of the high altar by Morlaiter). Next to the church of Belvedere is the Savorgnan-Fior-Passi Villa, built in the perfect style of a Venetian villa. The Savorgnans were the owners of Belvedere until 1805; afterwards, the lands were sold to the Colloredo family and, in 1882, to the Fior family. Today, a wide area has been transformed for tourist purposes into a large campsite.



Aquileia, the Basilica and the Bell Tower

But the finishing stroke was given to the town in 568 when the Lombards, descended to Italy, chose "Forum Iulium" (today's Cividale) as the capital of their duchy. After about seven centuries and a halt the splendour of the ancient metropolis faded forever. Afterwards, in the patriarchal age (11th-15th cent.) Aquileia underwent some moments of splendour thanks to the action of great Patriarchs, when Friuli became a German estate of the Holy Roman Empire. With the arrival of the Republic of Venice, which occupied Friuli in 1420, the Patriarch of Aquileia (not to be confused with the byzantine one of Grado, then transferred to Venice in 1451), lost all temporal power, although it was suppressed for good in 1751.



Houses of the Ex Cossar Estates

One can see mosaic floors of noble houses inhabited for a long time and thus renovated several times over the years: the overlapping of floors and walls and the consequent loss of the entrance thresholds do not allow to understand how many houses stood there and how many rooms they had. In this excavation area the 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 rectangular hall, the asaroton, the unswep floor, and the mosaic of Europe on the bull. They are mosaics in Hellenistic taste of great artistic value.

The Early Christian Museum and the Forum

Early Christian Museum of Monastero

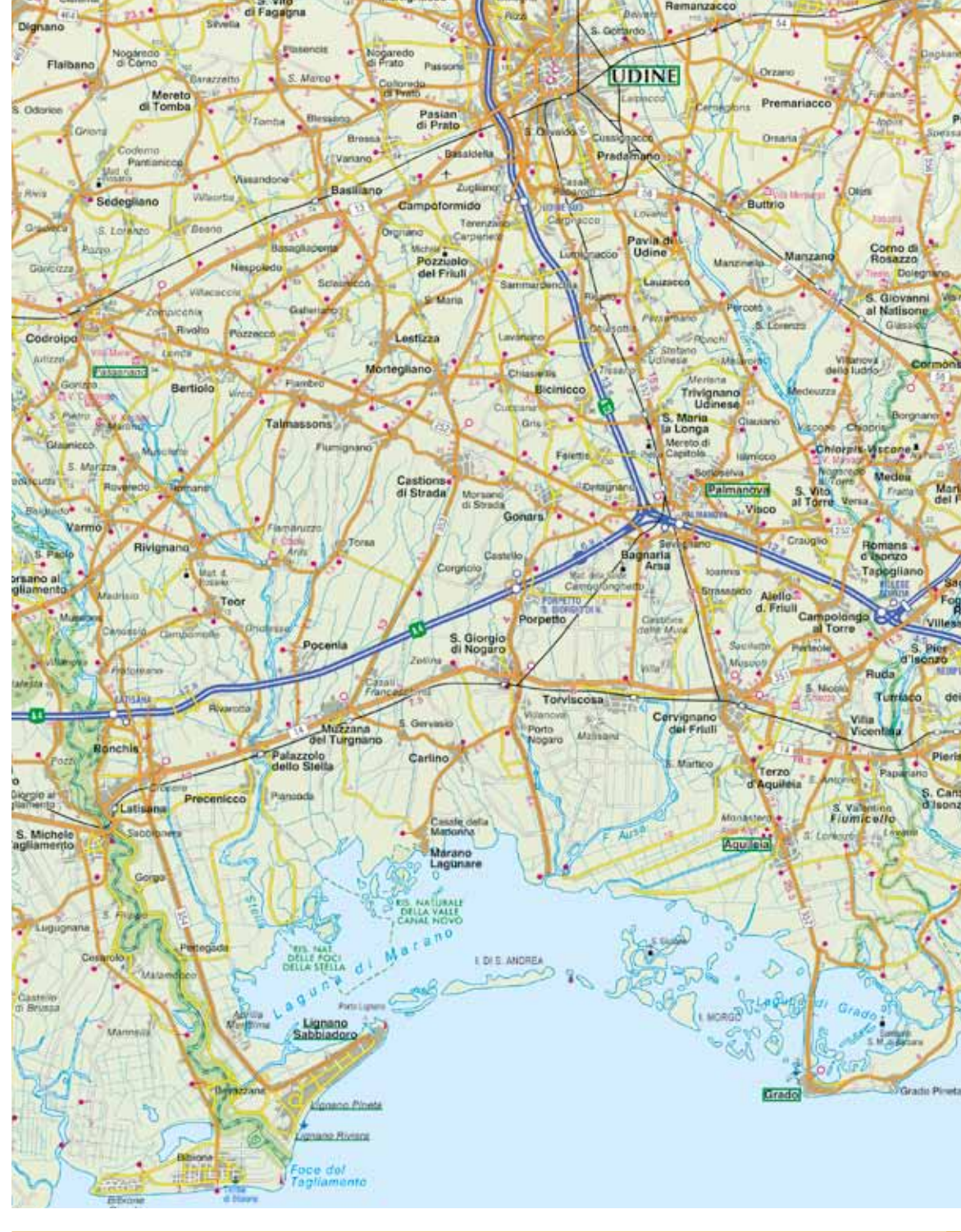
It is obtained from a large eighteenth-century agricultural building, the "foladòr" or grape mill, partly built over what was an important Benedictine nunnery, built on the wall remains of an old early Christian basilica of the end of the 4th century, which in turn used the foundations of an old synagogue. Inside it one can admire a large collection of over 130 "tituli" (titles) in Greek and Latin, and other early Christian and early medieval finds. The visit is made spectacular by the possibility to admire from two large terraces the whole mosaic floor of the place of worship, rich in votive epigraphs of givers, and the two magnificent figured piers (peafowl, lambs, vine) of the ambulatory of the basilica of Beigna (6th cent.).

