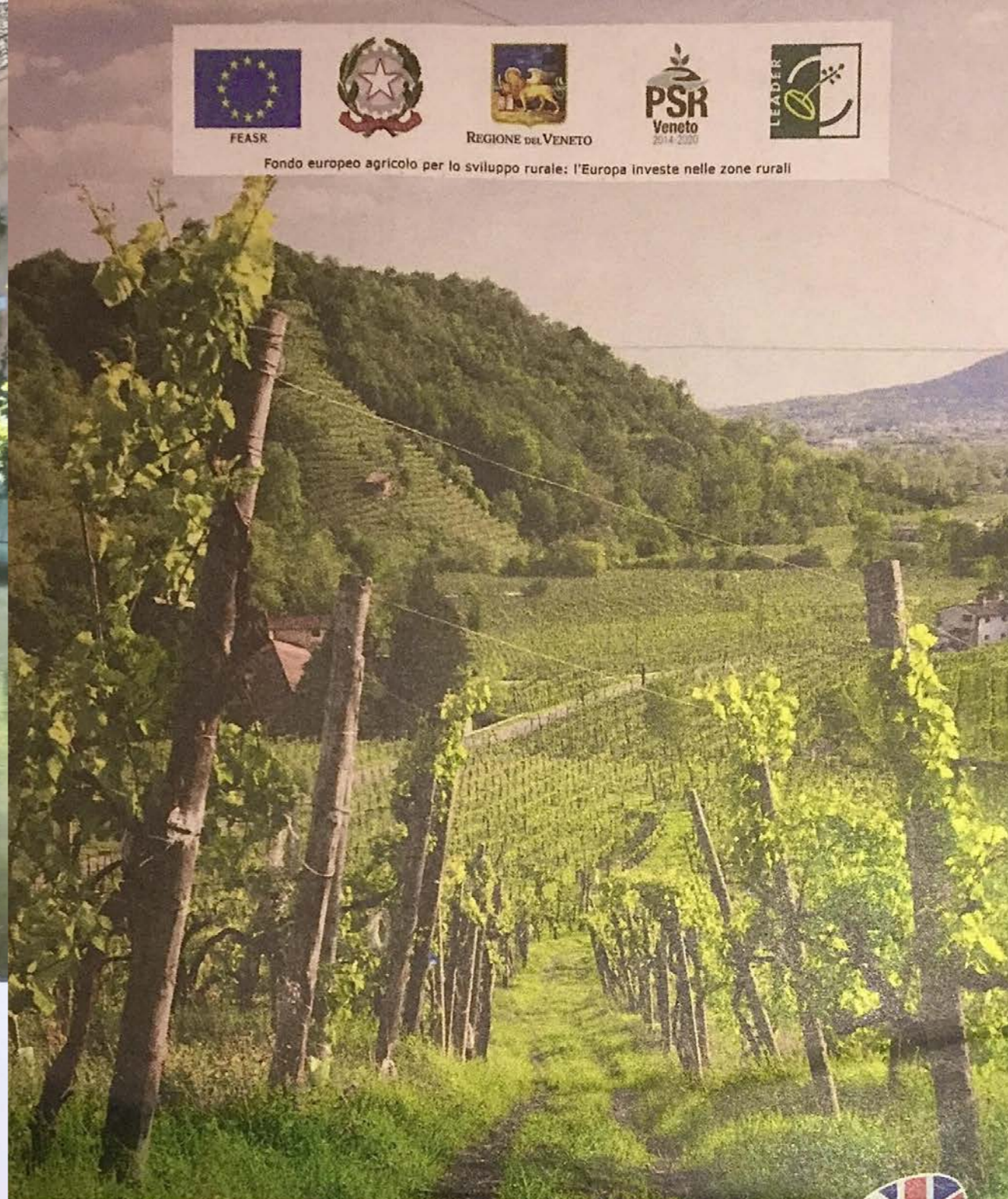




Treviso.

City of Art
and Water



Visit

PROSECCO SUPERIORE HILLS



TREVISO Ufficio I.A.T. - Tourist Information Office
Via Fiumicelli, 30 Tel. +39 0422 547632 info@turismotreviso.it

Come spostarsi in città - How to get around the town

AUTOBUS - BUS

MOM Mobilità di Marca
Biglietteria - Ticket Office: P.le Duca D'Aosta 1
Tel. +39 0422 588311
Call center +39 0422 234023
www.mobilitadimarca.it

TAXI:

Piazza Duca D'Aosta
Tel. +39 0422 431515
www.taxitreviso.it

BIKE SHARING:

TVBIKE è il servizio di bike sharing di Treviso - TVBIKE is the bike sharing service of Treviso. .
È possibile richiedere informazioni e sottoscrivere l'abbonamento individuando una delle formule previste dal servizio presso:
It is possible to ask for information and sign up for membership choosing one of the formulas provided for by this service at:

Tabaccheria BARBERIA, Via Barberia 17 - Tel. 800.033.330
www.tvbiketrevise.it

AUTO - CAR

Per chi si muove in auto, il centro di Treviso è una zona a traffico limitato. Sul sito del comune, è possibile scaricare la mappa: www.comune.treviso.it
For those travelling by car, the centre of Treviso is a limited traffic area. On the town website it is possible to download the map: www.comune.treviso.it

CAMPER

Denominazione: Area comunale attrezzata FORO BOARIO Classificazione - Classification: AA

Via Castello d'Amore - zona ex Foro Boario

Costo - Cost: gratuito - free

Info: Polizia Locale Tel. +39 0422 1915555

N. posti - N. places: 13

Servizi: illuminazione, carico/scarico

Servizi nelle vicinanze: supermercato, bus, bar, pizzeria, ristoranti, farmacia, bancomat

Posizione: 5 minuti dal centro di Treviso

Services: lighting, loading/unloading

Services nearby: supermarket, bus, café, pizza house, restaurants, chemist's, bank

Position: 5 min from centre of Treviso

Denominazione: Area comunale attrezzata VIA BOCCACCIO Classificazione - Classification: AA

Indirizzo: Via Boccaccio - località Fiera

Costo - Cost: gratuito - free

Info: Polizia Locale Tel. +39 0422 301140

N. posti - N. places: 23

Servizi: illuminazione, carico/scarico

Servizi nelle vicinanze: supermercato, bus, bar, pizzeria, ristoranti, farmacia, bancomat

Posizione: 20 minuti dal centro di Treviso

Services: lighting, loading/unloading

Services nearby: supermarket, bus, café, pizza house, restaurants, chemist's, bank

Position: 20 min from centre of Treviso

Scopri Treviso



IAT TREVISO - Tourist Information Office

Via Fiumicelli, 30 Tel. +39 0422547632

info@turismotreviso.it

Getting around town

BY BUS:

MOM Mobilità di Marca

Ticket office: Piazza Duca d'Aosta, 1

Tel. +39 0422588311

Call center: ...

www.mobilitadimarca.it

BY TAXI:

Piazza Duca d'Aosta

Tel. + 39 0422 431515

www.taxitreviso.it

BY BIKE:

TVBIKE is Treviso city's official bike sharing service. You can choose within different types of subscriptions. For further information, visit Tabaccheria

Barberia, via Barberia, 17 - Tel. +39 800033330

www.tvbiketrevise.it

BY CAR:

The city centre is a Limited Traffic Zone (ZTL). You can download the city map here: www.comune.treviso.it

BY CAMPERVAN:

Area: FORO BOARIO equipped area

Classification: AA

Address: Via Castello D'Amore

Cost: free of charge

Info: Local Police Office Tel. +3904221915555

Parking capacity: 13

Basic services: lighting, loading and unloading

Nearby services: supermarket, bus station, cafe, pizza restaurant, restaurants, pharmacy, ATM.

Location: 5 mins far from the city centre.

Area: VIA BOCCACCIO equipped area

Classification: AA

Address: Via Boccaccio

Cost: free of charge

Info: Local Police Office Tel. +390422301140

Parking capacity: 23

Basic services: lighting, loading and unloading

Nearby services: supermarket, bus station, cafe, pizza restaurant, restaurants, pharmacy, ATM.

Introduzione

Situata nel cuore del Veneto, Treviso viene anche chiamata the Little Venice of the Mainland (la piccola Venezia della terraferma), per il connubio perfetto di arte, storia e acqua. Tanti i siti di interesse da scoprire in base al tempo a disposizione e alle attitudini personali: cultura, natura, tradizioni, enogastronomia e molto altro.

Questa guida vuole essere, prima di tutto, un caloroso benvenuto a tutti i visitatori da parte degli abitanti locali e, allo stesso tempo, uno strumento funzionale e informativo alla visita. Per esplorare la città virtualmente accompagnati da chi la vive e la ama. Come si evince dalla mappa qui riportata, questa guida è integrata alla segnaletica della città che compone un percorso pedonale percorribile in circa 2 ore (esclusi i tempi di visita dei siti).

QUARTIERE	SITO
LE RIVIERE	1 Porta Altinia e Sfera di Toni Benetton 2 Archivio di Stato 3 Chiesa di S. Margherita 4 Quartiere Latino Università 5 Ponte Dante 6 Basilica Santuario di Santa Maria Maggiore
IL MERCATO	7 Museo di Santa Caterina
I MULINI	8 Porta di San Tomaso 9 Chiesa di San Francesco 10 Corte di San Parisio 11 Isola della Pescheria e Molinetto 12 Casa dei Carraresi 13 Buranelli 14 Palazzo Bomben
LA PIAZZA	15 Fontana dei Tre Visi 16 Chiese di Santa Lucia e San Vito 17 Loggia dei Cavalieri 18 Piazza dei Signori e Palazzo dei Trecento 19 Fontana delle Tette 20 Ca dei Ricchi 21 Museo Diocesano 22 Cattedrale
IL BORGO	23 Casa da Noal e Casa Robegan 24 Museo Civico Luigi Bailo 25 Pio X Planetario 26 Porta di Santi Quaranta 27 Mura Cinquecentesche
LA VITTORIA	28 Tempio di San Nicolo 29 Monumento ai Caduti di Piazza Vittoria 30 Teatro Mario Del Monaco

Introduction

Situated in the heart of the Veneto region, Treviso is often called the Little Venice of the Mainland for the perfect combination it offers of art, history and water. There are many interesting places to discover, according to the time available and personal preferences: culture, nature, traditions, food & wine and much more. This guide aims, first and foremost, to give a warm welcome to all visitors on behalf of the local inhabitants and at the same time to provide a functional and informative aid to accompany the visit, to help guests explore the town along with those, in a virtual sense, who live here and who love it. As can be seen from the map shown here, this guide is integrated with the road signs of the town marking out a pedestrian route that can be walked around in about 2 hours (excluding time for visiting the sites).



