



EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:  
EUROPE INVESTS IN RURAL AREAS

# ENCHANTING LANDSCAPES

VENET  RIENTALE

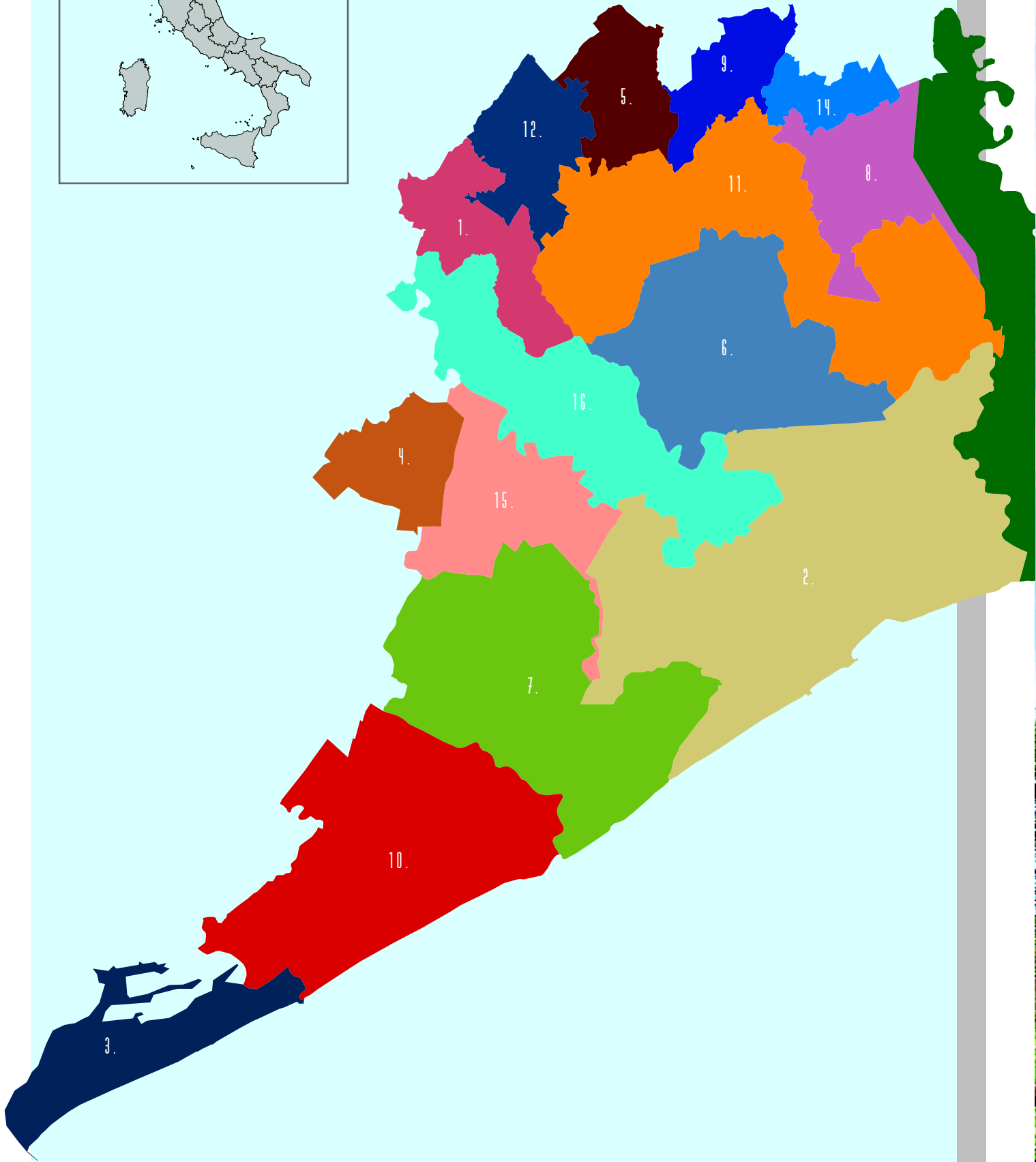




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VENET  RIENTALE





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# KEY



Short distance  
Possible walking itinerary



Medium distance  
Possible cycling itinerary



Long distance  
Driving itinerary

# THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF VENICE

Situated between the sandy shores of the lagoon of Venice and the border between the Veneto and Friuli, the area that could be defined as Venezia Orientale (East Veneto), encompasses 16 municipalities scattered along the Northern Adriatic coastline: Annone Veneto, Caorle, Cavallino-Treporti, Ceggia, Cinto Caomaggiore, Concordia Sagittaria, Eraclea, Fossalta di Portogruaro, Gruaro, Jesolo, Portogruaro, Pramaggiore, San Stino, San Michele al Tagliamento, Teglio Veneto and Torre di Mosto.

Although the area is steeped in history, and is one of the very first locations to be settled by the ancient Veneti, some of these towns offer the very latest in terms of tourist facilities. Concordia was the most important centre of the region throughout early times, first as a Venetic settlement, then as a Roman colony, finally - from the 4th century AD - as the prime seat of the Christian bishopric. In the following centuries, after the sweeping invasion by the Longobards at the end of the 6th century, the area was largely abandoned, the inhabitants taking refuge close to the lagoon and on its islands, giving life to the first nucleus of Venice. Only after the year 1000 did Venezia Orientale begin to be repopulated to a significant extent. This was on the initiative of the Patriarch of Aquileia, who conceded lands to the monks of Summaga, now part of the territory of Portogruaro, where a large community took root. In the 12th and 13th centuries, Portogruaro grew to become the chief city of the area, retaining this status even when, from 1420, the territories farthest from the lagoon were completely annexed by the Serene Republic of Venice.

From that moment onwards, the area followed the destiny of Venice, the capital city, sharing its fall in 1797, and successive dominations, first under the French and then the Austrians. When the regions were set up in 1970, the entire area was incorporated into the Veneto, notwithstanding the fact that the more easterly towns spoke a dialect of strong Friulan influences.

Venezia Orientale has had a long and convoluted history, whose salient moments are recounted by its historic monuments. Yet, above all, it is a place of nature, where the green terrain merges with the blues of water and sky, as in the canvases of the 16th-century painter Cima da Conegliano. Many are the naturalistic treasures: ranging from the flower-speckled lagoon of Cavallino to the meadows of the reclaimed wetlands. Vegetable gardens border brackish waters; fossil lagoons conserve a habitat fished by the Veneti from time immemorial. Expanses of lagoon have gradually - painstakingly - been transformed into reclaimed and fertile terrains stretching to the forests bordering Friuli.