Forum and Decumanus of Aratria Gallia

The Forum of Aquileia (115x57 metres) is of elongated shape. It appears to us in the reconstruction carried out in 1936, which reflects the late-antique building situation. Especially remarkable is the colonnade, which supported a portico, raised by three steps, overlooked by shops, taverns and religious and civil buildings, among which the forensic basilica. At the base of the steps there was a channel for rainwater draining; the square, of over ten thousand square metres, was paved with Karst stone (some pavement fragments are still visible); the plinths with the heads of Medusa and Jupiter Ammon, representing the East and the West, and the figures of the twins express the taste of the end of the 2nd century. The Roman Forum was the main square and was a natural meeting place, where one made business, talked politics and administered justice, where people also met to attend



Road map of the surroundings of Aquileia



National Archaeological Museum Lapidary Galleries

National Archaeological Museum

It is considered one of the largest archaeological museums in Northern Italy. Opened in 1882 in the Austro-Italian Villa Cassis-Fararoni, it is situated along the state road that leads to Grado. It is surrounded by a garden with luxuriant age-old plants. The materials, all coming from Aquileia or from the surroundings, (e.g. the Roman boat from Monfalcone) are presented with great exhibition care and refer to a very long time span: some Egyptian finds are of the 5th century B.C. A great number of them comes from funeral contexts, however, materials 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:
piazza Capitolo, 1
tel +39 0431 919719
www.aquileia.net / basilica.aquileia@virgilio.it

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

Mausoleum

Monumental tomb discovered in 1891 in the hamlet of Roncodino di Fiumicello, not far from Aquileia. What can be seen today is a reconstruction of 1956. The monument consists of a central structure, which contains the cell for placing the cinerary urns of the various members. Above the dado, in the elegant acedule surmounted by a scaled cusp with a pinecone (funerary symbol) at its end, one can see the headless statue of the person to which the mausoleum was dedicated. Considering the impressiveness of the structure and the objects carved on the dado, the tomb must be referred to an important municipal magistrate of the Augustan age. The Mausoleum is surrounded by a fence on whose angular plinths two lions; with an apotropaic function are placed: with a paw they seize a ram head, as a warning against possible desecrators.

The Church of the Virgins

It's a nineteenth-century reconstruction of a Medieval church. It stands at the confluence of the two resurgences rivers (Natisa and Terzo); walk up along their banks and you will enjoy an amazing natural setting.

The Cemetery of Heroes

Behind the bell tower, a place of memory and reflection, the Cemetery of Heroes. During the First World War the first Italian fallen but also Austro-Hungarian soldiers who, taken prisoners, had died in the military hospitals of Aquileia, were buried in the old cemetery that surrounded the Basilica. The old cemetery was progressively transformed into a war cemetery: the walls were adorned by laurel plants, and box plants were planted on the sides of the main avenue. The crosses, of wrought iron with a laurel branch and an oak branch interwoven around the cross, con-

Permanent exhibition "Aquileia, a crossroads of the Roman Empire"

Situated opposite the TurismoFVG tourist information office, it provides a wide photographic survey of the history of Aquileia. (Tel +39 0431 919491)

St. Anthony's Church

In Via Roma, not far from Aquileia's Archaeological Museum, you will

Archaeological Museum and Lapidary Galleries

First floor of the Archaeological Museum

The sacred theme begins again in the hall on the first floor, at the centre of which is the splendid early-Christian bronze lamp, together with a valuable collection of Egyptian, Mithraic and Roman finds. In the same room various jewels, the bronze portrait of an emperor of the 3rd century and the wall-head with the personification of a wind, of Hellenistic inspiration. The numismatic selection is very rich and complete.

Second floor of the Archaeological Museum

The working of amber (a fossil resin from the Baltic considered full of properties) was very renowned in Aquileia, thanks to the production of beautiful rings, pendants, spangles, amulets. In the same room various jewels, the bronze portrait of an emperor of the 3rd century and the wall-head with the personification of a wind, of Hellenistic inspiration. The numismatic selection is very rich and complete.