Introduction

Located in the heart of Veneto region, Treviso offers everything you would look for in a mid-sized city. Also called “the little Venice of the Mainland” because of its pretty canals and narrow cobbled streets, Treviso is not just another fake Venice. It may lack great touristy sites such as Grand Canal or St. Mark’s Square, but it also lacks tourist traps, overpriced services and overcrowded areas. Treviso is a city that fits all of your needs, as it creates the perfect balance between nature and culture, tradition and typical food. As the map shows, there are a lot of pedestrian routes to take a walk around the city. It only takes two hours to follow our entire route, except for the attractions’ visiting time. We hope our little guide can help you discovering our wonderful city.

Enjoy your stay!

Treviso can be divided into six districts: main square, mills, market, riviere, victory and borgo.

Along this path, there are road signs that will point out the city's main attractions, providing useful information and helping visitors to find their way around Treviso. Further information can be found in the following websites: www.comune.treviso.it and www.urbecomtreviso.it

Download the free app Ubercom Treviso (available for IOS and Android)

Scan the QR code available on road signs, monuments and maps.

DISTRICT: THE RIVIERAS

- Porta Altinia and The Big Sphere
- The State Archives
- Church of Santa Margherita
- Latin quarter and University
- Dante's Bridge

DISTRICT: THE MARKET

- Santa Caterina Museum
- St. Thomas' Gate

DISTRICT: THE MILLS

- Church of San Francesco
- Corte di S.Parisio

DISTRICT: THE SQUARE

- The Tre Visi Fountain
- Santa Lucia Church
- Loggia dei cavalieri
- Piazza dei Signori and Palazzo dei Trecento
- Fountain of Tits

DISTRICT: THE "BORGO"

- Casa da Noal e Casa Robegan
- "Luigi Bailo" Civic Museum
- Pio X Planetarium
- Porta di Santi Quaranta
- The 16th Town Wall

DISTRICT: THE VICTORY MONUMENT

- S.Nicolò temple
- Monument to The Fallen of Piazza Vittoria
- Mario Del Monaco Theatre

I vari punti di interesse sono inseriti, sia all'interno della guida che della mappa, nei 6 quartieri caratteristici della città: La Piazza, I Mulini, Il Mercato, Le Riviere, La Vittoria, Il Borgo.

Durante queste passeggiate in città, la segnaletica farà da cicerone indicando le attrazioni, dando delle informazioni utili alla visita e, nei punti nevralgici della città, aiutando il visitatore a orientarsi.

Le informazioni contenute nella guida sono anche accessibili via internet:

- Collegandosi direttamente alle pagine descrittive dei siti attraverso il QR code presente sui cartelli dei quartieri, dei monumenti e delle mappe.
- Accedendo ai siti www.comune.treviso.it e www.urbecomtreviso.it.
- Scaricando la app gratuita Urbecom Treviso (disponibile per IOS e Android)

Per accedere al wi-fi gratuito in zone designate della città, collegarsi al sito: www.trevisowifi.it

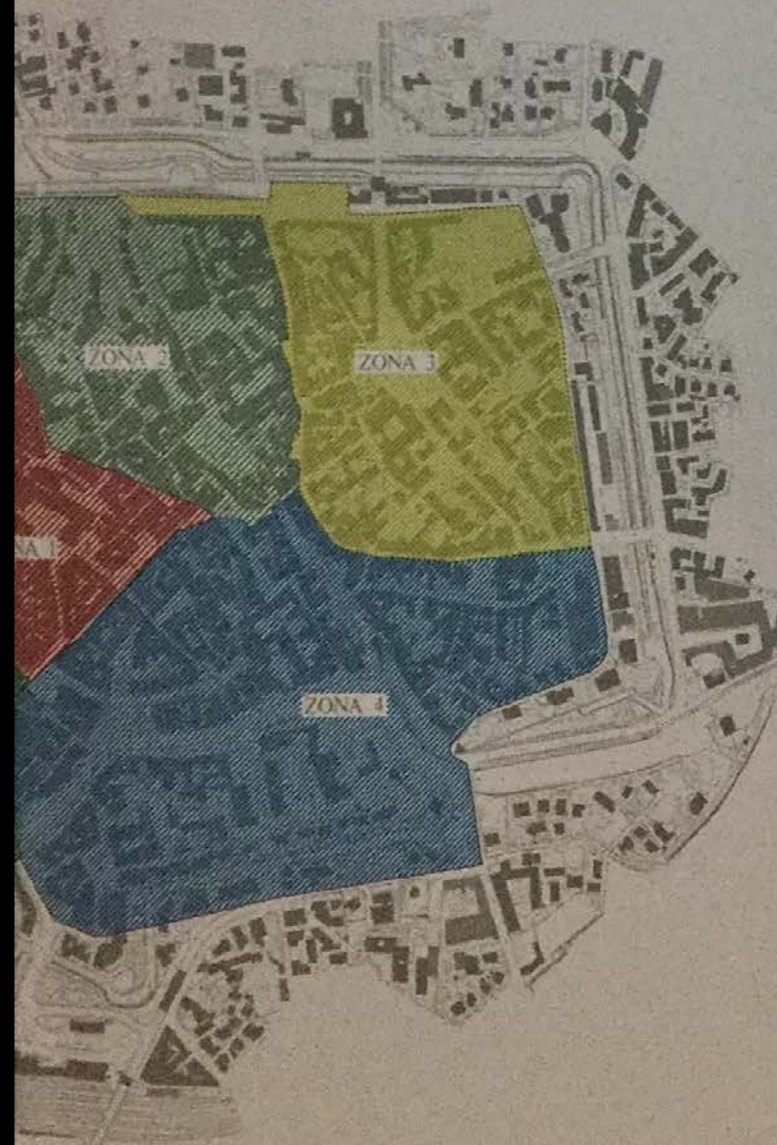
The various places of interest are inserted, both in the guide and on the map, in the 6 characteristic districts of the town: The Square, The Mills, The Market, The Rivieras, The Victory, The Borgo.

During this walk around the town, the road signs will point out the attractions to see, providing useful information and, in specific areas, helping visitors to orient themselves.

The information contained in the guide is also accessible via internet:

- By connecting directly to the descriptions of the sites by means of the QR code present on the signboards of the districts, of the monuments and the maps.
- By accessing the websites www.comune.treviso.it and www.urbecomtreviso.it.
- By downloading the free app Urbecom Treviso (available for IOS and Android).

To access free wi-fi in specifically designated areas around the town, connect up to www.trevisowifi.it



DISTRICT	SITE
THE RIVIERAS	1 Porta Altinia and Sphere of Toni Benetton
	2 State Archives
	3 Church Of S. Margherita
	4 Latin Quarter University
	5 Ponte Dante
	6 Basilica Santuario di Santa Maria Maggiore
THE MARKET	7 Santa Caterina Museum
	8 Porta di San Tomaso
THE MILLS	9 Church of San Francesco
	10 Corte di San Parisio
	11 Isola della Pescheria e Molinetto
THE SQUARE	12 Casa dei Carraresi
	13 Buranelli
	14 Palazzo Bomben
	15 Three-Faced Fountain
	16 Churches of Santa Lucia and San Vito
	17 Loggia dei Cavalieri
	18 Piazza dei Signori and Palazzo dei Trecento
	19 Fontana delle Tette - Fountain of The Breasts
	20 Ca' dei Ricchi
	21 Diocesan Museum
THE "BORGO"	23 Casa da Noal and Casa Robegan
	24 Luigi Bailo Civic Museum
	25 Pio X Planetarium
THE VICTORY	26 Porta di Santi Quaranta
	27 Sixteenth-Century Town Walls
	28 San Nicolo Temple
	29 Monument to the Fallen of Piazza Vittoria
	30 Mario Del Monaco Theatre

Le Riviere

Passeggiata cittadina lungo il fiume Sile, sulle orme di grandi artisti italiani che da questi luoghi hanno tratto ispirazione.

(1) Porta Altinia e sfera di Toni Benetton

Delle tre porte rimaste, Porta Altinia è stata la prima ad essere costruita (1514-1515). La sua sobrietà architettonica, a differenza della monumentale S. Tomaso, è espressione delle scarse risorse a disposizione in quell'epoca.

Ed è proprio provenendo da Porta Altinia che si incontra all'inizio di via Roma, al centro di un'aiuola, la Grande Sfera. Opera colossale dello scultore trevigiano Toni Benetton.

(2) Archivio di stato

L'Archivio di Stato di Treviso ha sede nell'ex convento dei frati Eremitani di Santa Margherita (XIII-XIV sec.).

(3) Chiesa di Santa Margherita

Edificio religioso, sconsacrato fin dall'inizio dell'800, quando fu soppresso il convento dei Frati Agostiniani Eremitani di cui era la chiesa.

FORSE NON SAPEVI CHE:

La cappella absidale di destra era stata affrescata alla metà del '300 da Tomaso da Modena con il celebre ciclo delle Storie di Sant'Orsola. Il complesso di episodi, staccati nel 1882-1883 da Luigi Bailo per salvarli dalle demolizioni, è ora visibile nel museo civico di Santa Caterina. In molti punti della chiesa però sono conservate ancora varie tracce degli affreschi originari.



