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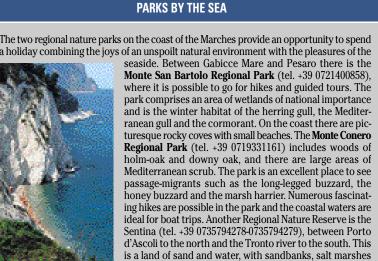
on the coast, there are cities with ancient origins that have a long history as ports and markets. For travellers arriving from Rome on the Via Flaminia, the first town they reached on the sea was Fano; Senigallia - at the mouth of the River Misa - hosts the Fiera di Sant'Agostino, a traditional fair which renews the age-old mercantile vocation of the city; originally a Picene port, Ancona later became a Greek and a Roman one; Numana was a rich Picene and Greek port; Porto Sant'Elpidio and San Benedetto del Tronto, and other coastal towns

in the province of Ascoli Piceno and Fermo, were important Picene and Roman ports. Many of the coastal towns of the region are still active ports: Ancona is a large commercial port, while San Benedetto del Tronto, together with Fano, Civitanova Marche and Porto San Giorgio are the main fishing ports. This proximity to The beach at Gabicce Mare

the sea has favoured the development of an excellent cuisine in the region and has led to the growth of the tourist industry since sea-bathing first came into vogue among the upper middle classes in the mid-19th century. In the course of time, bathing establishments, sports facilities and hotels were built in the seaside resorts of the Marches, which, particularly after the Second World War, have welcomed millions

TOWNS AND VILLAGES LOOKING OUT OVER THE SEA

From the beaches of the Marches it is easy to travel inland up the numerous valleys to the historic towns, or to visit the old towns and villages on the castles like Gabicce Monte, Casteldimezzo and 'iorenzuola di Focara and fortified villages like Mondolfo with Marotta, Falconara Alta with Falconara Marittima, Montemarciano with Marina di to Recanati, Potenza Picena with Porto Potenza Picena, Civitanova Alta with Civitanova Marche, San-'Elpidio a Mare with Porto Sant'Elpidio, Porto San Giorgio with the Marina, Fermo with Torre di Palme, Cupra Alta (or Marano) with Cupra Marittima, Grotnmare Alta with Grottammare and San Benedetto del Tronto with the Gualtieri tower



**SPORT AT THE SEASIDE** The different types o

ly fine sand and the op-

portunities for free clim

of visitors from Italy and

abroad. The coast of the

Marches has numerous at

tractions for visitors, but the

greatest of all are the fine.

smooth sands, extending from

Gabicce Mare, where the

beach is overlooked by the

Monte San Bartolo and the

fortress of Gradara, south-

wards to Pesaro, Fano, Marot-

ta, Falconara M., Porto Reca-

nati, Porto Potenza Picena,

Civitanova Marche, Porto San-

t'Elpidio, Casabianca di Fer-

mo, Pedaso, Porto San Gior-

gio, Cupra Marittima and Grot-

tammare up to San Benedetto

del Tronto famous for its

many tall palm-trees (about

seven thousand), which lend

the town an exotic air. Known

as "the velvet beach", the one



ng on the white cliffs rising sheer above the Adriatic. At

allugola, Ancona, Portonovo, Sirolo, Numana and Peda-

so, one can still enjoy spearfishing. Yacht ports are also

allia, Ancona, Numana, Civitanova Marche and San

Benedetto del Tronto. The harbour of Marina di Porto

San Giorgio with its 800 berths deserves a special men-

tion for being the largest yacht port in the Adriatic.

iful: Gabicce Mare (Vallugola), Pesaro, Fano, Seni

THE MUSEUMS

ON THE COAST

satisfy their curiosity in var

o Capriotti", the Muse

Marche, the Pinacoteca de Mare and the Museo d'Arte

sul Mare (MAM), a rea

at Senigallia is particularly fa

mous and has been a tourist

attraction since the 20th cen-

tury. Near Ancona and the

promontory of Conero, an off-

shoot of the Apennines forming

the only headland jutting into

the Adriatic between Istria and

the Gargano promontory in

Apulia, there are rocky coves

where the seabed is visible

through the clear blue water

On this stretch of coast there

are hidden bays and the en-

chanting small harbours of

Portonovo, Sirolo and Numana,

which also attract visitors in

spring, when Monte Conero is

covered with broom, and the

autumn, when it is mantled with

the warm colours of the straw-

berry tree (arbutus unedo).

Monsano concerts featuring leading singers of popu-

lar and folk music take place. At Castelfidardo, the

world accordian capital, an International contest for

soloists and groups using the accordion is held. In a re-

IT'S TIME FOR A SMILE

One of the best-known events is the

International Biennial Humour in

Art held in Tolentino in odd years,

a traditional global appointment

with satire and contemporary

numour. At Grottammare a

festival of humour entitled

Cabaret amore mio is held in July

and August. The *Theatres of the* 

World, the most important

festival of children's theatre in

Italy, takes place at Porto

Sant'Elpidio in July, while the

Quirico in April and May.

aglia and Falerone

which last the whole

summer; Renaissance

theatre at Urbino in Ju

ly and August; avant-

garde theatre at Polve-

rigi in July and Aman-

dola in September; the

summer season of the

Teatro alle cave at Siro-

lo; from drama events

of the Gad National Fes-

tival held at Pesaro to

the festival known as

teatri invisibili, held at

San Benedetto del Tron-

to in September. There

is also an event focusing

on dance: Civitanova

Danza at Civitanova

Mar-che. Pesaro hosts

every year the Festival

*Popsophia*, showcasing

losophy. (Info: www.

HISTORICAL THEATRES

on contemporary phi

marchespettacolo.it).

National Festival of Theatre for

Schools is held at Serra San

gion boasting no fewer than 70 historical theatres,

there is certainly no lack of events involving this art form.

These include the seasons of classical theatre at Urbis-

THE MARCHES

**AND THE CINEMA** 

or some time now imp

f their kind in Italy, ha

en held in the Marche

cular attention to the s

alled seventh art, with it

arche Cinema portal ar

nformation: www.fo

arche Film Commis

azionemcm.it).

the Museo della Mariner

HE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS OF THE MARCHES A journey through the environmental treasures of the Marches can be enriched by stopping off at the numerous nature and palaeontology museums in the region: Apecchio, Macerata Feltria, Piandimeleto and Piobbico in the Pesaro area; Genga, Offagna, Ostra, and Serra San Quirico near Ancona; the Fiastra abbey, Camerino, Macerata, Pioraco, Sarnano and Serravalle del Chien around Macerata; Amandola, Fermo, Montefortino an nerillo in the vicinity of Fermo and Ascoli Piceno in th

which is about 40km (25 miles) in length and extends into

Not only is this a region with splendid sandy beaches and

clear seas, but there are also outstanding areas of natural

beauty in its mountains: the splendid Monti Sibillini, with

landscapes that, in places, are Alpine in character; the spec-

tacular caves of Frasassi; and the forest-clad mountains in

the Montefeltro area, forming a backdrop to craggy spurs.