A land of the rich flavours associated with the sea and its fish - always fresh - and tasty shellfish - true specialities, accompanied by the finest fruit of the earth, splendidly represented by the grapes that become strictly DOC wines.







# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Church of San Vitale (15th Century)
- Fresco "Madonna of the Pear" (1500) in Casa Giannotto
- Pumping station of St Osvaldo (Reclamation arch.)
- Roman era (ancient name: "ad Nonum": milestone nine of the Via Postumia)
- Birthplace of the painter Juti Ravenna
- Bed of the Casarsa-Motta railway di L. (see below) used by the Austrians in WWI to carry troops to the front.



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Nature trail "Sorelle Amabile e Regina Carnelos" along the bed of the Casarsa-Motta di L. (ref. Consorzio Acquedotto – ing. De carlo)
- Woods of Via Stangada



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Ecological trip (second Sunday of May) calling at the wineries. The trail leads through countryside of the area, using lanes and cycling tracks.



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines (classic zone)
- Wine road of Lison Pramaggiore DOC
- City of Wine
- Loncon (historic wine-growing centre)
- A wine-growing area mainly concentrating on BIO wines
- Dairy produce/Cheese factory
- Tradition of Veneta Sopressa (salami)
- "Festa della merla" (loc. Loncon, end of January): a fair on winter produce
- Fair of S. Osvaldo (Loncon): a wine exposition by producers of Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wines proposing wine and food tastings (organiser Ass. S. Osvaldo)



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Loncon suitable for small boats (canoes)

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari

45° 46' 00" N



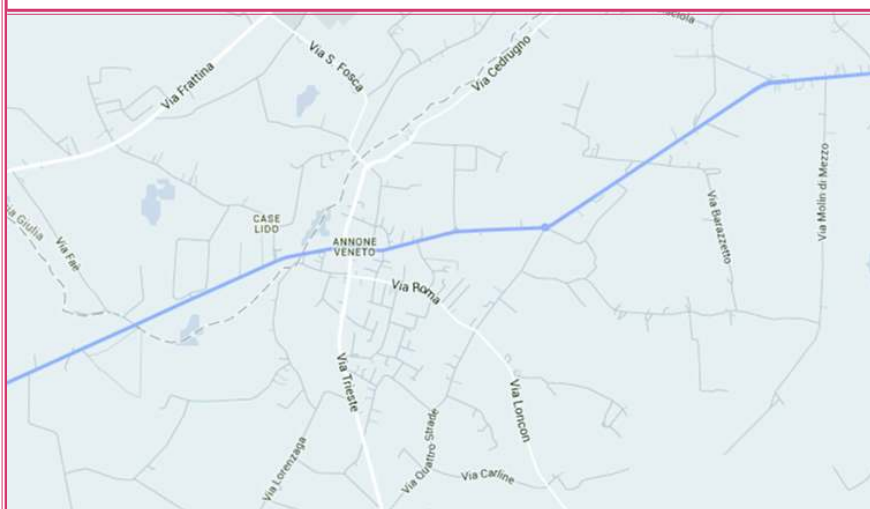
12° 51' 00" E

# ANNONE VENETO

Elevation: 9 m s.l.m.  
Area: 26,69 km<sup>2</sup>

Population 3976 c.ca  
Density: 155,77 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Gai, Loncon, Spadacenta



*Municipality of 3,976 inhabitants, 9 metres above sea level, located in the most eastern traditional lands of Friuli Concordiese, divided between the provinces of Pordenone and Venice. The chief town lies north-west, with the villages of Spadacenta and of Gai, while south-east lies the village of Loncon, bordered by the course of the river of the same name.*

Photos by:

· Giordana Geromin





## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

**A**nnone Veneto – on the left bank of the ancient river Limentia, today's Livenza – is a name bearing traces of its rich Roman past, deriving as it does from the inscription “*ad nonum lapidem*” on the milestone 9 miles from *Opitergium* (Oderzo) on the Via Postumia, the celebrated Roman consular road built in 200 BC to link the two most important ports of northern Italy: Genoa and Aquileia. The town is therefore in a strategic position, in the heart of an extensive road network, fundamental for commerce and control of the territory. With the barbarian invasions the town entered a period of decline that led to the abandonment of farming and trade. Only in the early Middle Ages, thanks to the presence of the Benedictines, did the area enjoy the resumption of civil and economic activity, thanks to a concerted work of land reclamation. In the 15th century Annone came under the control of Venice until the fall of the Serene Republic in 1797. It was, at last, with the Unification of Italy – after periods under Napoleon, the Austrian empire and the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy – that the term “Veneto” was added to Annone to distinguish it from other towns of the same name.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

**A**nnone Veneto is situated in an area dotted with pumping stations, once serving for land reclamation projects carried out in the vicinity and in nearby towns between 1920 and 1940. Among the network of pumping stations located between San Stino di Livenza and Caorle is the Sant’ Osvaldo pumphouse, situated along the right bank of the river Loncon: built in 1929, it is an interesting example of industrial archaeology. The municipal district also offers a number of nature trails, such as the cycle track along the bed of what was the Casarsa-Motta di Livenza railway. Then, there is the greenery of the wood of Sant’Anna di Loncon, adjoining the wood of Lison, a village of Portogruaro, saved from deforestation and conversion to farming in the 20th century.

→ Church of San Vitale

## ART AND CULTURE

**T**he **church of San Vitale** is an interesting artistic example of the Renaissance period. Founded in the 15th century, it was rebuilt in the 18th century and then modernized in 1946 (though the square, 16th-century bell tower remains). In the interior is an impressive high altar, a work of 1544 by Rinaldo da Portogruaro; while the sacristy contains a fresco of 1537 depicting Christ crucified, highlighted against a typically Veneto landscape. Annone has some particularly interesting edifices: the **Casa rurale Giannotto** is a farmhouse with a 16th century fresco – the Madonna della Pera – attributed to Gianfrancesco da Tolmezzo, depicting the Madonna enthroned with infant and two saints; and the 17th century Villa Polvaro at Spadacenta, on the site of the ancient Corbolone wood.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

**S**ituated on the “DOC wine trail”, the area is noted for its cultivation of esteemed grapevines and the production of wines of excellent quality: Tocai, Pinot, Chardonnay, Riesling, Sauvignon, Verduzzo, Merlot, Malbec, Cabernet and Refosco dal peduncolo rosso. Of the market fairs and festivals: **Festa della Merla** at Loncon (end of January); **Sagra di Sant’ Osvaldo**, Loncon: a show of the local producers of Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wines (end of July – first ten days of August); **Fiera dei Osei** (last Sunday of August); **Sapori d’Autunno** (first week of October) featuring the tasting of organic wines accompanying dishes suggested by restaurateurs.



# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Cathedral of Santo Stefano (11th cent.)
- Romanesque bell tower (11th cent.)
- Sanctuary of Madonna dell'Angelo sul mare
- Caorle Scogliera viva: promenade along the seawall with its sculpted rocks.
- Terredacqua: Archaeological Museum of the Sea
- Diocesan Museum
- Venetian alleys and courtyards in the historic centre
- Ca' Corniani
- Lock gates at Brian



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Caorle lagoon: Valle Vecchia, Valle Grande, Valle Zignago
- Brussa: protected pine grove and beach
- Valle Tagli
- San Gaetano
- Tegnue – Veneto Marine Reserve
- Falconera: Fishing lodges on the banks of the Canadare canal and in the fishermen's village of Punta Volta - Palangon



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Caorle - Porto Santa Margherita – Duna Verde – Eraclea cycle path
- Caorle – Palangon (thatched fishermen's village) – Falconera cycle path
- Giralivenza – cycle paths along the Livenza river: Caorle, Ca' Corniani, Ca' Cottoni, San Giorgio
- Ciclovia delle Spiagge - beach cycle path
- Adriabike cycle path



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- DOC wine trail of Lison Pramaggiore
- Ca' Corniani winery
- Fish from the Adriatic: bluefish and especially the moscardino (musky octopus) of Caorle



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Itineraries along the Livenza river (Ca' Corniani, Ca' Cottoni, San Giorgio, Torre di Mosto, Valle Tagli)
- Itineraries along the Lemene river (Falconera, San Gaetano, Marango, Concordia Sagittaria, Portogruaro)

### IAT Caorle

Rio Terrà delle Botteghe, 3 - Caorle  
 info@turismovenezia.it, tel. (+39)0415298711  
 www.turismovenezia.it  
 www.adriabike.eu

45° 35' 00" N



12° 52' 00" E

# CAORLE

**Elevation:** 1 m s.l.m.

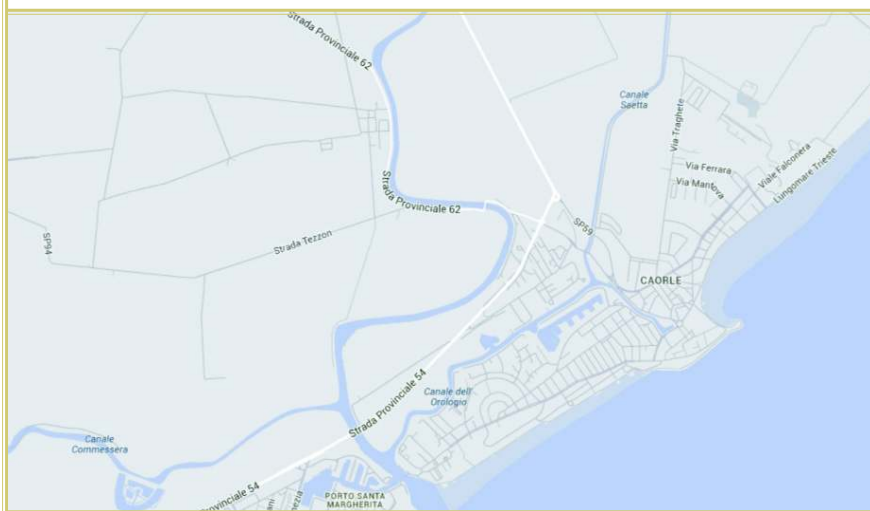
**Area:** 151,45 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 11 773 c.ca

**Density:** 77,79 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

**Hamlet:** San Giorgio di Livenza e Brussa

**Place:** Ca' Corniani, Ca' Cottoni, Marango, San Gaetano, Ottava Presa, Porto Santa Margherita e Duna Verde



*Well-known seaside resort of 11,773 inhabitants on the shores of the Adriatic Sea, Caorle lies between the mouth of the Livenza to the west and the Nicessolo canal to the east (Porto Falconera). The municipal area includes the villages of Brussa and San Giorgio di Livenza and the localities of Ca' Corniani, Ca' Cottoni, Castello di Brussa, Duna Verde, Marango, Ottava Presa, Porto Santa Margherita and San Gaetano.*

Photos by:

- APT storage



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Caorle can be proud of its long and ancient past, extending back into pre-history as many finds demonstrate.

In place of the early settlements, the Romans founded a castrum in 100 BC – the original nucleus of the city. In this period the centre served principally as the port of nearby Concordia (Julia Concordia): the portus Reatinum, one of the most important on the Adriatic sea. With the fall of the Roman Empire in AD 476, and the successive barbarian invasions, a large part of the population of Concordia's hinterland took refuge at Caorle, which is how the latter became more independent, eventually becoming a bishopric.

There followed turbulent centuries during which the history of Caorle was entwined with that of Venice. The works of St Gregory the Great indicate that the first bishop of Caorle was Giovanni delle Pannonie, who took office in 598. The historian Trino Bottoni traces the line of bishops up until 1810. At the time of the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom, there was a fresh increase in population following agricultural improvements that led to intensive cultivation, in turn bringing about gradual economic improvement. At the end of the century, reclamation work began, culminating in the period following the First World War: in the lagoon hinterland areas the wetlands were turned into rich fish farms (Valli Pecherecce) and agricultural terrains. Between the two wars, new urban areas developed: the fish farms flourished, as did the food and agricultural sectors, and manufacturing. The new tourism industry also started, and over the years has developed considerably.



## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

The lagoon of Caorle – an area of notable environmental importance – is recognised as a site of communal interest. And it was originally the reason for the development of the town itself, which became an increasingly important centre because of the abundance of fish in its waters. The characteristic fishing lodges on the lagoon landscape at Porto Falconeria and Bocca Volta are signs of this particular activity. Standing out along the coast is the **Isola di Valle Vecchia**, an island located between the urban centres of Caorle and Bibione. The insular territory is indeed valuable for its naturalistic-environmental features, especially for having, between the beach and the pine woods, one of the most extensive areas of sand dunes on the Veneto littoral. For its unique habitat, the Isola di Valle Vecchia has been recognised as a site of communal interest to be especially safeguarded. The Environmental Museum (MAV) focusing on the area is open from June to September. Between Caorle and Concordia Sagittaria is Valle Zignago, a vale of poplar groves and various species of fauna, including communities of aquatic birds. In the hinterland are numerous of agricultural and wine-producing localities. Here baron Raimondo Frachetti once set out to build a large and entirely self-sufficient farm estate, the master's mansion of which is still standing as well as the hunting lodge at Valle Grande, where Hemingway met with Venetian aristocrats to join the shoot.