The Riviervas

A splendid walk through the town along the banks of the river Sile, in the footsteps of great Italian artists who have drawn inspiration from these places.

(1) Porta Altinia and sphere of Toni Benetton

Of the three remaining city gates, Porta Altinia was the first to be built (1514-1515). Its architectonic sobriety, unlike that of the monumental gate of S. Tomaso, is a reflection of the poor resources available at that time. Coming from Port Altinia, visitors can admire the Great Sphere of Toni Benetton, the colossal work by the Trevisan artist, collocated in the centre of a flower-bed at the beginning of Via Roma.

(2) State archives

The State Archives of Treviso is situated in the ex-convent of the Eremitani friars (Order of Hermits) of Santa Margherita (XIII-XIV sec.).

(3) Church of Santa Margherita

Religious building, deconsecrated from the beginning of the nineteenth century when the convent of the Saint Augustine Order of Hermits was abolished, of which it was the church.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

The apsidal chapel on the right was frescoed around the middle of the fourteenth century by Tomaso da Modena with the famous cycle of the Stories of Sant'Orsola. This set of episodes, detached in 1882-1883 by Luigi Bailo to save them from being demolished, can now be seen in the Civic Museum of Santa Caterina. In many places of the church, however, traces can still be seen of the original frescoes.

Le Riviere: a walk on water

Let's go for a walk along the Sile river, in the footsteps of great Italian artists who have drawn inspiration from these places.

(1) Porta Altinia and *The Big Sphere* by Toni Benetton

Porta Altinia, one of the three existing city gates, was the first gate to be built (1514-1515). Unlike the monumental St. Thomas gate, its simple architectural design shows how scarce the available resources were at that time. Coming from Porta Altinia, you will find a majestic work of art, *The Big Sphere* by local sculptor Toni Benetton. This art piece is placed at the centre of a flowerbed at the beginning of Via Roma. (

http://museotonibenetton.it/main/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/ToniBenetton_biografia_ENG.pdf)

(2) The State Archives

The State Archives of Treviso are situated in the ex-convent of Santa Margherita's Order of Hermits (13th-14th century).

(3) Church of Santa Margherita

Due to the suppression of its owners order, Saint Augustine's Order of Hermits, this former church has been desecrated since the beginning of the 19th century.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

The radiating chapel on the right side of the church was frescoed around the middle of the 14th century by Tomaso da Modena, who painted the famous series of wall-paintings *Legend of Saint Ursula*. This series of frescoes was detached in 1882-1883 by Luigi Bailo, who wanted to prevent its destruction. The art work is currently displayed at the Municipal Museum of Santa Caterina. In many parts of the church, however, you can still find some remains of the original frescoes.

(<http://projekte.hawk-hhg.de/ewaglos/pages/download.php>)



(4) Latin Quarter and University

Until a few years ago, in this area there was the civil hospital of San Leonardo that Fondazione Cassamarca purchased and renovated. In 2006, Italian architect Paolo Portoghesi converted this place into a University Campus and into a residential and commercial area.

(5) Dante's Bridge

This bridge is quoted by Dante in a famous verse of *The Divine Comedy* (*Paradiso*, IX, 49) as the place "where the Sile and Cagnano join one lordeth it". The great poet wanted to describe accurately the different nuances of the Sile and Cagnan rivers. In fact, the two watercourses run side by side along a certain stretch before merging.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

The pedestrian bridge, made of maple wood, connects the two banks of the Sile river. It was designed by architect Portoghesi, inspired by the original bridge of Santa Margherita. It was painted by local artist Medoro Coghetto during the 18th century.

(6) Basilica santuario di Santa Maria Maggiore

The Basilica (15th-16th century), also called "della Madona Granda", is a sanctuary that was founded in place of a shrine dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

CURIOSITIES:

This Basilica's tower bell, currently incomplete, was built in 1516. Originally it was destined for military purpose.

(4) Quartiere latino Università

Fino a non molti anni fa questo spazio, riconvertito nel 2006 in polo universitario e in quartiere residenziale e commerciale dall'architetto Paolo Portoghesi, era occupato dal complesso dell'ospedale civile di San Leonardo che la Fondazione Cassamarca ha acquistato e restaurato.

(5) Ponte Dante

Ponte citato da Dante in un famoso verso della Divina Commedia (*Paradiso*, IX, 49), come il luogo «dove Sile e Cagnan s'accompagna», descrivendo così perfettamente la diversa colorazione delle acque del Sile e del Cagnan che per un certo tratto scorrono vicine ma distinte, prima di mischiarsi.

FORSE NON SAPEVI CHE:

Il ponte pedonale in legno d'acero che collega le due sponde del Sile è stato progettato dall'architetto Portoghesi su ispirazione dell'originario ponte di S. Margherita dipinto da Medoro Coghetto nel '700 nelle sue celebri rappresentazioni di Treviso.

(6) Basilica santuario di Santa Maria Maggiore

Il Santuario di Santa Maria Maggiore (sec. XV-XVI), detto della "Madonna Granda", fu fondato dove sorgeva un capitello con l'immagine della Madonna.

CURIOSITÀ:

Il campanile in origine era sorto come torre destinata a uso bellico, risale al 1516 ed è incompiuto.

(4) Latin quarter and University

Up to not many years ago, this area, reconverted in 2006 in to a University Centre and residential/commercial quarter by the architect Paolo Portoghesi, housed the civil hospital of San Leonardo that the Fondazione Cassamarca purchased and renovated.

(5) Ponte Dante

This bridge is quoted by Dante in a famous verse of the *Divine Comedy* (*Paradise*, IX, 49), as the place "where the Sile and the Cagnan accompany each other", thus describing perfectly the different colouring of the Sile and the Cagnan that for a certain length run side by side before flowing into each other.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

The wooden bridge for pedestrians in maple-wood that connects the two banks of the river Sile was designed by the architect Portoghesi who was inspired by the original bridge of Santa Margherita, painted by Medoro Coghetto in the eighteenth century in his well-known representations of the town of Treviso.

(6) Basilica santuario di Santa Maria Maggiore

The Sanctuary of Santa Maria Maggiore (XV-XVI centuries), also called "Madona Granda", was founded on the spot where there was a capital with the image of the Madonna.

A CURIOUS FACT:

originally the bell tower was erected as a tower for use in the war, dating back to 1516, and it was never finished.



4 Ponte dell'Università

Il Mercato

La parte più tipica della città che ospita il mercato ogni martedì e sabato mattina. Imperdibile soprattutto per provare le principali specialità enogastronomiche della cucina trevigiana, tra le bancarelle o nelle osterie circostanti.

(7) Museo di Santa Caterina

Residenza, convento, caserma e magazzino militare fino a diventare museo sotto il progetto di Carlo Scarpa, architetto di fama internazionale. Il museo è anche sede di mostre ed esposizioni di rilievo internazionale.

(8) Porta di San Tomaso

Delle originarie 12 porte che intervallavano la cinta muraria di Treviso ne sono rimaste solamente tre, una di queste è quella intitolata a S. Tomaso di Canterbury (sec. XVI). Sulla sommità si eleva la statua di S. Paolo per chi entrava in città:

CURIOSITÀ:

Guardando sopra l'arco centrale e il portello pedonale alla sua destra si notano ancora le fenditure usate per i tiranti del ponte levatoio.

The Market

The most typical part of the town that is home to the market on tuesday and saturday mornings. This is a must, particularly for those who want to try the most important food and wine specialities of trevisan cuisine among the market stalls or in the nearby taverns.

(7) Museo di Santa Caterina

This building was a residence, a convent, a military barracks and a storehouse before becoming a museum under the project of the internationally famous architect Carlo Scarpa. The museum also houses important international exhibitions.

(8) Porta di San Tomaso

Of the original 12 gates spaced at intervals around the boundary wall of the town, only three are still standing, and one of these is named after Saint Thomas of Canterbury (XVI century). On the top of the gate stands the statue of S. Paolo, as wanted by the podesta Paolo.

A CURIOUS FACT:

looking above the central arch and the gate for pedestrians on the right you can still see the slits which the lifting chains passed through to raise the drawbridge.

Il Mercato: an explosion of flavours

This area is one of Treviso's most typical ones. Here you can visit the local market every Tuesday and Saturday morning. This is a must-see, particularly for those who want to taste the main local specialties while walking around the market by the nearby taverns.

(7) Santa Caterina Museum

This museum has been through a lot of changes during the years. However, thanks to the project of Carlo Scarpa, a famous worldwide-known architect, it hosts a conspicuous number of local and international exhibitions.

(8) St. Thomas' Gate

St. Thomas' Gate is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury (16th century). On its top you can see a statue of St. Paul, commissioned by podestà Paolo Nani, the authority of the city at that time. This gate is one of the three existing city gates. As a matter of fact, originally there were twelve gates among the city walls of Treviso.

CURIOSITIES:

If you care to look above its central arch and its pedestrian wicket gate, you can still see this gate's original slits.



LOCAL CUISINE

There is a conspicuous number of typical dishes you can taste in this area. The specialties mentioned below are probably the most characteristic ones, but we suggest you try them all!

IL RADICCHIO, THE TYPICAL TREVISO RED RADISH

The Treviso red radish is the main ingredient of the local cuisine. Its leaves are spear-shaped, with a dark wine red colour and a mildly bitter flavour. Also known as “il fiore d’inverno” (“the winter flower”), the PGI Treviso red radish can be cooked in many different ways. This is what makes it a true staple ingredient in every local menu. Nowadays, it has become famous all over the world, in all its varieties.