The most magnificent mountain landscapes in the March-

es are to be found in the Monti Sibillini National Park,

Umbria. From the summits of Monte Vettore (2,476 m), Monte Sibilla and Monte Priora - described by the poet Giacomo Leopardi as the "blue mountains" - to the valley of the Fiastrone and the Gole dell'Infernaccio, nature is combined with the legends of the Sibyl, a soothsayer who was said to have lived in a cave on Monte Sibilla, Guerrin Meschino (a character from the Carolingian epos) and Pontius Pilate, after whom the only natural lake in the Marches (Lago di Pilato, high up on Monte Vettore) is named. And at the foot of the mountains are scattered numerous towns and villages, each with its own church and, in many cases, a museum containing relics of its eventful past. A small part of the Marches, comprising the communes of Acquasanta Terme and Arquata del Tronto, lies within the borders of the Gran Sasso and Monti della Laga National Park. On the border with Tuscany, the Regional Park of Sasso Simone and Simoncello, in the Montefeltro region, is well known for the large beechwood of Pianacquadio. In the 16th century, on the rock of Sasso Simone, the Medici built a fortified town that was later abandoned because it was not easily accessible. There are many areas of outstanding natural beauty in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, such as the Cesane pinewood between Urbino and Fossombrone. Not far away are the massif of the Furlo, with its suggestive gorge, recently recognized as a national nature reserve; the Alpe della Luna, after Mercatello sul Metauro; and the area of Monte Catria and Monte Nerone, with its many gorges and natural arches. The province of Ancona also boasts the Gola Rossa and Frasassi Regional Park, with many rocky areas crossed by the two gorges of the same

name, the habitat of golden eagles, peregrine falcons and eagle owls. Nearby Fabriano there is the Centre of Envi-Vicino e del monte Canfaito, tel. +39 0733637246).



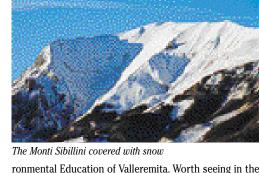
he caves of Frasassi, in the heart of the Gola della Rossa and Frasassi Regional Park and the gorge of the same name formed by the River Sentino, are one of the most interesting systems of limestone caves in Italy. After the discovery in 1971 of the Grotta Grande del Vento, the caves were opened to the public in 1974 and now attract thou sands of visitors every year. With its fascinating series of small lakes, exquisite stalactites and gigantic stalagmites the underground tour – comprising the lofty cavern called the Abisso Ancona (240m in height), the Sala dei Duecen-to, the Sala delle Candeline, the Sala dell'Orsa and the Sala dell'Infinito – is enhanced by the spectacular use of lighting. (Information: Consorzio Frasassi; tel. +39 073290090

## THE MARVELS OF NATURE

A MIRACLE WORKED BY WATER AND TIME: THE FANTASTIC CAVES OF FRASASSI

The Mountains

THE KEY TO GOOD HEALTH: SPA RESORTS There are numerous spas specialized in the treatment of various ailments. In the province of Pesaro there are the *Terme Pitinum* at Macerata Feltria, once a Roman town, the *Terme di Monte Grimano*, the *Terme di Raffaello* at etriano and the *Terme di Carignano*, near Fano. Al enga, near the Frasassi caves, is the renowned *Terme* i San Vittore and near the "Riviera del Conero" is Aspic rme. Famous in the province of Macerata are the rme of Santa Lucia at Tolentino and the Terme di rnano, close to the Monti Sibillini. In the provinces of scoli Piceno and Fermo there are the new *Terme c* cquasanta already known in Roman times and, at Torre i Palme, perched above the sea near Fermo, the *Sta* . Idropinico Palmense del Piceno:



province of Macerata are the Monte San Vicino with the ancient beechwoods of Canfaito, recognized as a natural reserve; the maquis of Montenero at Cingoli and the valley of the Grilli that ends in the S. Eustachio Gorge, which is surrounded by the caves of the same name. Between the communes of Pieve Torina and Monte Cavallo, at the foot of the Monti Sibillini, is the **Montagna di Torricchio Nature** Reserve, recognized as a biogenetic reserve by the Council of Europe. Whereas the Cistercian abbey of Chiaravalle di Fiastra is included in the other nature reserve. Abbadi di Fiastra, famed for its agricultural landscape that is still distinctly medieval in appearance. (Information: Parco nazionale dei monti Sibillini, tel. +39 0737972711; Parco nazionale del Gran Sasso e monti della Laga, tel. +39 086260521; Parco regionale del Sasso Simone e Simoncello, tel. +39 0722770073; Parco regiona le della Gola della Rossa e di Frasassi, tel. +39 073186122; Riserva naturale Abbadia di Fiastra, tel. +39 0733201049 Riserva naturale Gola del Furlo, tel. -39 0721700041; Ri serva naturale Montagna di Torricchio, tel. +39 0737404512-0737404517; Riserva naturale Ripa Bianca, tel. +39 0731619213; Riserva naturale regionale del monte San

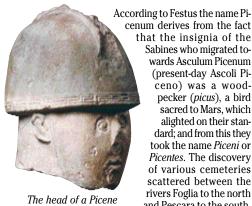


## THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

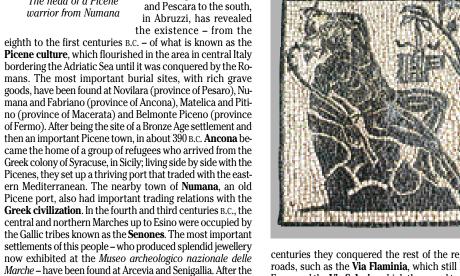
ceno) was a wood-

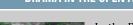
sacred to Mars, which

# **Archaeological Sites**



archaeology is a key part of the cultural heritage. The vaious provinces in the region are home to 7 archaeological parks: Forum Sempronii, in San Martino del Piano (Fosmbrone) in the province of Pesaro-Urbino, Sentinum to e south of Sassoferrato and Suasa Senonum in Caste one di Suasa in the province of Ancona, Septempeda i