- ↑ Panorama
- ← Port
- ← ValleVecchia





## ART AND CULTURE

Caorle's luminous past can be seen in the mainly intact historic city centre, despite significant alterations over a period of time. The urban layout shows Venetian traces: narrow streets, little squares, and edifices with the characteristic rooftop chimneys are everywhere, making it a most picturesque town.

Among the remarkable architectural features is the **Cathedral of Santo Stefano**, built in 1038 on the ruins of the preceding Early Christian basilica. The exterior is in the notably plain style of the lagoon's Romanesque: the façade is of exposed bricks; two buttresses stand in correspondence to the division between the nave and aisles. The overall effect is lightened by the three entrance doors, a very plain rose window on the centre façade, and two smaller rose windows on the flanking façades. The characteristic cylinder-shaped bell tower is surmounted by a conical cusp and enhanced by delightful, alternating single and double-lancet windows and small columns. The interior is on the plan of a basilica with nave and two aisles separated by two rows of alternating columns and pillars. Dominating the central apse is a magnificent **Pala d'Oro**, a unique gilt altarpiece, the result of a late 13th or early 14th-century jewellers' workshop. The altarpiece, according to tradition a gift from Caterina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus – is composed of six elegant gilded silver laminae, embossed and chased, depicting Gabriel Archangel, the Virgin at Prayer, Christ Enthroned, St Daniel, St Stephen and St John the Baptist.

Another interesting religious monument is the **Santuario della Madonna dell'Angelo**, the city's first sacred edifice, founded during settlement by people from Concordia. The present single-nave form, positioned over the pre-existing basilica of a nave and two side-aisles, dates from an 18th-century reconstruction. During a remodelling of the external façade, an atrium was added in place of the old portico, and completed in the upper part by a window and by a tympanum in neoclassical style.

Close by, near the rocks of the seawall, stands the 13th-century bell tower, in the Romanesque style of the lagoon. Square-shaped in form, the brick tower sits on a stone-block basement against which has been set a Byzantine pluteus depicting a cross. The spire is topped off with a pyramid-shaped cusp. Other significant monuments are: the church of the Resurrezione at Ca' Cottoni, founded in 1720 and enlarged in the course of the same century with the addition of the side aisles. The Pala della Resurrezione (Altarpiece of the Resurrection), a work of the 17th-century Veneto – once displayed within the church – has temporarily been moved to the Diocesan Museum of Santa Apollonia in Venice. The oratory dedicated to SS. Nome di Maria, in the Marango locality, is home to the monastic community of the Piccola Famiglia della Resurrezione; in the interior of the oratory is a marvellous crucifix and painted icons by Giovanna Faccincani, a distinguished artist of the Russian school.



- ↗ Church Madonna dell'Angelo
- Casoni
- ↘ Madonna dell'Angelo

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

A variety of events take place in the municipal area: outstanding are the **Festa del pesce**, or fish festival, in September, and the **Fiera dell'Alto Adriatico**, Upper Adriatic Fair, for tourism operators in February. Promoting local wine and food are tastings in the piazza throughout the summer period. Among the typical produce is the Moscardino, a small and tender polyp, fished in the sea here. Caorle, furthermore, is part of the Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wine-producing area. Outstanding cultural events include the International Street-theatre Festival (La Luna nel Pozzo, The Moon in the Well) and the FluSSi DiverSi event, an annual meeting of the poets of the Alps-Adriatic Working Community which brings together artists from all over Europe and beyond.