TIRAMISU, THE MOST FAMOUS DESSERT OF THE CITY

Among the most well-known and loved desserts in the world, Tiramisu is truly one of Treviso’s specialties. It is made of ladyfingers, eggs, sugar, mascarpone (Italian cream cheese), coffee and cocoa powder. Many cities and regions lay claim to its successful recipe. However, the authentic recipe belongs to Treviso. This theory has been sustained by renowned gourmet Giuseppe Maffioli in his book *La cucina trevigiana (The cuisine of Treviso)* at the end of the ‘60s.

LA CUCINA TREVIGIANA

I piatti della tradizione e le eccellenze enogastronomiche del territorio trevigiano sono moltissime e qui se ne riportano solo alcune, le più caratteristiche forse, per lasciare al viaggiatore la delizia di scoprirne altre.

IL RADICCHIO

A fine anno, è il radicchio l’ingrediente principe della cucina trevigiana. Ormai il radicchio rosso di Treviso ha raggiunto fama internazionale, nelle due varietà precoce e tardivo, con foglie a forma di lancia, coloro rosso vinoso intenso e gusto gradevolmente amarognolo. Chiamato “il fiore d’inverno”, il radicchio di Treviso IGP può essere cucinato in molti modi, costituendo il filo conduttore di interi menù.

TIRAMISU

È il dolce trevigiano per eccellenza, tra i più conosciuti e apprezzati al mondo. Un successo conteso da diverse città e regioni anche se la prova dell’autenticità della ricetta – a base di savoiardi, uova, zucchero, mascarpone, caffè e cacao – è descritta, alla fine degli anni ‘60, da Giuseppe Maffioli, famoso enogastronomo, nel suo libro “La cucina trevigiana”.

TREVISAN CUISINE

There are numerous traditional dishes and excellent food and wine specialties to taste of the area around Treviso – here we can name just a few, perhaps the most characteristic, to leave the visitor with the delight of discovering the others at his pleasure.

CHICORY

Towards the end of the year, chicory is the main ingredient of Trevisan cuisine. By now the red chicory of Treviso has become famous all the world over, in the early and late varieties, with leaves in the shape of a lance, of an intense winy-red colour and a pleasantly bitter taste. Called the “winter flower”, the PGI-quality (protected geographical indication) chicory of Treviso can be cooked in many different ways, making up the base for entire menus.

TIRAMISU

This is the Trevisan dessert par excellence, among the most well-known and loved in the world. A success that is contended by several different cities and regions, although the proof of authenticity of the recipe – based on savoiardi (sponge finger-biscuits), eggs, sugar, mascarpone, coffee and cocoa – was described at the end of the sixties by the famous food and wine expert Giuseppe Maffioli in his book entitled “Trevisan Cuisine”.





7 Casa dei Carraresi

I Mulini

I luoghi più suggestivi di Treviso in cui ritrovare atmosfere romantiche senza tempo.

(9) Chiesa di San Francesco

Secondo la tradizione popolare, nel 1224 fu proprio S. Francesco a mandare i suoi frati a Treviso.

FORSE NON SAPEVI CHE:

La chiesa ha la fortuna di custodire le tombe dei figli dei due tra i più illustri poeti italiani: quella di Pietro, figlio di Dante Alighieri, e quella di Francesca, figlia di Francesco Petrarca.

(10) Corte di San Parisio

La Corte San Parisio, ristrutturata nel 2008, occupa il luogo dove prima erano il chiostro e il cortile interno dell'antico convento delle monache camaldolesi di S. Cristina e S. Parisio. Da qui deriva la sua particolare struttura.

I MERCATI:

Per chi vuole respirare la vera aria Trevigiana, ogni mattina dal lunedì al sabato c'è il mercato ortofrutticolo.

(11) Isola della Pescheria e Molinetto

L'isola, raccontata dallo scrittore trevigiano Giovanni Comisso, è stata costruita al centro del Cagnan Grande nel 1856 ad opera dell'architetto Francesco Bomben, sistemando alcuni banchi di depositi naturali. Imperdibile una visita la mattina, quando ospita il mercato del pesce (escluso il lunedì e la domenica).

The Mills

The most charming places in Treviso where the romantic atmosphere is unaffected by the passage of time.

(9) Church of S. Francesco

According to the legend, in 1244 it was San Francesco who sent his monks to Treviso.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

The church houses the tombs of the children of two of the most illustrious Italian poets, that of Pietro, the son of Dante Alighieri, and that of Francesca, the daughter of Francesco Petrarca.

(10) Corte di San Parisio

The Corte San Parisio, renovated in 2008, occupies the place where before there was the cloister and the interior courtyard of the old convent of the Camaldolite nuns of S. Cristina and S. Parisio and from which derives its particular structure.

THE MARKETS:

For those who wish to experience a taste of authentic everyday Trevisan life, every morning from Monday to Friday there is the fruit and vegetable market.

(11) Isola della Pescheria E Molinetto

The Island, as narrated by the Trevisan writer Giovanni Comisso, was built at the centre of the river Cagnan Grande in 1856 by the architect Francesco Bomben, by arranging some banks of natural deposits. A visit here in the morning when the fish market (excluding Sundays and Mondays) is in full swing is a must.

THE MILLS

The mills, one of Treviso's most evocative areas with a peaceful, romantic and timeless atmosphere.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS

According to an ancient story, St. Francis guided his fellow monks to Treviso in 1224.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

The remains of two of the most famous Italian poets' sons are kept in this church. We are talking about Italian poets Dante Alighieri and Francesco Petrarca.

CORTE DI SAN PARISIO

Renovated in 2008, its peculiar structure depends on the place where it was built. It was a former cloister and interior courtyard of the old convent of the camaldolese nuns of St. Cristina and St. Parisio.

THE MARKET

The fruit and vegetable market is the best place to experience the authentic local life. It takes place every morning from Monday to Friday.

ISOLA DELLA PESCHERIA E MOLINETTO

This tiny island was built in the middle of the Cagnan Grande river in 1856 by architect Francesco Bomben, as a result of the stratification of natural deposits. A true must-see is the daily fish market (closed on Sundays and Monday mornings).

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

Nowadays, all the mills are not functioning anymore. Only the mill located in Pescheria has been restored during the years.

CASA DEI CARRARESI

Casa dei Carraresi is a medieval building that became a relaxing place for merchants and travelers.

Once named "Osteria alla Croce", now it hosts international exhibitions and events.

It is always a good idea to spend a couple of hours there, no matter if you are a local or just a tourist.

BURANELLI

BURANELLI is definitely one of the most magical areas of Treviso.

It is called the Buranelli channel because of a 18th century building near a bridge. This building functioned as warehouse for merchants coming from the island of Burano. It was not only a good mean of communication throughout the city, but also a meeting point for the *lavandere* (lit. laundresses) that went there to wash the clothes of the venetian Lords.

SOME WORDS FROM THE LOCAL DIALECT

Fontanassi: resurgent springs

Lavandare: laundresses

PALAZZO BOMBEN

Original home of several noble families of the Veneto region, now Palazzo Bomben is the headquarters of Fondazione Benetton, which deals with public initiatives on popular and scientific themes.

Here you can also take part in different cultural meetings.

FORSE NON SAPEVI CHE:

Oggi degli antichi mulini presenti in città non c'è più traccia, le pale funzionanti visibili in pescheria sono una fedele ricostruzione a scopo rievocativo e decorativo.

(12) Casa dei Carraresi

Edificio medioevale trevigiano, in origine residenza, successivamente diventato luogo di sosta per mercanti e viaggiatori sotto il nome di Osteria alla Croce, ora invece spazio espositivo dedicato ad eventi e mostre internazionali. Offre sempre una buona occasione per tornare in città, sia per chi è del posto sia per chi ha più di qualche ora da trascorrere a Treviso.

(13) Buranelli

Forse nemmeno chi è del posto e vi è passato più volte conosce la storia di uno dei luoghi più belli e magici di Treviso: il Canale dei Buranelli viene così chiamato per la presenza di un edificio cinquecentesco, nei pressi del ponte, che i commercianti provenienti dall'isola di Burano usavano come magazzino e dimora. Ma non è stato solo via di comunicazione per il commercio della città. Fino alla seconda guerra mondiale, era infatti punto di ritrovo per le lavandere, che venivano a lavare i panni dei signori veneziani nelle sue acque.

GLOSSARIO TREVIGIANO:

Fontanassi: fonti risorgive

Lavandere: donne che lavano i panni

(14) Palazzo Bomben

Palazzo Bomben, originariamente edificio a dimora delle aristocratiche famiglie venete. Ospita la sede di Fondazione Benetton Studi Ricerche luogo di iniziative pubbliche di carattere scientifico e divulgativo e struttura in grado di offrire alla città incontri culturali di diversa natura.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

Nowadays no trace remains of the old mills, but the paddles of the paddle-wheels that are visible in the fish-market are a faithful reconstruction for decorative purposes that show how they once were.

(12) Casa dei Carraresi

Mediaeval building of Treviso, originally a residence, which then became a stopping-place for merchants and travellers under the name of 'Osteria della Croce' and which is now used for events and international exhibitions. Always a good opportunity for visiting the town again, both for those who live nearby and those who come from further afield.

(13) I Buranelli

Perhaps even those who live here and who have passed by so many times don't know the story of one of the most beautiful and magical places of Treviso: the Canale dei Buranelli is so-called for the presence of a sixteenth-century building near the bridge which merchants coming from the island of Burano used as a warehouse and residence. However, it was not only a communication road for trading in the town. Up to the second world war, it was a meeting-place for the 'lavandere' or washerwomen who came to wash the clothes of the Venetian gentfolk in its waters.

TREVISAN GLOSSARY:

Fontanassi: resurgent springs

Lavandere: laundry-women

(14) Palazzo Bomben

Palazzo Bomben, originally designed as a residence for aristocratic Venetian families. It currently houses the headquarters of the Fondazione Benetton Studi Ricerche, a place for public initiatives on popular and scientific themes with a structure that can host all kinds of public events for the town.