battle of Sentinum in 295 B.C. between an alliance of the

Gauls and the Samnites and one of the Romans and Picenes,

in the area between Camerino and Sassoferrato, the Ro-

mans occupied the territory of the Gauls, stressing its cultural

distinctiveness by calling it ager Gallicus. Over the next two

Marches it is possible to enjoy an amusing comedy

# Where Silence Reigns

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Marches were dominated by the Byzantine exarchate north of Ancona and the Longobards of the Duchy of Spoleto to the south; they were then contended by the Empire and the Papal State until the latter gained control of the whole area. The long period of administrative uncertainty and the distance from the papal court in Rome favoured the spread of Benedictine monasticism into the region from Norcia, in Umbria, and Farfa, in Lazio. The monasteries and abbeys were built, above all, along the main Roman roads - the Via Flaminia and the Via Salaria - and the valleys leading from the Adriatic to the Apennines, such as those of the rivers Esino, Potenza, Chienti, and the Metauro. The Benedictines from Norcia built the basilicas of San Michele at Lamoli, in the upper Metauro valley; San Vincenzo al Furlo, on the Via Flaminia; San Firmano at

Montelupone, near the mouth of the River Potenza; A centre of pilgrimage: the Sanctuary of the Santa Casa, and Santi Ruffino e Vitale at Amandola, near the Riv-

er Tenna. The Benedictines from Farfa, on the other hand, settled in the area round Ascoli Piceno, arrivvo, at the foot of Monte Conero, near Ancona, and San ta Maria a piè di Chienti at Montecosaro. In the Marching from Lazio along the Via Salaria; the most important of the abbeys they founded was Santa Vittoria in es there are also two splendid examples of Cistercian abbeys in which the transition between the Ro Matenano. The only abbeys belonging to the Bur-

manesque and Gothic styles is evident: the abbey of

Santa Maria in Casta

gnola at Chiaravalle

founded by the monks

of Clairvaux; and the

abbey of Chiaravalle di

ounded by monks from

the abbey of Chiaravalle

Fiastra, near Urbisaglia

## THE "RELIGIOUS ROUTES" IN THE MARCHES The religious routes in the Marches follow three main roads, on which abbeys, Fran-

ciscan hermitages and sanctuaries are marked. The Via Flaminia and its variations run through the valley dotted with abbeys that, from Ancona, follow the River Esing dictines from Farfa settled. The whole of this area, from Fermo and Ascoli Piceno to the Monti Sibillini National Park, is

gundian-Cluniac tradition are Santa Maria di Portono-

near Milan. Centrally olanned buildings in clude *San Ciriaco* in An cona, built on a pre-exsting Greek temple ded cated to Aphrodite Eu oloia, and *San Giusto a* Maroto at Pievebovi The Basilica of San Nicola da Tolentino,

constructed the abbey of San Salvatore in Val di Castro, near Fabriano, where he died in 1027, thereby inspiring the monks who built the monastery of Fonte Avellana, on the slopes of Monte Catria. In this secluded place deep in the woods ideal for meditation - mentioned b Dante in the twenty-first canto of the monastic vows in 1035; he also fre quented the church of Santa Maria di Portonovo, at the foot of Monte Conero. Information: Monastero di Fonte Avel-



at Genga and *Santa Maria delle Moje* at Maiolati Spontini; the fourth in the Chienti valley, is San Claudio al Chienti built on two levels with a façade flanked by two ound corner-towers

## PERFORMANCE AND CELEBRATION

# **Music and Theatre**

and wetlands that are home to 143 bird species.

should not fail to visit the historic cities and ancient villages when concerts and plays are being staged. It is possible to enjoy early music in the Ancona province with the Festival Cantar lontano, in Urbino, there is an International festival of early music in July that combines courses specializing in the various instruments and at Loreto an International choir festival takes place in April. As regards classical music at an international level, in July and August, there is the opera season the Sferisterio in Macerata and the Rossini Opera Festival (ROF) in Pesaro, and the Festival Pergolesi Spontini, organized by the foundation of the same name in Jesi. Other numerous events of interest are: at Camerino there is an International chamber music festival in August; at Fermo the International Violin competition "Andrea Postacchini" and in the provinces of Fermo and Ascoli the Armonie della sera, a cham-

A MUSICAL LAND In order to find out all about the great musicians it is necessary to

ber to mark the annivervisit the places where they have lived and pore over death. At Senithe documents gallia, there is an Internationwith them. Ir al piano con Pesaro there test and at are Gioacchin Grottammare Rossini's house the Liszt Festiand the Tempival. In recent at Majolati ous festivals Spontini, there of light and is the Gaspare Spontini contemporary music have been founded: at er's last home, the house Fano, in the summer the where he was born, his

well-known Jazz by the tomb and the *Parco Ce*-Sea festival, at Macerata leste Erard, named after in June, the Musicultura, a his wife: at Recanati a pop and folk festival, museum devoted to the while in Senigallia during tenor Beniamino Gigli is noused in the Teatro Persiani. It boasts the largest collection of doc ments and memorabil ia ever dedicated to an festival in the region; at San Severino the San Severino Blues Marche Festival is held in July and in San

Benedetto del Tronto the *Festival Leo Ferr*è is held in June. Another important musical event is the Adriatic Mediterranean Festival, with its concerts, plays, exhibitions meetings, films and initiatives involving artists from different countries to help spread a culture of peace and coopera tion among people

the summer the Summer Jamboree celebrates the legendary Fifties. At Ascoli Piceno and province the concerts of the Ascoli Piceno Festival are held during the summer; Ancona Ĵazz, the oldest jazz

ber music festival. Reca-

great tenor Beniamino

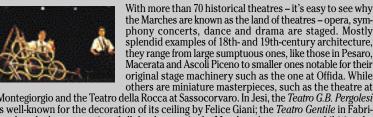
Gigli twice a year with the

held in March on his

birthday and in Novem-

nati pays tribute to the

There are numerous events related to folk and popular music: ir August at Apiro there is the festival entitled Fes-



the Marches are known as the land of theatres – opera, symony concerts, dance and drama are staged. Mo endid examples of 18th- and 19th-century architecture hey range from large sumptuous ones, like those in Pesaro Macerata and Ascoli Piceno to smaller ones notable for their original stage machinery such as the one at Offida. While ontegiorgio and the Teatro della Rocca at Sassocorvaro. In Jesi, the Teatro G.B. Pergoles

s well-known for the decoration of its ceiling by Felice Giani; the *Teatro Gentile* in Fabriano has the best acoustics of all the theatres in the Marches. A permanent exhibition de oted to the history of the theatre has been opened in the Teatro dell'Aquila at Fermo. Othhistorical theatres are: Le Muse at Ancona, Misa at Arcevia, La Vittoria at Ostra, La ortuna at Fano, Comunale at Cagli with its lavish neo-Baroque forms, La Fenice at Oso and the *Mercantini* at Ripatransone. (Information: www.amatmarche.net).