Important events during the year

6th January "Festival of the Cabossa"

At dusk, fascinating lightning of the bonfire of the "Cabossa" (a straw figure dressed up like an elderly woman that symbolizes the year that has just ended). From the direction of the smoke one foretells the new year's term. Friuli's tradition of the cabossa gets lost in the mists of time. It probably can be traced back to the time of the Celts and to their rites connected to solar cycles. In fact, it is a tradition deeply rooted in the territory: on the twelfth night (between 5th and 6th January), when the supernatural reveals itself, the large fire is lit in the countryside and, sipping hot wine, people wait to interpret the direction of the

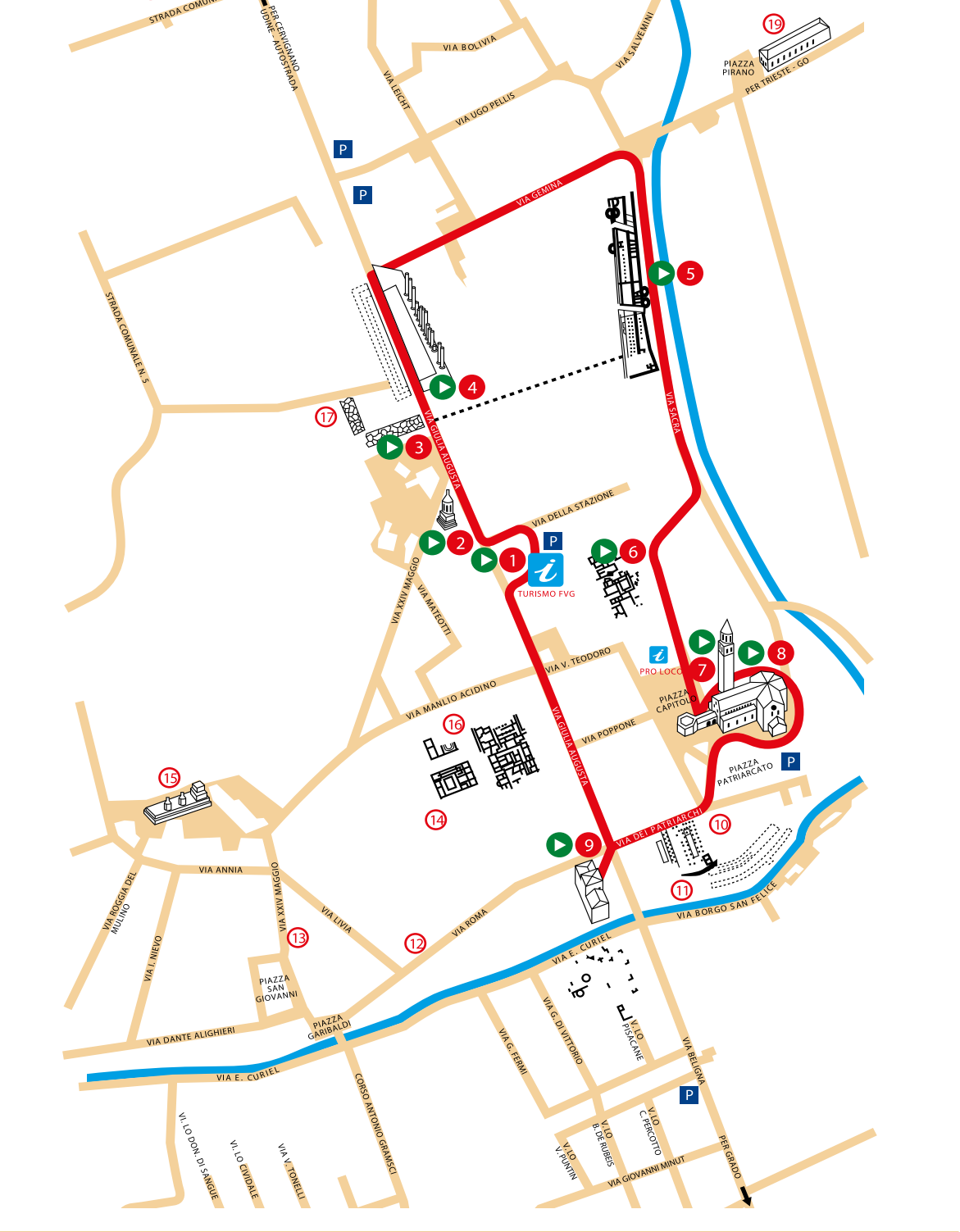
Mid-July "The big battle: Roman soldiers against Celts"

After 2000 years the Romans return to Aquileia with the "Legio Italica" (First Legion Italica), made up of the Gruppo Archeologico di Villalose (GAV - Archaeological Group of Villalose): a mobile castrum in the centre of Aquileia, Barbarian and Roman legionaries figurants recreate a historical setting as close as possible to the ancient one. Inside the camps, visitors can follow a detailed educational path subdivided into: religion, medicine, cooking, military training and astronomy. During the days there will be several ancient rites, such as the "Greeting to the Hawk" and the "Rite of the Legionary's Dressing". Moreover, the tourist office proposes the interesting gastronomic initiative "Il piatto del legionario" (The legionary's dish), a way of giving people the chance to taste the

Eating with the ancient Romans

Every year some restaurants of Aquileia and of the vicinity support of historians and archaeologists, propose dishes cooked following the old Roman recipes as in the volume "De re coquinaria" by Apicius. During each dinner a speaker describes the various dishes and tells of the history of Aquileia and of the customs and of the Romans who lived there: trades, games of that time, the emperors that arrived in the town.