La Piazza

I luoghi più caratteristici e conosciuti della città: dedicato a tutti quelli che visitano Treviso per la prima volta

(15) Fontana dei trevisi

La fontana dei Tre Visi prende il nome dall'elemento decorativo a tre teste maschili che ne fa da coronamento, copia moderna di una scultura più antica ora perduta che portava la testimonianza di una fantasiosa etimologia del nome di Treviso.

MITI E LEGGENDE SULL'ORIGINE DI TREVISO:

Si narra che Treviso fosse stata fondata da un nobile profugo dalla guerra di Troia, in corrispondenza di una torre confinaria patavina coronata da una scultura di fanciulla con tre teste e tre visi.

In realtà il nome di Treviso deriva dalla denominazione di epoca romana della città: Tarvisium. Le origini del toponimo sono molto incerte: l'ipotesi più accreditata è che Tarvisium derivi dall'alto-celtico e gallico tarvos (toro). C'è chi propone che derivi dal latino Tervisus che significa "tre colline", corrispondenti alle attuali Piazza Duomo, Piazza dei Signori e Sant'Andrea, su cui erano edificati i primi insediamenti.

The Town Square

The most characteristic and well-known places of the town: dedicated to all those who are visiting Treviso for the first time

(15) The Fountain of The three Faces

The Fountain of the Three Faces takes its name from the decorative element depicting three male heads which crowns it, a modern copy of the original sculpture, since lost, that bears witness to a rather fanciful etymological origin of the name of the town.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF TREVISO:

It was said that Treviso was founded by a noble refugee from the war of Troy on the spot where there was built a Paduan tower to mark the boundary, crowned with a sculpture of a child with three heads and three faces. In actual fact, the name Treviso derives from the denomination of the town from the Roman era – Tarvisium. The origins of the toponym are uncertain: the most accredited hypothesis is that Tarvisium derives from the high-Celtic and Gallic tarvos (bull). Others have proposed that the name comes from the Latin tervisus which means "three hills", corresponding to Piazza Duomo, Piazza dei Signori and Sant'Andrea on which the first settlements were built.

Piazza dei Signori, the heart of Treviso

The most characteristic and well-known places of the town, dedicated to all those who are visiting Treviso for the first time. For time in Treviso? You surely have to paying a visit to our town's main square, Piazza dei Signori! Here you will find a series of monuments and historical buildings that you just cannot miss!

The Tre Visi Fountain

The Tre Visi Fountain owes its name to the decorative element positioned on the top representing three male heads. It is a modern copy of the original sculpture, since lost, and it bears witness to a fanciful etymological origin of Treviso's name.

Myths and legends about the origins of Treviso

Legend has it that Treviso was founded by a noble Trojan War refugee. On the spot where there was a Paduan tower crowned with a sculpture of a young lady with three heads and three faces. Actually, Treviso derives its name from the Latin word "Tarvisium". The toponym's origins are uncertain: the most likely hypothesis is that "Tarvisium" comes from the Celtic and Gallic "tarvos" (bull). Others think that it comes from the Latin term "Tervisus" which means "three hills", that correspond nowadays to Piazza Duomo, Piazza dei Signori (Lords's Square) and St. Andrew, where the first settlements were built.



Santa Lucia's Church

Santa Lucia's Church, built on the ruins of Treviso's jails, is a little gem of the town. Thanks to its location and to its frescoes and the vaulted ceiling it is one of the most fascinating churches in town and a place of spirituality. (www.Trevisoinfo.com)

Loggia dei Cavalieri

The Loggia dei Cavalieri is a building unique of its kind in Europe and a symbol of the aristocratic political power during the Libero Comune historical period. Over the years it had various functions. It went from being an entertaining place for the aristocracy (the Knights) to a deposit of timber and barrels. It became also a coffin shop during the fall of the aristocracy.

Piazza dei Signori (Lords' Square) and Palazzo dei Trecento

Piazza dei Signori

Also known as Lords' Square, this is the core of the town and the center of the city life thanks to its cafés, restaurants and bars.

Palazzo dei Trecento

The Palazzo dei Trecento, also called Palazzo della Ragione, was built between 1185 and 1213. It was home to the main administrative council of the Commune of Treviso, now it is the seat of the Municipal Council and various public events as exhibitions and expositions, open to visitors.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Treviso has been the set for the Italian-style comedy "The Birds, the Bees and the Italians", which won the Grand Prix award at the 1966 Cannes Film Festival.



Loggia dei Cavalieri 10

(16) Chiese di Santa Lucia e San Vito

S. Lucia, sorta sulle rovine delle Carceri del Comune, è una piccola perla di Treviso. Nascosta e suggestiva con i suoi affreschi e il soffitto a volta è una delle più affascinanti chiese della città e luogo di innegabile spiritualità.

(17) Loggia dei Cavalieri

La Loggia dei Cavalieri: unica nel suo genere in Europa e simbolo del potere politico dei nobili nel periodo del Libero Comune. Nel tempo ha cambiato sorprendentemente uso e funzioni: da luogo di riunione e intrattenimento per la nobiltà cittadina (I Cavalieri) a deposito di legnami e botti, fino a diventare rivendita di casse da morto in seguito al decadere del potere della nobiltà.

(18) Piazza dei Signori e Palazzo Dei Trecento

Piazza dei Signori

Il cuore e l'anima della città, teatro di attimi di vita con i suoi numerosi caffè.

Palazzo della Ragione, detto Dei Trecento

Il Palazzo fu costruito fra il 1185 e il 1213 come sala per assemblee dei diversi organi del Comune di Treviso (Domus Communis). Oggi il salone del Palazzo dei Trecento è sede del Consiglio Comunale, ma è anche prestigioso luogo in cui si svolgono cerimonie pubbliche, mostre ed esposizioni, durante le quali è visitabile.

FORSE NON SAPEVI CHE:

Treviso è stata set del film *Signore e Signori*, commedia all'italiana degli anni '60 vincitrice del Grand Prix per il miglior film al 19° Festival di Cannes.

(16) Churches of Santa Lucia and San Vito

S. Lucia, built on the ruins of the town prison, is a real little gem of Treviso. Hidden away, charming with its frescoes and the vaulted ceiling, it is one of the most fascinating churches in the town and a place of undisputed spirituality.

(17) Loggia dei Cavalieri

The Loggia dei Cavalieri: unique of its kind in Europe and a symbol of the political power of the nobles in the period of the Free Comune. With the passing of time it has changed remarkably its uses and functions: once a place in which meetings were held and entertainment organized for the nobles of the town (I cavalieri), it was then a deposit for timber and barrels before becoming a retail shop for coffins following the fall from power of the noblemen.

(18) Piazza dei Signori and Palazzo Dei Trecento

Piazza dei Signori

The heart and soul of the town, theatre to those moments of life with its numerous cafés.

Palazzo della Ragione, the so-called Palazzo Dei Trecento

The Palazzo was built between 1185 and 1213 as a hall in which to host the meetings of the different organs of the Commune of Treviso (Domus Communis). Nowadays the hall is used as the seat of the Municipal Council but public ceremonies are also held here as well as shows and exhibitions, during which it is open to visitors.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW:

Treviso was chosen as the location for the film *Signore e Signori*, an Italian comedy made in the sixties which won the Grand Prix for Best Film at the 19th Film Festival of Cannes.



La fontana delle tette 11

(19) Fontana delle Tette

In fondo alla galleria della Strada Romana, possiamo ammirare la versione fatta costruire in pietra d'Istria, a cura di un privato cittadino, ad opera dello scultore peruviano Miguel Miranda. L'originale si trova invece nel porticato della Loggia dei Trecento.

(20) Ca' dei Ricchi

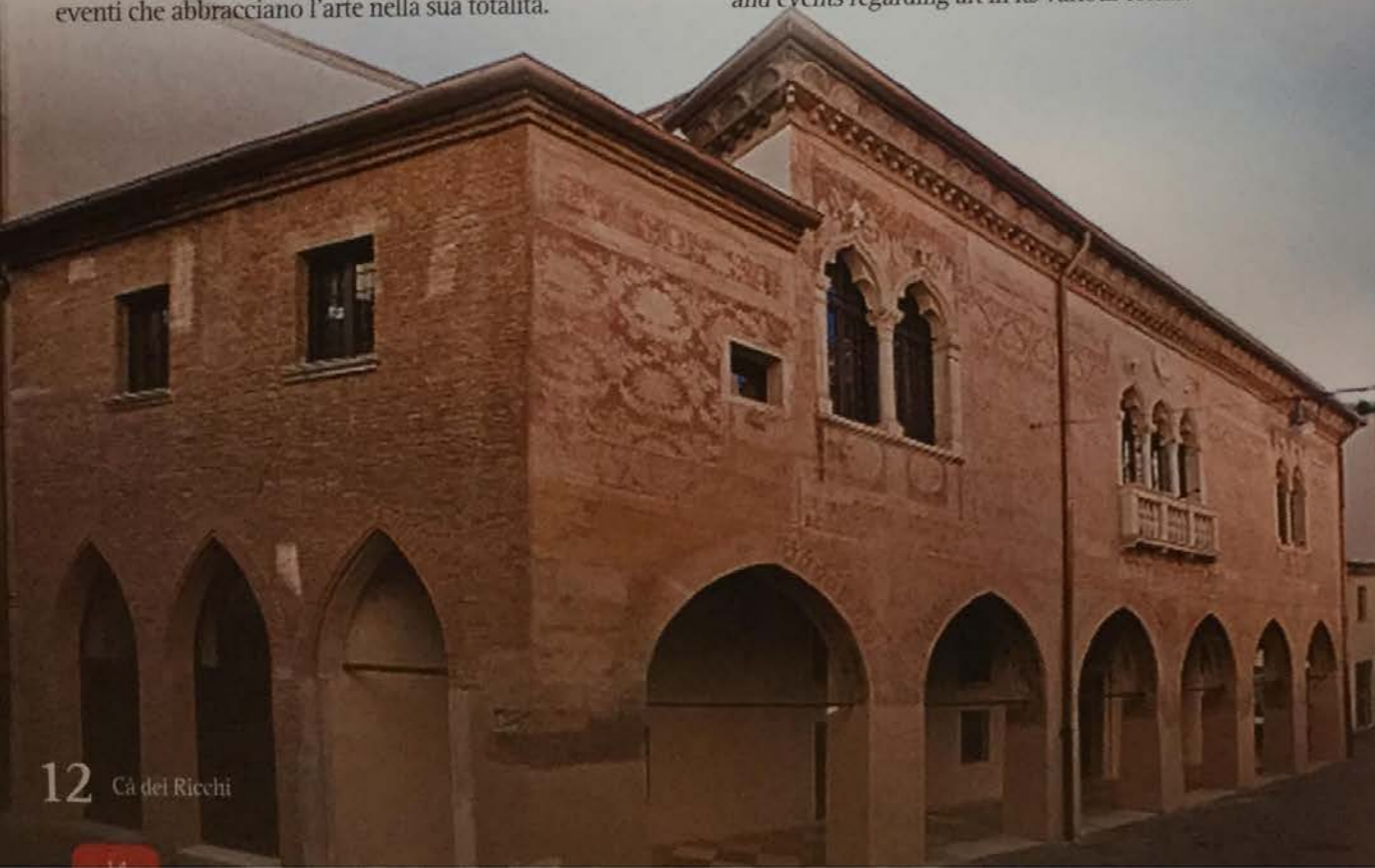
Palazzo quattrocentesco le cui facciate emozionano proprio perché richiamano quelle preziose tappezzerie Veneziane. Luogo tipico della Treviso nascosta che stupisce per i dettagli da ricercare nei soffitti dei portici o negli affreschi delle case. Il palazzo ad oggi è utilizzato per mostre ed eventi che abbracciano l'arte nella sua totalità.