**SHOPPING AND GOOD FOOD** 

# **Culinary Delights**

From the delicious fish of the Adriatic to the tasty dishes of the hills and mountains, the Marches offer an incredible variety of food cooked in the traditional manner. There are a vast number of recipes for fish, often very similar right along the coast: there are, however, various versions of the **brodetto** (fish soup), including those of San Benedetto del Tronto, made with green peppers, and Porto Recanati, flavoured with saffron and those of Fano. **Stoccafisso all'anconetana** (Ancona stockfish) is one of the tastiest Italian versions of this type

CANTIAND of fish. Freshwater fish is also very popular, especially **trout** in the areas of Sefro in the upper Potenza vallev and Ussita, at the foot of the Monti Sibillini Pork is the staple item in the The sour cherries of Cantiano cuisine of the inland areas. Although most Italians are not aware of this, the porchetta

(roast suckling pig), a national favourite, originated from this region. As regards cured pork products, there are the renowned Carpegna hams, the salame of Fabriano, ciavus colo (a type of spreadable salame) from Visso and elsewhere in the province of Macerata and coppa, a sausage containing various parts of the pig that is eaten cooked. There are also numerous **sheep's milk cheeses**, the **cas**ciotta d'Urbino in the Metauro valley and pecorino, produced in all the mountain areas. Near the Monti Sibillini **lentils** are widely grown: these are eaten with the *zamponi* (stuffed pig's trotter) and cotechino (pork sausage) in the Christmas period. The Marches are also well known for the cultivation of **truffles**, of both the black and white varieties: both types of tuber are found in the inland area of the province of Pesaro and Urbino, while, in the province of Ascoli Piceno. Comunanza is noted for the white truffle and Castelsantangelo sul Nera for the black variety. The great

## **FOR ALL TASTES**



events in autumn, such as the truffle fairs at Sant'Angelo in Vado, Acqualagna and Amandola. The Casciotta d'Urbino was the favourite cheese of the great Michelangelo when he lived at Urbania, then known as Castel Durante, he loved to receive as a gift sheep's milk cheeses from the Metauro valley.

## **WINE FESTIVALS AND MUSEUMS** rally speaking, a long festival during the year or vis-

he Marches. The best-known of the region's wines is he Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi, celebrated in October o dell'Etichetta and a wine shop. Other events ne of national importance, include Verdicchio in festo the *Verdicchio d'Oro* competition at Staffolo, where there a wine shop and museum. The Verdicchio di Matelica also particularly well known. The leading red wines in are Rosso Conero, to which is devoted a festiva t route entitled *Le strade del Rosso Conero*. Th o Piceno Superiore is celebrated by a wine fair at Of la in September. Other red wines include the *Vernacc*i na (festival in August), th<u>e *Lacrima* di Morr</u> stival in May). Well-known white wines also ir le the Falerio dei Colli Ascolani, the Bianchello de auro and the Bianco dei Colli Maceratesi. Other DO s: the Esino, Rosso Piceno, Serrapetrona, Terre di Of la, I terreni di San Severino, Pergola and San Ginesio ne Marches also boast 5 DOCG: the Vernaccia di Ser rona, Conero Riserva, Verdicchio di Matelica Ri stelli di Jesi Verdicchio Riserva and Offida. The olo d'Oro festival is held at Potenza Picena i iber. To the "wine culture" are dedicated: la  $\it Fes$ a sapa at Rosora, the Sagra dell'acquaticcio del Chienti, the Sagra del vino cotto at Loro I no and the Festa del vino cotto at Lapedona.



brated recipe for **vincisgrassi** dates from the second half of the 18th century: broad strips of home-made pasta are al-

speciality of Ascoli Pi-

ceno is olive all'as-

ternated with layers of minced meat, mushrooms and béchamel sauce, and there are two versions, one from Ancona, the other from Macerata, Lastly, there is a wide range of sweets, which are eaten with dessert wines such as vino di visciola and vin santo: funghetti of Offida: cavallucci of Apiro and Cingoli; the salami of figs; calcioni; bostrengo, from the province of Pesaro and Urbino: torrone (almond nougat) and frostengo at Camerino, a Christmas sweet made with raisins and dried figs; and a great variety of doughnuts and tarts filled with home-made jam.

## REMEMBERING THE PAST: MUSEUMS OF RURAL CULTURE

n the Marches there are numerous museums devoted to the culture and traditions of the rural population contair ng farm implements and replicas of the rooms where the families of the tenant farmers spent their lives, including ne kitchen. The best-known at Senigallia is the *Museo di storia della mezzadria "Sergio Anselmi" (histo*r re). Other interesting museums are in the Abbazia di Fiastra, near the Cistercian abbey, at Ama oriano, Montefiore dell'Aso, Montegiorgio (focusing on the rural culture of Picenum), Montelupone, Morro d'Alba, Of ida, Piandimeleto, Pieve Torina, Ripatransone and Sassoferrato. At Sant'Angelo in Vado there is a museum dedicat d to traditional trades and crafts, the *Vecchi Mestieri*. Other specialized museums, linked to aspects of the world o work in the Marches in the 19th and 20th centuries, include the *Museo della Miniera di Zolfo* (sulphur mines) at Per cara and Cabernardi, the *Museo delle Carbonaie* (charcoal workers) at Cessapalombo, the *Museo della Ca* ges) at Macerata and the *Museo del Biroccio* at Filottrano, devoted to the gaily painted farm carts of the Marche