Map of Aquileia with main points of interest



- MAP OF THE TOWN OF AQUILEIA**
Points of interest and itineraries to the discovery of the town centre
- Introduction and History of Aquileia
 - Candia Mausoleum
 - Decumanus Maximus called of Aratria Gallia
 - Roman Forum
 - Roman river port
 - Roman buildings of the Cossar Estate
 - Complex of the Patriarchal Basilica
 - Bell Tower, Cimitero degli Eroi and Patricato
 - National Archaeological Museum
 - Point of interest with audio guide description
- USEFUL NUMBERS - NUMBERS FOR EMERGENCIES**
- Infopoint TURISMOFVG**
Bus Terminal Square
tel +39 0431 919491
- Municipality of Aquileia**
piazza Sirtillato, 1
tel +39 0431 916911
- Fondazione Aquileia**
via Patrarca Poppone, 7
tel e fax +39 0431 912619
- Association of the Municipal Tourist Boards**
piazza Capitolo, 4
tel +39 0431 91087
- National Archaeological Museum of Aquileia**
via Roma, 1
tel +39 0431 91016
- Early Christian Museum**
Hamlet of Monastero
tel +39 0431 91311
- Basilica of Aquileia**
piazza Capitolo, 1
tel +39 0431 91967
- Aquileia Road Wine - Information point**
via Giulia Augusta, 18
tel e fax +39 0431 34010
- Friuli Venezia Giulia's Airport - Flight Info**
Inghilterra 14 - Ronchi dei Legionari
tel +39 0481 732324
- Railway Station**
via Stazione, 33 - Cervignano
Call Center Trentitalia 199 892 021
- Provincial public transport**
piazzele Martiri della Libertà, Gorizia
tel +39 0481 595311
- SAF Autoserivizi FVG (public bus transport)**
Bus Terminal Square
tel +39 0432 408111
- Coach Station**
piazza S. Marconi, 11 - Cervignano
tel +39 0431 32628
- Hospital - 118**
via Natisone, 11 - Palmanova
tel +39 0431 919278
- Croce Verde Ambulance Service**
Via Aquileia, 33 - Cervignano
tel +39 0481 31111
- Chemist's Shop**
Corso Garibaldi, 18
tel +39 0431 91001
- Carabinieri Flying Squad - 112**
Aquileia Headquarters - via Leichte, 2
tel +39 0431 919278
- Police - Emergency Service - 113**
Via In Taglio, 30 Palmanova
tel +39 0431 914049
- Municipal Police**
Via Carraia, 20 - Cervignano
tel +39 0431 32253
- Autofornice Friuli Bandiera Repair Shop**
Via Giulia Augusta, 9
tel +39 0431 91002 / Cell +39 348 5830002
- Autofornice Nadalin Repair Shop**
Via Giuseppe Mazzini, 14
tel +39 0431 91002
- Viaggiare Informati (Traffic Information)**
tel 1518

Palmanova

A RENAISSANCE STAR

The fortress of Palmanova is not only a gem of military art but also a basket full of curious aspects. 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.



Palmanova



The town can be accessed through three monumental gates, attributed to architect Vincenzo Scamozzi from Vicenza. Porta Aquileia (initially Porta Marittima), magnificent and elegant, dates back to 1598. Porta Udine and Porta Cividale, started in 1604 and completed in 1605, feature a more sober structure. Inside them one can see the niches with the fireplaces once used by the soldiers and the large studded wooden doors. Inside Porta Udine one can see the lifting wheels of the drawbridge.

The heart of the star-shaped town is Piazza Grande, the ancient hexagonal parade ground, from which the six main streets (three boroughs and three quarters) start. The square, at the centre of which the high banner that symbolizes the fort's defence, is adorned by the statues that represent the General Superintendents of the fortress, considered one of the most prestigious offices in the government of the Serenissima Republic of Venice. Piazza Grande is overlooked by the town's most important monuments, above all the seventeenth-century Cathedral built by the Fortification Office of Venice.

The single-nave cathedral preserves valuable works of art among which a wooden Madonna attributed to Domenico Tadda (dating back to the end of the 15th century), frescoes by Domenico Fabris and the Altarpiece of the troops (dating back to 1641) by Alessandro Varotari called Il Padovano.