(19) The Fountain of The Breasts

At the end of the arcade of the Strada Romana, we can admire the version made in Istrian stone, thanks to the intervention of a private citizen, by the Peruvian sculptor Miguel Miranda. The original is in the colonnade of the Loggia dei Trecento.

(20) Ca' dei Ricchi

A fifteenth-century palazzo, the façades of which are richly decorated and recall the precious Venetian tapestries. A typical place of hidden Treviso that surprises for the details that emerge in the ceilings of the porticoes or in the frescoes of the houses. The Palazzo today is used for shows and events regarding art in its various forms.



12 Ca' dei Ricchi

The Fountain of Tits

The original Fountain of Tits is situated in the colonnade of the Loggia dei Trecento but it is possible to admire the copy made by the Peruvian sculptor Miguel Miranda in the courtyard of Zignoli Palace, at the end of the Galleria della Strada Romana.

Ca' dei Ricchi

Ca' dei Ricchi is a fifteenth-century palazzo whose façades recall the precious Venetian tapestries. It is a hidden treasure of Treviso, thanks to the ceilings of the arcades and to its frescoes. Nowadays the Palazzo is used for art expositions and events.

Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art

The Canoniche Vecchie, dated back to 12th century, were parsonage houses but now host the Diocesan Museum. The museum displays paintings, sculptures, vestments and archeological and epigraphical material. You can't miss the reliquary containing the fragment of a vestment that belonged to San Parisio, a Camaldolese monk who lived in Treviso.

Cathedral

The Treviso Cathedral, also known as Duomo di Treviso, is dedicated to S. Pietro. It has been renovated many times becoming a perfect combination of different architectural styles. Indeed it has Neo-Renaissance style inside, Renaissance in the apsidal chapels and Romanesque in the Crypt. The must-see of the Cathedral are the Cappella dell'Annunziata (1520), which contains paintings by Pordenone and Titian, and also the Cappella del Santissimo Sacramento (1511), containing sculptures by T. Lombardo, P. Bordone, Gerolamo da Treviso il Vecchio, and A. Vittoria.

Tips

You can enjoy from behind of the bell tower a view of the Cathedral, a picturesque combination of different buildings dominated by the great cupolas, one of the most characteristic features of the town.

(21) Museo Diocesano

Le Canoniche Vecchie sono uno dei più antichi edifici di Treviso (XII sec.), in origine erano la residenza dei canonici della Cattedrale, oggi sono sede del Museo Diocesano. Il percorso museale, che ospita dipinti, sculture, arredi sacri, materiale archeologico ed epigrafico, si dirama negli ambienti dell'edificio adattandosi all'unicità dei suoi spazi frutto di secolari sovrapposizioni architettoniche. Da non perdere all'interno di un'apposita teca, il frammento di un telo da parato appartenuto al corredo funebre di San Parisio, monaco camaldolese vissuto e morto a Treviso nel 1267.

(22) Cattedrale

La cattedrale dedicata a S. Pietro (sec. XI-XII, XV-XVI, XVIII-XIX) è il risultato di numerose ricostruzioni che sfociano nel connubio perfetto dei vari stili architettonici: neo-rinascimentale all'interno, rinascimentale nelle Cappelle absidali e romanico nella Cripta, la parte più antica e suggestiva della cattedrale. Degni di nota: Cappella dell'Annunziata (1520, dipinti di Pordenone e Tiziano); Cappella del Santissimo (1511, sculture di G. B e L. Bregno). Altre opere di T. Lombardo, P. Bordone, Gerolamo da Treviso il Vecchio, A. Vittoria.

UN CONSIGLIO:

Ponendosi dietro al campanile, dove la strada si allarga verso il Calmaggiore, si può avere la più suggestiva vista dell'esterno della cattedrale: un pittoresco accostarsi di diversi corpi edilizi dominato dalle grandi cupole che costituiscono uno dei tratti più caratteristici del panorama cittadino.

(21) Diocesan Museum

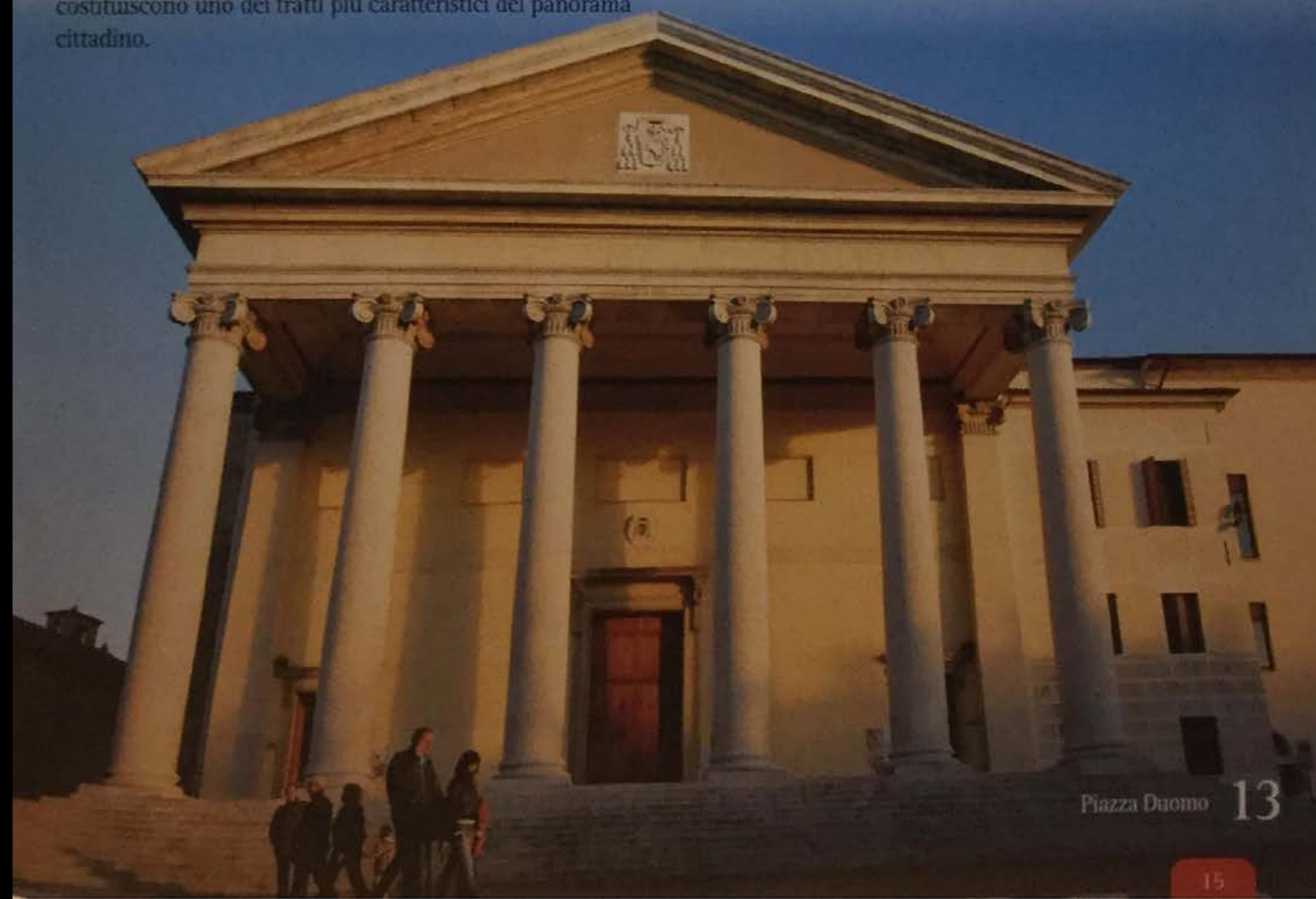
The route for visitors to follow, which includes paintings, sculptures, vestments and archeological and epigraphical material, winds its way around the rooms of the building in which the various architectonic styles reflect the different ages.