## PERFORMANCE AND CELEBRATION

# **Pageants**

Marches relive their heritage every year with horse races and historical pageants. Medieval festivals often group together different art forms such as dance, music and theatre to create a harmonious combination of tradition and creativity. In the province of **Pesaro and Urbino** a number of events are associated with the history of the noble families that used to rule the area. At Piandimeleto, in July, the Palio dei Conti Oliva, linked to the Malatesta, celebrates life at court. In Urbino the Festa del Duca takes place on the third Sunday in August; this is a pageant in 15th-century costumes, with parades and contests with medieval themes. At Mondavio the Caccia al Cinghiale (Boar-Hunt) takes place in August, reviving the favourite pastime of the local nobility. Medieval times are evoked at Gradara, where Francesca di Rimini and her brother-in-law, Paolo, are said to have fallen in love (this story is mentioned in Dante's Inferno) with the Assedio al Castello Three pageants feature games: in August at Cagli the Palio dell'Oca features a gigantic chessboard on the first Sunday after Easter at Fermignano there is the Palio della Rana and on the first Sunday of September the Gran premio del Biciclo Otto-



in August at Sant'Elpidio a Mare centesco. At Serra Sant'Abbondio the second Sunday of September the famous Palio della Rocca. In the province of Ancona the most famous pageants held in July are: Corinaldo on the third Sunday with the Contesa del Pozzo della Polen

ta with a parade in costume; Filottrano, where the Contesa dello Stivale commemorates an episode of the war between the town and the nearby city of Osimo; Offagna, where, during the medieval festival of the Contesa della Crescia, there is a contest involving a challenge with the crossbow, bow, mace and spear. Fabriano, where on 24 June – during the commemoration of the city's patron saint, John the Baptist, to whom the *Palio* is dedicated – the local craft of wrought iron is celebrated in the final Sfida del Maglio; Jesi, where, in May, the Palio di San Floriano recalls the subjection of the city to the nearby castles on the hills where Verdicchio wine is produced. In the province of Macerata, at Camerino, the Cor-PAGAN FEASTS AND CARNIVAL

n July the city of Fano relives ancient Roman splendour with its *Fano dei Cesari*, involving Roman-style dining in its restaurants transformed into authentic Roman taverns, hi t is burnt. Besides the carnival of Ascoli Piceno, S. I nd most spectacular is the carnival of Offida, which is olying the carnivalesque frolics of a mock ox. and. on S ove Tu e s d a y, the Sfilata dei Vlurd. Pagan festivals mas characters, the Befana, from 2nd to 6th Janua

ver the centuries, the Marches have maintained ated museums at Macerata, Morrovalle and Tolentin still very much alive in the region. There are num is artistic, mechanical and living nativity scenes d diano. Loreto (Villa Musone) and Pioraco on Goo ay. *Corpus Christi* is a day when there are splei nber, at night there is particularly fascinating feast t gious events are also linked to the harvest festive example the Covo Festival at Campocavallo di Osi nd the procession of the harvest baskets at Amandola sa alla Spada, ir



run a race carrying high "tow ers" weighing up o 70 kilograms n this period at is Mogliano 1744 siano the Palio dei Terzieri takes place at the end of July; at Caldarola the Giostra de le Castella in August, San Ginesio the Battaglia della Fornarina with the Palio di San Ginesio and the first Sunday in September at Corridonia the Contesa della Margutta. Curious 19th-century pageants are Cingoli 1848, ir period costume with carriages, in August, and the Disfida del Bracciale at Treia, which, in the first week of August, commemorates the famous gambler from this town Carlo Didim immortalized by the great poet Giacomo Leopardi in an ode

he devoted to him. In **Ascoli Piceno**, on the first Sunday in Au gust, there is the Quintana, in which more than a thousand participants tilt at a heavy, revolving effigy of a Saracen. The other events of the province in August are: Arquata del Tronto the Alla corte della Regina (At the Queen's Court) with medieval costumes and a banquet, and nearby at Pretare where the Discesa delle fate (Descent of the Fairies) is held every three years, at Spelonga is the Festa Bella, a pageant of the battle of Lepanto, which lasts for the whole of August every three years, and at Acquaviva Picena there is the Palio del Duca. In the province of Fermo on the third week in July, Sant'Elpidio a Mare becomes La città medioevo and the Con tesa del Secchio takes place in the second Sunday in August bringing to life medieval splendours of the pst. In August at Servigliano the Torneo Cavalleresco di Sar Clementino and at Grottazzolina the I Giorni Di Azzolino. On 15 August at Fermo in the Cavalcata dell'Assunta ten knights in costume gallop through the streets of the town. As far as religious feasts are concerned, mention must also be made of L'Armata di Pentecoste e Sciò la Pica at Monterubbiano, commemorating the arrival of the Sabines in the Marches, and spectacular fireworks of the Cavallo di Fuoco at Ripatransone on the first Sunday after Easter (Information: Associazione marchigiana rievocazioni

Comunanza, where the **coppersmiths** continue an age-old

tradition. The Marches also boast a city, Jesi, where there

are numerous goldsmiths' workshops., present also at

Fano and Fossombrone. Pietrarubbia first opened its

T.A.M. (Centre for Artistic Metal-working) in the sum-

mer of 1990, assisted by the well-known sculptor Arnaldo

Pomodoro. Since then the centre has fostered metal-

working both as an art and a craft, with activities involved

ing everyone from sculptors to goldsmiths, T.A.M. has a

permanent exhibition showing its pupils' best work, cho-

sen for the summer fair which is open to the public. At Of-

fida, near Ascoli, the art of making bobbin lace has been

nanded down for at least 5 centuries. Each summer an ex

hibition of lace masterpieces is held and in the Museo del

merletto a tombolo there are displays of lace from bridal trousseaus made at the end of the nineteenth and begin-

ning of the twentieth centuries. At the "La Tela" laboratory

run by Ginesi and Varagona in Macerata textiles are still

hand-woven on looms. Near the San Michele Arcangelo

Abbey in Lamoli, a hamlet near Borgo Pace, the museum

of natural dyes finds and processes natural dyes from

plants, experimenting their effect on textiles.

With regard to textiles, around Cantiano and Mercatello

## SHOPPING AND GOOD FOOD

# A land of a Hundred Crafts



Thanks to their rich cultural traditions, the Marches is an area in which ancient crafts are still practised in the artisans' workshops. And it is in these traditions that the strength of the region's economic model lies; based on the small and medium-sized firm, this has now spread throughout the region. One of the oldest crafts, the dressing of hides, the centre of which is at Tolentino, dates back

making at Fabriano where there is the Museo della Carta e Filigrana – like the old master papermakers, workers here transform rags into handmade paper – and shops selling the refined watermarks. The tradition of papermaking is also found at Pioraco, which, like Fabriano, employs the water of the Potenza river to power its fullingmills. There is also an international print museum, the Museum Graphia, in Urbino at località Miniera. Another thriving local craft is the manufacture of terracotta

mous industry is paper-

play. The nearby town of Urbania has two collections of maiolica: in the *Museo civico*, where there Museo civico Urbania wares - from Montottone signs by the potters of the 16th and 17th centuries; and the is a display of cartoons and dein the province of Fermo seo diocesano. At Pietrarubbia, Jesi, Loreto and Ascoli Pito Fratterosa in the ceno it is possible visit other pottery museums. province of Pesaro - and the **maiolica** from Appignano in the province of Macerata to Urbania in the