The double ceiling truss of painted larchwood is very precious as well. The bell tower, adjacent to the cathedral, dates back to 1776.



Clauiano

ONE OF ITALY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL TOWNS

In the municipality of Trivignano Udinese, a few kilometres (4 km) from Palmanova, you will find the small medieval town of Clauiano, one of the best preserved in Friuli's plain.

The origins of the town date back to the Middle Ages: the oldest buildings can be attributed to the 15th century and are located around St. George's Church and in via Borgo S. Martino.

More numerous are the buildings of the 17th and 18th centuries. Over time the town has kept unchanged both its town-planning structure (the original medieval plan) and the typical rural architectures of Friuli: the old houses made of stones, with the main side overlooking the road and the inner courtyard. Embellishing elements are the elegant doors, surrounded by white stones, which introduce to large arcades.

In the main street of the town you will find St. George the Martyr Church (18th cent.) in which you can admire a remarkable sixteenth-century font. Just outside the town, among the fields and close to a grove, you will find the small St. Mark's Church.

The first documents date back to the 13th century but in Friuli's plain.

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Palmanova

THE FORTRESS TOWN

An outline of the town's history The building of this fortress started in 1593 by order of the Serenissima Republic of Venice that aimed at defending the eastern border, as well as from the raids of the Turks and of the Uskoks (pirates of Slavic race), from the expansion goals of Austria as well. Declared a national monument in 1960, the fortress-town is not only one of the best preserved examples of military architecture of the Renaissance, but also features the concept of ideal town. Looking at it from above, it is possible to admire the perfection of the characteristic polygonal urban layout in the shape of



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 www.comune.palmanova.ud.it

Opposite the Cathedral, on the opposite side of the square, you can see the symbol of the civil power of the ancient fortress: the Palazzo del Provveditore Generale (Palace of the General Superintendent), today's Town Hall. Started in 1598, it was enlarged in 1611. Next to the palace, the Loggia della Gran Guardia (Loggia of the Guard), the seat of the troops that watched over the General Superintendent, and the Loggia dei Mercanti (Merchants' Loggia), which contains a monument to the fallen by Marcello Mascherini.

A little further, in Borgo Udine, Palazzo Trevisan houses the Municipal History Museum. Founded with the aim of letting people discover, through documents, maps, weapons, coins, paper money and relics, the history of the fortress in its historical periods: the Venetian, the Napoleonic, the Austrian and the Italian periods.

Near the Municipal History Museum is the Palazzo delle Finanze (Palace of the Treasurer of the Serenissima). The Palazzo del Monte di Pietà (Pawn Palace) opposite the Palazzo dei Provveditori, on the corner between via Aquileia and the square) was built in 1666 to offer support to poor citizens. The Palazzo del Governatore delle Armi (Palace of the Governor



Strassoldo

TOWN OF THE CASTLES

At a short distance from Aquileia, a few kilometres before the Renaissance town of Palmanova, you will find a small medieval town of remarkable beauty: Strassoldo, which features two of the oldest castles of Friuli, the Castello di Sopra (Upper Castle) and the Castello di Sotto (Lower Castle). Various are the hypotheses concerning the origin of its name. In German Strasse Holt means "to keep, to control the road". It is certain that the homonymous family, the Strassoldo counts, have been living here for a thousand years or even more.

The town, which dates back to the thirteenth century, can be accessed through the tower-gate called "Cisis", which overlooks an avenue surrounded by 16th-century houses. From the bridge over the Taglio one can enjoy a magnificent view over the Castello di Sotto (1326), imposing and surrounded by an age-old park crossed by irrigation ditches.

To access the Castello di Sopra (1322), too, it is necessary to cross a small bridge over the Taglio river. The two castles are characterized

as "water castles", being situated in the Bassa Friulana resurgence area. On the left you can see the former huskery of the castle, dating back to 1812, which supplied rice to the Viennese Court. Next to the castle is the thirteenth-century Church of Santa Maria in Veneis, which preserves a cycle of fourteenth-century frescoes among the most beautiful and best preserved in Friuli.

Moreover, St. Nicholas' Church (1725-1750), which preserves two paintings by Pierre Bainville and the Renaissance altar of the risen Christ, attributed to Bernardino da Bissone, a sculptor from Tivino active in Friuli since 1491, is worth a visit. However, few people know that in this small church Field Marshal Radetzky married Countess Francesca Romana Strassoldo on 22nd April 1798.

Leaving the town through the Cisis Gate, you can go right and reach the bridge from which you can admire the old mill of Strassoldo. Going straight on, after the sports ground, you will see two "ponds", actually two eighteenth-century fish ponds.

For information: via dei Castellini, 22 33052 Strassoldo Carvignano del Friuli (Ud) tel +39 0431 93093 info@castellodistrassoldo.sito.it

Ass. Europea Valorizzazione Castelli, Palazzi e Giardini Storici Castle di Strassoldo di Sopra via dei Castellini, 25 33050 Strassoldo tel +39 0431 93217 info@castellodistrassoldo.it www.castellodistrassoldo.it

Please note: for information on the visits and events at the castles.