↖ TORRE DI MOSTO (20,6 KM) P. 44



CAROLE

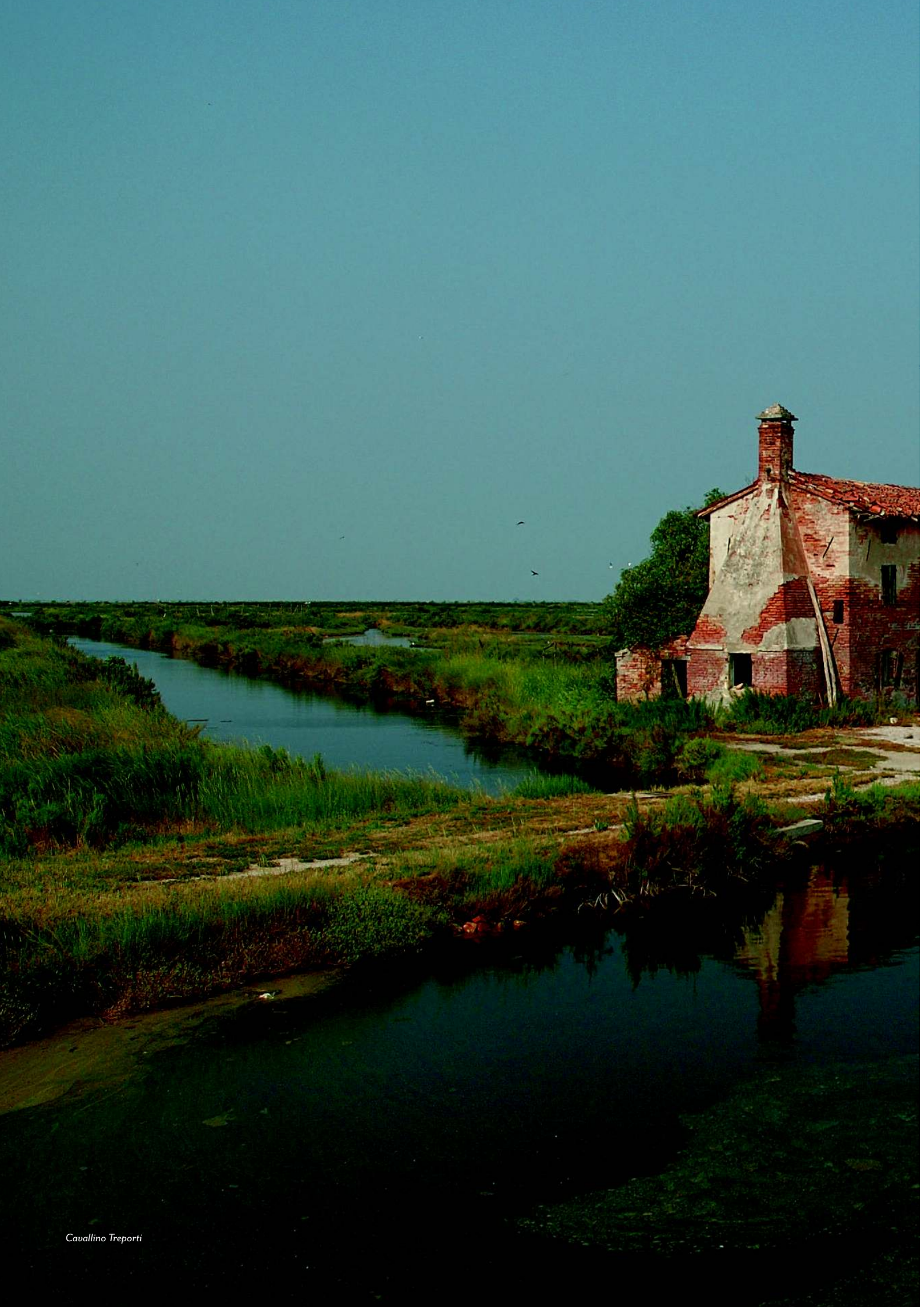
P. 15



CEGGIA (26,6 KM) P. 48

↗









# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Locality of Lio Piccolo
- Military forts and emplacements : Batterie Amalfi, Vettor Pisani and San Marco, Forte Treporti, the Mandracio and Ca' Pasquali barracks.
- Rowing Competition (second Sunday of June)  
[www.palioremiero.it](http://www.palioremiero.it)
- Port of Cavallino



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Lagoon of Venezia, fish farms
- Le Tegnue di Cavallino Treporti (marine reserves)
- Coastal pine woods, area of Punta Sabbioni lighthouse



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Trail of the "Three Waterways" departing from the environment of the north lagoon to reach the mouth of the river Sile and on towards the enchanting views of the village of Faro Piave Vecchia.
- The "Market Garden Trail" from Cavallino to Punta Sabbioni
- Military forts and emplacements : Batterie Amalfi, Vettor Pisani and San Marco, Forte Treporti, the Mandracio and Ca' Pasquali barracks.
- The "Sunset Trail" passing through the oldest villages of the littoral, such as Treporti, Le Mesole and Lio Piccolo
- Lagoon round-trip
- Giro Laguna



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Fish farms raising eel, spigola (type of bass), orate (gilthead) and branzini (seabass).
- "Peocere" mussel beds
- Market gardens – highly quality vegetable gardens, specialising in specific plants owing to the extraordinary ecosystem consisting of a mix of Adriatic salt-water and brackish lagoon water which lend the vegetables a much softer and uniquely characteristic taste.
- Asparagus Festival (1st May)



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- North lagoon of Venezia
- Giralaguna – around the lagoon
- Litoranea Veneta - littoral of the Veneto

### IAT Punta Sabbioni

Piazzale Punta Sabbioni - Cavallino Treporti  
[info@turismovenezia.it](mailto:info@turismovenezia.it), tel. (+39)0415298711  
[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it)

45° 27' 00" N



12° 27' 00" E

# CAVALLINO TREPORTI

Elevation: 1 m s.l.m.

Area: 44,87 km

Population: 13 493 c.ca

Density: 300,71 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

**Hamlet:** Ca' Ballarin, Ca' Pasquali, Ca' Savio (sede comunale), Ca' di Valle, Ca' Vio, Cavallino, Lio Grando, Lio Piccolo, Mesole, Punta Sabbioni, Saccagnana, Treporti



*Cavallino–Treporti, with 13,438 inhabitants, is a widespread municipal area along the littoral; it is divided into the villages of Ca' Ballarin, Ca' di Valle, Ca' Pasquali, Ca' Savio (where the municipality is situated), Ca' Vio, Cavallino, Lio Grando, Lio Piccolo, Mesole, Punta Sabbioni, Saccagnana and Treporti.*

Photos by:  
 · APT storage



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The name Cavallino is a reminder of how, along this stretch of coast, the ancient Veneti raised the horses for which they were famed throughout the Mediterranean. Successively, during the Roman domination, the littoral hosted many villas for the repose of the patricians. The Middle Ages saw alternating periods of prosperity and extreme poverty, the latter eventually predominating, leaving the littoral zone almost uninhabited, reduced by that to a malarial marsh. Then, in 1632, the Casson, i.e. the Cavallino navigation canal, was excavated and opened, connecting the Piave river to the lagoon and finally making the zone more healthy and suitable for habitation. After the fall of the Serene Republic, the whole littoral was placed under the municipality of Burano, which in turn was replaced by the municipality of Venice in 1923. The present-day municipality was instituted in 1998.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The produce just mentioned can be tasted throughout the season, but some typical occasions can make the tasting experience even more special. On the 1st May the **Sagra della Spargosa**, the asparagus fair, is held, including a market displaying produce; while, in the second week of August there is the **Festa del Pescatore** – fisherman's fête. The main event, however, is the **Palio Remiero delle Contrade** – a rowing race between the villages, based on the historic competition between the market gardeners of Cavallino and those of S. Erasmo and the Vignole islands, who used to daily compete to be first to reach the Rialto fruit and vegetable market, and so obtain the best stands. Nowadays taking place in the competition – that has been held regularly since 2000 – are the boats of the twelve villages of Cavallino-Treporti who challenge one another along a 11 km course through the canals and creeks of the lagoon. Of special interest too is the "Festa della Guggiola" at Lio Piccolo that generally takes place on the 3rd Sunday of September.

## ART AND CULTURE

The **church of Santa Maria Elisabetta** at Cavallino dates from the early 18th century. Behind a simple classical style façade is a single nave with a splendid **Visitation** attributed to Sebastiano Ricci on the high altar, while on the right-side altar the altarpiece depicts a valuable *Joseph's Dream* by Pietro Vecchia. The river ports are worth a visit and the hydraulic locks built in 1631 to enable the passage of river boats into the lagoon; near the locks is a 17th century tavern, built to serve refreshments to boatmen and travellers. There are two further characteristic features of the Cavallino landscape: the fishermen's lodges dotted around the lagoon and the military forts. The latter were built around 1850 by the Austrians to defend one of the access points to Venice. The forts were modified and modernized during the First World War, and now there is a cycle trail that enables visitors to tour them from the outside.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

A very fine cycling and walking trail links the oldest villages of the area: **Le Mesole** and **Lio Piccolo**. This is trail that combines views of buildings of historic interest with immersion in the green market gardens of the countryside, amid the lagoon landscape. Cavallino can be considered a true nature-oasis, where one comes upon vegetable gardens, a huge pine forest, beach resorts, and lagoon landscapes of mudflats (often covered by the waters) and sandbanks (islets submerged by the high tide), and where there are also the fish and mussel farms providing a constant supply of fresh food. Since 2006, the "Blue Flag" has uninterruptedly been flying over the Cavallino-Treporti littoral – the prestigious international recognition of excellence that is attributed to tourist beaches for the purity of the bathing waters, but also for the quality of the services offered and respect for the environment.