(22) Cathedral

The Cathedral dedicated to S. Pietro (XI-XII, XV-XVI, XVIII-XIX centuries) is the result of numerous renovation interventions merging together to produce a perfect combination of various architectonic styles: neo-Renaissance inside, Renaissance in the apsidal chapels and Romanesque in the Crypt, the oldest and most fascinating part of the building. Worthy of note: Cappella dell'Annunziata (1520, paintings by Pordenone and Tiziano); Cappella del Santissimo (1511, sculptures by G.B and L. Bregno). Other works by T. Lombardo, P. Bordone, Gerolamo da Treviso il Vecchio, A. Vittoria.

A TIP:

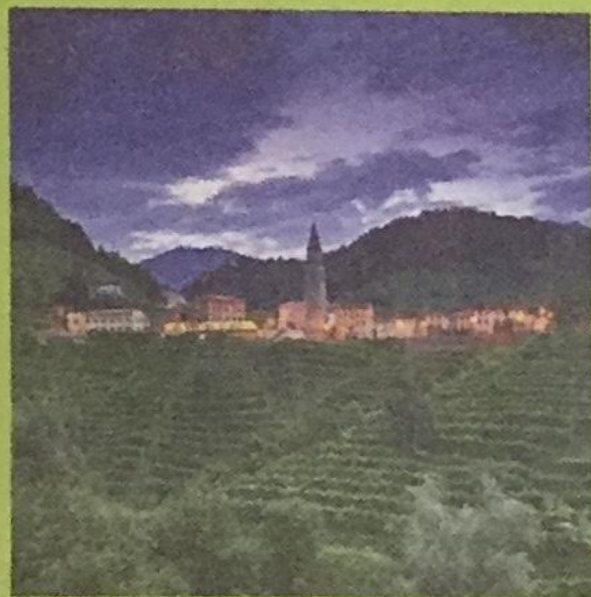
from behind the bell tower, where the road widens towards the Calmaggiore, visitors can have the best view of the exterior of the Cathedral: a picturesque composition of different volumes dominated by the great cupolas that make up one of the most characteristic features of the town.



Prosecco Superiore Hills

The landscape of Alta Marca is unique and embraces the destination of Treviso. The hills are characterised by woods and vineyards, rivers and precious villages. It's a destination/area where your dreams come true: you can admire ancient churches and monuments, taste delicious typical food and wine, walk in the woods, visit villages where important artists and poets were born, participate to the wonderful and traditional events that take place in this peculiar area.

The Alta Marca is also the perfect starting point for your trips to the whole Veneto Region: it is located in the heart of the region and in a short time you can reach the unique Venice or the spectacular Dolomites. Come and visit us, warm people will welcome you to our fantastic Alta Marca.



A GLIMPSE OF HEAVEN: PROSECCO SUPERIORE HILLS

PROSECCO SUPERIORE HILLS

Only a few kilometers away from Treviso, the unique landscape of Alta Marca is characterised by woods and vineyards, astounding rivers and tiny villages. In this area, you can admire ancient churches and monuments, taste delicious typical food and local wines. Take a walk around the woods and visit the hometowns of our very own renowned artists. Furthermore, you simply cannot miss all the numerous events that take place in this beautiful and peculiar area.

Being located in the heart of Veneto region, Alta Marca's prime location is perfect to start your own tour around the whole area. From here, you can both easily reach the city of Venice or the spectacular Dolomites.

Do not hesitate and come visit the fantastic area of Alta Marca!

WHERE TASTE AND ADVENTURE MEET: EXPLORE OUR HILLS

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The Prosecco Hills are a treasure to preserve and valorise: hidden osterias, historical and traditional wineries, lakes, fairy caves, abbeys and churches, amazing landscapes to admire.

And much more: castles, villas and histories to tell.

VALDOBBIADENE

VILLA DEI CEDRI *Via Piva, 89.*

Built at the end of the 19th century, it is a Liberty-style. It is surrounded by a wonderful public garden, where many events take place.

ANELLO DEL PROSECCO Naturalistic itinerary in the vineyards.

Guided tours available (min, 15 ppl), to book one week in advance.

PIANEZZE In this area you can find many naturalistic itineraries and taste the typical products in a "malga", the local mountain pasture.

PROSECCO AND CONEGLIANO VALDOBBIADENE HILLS Wines Route This is the oldest Italian wine route: a unique trip among vineyards and old villages.



Cartizze hills

The Prosecco Hills are true treasures to preserve and promote. Here, you can find tiny, hidden osterie (local wine bars), family-owned wine cellars, abbeys and churches, breathtaking landscapes and so much more! Here are some of this area's travel tips and must-sees:

VALDOBBIADENE

Villa dei Cedri *Via Piva, 89*

Built at the end of the 19th century, this Art Nouveau villa is surrounded by a stunning public garden, venue for many renowned events.

Anello del Prosecco

The Anello del Prosecco route (literally, "The Loop of Prosecco") is a nature trail among the local vineyards. Guided tours available (max. 15 people), booking required at least one week in advance.

Pianezze

In this old, small town you can find many nature trails, along with a series of tasting tours in typical cottages called malghe.

Conegliano-Valdobbiadene Hills' Prosecco and Wine Route

The oldest Italian wine route, a unique trip among vineyards and villages.

VIDOR

Abbazia Benedettina di Santa Bona

This abbey is open to visitors at the beginning of September during a local timed race called Palio. Located just above river Piave, the abbey used to hold a strategic position.

Castello di Vidor

This town's First World War memorial, called Monumento ai Caduti, is definitely worth visiting.

Santuario Madonna delle Grazie

Located in a hamlet called Colbertaldo and surrounded by stunning vineyards, this sanctuary shows beautiful frescoes on its walls.

FARRA DI SOLIGO

Chiesa di San Vigilio

Built in the 10th century, it was the base of the Italian military intelligence. You can easily reach it while walking among the surrounding vineyards.

Tempio di San Martino

This temple is the symbol of one of the town's hamlets, Col San Martino.

Did you know? Inside the temple there is an urn filled with different names. The couples who ask to the saint to bless them with a child have to extract a random name from it. If their wish will be granted, they have to give their baby that exact name.

Chiesa di San Lorenzo Via San Lorenzo

This church is located among the Prosecco Superiore Hills.

Eremo di San Gallo Via San Gallo 34, hamlet of Soligo Evocative religious complex located on top of the San Gallo hill.

Sanctuary of the Grieving Blessed Virgin of Collagù

Located among the vineyards, it is the main destination of pilgrimages dedicated to the Grieving Blessed Virgin.

VIDOR 2

BENEDETTINA ABBEY OF SANTA BONA This abbey is open to visitors during the "Palio" in September. In the past, it was a strategic place thanks to its location above Piave river.

CASTLE War memorial, reachable on foot.

SHRINE OF MADONNA DELLE GRAZIE It is located in the village of Colbertaldo, among the vineyards. This Shrine hosts beautiful frescoes.

FARRA DI SOLIGO 3

CHURCH OF SAN VIGILIO Built in the 10th century, it was the base of the Italian military intelligence. You can reach it on foot, walking among the vineyards.

TEMPLE OF SAN MARTINO This is the symbol of the village Col San Martino. *A curiosity: inside the Temple is hosted a urn, full of Names. The couples who beg for the grace of San Martino to have a child, they have to extract the name to give to their baby.*

CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO Via San Lorenzo. It is situated among the Hills of Prosecco Superiore.

HERMITAGE OF SAN GALLO Via San Gallo 34, village of Soligo. Evocative religious complex, located on top of the hill of San Gallo.

SHRINE OF COLLAGÙ Located among the vineyards, it is the main destination of pilgrimages to Madonna Addolorata.

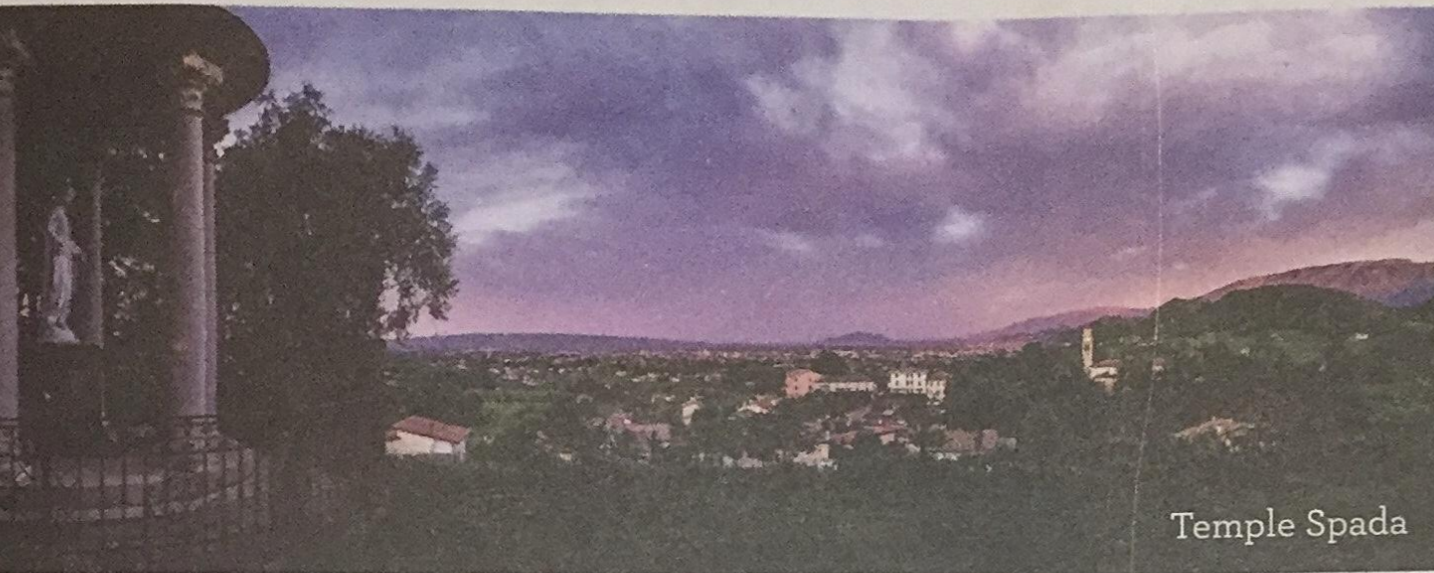
San Lorenzo church



PIEVE DI SOLIGO 4

VILLA BRANDOLINI D'ADDA *Via Roma 4, village of Solighetto.*

It is the headquarter of the Consortium of Protection of the Prosecco Superiore DOCG.