Santa Maria in Veneis Visits by appointment Municipal Tourist Board "Amici di Strassoldo" Borgo dei Castellini, 3 tel +39 0431 93298

Recurring events In spring: "Flowers Water and Castles" In autumn: "Fruit Water and Castles" During these events it is possible to visit the castles and their parks.



At the fall of the Serenissima and after the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) the town soon returned under the Austrian rule, but in 1805 it was occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte's French troops. Napoleon established his headquarters in the town and built an additional circle of walls - the range of the guns, in fact, had increased and therefore the thickness of the existing defences was insufficient - equipping it with the so-called "tunettes", bastions of half-moon shape; moreover, he built functional structures, such as powder magazines and casemates.



The fortifications and the other historic palaces

The Fortifications From Porta Cividale it is possible to follow a short itinerary among afterwards a property of the Napoleonic military State. Today it houses the Management Offices of the Military History Museum. In the Keep of Porta Cividale you can visit the Military History Museum, which extends over an area of 35 hectares; it preserves uniforms, documents and war finds from 1593 to 1945. The museum provides evidence of the origin of the fortress-town and of the presence of garrisons from 1593 until today.

The Palazzo del Monte di Pietà (Pawn Palace) opposite the Palazzo dei Provveditori, on the corner between via Aquileia and the square) was built in 1666 to offer support to poor citizens. The Palazzo del Governatore delle Armi (Palace of the Governor of Arms) is an elegant Venetian building dating back to 1613. The seat of the military authority and afterwards a property of the Napoleonic military State. Today it houses the Management Offices of the Military History Museum. In the Keep of Porta Cividale you can visit the Military History Museum, which extends over an area of 35 hectares; it preserves uniforms, documents and war finds from 1593 to 1945. The museum provides evidence of the origin of the fortress-town and of the presence of garrisons from 1593 until today.

moat, a structure equipped with an artillery emplacement and with powder magazines as well as with underground tunnels. From the square of the ravelin one accesses the road that leads directly to the Napoleonic Lunette, the third fortified line, made by the French Engineers, in obedience to Napoleon's will, in 1805-1806. The "caponier" is the central structure equipped with posts for the fortress guns, protected on its sides by two stone vaulted chambers called "casemates". The lunette can be reached along the external road or through a fascinating walk in the tunnels under the circles of walls, as the soldiers did during the patrol rounds.



Historical re-enactment On the second Sunday of July the old fortress experiences again the splendour of the Serenissima Republic age and sacred and profane are combined in one single event. The Most Holy Redeemer, the town's protector and patron saint, is celebrated and the town goes back in time to July 1602, when the then General Superintendent, Gerotamo Cappello, raised for the first time the flag of the Serenissima Republic of Venice at the centre of the parade ground, surrounded by all the town's authorities. The knights, the ladies, the people, all rigorously wearing period costumes and suits of armours, recreate the atmosphere of four hundred years ago. Court dances, horse carousels, weapon handling exhibitions, simulations of military manoeuvres and assaults: all this under the large gonfalon with the image of St. Mark's Lion hoisted by all the town's authorities. The knights, the ladies, the people, all rigorously wearing period costumes and suits of armours, recreate the atmosphere of four hundred years ago. Court dances, horse carousels, weapon handling exhibitions, simulations of military manoeuvres and assaults: all this under the large gonfalon with the image of St. Mark's Lion hoisted by all the town's authorities. The knights, the ladies, the people, all rigorously wearing period costumes and suits of armours, recreate the atmosphere of four hundred years ago. Court dances, horse carousels, weapon handling exhibitions, simulations of military manoeuvres and assaults: all this under the large gonfalon with the image of St. Mark's Lion hoisted by all the town's authorities.

For information: Tourist Office of Palmanova Borgo Udine, 4 tel +39 0432 924815



Aiello del Friuli

THE TOWN OF SUNDIALS

At 7 km from Cervignano you will find Aiello, a small town in the resurgence area, once rich in mills and where several Roman finds have been found, among which the statue of the leader Navarca, preserved at the museum of Aquileia and found in the 1950s in the countryside between Aiello and Cavanzano.

In the latest years the town has been characterised by the realization of numerous sundials on the walls of public buildings and private houses. The sundials, that is to say, the solar clocks that have marked time since ancient times, provide modern man with the silent and discreet possibility to read time, reminding him - with the shadow of the gnomon - to live fully each moment of his existence.

Along the town's streets one can admire over sixty sundials of different types. One can read the Babylonian time, that of the ancient Romans, the Italic time and the Islamic times. The fulcrum of the itinerary is the Courtyard of Sundials, without forgetting the universal sundial, which reveals where in the world the sun is rising and setting at that moment. In short, sundials that will charm you with their shadows and lights, letting you endorse the advice of their mottoes.

In the town centre you will then find the seventeenth-century Parish Church dedicated to St. Ulrich; the De Bona-Urbanis Castle, which stands on the remains of a late-medieval fortified construction; St. Dominic's Church and the former convent.