> tronage of the Della Rovere family, at Urbino, Urbania (then known as Castel Durante) and Pesaro, one of the most flourishing Italian industries developed. The manufacture of wrought **iron** is a craft found all over the region; in the towns and villages it is easy to come across lamps or the railings of a balcony made by hand. One of the most important areas for metalworking is the province of Ascoli Piceno,

A craftsman working copper especially Force and

to the Middle Ages and has given rise to a series of sul Metauro, in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, **rustic** leather industries such as the manufacture of shoes and woollen carpets are manufactured. Also of great renown bags in the areas round Macerata and Fermo. A world-fais the production of **furniture**, especially in the province of Pesaro and Urbino. while the restoration of **MAIOLICA FIT FOR A DUKE** antique furniture is widespread, especially at Pol-A fascinating tour may be made within the province of Pesaro and Urbino, in the areas noted for the production of maiolica lenza. Amandola. Fermo Corinaldo and Ostra. Anin the Renaissance, in search of the distinctive richly decorated plates, other flourishing industry is the manufacture of mu which are still produced today. The first visit is to the *Musei civi*sical instruments, most notably the famous ac ci in Pesaro, which includes the cordions of Castelfidardo *Museo delle ceramiche* – one of with its international the most important in Italy museum - the guitars at with rare pieces produced Recanati and violin-mak from the Renaissance to the ing at Ascoli Piceno. In the 18th century. This is folprovince of Macerata, esowed by the Galleria naziopecially at Mogliano artinale in Urbino, where, in the cles of **rushes, wicker** and Ducal Palace, Urbino plates bamboo are manufacfrom the Renaissance are on distured, including baskets

other hand, at Montappone and Massa Fermana is specialized in **hat-mak** ing, with an interesting museum devoted to this product province of Pesaro and Urbino. The latter dates from at Montappone. Diffused in the Marches from Cagli to Pethe Middle Ages and reached its peak in the Renaissance saro with *Mastro de Pajaa*. Loreto to Recanati. **wooden** when, as a result of the papipes are manufactured by hand. Finally, the ancient craft of **stone-dressing** should not be forgotten – for instance, the preparation of the travertine that was used to build the splendid palaces of Ascoli Piceno and the one typical of the province of Pesaro and Urbino, from Sant'Ippolito to Cagli.

## **ANTIQUES GALORE IN THE MARCHES**

summer the **antique** fairs and shows are numerous

containers of various

shapes and sizes, orna-

ments and furniture. The

province of Fermo, on the

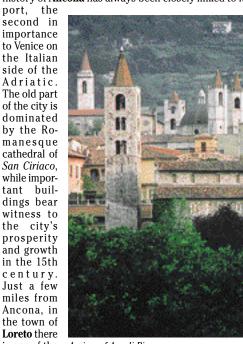
tional show at Sarnano (May to June): fair at Ferm uly and August), regional show at Ostra (August) Then there is the antiques and restoration show at Pollenza in July, while at Fano, Pesaro and Urbino, An-cona, Recanati, Sassoferrato, Tolentino, Ascoli Piceno, Grottammare and San Benedetto del Tronto there are onthly fairs throughout the year.

## **Historic Towns and Cities**

hundred, out of a total of 246 municipalities – are evidence of the cultural pluralism that has evolved over the centuries as a result of the fragmented historical devel-



most visited was famous for its prosanctuaries duction of maiolica) in the world. and **Senigallia** were ruled by the Della Rovere family. The history of Ancona has always been closely linked to its



n the former Duchy of Urbino, ruled by the Monteeltro and, from 1508 onwards. Della Rovere families. there are various routes that allow the visitor to discover the places associated with the political and cultural history of the ducal family. Urbino, Pesaro, Urania, Fossombrone and Senigallia still have their ducal palaces. Cagli, Mondavio and Sassocorvaro are on the route devoted to the fortresses built to defend he duchy, largely rebuilt by the architect Francesco di Giorgio Martini for Federico da Montefeltro. The museums of Urbino, Pesaro, Urbania and Fossombrone and religious buildings, such as the monastery of Montefiorentino, where there is the splendid 15th-century chapel of the Oliva family, and the collegiate church of Mercatello sul Metauro, contain works of art nissioned to satisfy the refined tastes of the dukes. (Information: IAT Urbino, tel. +39 07222613; IAT Fano, tel. +39 0721803534; www.terradelduca.it).

Lorenzo Lot-

to worked.

Near Loreto

is **Osimo**, a

town with

from Anco-

Roman ori- Loggiato of S. Francesco opening onto the

na is the Esino valley dominated by Jesi, with its ancient

walls. Further up the valley, the city of **Fabriano**, world

famous for its paper production, has kept its medieval ap-

pearance intact. In the province of Macerata is **Cameri** 

gins, Inland piazza del Comune, Fabriano

merous archaeological relics and historic build ings. A few miles away Of fida, with its intact walls still has a fortress and the splendid abbey of S. Maria della Rocca. In **Ascoli Piceno**, Roman remains and medieval buildings in weathered travertine, the local stone, testify to the city's glorious past, as does the Via Salaria traces of which have sur vived, often incorporated into the medieval struc

di Ciccarello, Carlo Ĉrivelli, Šebastiano

del Piombo, Titian, Lorenzo Lotto

Orazio Gentileschi, Andrea Lilli, Guer-

cino. Carlo Maratta and Francesco

Podesti. While **Jesi** is of fundamenta

mportance for Lorenzo Lotto and

Frederick II Stupor Mundi, with the

new multimedia museum, in **Fabriano** 

the Pinacoteca civica reflects the live

the birthplace of Gentile da Fabriano.

the greatest exponent of international

Gothic. At **Matelica**, not far from Fab-

riano, the remarkable Museo Piersanti

houses art treasures from the 13th to

the 19th centuries, objects of sacred

art and period furniture. From Cameri-

**no.** where the museums house wood

paintings and sculptures of the 15th

century, it is easy to reach San Seve-

**rino Marche**, where the *Pinacoteca* 

contains a polyptych by Paolo

Veneziano, splendid panel paintings

and frescoes by the brothers Lorenzo

elli. The *Pinacoteca* at **Fermo** has one of the few paintings

by Rubens in Italy, the Adoration of the Shepherds (1601) and

Stories of St Lucy – eight of the small panels by Jacobello del

v artistic climate of the city that was

portant Roman colony

and flourishing medieva

city. Still further south is

**Ripatransone**, a small but

delightful town, with nu

The imposing fortress at Offagna on the fortress of Mondavio, the Ducal Palace of Pesaro and the magnificent Villa Imperiale at Pesaro, rebuilt and ex-