Temple Spada

REFRONTOLO 5

MOLINETTO DELLA CRODA *Via Molinetto, 40.*

It is possible to visit the mill and the demonstration of the milling.
Info www.molinettodellacroda.it

SPADA VILLA AND TEMPLE *Via Capretta, 1.*

This Villa has a wonderful Barn. The small temple is very close, in a beautiful location.

MIANE 6

SHRINE OF CARMINE It is located in the small Visnà valley, at 600 m o.s.l. The Sunday Mass takes place here during Summer.

MALGHE The mountain pastures of Budui and Mont are open during Summer, thanks to the event "Malghe between Mel and Miane".

COMBAI *Village of the municipality of Miane.*

Small village from where to admire the landscape, walking along the naturalistic paths - Sentiero del Bosco Incantato, Strada de la Fan, Comby.

PIEVE DI SOLIGO

Villa Brandolini d'Adda Via Roma 4, hamlet of Solighetto

Headquarters of the Producers' Consortium for Prosecco Superiore D.O.C.G.

REFRONTOLO

Molinetto della Croda Via Molinetto, 40
Mills tours available here.

Villa e Tempietto Spada Via Capretta, 1
Visit this villa and its wonderful side wings. Not far from the villa you can find the temple, located just above a picturesque scenic landscape.

MIANE

Santuario del Carmine

This sanctuary is located in a little valley called Visnà, at 600m above sea level. During summertime, it hosts the weekly Sunday Mass.

Malghe

Thanks to the initiative "Malghe tra Mel e Miane", during summertime the municipal cottages of Budui and Mont are open to the public.

Combai hamlet of Miane

Small village with several nature trails, such as "Sentiero del bosco incantato", "Strada de la fan", "Comby".

FOLLINA

Abbazia Cistercense di Santa Maria

Located in the heart of the town, this abbey was built in 1146 and reaches its peak of splendor and power with the arrival of the Cistercians. Inside the basilica there are numerous remarkable art works.

Fiadora Path

Natural path that runs along the Fiadora stream.

CISON DI VALMARINO Cison

One of the most beautiful Italian villages, Cison is worth visiting in every season.

Castelbrando

It is one of the biggest European castles, looking over Cison and the Valmareno valley. It is reachable on foot or by cable railway. Open on Sundays and public holidays or by appointment.

Via dei Mulini

It is a natural path which connects the centre of Cison and the Forest of "Penne Mozze".

Bosco delle Penne Mozze Piazzale degli Alpini (along via Tofane)

Also known as The Forest of the Fallen, this memorial in remembrance of the fallen Alpines who died in war, is surrounded by nature.

FOLLINA 7

CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF SANTA MARIA This monastery has been built in 1146, in the heart of the village. The wonderful cloister and the amazing paintings deserve a visit to the Abbey.

FIADORA ITINERARY This is a naturalistic itinerary along the Fiadora stream. In the past, the stream gave energy to the Wool Mill.



Follina Abbey



Cison di Valmarino

CISON DI VALMARINO 8

VILLAGE OF CISON It is one of the most beautiful Italian villages, it can be visited all year round.

CASTELBRANDO It is one of the biggest European castles, it is located above the village and the Valmareno. You can reach it on foot or by the funicular. It is open every day and visitable also by appointment.

VIA DEI MULINI This is a naturalistic itinerary from the village of Cison to the Forest of Penne Mozze.

FOREST OF PENNE MOZZE *Piazzale degli Alpini (along Via Tofane).* War Monument in the nature, built to remember the Fallen Alpini of the province of Treviso.

TARZO 9

MURALS STREET This artistic itinerary starts from the main Square, Piazza IV Novembre, and can be discovered following the markers n. 1051 and 1051B.

VITTORIO VENETO Serravalle 10

FLAMINIO SQUARE In this old paved square in Istrian stone, there is the bell tower of the city. Its dial is one of the oldest in Europe.

MUSEUM OF THE CENEDESE *Loggia della Comunità, Flaminio Square.*
It hosts archeological, historical and artistic objects and works. Among these, the most important is the paper-pulp Madonna con il Bambino by Sansovino.

DOME OF SANTA MARIA NUOVA *Via Guido Casoni, 2.*
Built in the 14th century, it is important the altarpiece on the main altar.

SHRINE OF SANTA AUGUSTA *Via Santa Augusta, 1.*
This shrine can be reached walking from the path behind the Dome of Serravalle.

ORATORY OF THE SAINTS LORENZO AND MARCO OF THE FRATERNITY OF THE BATTUTI
This is a small church of the 15th century, located between the School of the Battuti and the Bell Tower (old San Lorenzo Gate).

MINUCCI-DE CARLO PALACE *Via Martiri della Libertà, 35.*
It hosts a great collection of art works and precious objects. The entrance is from the Church of Santa Croce.



VITTORIO VENETO (DISTRICT OF SERRAVALLE) Flaminio Square

It is an old square paved in Istrian stone. The square flaunts a bell tower, which clock quadrant is one of the oldest in Europe.

Museum of Cenedese *Loggia della Comunità, Flaminio Square*

It hosts archeological, historical and artistic works. Among these the most important is the papier-mâché art piece “Madonna con il Bambino” by Sansovino.

Duomo di Santa Santa Maria Nuova *Via Guido Casoni, 2*

Built in the 14th century, this cathedral hosts a noteworthy altarpiece placed on the main altar.

Santuario di Santa Augusta *Via Santa Augusta, 1*
Starting from the Duomo di Serravalle, this sanctuary can be easily reached on foot.

Oratorio dei Santi Lorenzo e Marco della Confraternita dei Battuti

Located between the Scuola dei Battuti and the town’s Bell Tower (former Porta San Lorenzo), this small church was built in the 15th century.

Palazzo Minucci-De Carlo *Via Martiri della Libertà, 35*

This palace hosts a great collection of art works and valuables. It has an internal access to get to the church of Santa Croce.

VITTORIO VENETO Ceneda 10

CATHEDRAL OF BEATA VERGINE MARIA ASSUNTA *Papa Giovanni Paolo I Square.*
It guards the guises of San Tiziano, saint patron of the locals.

PALACE OF THE EPISCOPAL SEMINARY *Papa Giovanni Paolo I Square.*
It hosts the Diocesan Archive, of the Library, of the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art "Albino Luciani" and the Museum of Natural Science "Antonio De Nardi".

MUSEO DELLA BATTAGLIA *Papa Giovanni Paolo I Square.*
The Museum "tells" the story of the Great War.

"VITTORIO EMANUELE II" CIVIC GALLERY OF MEDIEVAL, MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART
Villa Croze, Viale della Vittoria 321.
It hosts the collection Maria Fioretti Paludetti.

SAN GIACOMO DI VEGLIA: MUSEUM OF THE SILKWORM *Via della seta, 23/6.*
It is located in the old Spinning Mill. In the museum there is a reserved place for workshops.

and you can also visit...

When you visit the Prosecco Hills, you cannot miss **Conegliano**, "The pearl of Veneto". Via XX Settembre is its main street, full of frescoed buildings; its Duomo hosts the famous altarpiece by Cima from Conegliano and it is connected with the room of the Battuti. The medieval castle, which hosts the Civic Museum, is located above the city on the top of the hill.

Close to Conegliano, you can go towards **San Pietro di Feletto**, with its famous Antica Pieve where the "Cristo della domenica" is painted. For the nature and history enthusiasts, the masterpiece to visit is the Parco Archeologico Didattico del Livelet, in **Revine Lago**. It is the starting point of many naturalistic itineraries around the lakes. The Caves of Caglieron, in **Fregona**, deserve a visit: they are magnificent natural caves, from where it was extracted the "pietra dolza".

VITTORIO VENETO (DISTRICT OF CENEDA)

Cattedrale Beata Vergine Maria Assunta Piazza Papa Giovanni Paolo I

This cathedral holds the remains of the town's patron saint, San Tiziano.

Palazzo del Seminario Vescovile Piazza Papa Giovanni Paolo I
Inside the palace, you can find the Diocesan Archive, the Library, the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art "Albino Luciani" and the Museum of Natural Science "Antonio de Nardi".

Museo della Battaglia Piazza Papa Giovanni Paolo I
The museum tells to its visitors the story of the Great War.

Vittorio Emanuele II Gallery of Medieval, Modern and Contemporary Art Villa Croze, Viale della Vittoria, 321
It hosts a collection of art pieces dedicated to Maria Fioretti Paludetti.

San Giacomo di Veglia: Museum of Silkworm Via della seta, 23/6
Located in place of a former spinning mill, the museum also hosts some educational workshops.

ABSOLUTELY NOT TO BE MISSED...

While visiting the Prosecco Hills, you simply cannot miss the city of Conegliano, also known as the "Pearl of Veneto". Its main street, Via XX Settembre, is full of frescoed buildings. The city's Duomo hosts the famous altarpiece made by the artist Cima da Conegliano and it is connected with the Sala dei Battuti. Located on the top of the hill, the town's medieval castle hosts the Civic Museum.

Close to Conegliano, you can visit San Pietro di Feletto with its famous Antica Pieve, a building that exhibits the famous painting "Cristo della Domenica" on its external facade. Nature and history lovers can enjoy an archeological park called Parco Archeologico Didattico del Livelet in Revine Lago. The park is also a starting point for many nature trails around the lakes. The Grotte di Caglieron, located in Fregona, are also worth a visit. These evocative natural caves, which were hand-drilled to extract the pietra dolza, a peculiar kind of stone.

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