Moreover, in the "Pascut" widening it is possible to

admire valuable historic buildings with imposing facades, such as: Villa Attens, the eighteenth-century Villa de Fin-Teuflenbach, the nineteenth-century Villa Micheli-Zamparini with its chapel, as well as Villa Strassoldo-Parisi, surrounded by a large park.

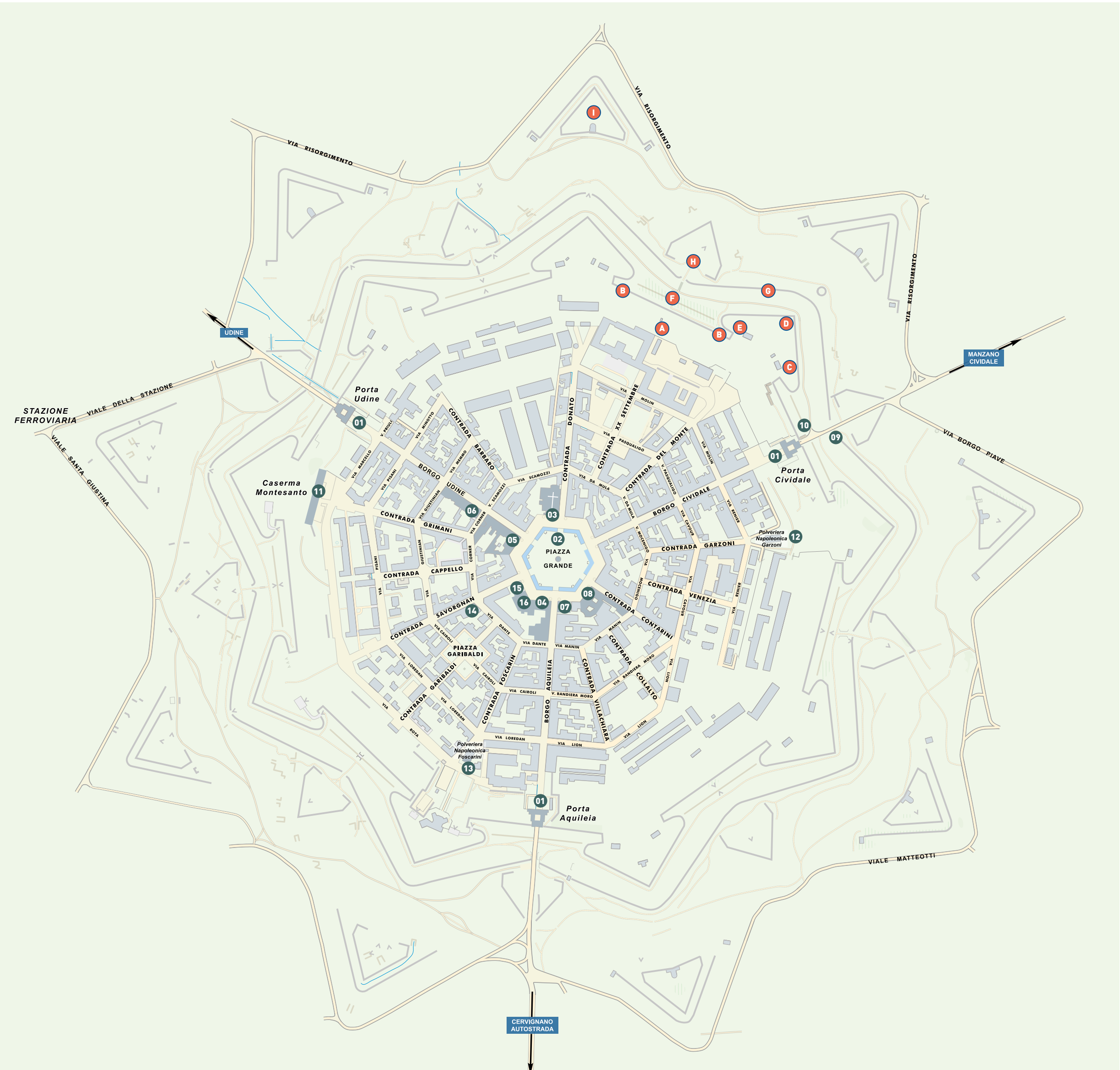
Finally, it is worth pointing out the Museum of the Rural Civilization of Imperial Friuli, located in a former business centre made up of buildings that date back from the 18th to the 20th century and of a large outdoor area. It documents the rural life in the County of Gorizia and Gradisca between 1500 and 1918.

In the rural village of Joannis you can admire the Strassoldo-Frangipane Palace, whose oldest body dates back to the 15th century. Of the same period is also a central row of buildings of the rural type, with the remains of the old graveyard and of the ancient Church of Sant'Agnese in Centa, built between 1742 and 1749. In ancient times the cente (rows of buildings) were provided with walled courtyards and turrets (for defence purposes) to which some civil buildings were also added.