## **Fortresses and Castles**

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Laurana). The Montefeltro, on the other hand, employed the Verdicchio, and Fabriano, surrounded by its forts. Some of the



the next valley going southwards are Jesi, with its castles of

the region are close to each other in the province o Macerata: surrounded their city with an imposing se ries of castles of which at Camerino the Rocca d'Aiei lo and the Rocca Varano: at Castelraimondo the Castel lo di Lanciano: at Caldaro la the Castello Pallotta and the Palazzo dei Cardinali (town hall), at Tolenting

most fascinating castles in

the Castello della Rancia and at Urbisaglia the mas sive fortress. In the province of Ascoli Piceno on or near the Via Salaria are Arquata del Tronto





Francesco di Giorgio Martini for their defensive works - the fortresses of Sassocorvaro, Monte Cerignone, Fossombrone, Cagli and *Frontone* – and their residences, the ducal palaces at Urbino and Urbania. The **Della Rovere** left their mark

tended by Girolamo Genga. Further south, Senigallia, where there is a fortress and ducal palace built by the Della Rovere, is the gateway to the fortresses and castles of the province of Ancona: the imposing fortress of Offagna recalls the battles between Ancona and the nearby town of Osimo; at Falconara, it is possible to visit the Rocca Priora, with its portal designed by Luigi Vanvitelli, and the castle in the high town. Inland, Corinaldo, subjected first to the Malatesta and then



old Roman road, on the southern slopes of the Monti Sibilli ni, near Acquasanta Terme the Castel di Luco with its unusua circular plan. Ascoli Piceno with the imposing Forte Mala testa, and the Castello di Acquaviva Picena, rebuilt in the 15th century by Baccio Pontelli.



is also the birthplace of

such contemporary

artists as Enzo Cucchi

Eliseo Mattiacci, Arnal

do and Giò Pomodoro

(1930-2002). Gino De

Dominicis (1947–1998)

and Giuseppe Uncini

(1929-2008), while the

great tradition of

Leonardo Castellani

1896–1984) and Fran

cesco Carnevali at the

Scuola del Libro in

Urbino, where the art

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Perhaps not everybody knows that in the Marches there are 500 piazzas in the centres of the historic towns and ancient villages: thousands of churches, including 200 Romanesque ones, 90 abbevs and important sanctuaries, 7 archaeological parks: 400 museums and art collections (the total number of mu nicipalities is 239); more then 70 historical the-



Maiolati 1774–1851) and Gioachino Rossini (Pesaro 1792-Paris 1868). Then there is the poet **Giacomo** Leonardi (1798–1837), who was a native of Recanati. Ugo Betti (1892–1953), the greatest Italian dramatist after Luigi Pirandello, was born at Camerino; the novelist Libero Bigiaretti (1906–1993) came from Matelica: the home town of the writer *Paolo Volponi* (1924-1994) was Urbino: and Luigi Bartolini (1892–1963), a poet and, together with Giorgio Morandi, the greatest Italian engraver of the 20th century, was from Cupramontana. A number of leading contemporary **poets** come from the Marches: Eugenio De Signoribus, Umberto Piersanti, Gianni D'Elia, Guido Garufi and Franco Scataglini (1930–1994). A great literary heritage is kept in the region's 315 libraries. some of them centuries old, such as the one at the monastery of Fonte Avellana in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, the Biblioteca Oliveriana in Pesaro and the library in the Palazzo Leopardi at Recanati. As regards the fine arts, in addition to the great masters of the past, such as Gentile da Fabriano. **Bramante** and **Raphael**, a number of outstanding 20th-century artists were born in the Marches: Scipione (1904–1933): Osvaldo Licini (1894–1958): Corrado Cagli (1910-1976); Edgardo Mannucci





the Adoration of the Shepherds, commissioned in 1601 by the Congregation of the Oratory of that

# The huge sphere sculpted by Arnaldo Pomodoro, Pesaro

of restoring old books is taught, has been continued by Renato Bruscaglia (1921–1999) and Carlo Ceci





town. The whole region is, moreover, studded with a pentagonal plan (work began 1733) and located in

the port area of Ancona.

# A Region Studded with Museums

400 museums and art collections in both the larger historic cities and small towns and villages of the Marches. The most outstanding of these is the Galleria Nazionale delle Marche, situated in the Ducal Palace in **Urbino**. This architectural masterpiece contains magnificent pictures painted at the time of the Montefeltro (works by Agostino di Duccio, Luca Della Robbia, Luciano Laurana. Piero della Francesca. Paolo Uccello, Giusto di Gand and Raphael) and the Della Rovere families (works by Titian, Federico Barocci and Claudio Ridolfi). At **Urbania** the *Museo civico* houses the largest collection of drawings by Federico Barocci after that in the Uffizi and two rare globes by Gerardo Mercatore. In **Pesaro**, the *Musei* civici contain a pivotal work of the Italian Ouattrocento. Giovanni Bellini's monumental Coronation of the Virgin: in addition to Roman relics, at the Museo archeologico oliveriano artefacts of the Picene culture are on dis-

play, including the celebrated *Stela of Novilara*. The *Museo* and Jacopo Salimbeni and a large polyptych by Vittore Crivcivico and *Pinacoteca* in **Fano**, in the historic Palazzo Malatesta, house the magnificent Madonna della Rosa by Michele Giambono and a splendid series of paintings by leading 17th-century artists: Guido Reni, Guercino, Domenichino. Simone Cantarini. Mattia Preti and Corrado Giaquinto. In **Ancona** the Museo archeologico nazio nale delle Marche contains a vast

Carlo Crivelli: Polyptych. Ascoli Piceno

range of exhibits relating to the early

Orazio de Ferrari, Luca Giordano, Carlo Maratta, Guercino and Pelizza da Volpedo

At **Recanati**, the artist, who was born in Venice in 1480 and died at Loreto around 1556, painted the Polyptych of San Domenico (1508) and other splendid nasterpieces, such as the Transfiguration (c. 1512) and the Annunciation (c.