← Vegetable gardens  
Cavallino Treporti

← Palio Remiero



# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Roman bridge (over the Via Annia)
- Church of San Vitale (1400) with fresco by Giovan Battista Canal
- Oratory, Bragadin (16thC)
- Oratory, Prà di Levada (17thC)
- Casa Canonica, rectory (15thC)
- Casa Carrer (16thC)
- Villa Bragadin (16thC)
- Villa Carnielli (18thC)
- Villa Ferrari-Perazza (18thC)
- Villa Marcello Loredan (17thC)
- Villa Pugnalin-Valsecchi (18thC)
- Villa Zanazzo (18thC)
- Ex-Sugar Refinery (example of industrial archaeology)



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Woods of Olmè (bordering the Comune di Cessalto)



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- From San Donà to the Roman bridge at Ceggia (Via Grassaga, Pumping station of Fossà)
- Ceggia offers many cycling paths and is in the national top 10 for kilometres per head.



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- The Carnival of Ceggia (February)
- An area Piave DOC wines
- Feast of St Martin (November),
- Typical local produce: multi-awarded Ceggia .



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Giralivenza – along the Livenza

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it) – sezione itinerari

45° 41' 00" N



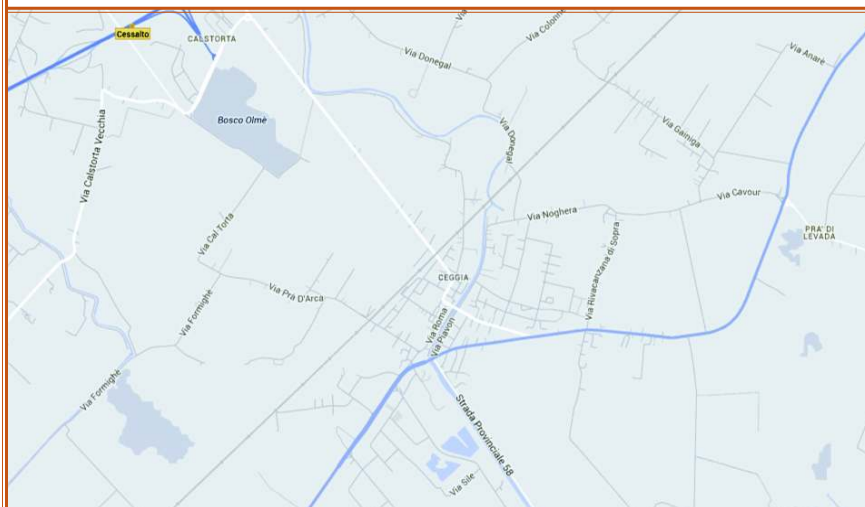
12° 38' 00" E

# CEGGIA

Elevation: 3 m s.l.m.  
Area: 21,96 km

Population: 6 266 c.ca  
Density: 285,34 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Gainiga



*A municipality of 6,266 inhabitants, at 3 metres above sea level, Ceggia is located in the area of Basso Piave, bordering the municipality of Cessalto, the latter in the Province of Treviso. The municipal territory includes the villages of Gainiga, Rivazancana and Pra di Levada.*

Photos by:

· Gruppo 50 mm > Nedio





## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The first nucleus was a settlement in the present village of Gainiga, where numerous archaeological finds of the Roman period have come to light. With the fall of the Roman Empire and the successive barbarian invasions, the area was abandoned and, owing to the slow subsidence of the terrain, gradually came to be submerged by seawater. By around the 10th century the population had moved to the higher ground of the territory, and this was when the first urban nucleus took shape at Ceggia. Contested by various overlords throughout the medieval period, the town was placed under Venetian dominion in 1389. This Venetian presence did not bring about a revival: Venice did not carry out reclamation works but, quite the opposite, favoured the formation of wetlands as a defensive bulwark on the hinterland. Only with the fall of the Serene Republic in 1797 and under the Napoleonic kingdom and then Austrian Empire did the first great land reclamation works begin, and improved management of rural resources following the Veneto's annexation by the Kingdom of Italy in 1866. Ceggia's economy improved with the activation of the Venice-Portogruaro railway line, bringing a proliferation of trade; this well-to-do period was blighted by the two wars but picked up again in the second half of the 20th century with an increase in agricultural and industrial production.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The town is part of the Piave DOC wine area and is distinguished for the quality of its food and wine produce, including the wines of the Cantina Bragato winery; the sausages of the Pasquon agricultural company and the maize *polenta* produced by the Ceggia Mill. Main events include the February Carnival, with large crowds from all over the Veneto and nearby Friuli taking part, and the *Festa di San Martino* (St Martin's Fair) in November.

## ART AND CULTURE

The municipal area affords a wide choice of art treasures related to the vivid chronicles of this historic town. Prominent amid the religious architecture is the church dedicated to San Vitale: in 1871 it was radically altered in appearance, turned sideways and extended by the building of a large choir; it was completed in 1906 with two side aisles having been added. The interior has significant frescoes depicting the *Martyrdom and Triumph of San Vitale*, works by Giambattista Canal, Canaletto's nephew. In the field of civil architecture, Ceggia boasts some very fine villas, built by Venetian nobles as their summer residences and farm estates. The 15th century *Casa Canonica* is the oldest, and remarkable for its restrained, quadrangular plan, subdivided into three storeys. Dating from the 16th century instead is the Casa Carrer, a rural edifice on two levels, featuring a row of arches along the main facade, and **Villa Bragadin**, located in the heart of the town. The latter villa consists of a main, three-storey central section, a service wing and a late-18th-century oratory of Palladian inspiration, on a rectangular plan terminating in a small semi-circular apse decorated with fine frescoes attributed to Giuseppe Bernardino Bison. In the locality of Pra' di Levada, bordering Friuli Venezia Giulia, stands the 17th century **Villa Marcello Loredan**, a majestic edifice in longitudinal plan, complete with two *barchesse* (annexes) and a small oratory. Many buildings belong to the following century: Villa Carnielli, on a three-storey, longitudinal plan, with a triple lancet window embellishing the main façade on the *piano nobile*; Villa Ferrari Perazza, standing on the remains of a convent converted into a restrained two-storey edifice on a rectangular plan; Villa Pugnalin Valsecchi, a modest two-storey edifice of rectangular plan, today divided into different units, standing on the Piavon canal; and, finally, Villa Zanazzo, set in a park on the outskirts of the town and consisting of four edifices built in different periods. Worthwhile too are the two 19th century complexes of Villa Ramon, an elegant, three-storey, quadrangular edifice, and Villa Loro di Motta, consisting of two great buildings standing side by side, built between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th – at the height of the *Belle Époque*.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

The municipality shares the **Bosco di Olmè** (Woods of Olmè) with Cessalto, a valuable environmental asset. Listed as a site of public importance and selected as a specially safeguarded zone, the territory of Ceggia also conserves important archaeological traces that cover a wide timespan: from the Roman epoch to the industrial archaeology of the last century. Particularly worth mentioning is the Roman bridge, discovered in 1949 on private property, on a site that in antiquity was crossed by Via Annia. The bridgeheads and two sandstone buttresses are still in place at the site and were quarried in the Friulan Pre-Alps; the structure is no longer intact but studies have shown that originally it had three arches spanning about 6 metres.

# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Oratory of the Immaculate Conception
- 4 principal stately villas: Cinto, Bando, San Biagio and Settimo
- Villa Trevisan (1700)
- Church of San Giovanni Battista at Settimo (1468)



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Regional park of local interest with the rivers Reghena, Lemene and lakes of Cinto
- Lake of Secco
- Lake Acco
- Lake Premarine



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Cycle trail along the banks of the Lemene, Caomaggiore and Reghena and the lakes of Cinto
- The Bread Trail (to the watermills (Mulino di la Sega))



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- An area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wine (a classic zone)
- Festa del Lengual (pork sausage) (first Sunday of June)
- Casera della Borgata Concezione: traditional bonfire for the Epiphany (5 January)
- Festival of the Borgata Concezione (end of August)



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Park of Lemene - Reghena

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari

45° 50' 00" N



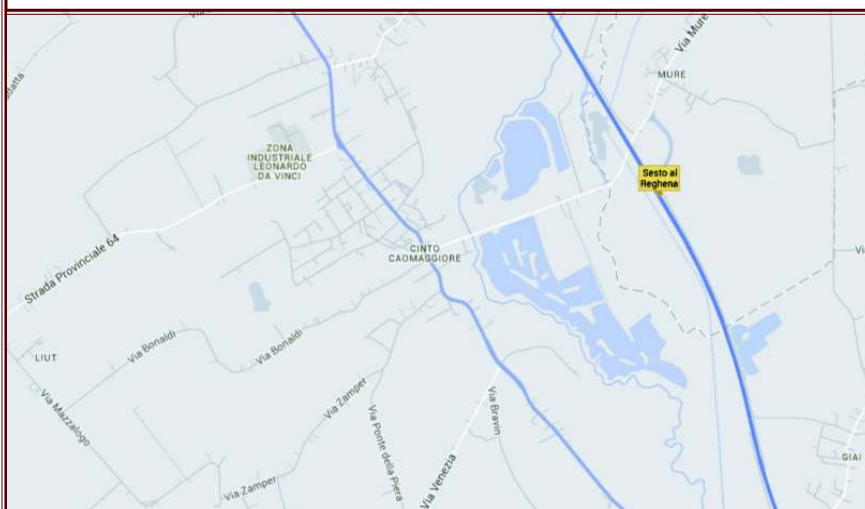
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# CINTO CAOMAGGIORE

Elevation: 11 m s.l.m.  
Area: 21,47 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 3 327 c.ca  
Density: 154,96 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: *il Bando, San Biagio, Settimo*



*A town of 3,326 inhabitants, 11 metres above sea level, Cinto Caomaggiore is one of the municipalities of Venezia Orientale with the greatest influence of Friulan traditions and where a dialect of western Friuli is spoken.*

Photos by:

- Davide Carrer
- APT storage



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The life of the town during the Roman period is documented by the many finds discovered in the municipal area while, in the Middle Ages, in the area now covered by the town, there were four main villages: Cinto, Settimo, San Bniagio and Bando. In 1420 the town was annexed by the Republic of Venice which placed it for administrative purposes in the Patria del Friuli. This assignation was confirmed too by the successive French and Austrian governments, and only in 1946, with the setting up of the present regions, was the municipality joined to the Veneto after a referendum.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The town of Cinto is part of the Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wine-producing area. A rather special local event is the festival of the *Lingual*, that takes place in the Ascension period (between May and June), that is, in the period when Venetian nobles came for the first time during the year to the Veneto Orientale countryside and, on that festive occasion the farming folk ate the *lingual* – a special type of pork sausage, with a lean part (the tongue) in the centre which was served after having been cooked 3–4 hours in a lot of water.

## ART AND CULTURE

The building of greatest artistic interest in the town is the **Oratory of the Immaculate Conception** – a small church in the plan of a cross and with a colonnaded pronaos dating from the 17th century. The interior decoration includes, on the high altar, a 17th-century fresco depicting *Saints Carlo Borromeo* and Francis in Prayer and God the Father. Another interesting item is a wooden statue by the sculptor Valentino Besarel (1829–1902), which represents the Immaculate Conception and was probably executed to celebrate the dedication of the church to this particular dogma – proclaimed in 1854. Interesting too is the church of San Giovanni in the ancient village of Settimo, dating from 1458; here are conserved paintings by artists of the Friulan school of the 15th and 16th centuries, such as Giovanni Francesco of Tolmezzo (*Adoration of the Magi*, *Martyrdom of St Sebastian*, *St Antonio Abate*) and the Calderari (*Madonna of the Milk*), besides 17th century frescoes, by Cristoforo Diana, of the Stories of the Baptist. Of special value is the altarpiece of the high altar, a work by Alessandro Varotari, the Padovanino (little Paduan) (1588–1648), which depicts the *Madonna with Infant and Saint Mark and John the Baptist*.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

In 2003 the **Regional Park of the the local rivers Lemene and Reghena and the Cinto** lakes was instituted, including significant portions of the municipal area of Cinto. The most significant features of the natural environment in the municipal area including Palù di Settimo, with its permanent meadows; and the area adjoining the course of the Caomaggiore, marked by trails along its banks displaying the typical local shrubs and trees. Wedged between Via Portogruaro and the course of the river Caomaggiore itself, the woods are of recent planting. But the heart of the park is the area of the Lakes, the main environmental boast of the town: the lakes Secco, Acco and Premarine. These lakes are formed from the quarries dug in the 1970s for the construction of the A28 Pordenone-Portogruaro highway and now are host to a notable variety of fish fauna and are a way station for many migratory animals.