Information: www.lipaesedelmeridiane.com

Information on the Museum of Rural Civilization: tel +39 338 3534773 museo.aiello@libero.it (visits by appointment)

Map of the centre of Palmanova with main points of interest



MAP OF THE CITY OF PALMANOVA
Points of interest and itineraries to the discovery of the town centre

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Gates 2 Piazza Grande 3 Cathedral 4 Palace of the General Superintendent 5 Palazzo Trevisan/Municipal History Museum 6 Finance Palace 7 Pawn Palace 8 Palace of the Governor of Arms 9 Keep of Porta Cividale Management Military History Museum 10 The Fortifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Curtain B Cavalier C Loggia D Bulwark or Bastion E Loggia F Fausse-braye G Moat H Ravelin I Lunette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Montesanto Barracks 12 Garzoni Napoleonic Powder Magazine 13 Foscarini Napoleonic Powder Magazines 14 Theatre 15 Loggia dei mercanti (Merchants' Loggia) 16 Loggia della Gran Guardia (Loggia of the Guard)
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Tourist Office of Palmanova
Borgo Udine, 4
tel and fax +39 0432 924815
e-mail: palmanova.turismo@libero.it
Visits for groups and school parties also by appointment

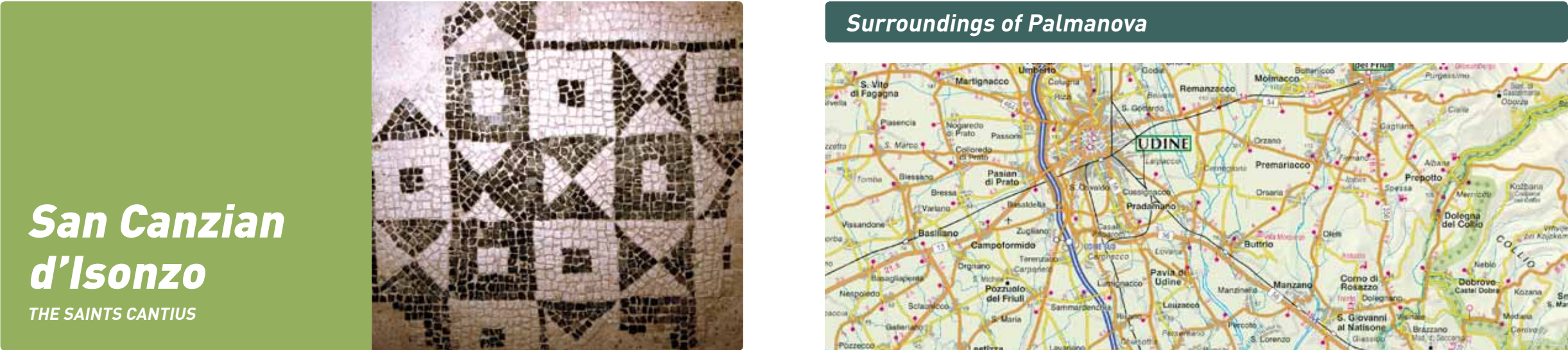
Municipal History Museum
Borgo Udine, 4
tel and fax +39 0432 929106

Military History Museum
Museum Location: Keep of Porta Cividale
tel +39 0432 923535
Piazza Grande, 21
tel +39 0432 928175
e-mail: museo_storico_mhi@milmail.it

Municipality of Palmanova
Piazza Grande, 1
tel +39 0432 922111
fax +39 0432 923346
www.comune.palmanova.ud.it

"Alcide Muradore" Municipal Library
via Loredan, 1
tel +39 0432 929566
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www.infoteca.it
e-mail: biblioteca.palmanova@virgilio.it

Useful numbers



San Canzian d'Isonzo

THE SAINTS CANTIUS

The history of this town is linked to that of Aquileia; in fact, one of the largest sepulchral areas of the 2nd century B.C. developed along Via Gemina.

Inside the Parish Church you can see the high altar carved by P. Zuliani (1750 1747) and the triptych of Saints Cantius, Cantianus and Cantianilla, of 1581, attributed to G. Secante from Udine. Of considerable interest, in the upper hall, two paintings by Furlanetto, a Venetian painter who worked between 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, Cantianus and Cantianilla, the children of a local Roman noble family that had rural properties. The two brothers, first officers of the Roman army, were converted to Christianity, together with their sister Cantianilla. They were persecuted and killed in 304 A.D. This has been considered a legend for a long time, until their relics were found in 1960. In the Antiquarium Cantianense, an exhibition room next to the parish church preserves valuable finds, such as funerary inscriptions, sculptures, mosaics.

For information: Largo Garibaldi, 37 - Hamlet of Piers tel +39 0481 472311 / fax +39 0481 472334

In the main street of the town you will find St. George the Martyr Church (18th cent.) in which you can admire a remarkable sixteenth-century font. Just outside the town, among the fields and close to a grove, you will find the small St. Mark's Church.

Surroundings of Palmanova