search of paintings by Lotto can continue to the various towns and villages in the region where the artist worked until his last days: **Jesi**, where, in the *Pinacoteca* there are works of outstanding importance for the Italian Renaissance, the Deposition (1512), the St. Lucy Altarpiece (1538), the Visitation (1531-1534) and the *Madonna of the Roses* (1526): **Loreto**, where his last works, such as the poignant Presentation at the Temple, are kept; Ancona, where the Pinacoteca houses the imposing Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints (1532): Cingoli, where the Madon na of the Rosary, painted in 1539, is now kept in the Pinacoteca. Numerous works by Lotto are still to be found in the churches for which they were commissioned: in the province of Macerata, at **Monte San Giusto**, where the church of Santa Maria in Telusiano contains a spectacular Crucifixion and, just a few miles away, at **Mogliano**, the *parish church* houses the *Assumption* (1548), another painting of this subject, dating from 1555, is on the high altar of the church of *San* Francesco alle Scale in Ancona. Lotto's long stay in the Marches preceded that of another Venetian artist, Claudio Ridolfi, who, in the late 16th and early 17th

wards Asculum Picenum (present-day Ascoli Pipecker (picus), a bird alighted on their standard; and from this they took the name Piceni or Picentes. The discovery of various cemeteries

San Severino Marche and Urbs Salvia in Urbisaglia in the rovince of Macerata, Falerius Picenus, in Piane, 2 km from odern-day Falerone in the province of Fermo, and Cupra ima to the north of the village of Cupra Marittima ir e province of Ascoli Piceno. These parks are also home

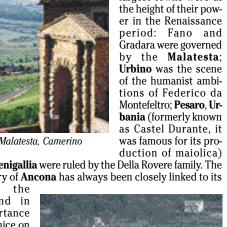
Mallio at Cagli, Ponte Grosso at Pontericcioli (Cantiano area); on the Via Salaria, Porta Gemina and Ponte del Solestà at Ascoli Piceno. The equestrian group in gilded bronze found at Cartoceto di Pergola is particularly interesting, as is the sculpture in bronze attributed to Lysippus found in the waters off Fano and currently on display at the Getty Museum in Malibù, California. Numerous relics from Picene, Gallic and Roman times are to be found in the archaeological museums (Ancona, Arcevia, Urbino, Pesaro, Pergola, Cingoli, Urbisaglia and Ascoli Piceno) and the numerous archaeological parks (Fossombrone, Sassoferrato, Castellone di Suasa, San Severino Marche, Urbisaglia, Falerone and Cupra Marittima).



by the Roman playwright Plautus or a compelling Greek tragedy. During the summer, drama productions are housed in the 1st century A.D. Roman amphitheatre of Urbisaglia, in the province of Macerata, and the theatre in the Roman town of Faleric modern Falerone, in the province of Fermo) da ting from the 1st century A.D. Both of these are located in archaeological parks with museums.

# THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

opment of the region In the province of Pesaro and Urbino, the largest towns were at



where the artist Melozzo da Forlì, Luca Signorelli Bramante Andrea Sansovino and

Adriatic The old part of the city is dominated by the Romanesque cathedral of San Ciriaco, while important buildings bear witness to the city's prosperit in the 15th century miles from Ancona, in

the town of

**no**, which enjoyed a period of great economic and artistic importance in the 15th century under the Da Varano family. From Camerino it is only a few miles to **Tolentino** where the chapel of the Basilica of San Nicola contains some of the most outstanding frescoes by the 14th-century Riminese School, Nearby is the small town of San Severino Marche which, in the 14th and 15th centuries became one of the European centres of international Gothic thanks to the brothers Lorenzo and Jacopo Salimbeni. **Macerata** is rich in Renaissance, Baroque and 18th-century architecture. Southwards is Fermo, an imis one of the A view of Ascoli Piceno THE LAND OF THE DUKES

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE



Titian: Virgin in Glory known as the Gozzi Altarpiece

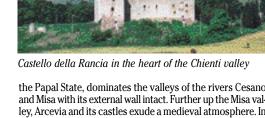


Lorenzo Lotto: The Archangel Gabriel. Church of S. Domenico, Jesi

## LORENZO LOTTO IN THE MARCHES 1528), which are displayed in the *Pinacoteca Civica*. From Recanati, the visitor in

centuries, lived in Corinaldo, in the province of Ancona, and painted a large number of works for towns and villages such as Ostra, Pergola, Arcevia, Mondolfo and

 the distance from the centre of imperial power favoured the development of self-governing communes that subsequently, in the 14th and 15th centuries, became independent states ruled by families that were continuously in conflict with each other. These origins explain why there are so many fortresses and castles in the area, where there was a lively cultural milieu conducive to the experimentation of the leading military architects of the day. In the area corresponding to the present-day province of Pesaro and Urbino, the Malatesta were the first to take an interest in the new defensive schemes, availing themselves of the suggestions of Filippo Brunelleschi and the experience of Matteo Nuti for the fortress of Fano. Their example was followed by the Sforza at Gradara and Pesaro (the *Rocca Costanza*, built by **Luciano** 





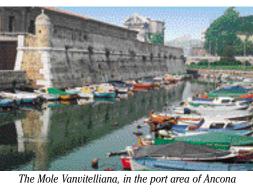






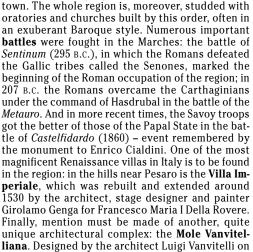
Arquata del Tronto dominated by its fortres











## owards Rome. Senigallia is where Pope Pius IX was born, while Corinaldo is the and of St. Maria Goretti. The Via Lauretana and its side roads, which from the Santa Casa at Loreto, a centre of pilgrimcenturies they conquered the rest of the region, building age since the 15th century, leads to the roads, such as the Via Flaminia, which still links Rome to Fano, and the Via Salaria, which they used to transport salt the Chienti, the Basilica of San Nicola da from Porto d'Ascoli. Along them, the Romans founded *Tolentino*, at Tolentino, and the 16th-cen colonies and municipia (provincial cities whose citizens tury Sanctuary of Macereto, surrounded had the privileges of Roman citizens), evidence of which is by the splendid peaks of the Monti Sibillistill clearly visible today in the grid plans of a number of i. Finally, there is the **Via Salaria** and its towns (Pesaro, Fano, Senigallia, Jesi, Ascoli Piceno) and in the off-shoots, Grottammare, the birthplace ancient monuments, such as Trajan's Arch at Ancona; on the of Pope Sixtus V, with the fascinating Via Flaminia, the Arch of Augustus at Fano, Vespasian's tunnel town of Ripatransone nearby; Mon-(76 A.D.) in the Gola del Furlo, and bridges, such as Ponte teprandone, whence came Saint James lella Marca; and the area where the Bene

## rich in Romanesque buildings, hermitages, abbeys and sanctuaries. A DANTEAN LOCATION: THE MONASTERY OF FONTE AVELLANA



churches built on the Greek-cross plan o Byzantine derivation three of which are situ ated fairly close to each other: Santa Croce de Conti at Sassoferrato San Vittore delle Chiuse