← San Giovanni Battista Church  
→ Cinto's lakes









# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Trichora Martyrum (5thC)
- Baptistery (1168)
- Basilica apostolorum (381 BC)
- Roman remains of the thermae and city wall, and of the Roman Bridge
- Civic Archaeological Museum
- Palazzo Vescovile (15thC)
- Via Annia



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- River Lemene
- Valle Zignago
- Cason dei Nostri (Island of the Fishermen)



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- The Ancient Oak Way (da Portogruaro a Concordia)
- Trail of the Loncon reclaimed lands (between Lemene and Loncon)
- Ciclovía Adriabike
- GiraLemene – along the Lemene



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- GiraConcordia (end of September) (gastronomic show), with Boat Competitions and Festival of Fish
- Eel Festival (40 days before Easter)
- Area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Lemene
- Cason dei Nostri (Island of the Fishermen) can be reached by boat

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari  
[www.turismoflussivenezo.it](http://www.turismoflussivenezo.it)

45° 46' 00" N



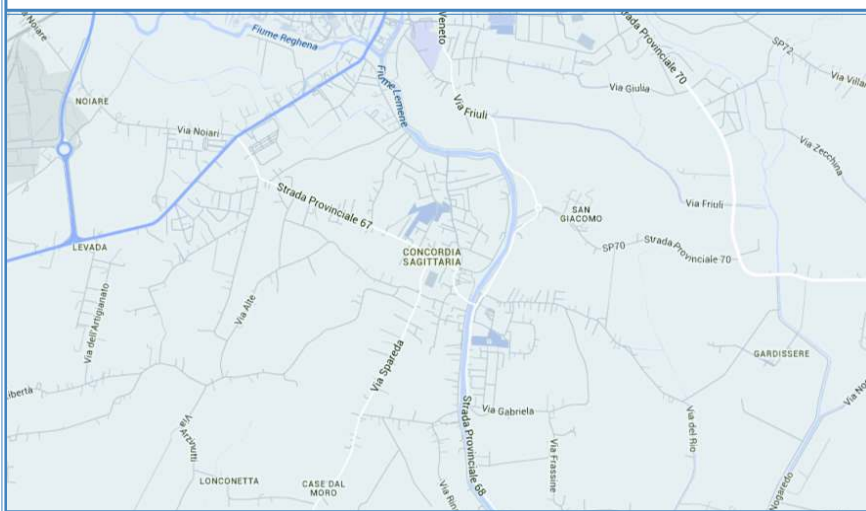
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# CONCORDIA SAGITTARIA

Elevation: 4 m.s.l.m.  
 Area: 66,38 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 10 716 c.ca  
 Density: 156,71 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Cavanella, Paludetto, Sindacale, Teson



*A town of 10,716 inhabitants, 4 metres above sea level, Concordia Sagittaria is the oldest centre in Venezia Orientale, and includes the villages of Cavanella, Paludetto, Sindacale and Teson.*

Photo by:  
 · Andrea Bozza  
 · APT storage



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first traces of settlement at Concordia date back to the prehistoric and proto-historic periods: in the locality of Bagnarola is a Venetic necropolis with tombs dating to a period between the end of 900 BC and the beginning of 700 BC. The process of Romanisation took place gradually, a defining moment being the construction of the great road axes of *Via Postumia* (148 BC) and *Via Annia* (131 BC) as they crossed the territory of Concordia. It was in 42 BC that the name *Julia Concordia* came with the arrival of a Roman colony, most likely consisting of veterans from Caesar's army, hence the name *Julia* – Julius. The attribute 'Sagittaria' derives instead from towards the end of the Roman period: under the emperor Diocletian (who reigned from AD 285 to 305), a factory for arrows (*sagittae* in Latin) was set up in the city. In 568 the Longobard hordes passed by very close, even though Concordia remained in Byzantine hands until 615–616, after having resisted an assault from the Avars too in 610. Its conquest by the Longobards could be considered the end of Concordia's ancient history. Already by the 4th century AD a numerous and influential Christian community was flourishing, which was at once recognised as a bishopric following the Edict of Constantinople of 313. By the 10th century the centre was once more flourishing with the establishment of a diocese dependent on the Patriarchate of Aquileia, until in 1420 the city was annexed by the Republic of Venice, whose historic destiny it shared until the latter's final fall.



↑ Cathedral and piazza



← Episcopal palace





## ART AND CULTURE

The monument that is the symbol of Roman Concordia is the **stone bridge**, the remains of which can still be admired: it dates from BC 100 and is located in via San Pietro, marking the *Via Annia's* point of access to the city where it crosses the river Reghena.

At the end of the 4th century AD, as a monument to one of the great moments of the church at Concordia – the arrival in the city of the relics of saints Andrew, Thomas, Luke, John the Evangelist and John the Baptist – the **trichora martyrium** – was erected. These are important saints and the possession of their relics indicated that the church in Concordia was able to acquire apostolic dignity, and was therefore considered a bishopric of considerable importance, on a par with that of Rome. The *trichora* was, moreover, a most important edifice bringing the town prestige, and still today it is one of the oldest examples of Christian religious architecture in the Veneto. The edifice is divided into three chapels with circular apses opening onto a single nave, which in turn is preceded by a portico under which the pilgrims could find rest in the shade.

Only in the course of the 5th century AD was a real basilica superimposed on this building: one suited for worship and decorated with precious mosaic flooring, whose decoration is – as was the custom in late antiquity – of Jewish derivation, mainly consisting of brightly coloured geometric patterns. After the interval of the early medieval period, the 10th century saw the rebirth of the city when Bishop Benno (996–1015) rebuilt a cathedral dedicated to the first Christian martyr, St Stephen, to replace the early-Christian basilica. This edifice was rebuilt several times in the course of the centuries and at present is of late-Gothic style with successive additions. The **Baptistry, the Basilica**, and its bell tower are all part of a fine monumental complex, completed by the bishop's Renaissance palace, **Palazzo Vescovile**, and the **Municipal Chambers**. These are two simple and elegant buildings in the typical Venetian style of the epoch, with certain echoes of the Gothic. They are therefore solid and plain-looking, built to be as functional as they are elegant. The bishop's palace was erected in around 1450, the Municipal chambers in 1523, still at the initiative of the local bishop, which is why, still today, on a new bishop's entry into Concordia, before taking possession of the cathedral, he makes for the Municipal Chambers to put on the ecclesiastical robes and to receive homage from the town authorities.



↑ Stone bridge

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

Concordia Sagittaria is part of the wine-producing area *Strada dei Vini*, with its Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wines; and many of its restaurants are on the **Ristolemene** itinerary, a real wine-tasting and gastronomic experience aimed at promoting Venezia Orientale's traditional delicacies.

At the end of September the **GiraConcordia** event is held, combining tastings of typical dishes, the **Festa del Pesce**, a fish feast, and the **Gara delle Batee**, a competition between traditional lagoon fishing boats.

On Ash Wednesday the **Festa della Renga** (herring) is held, in which various restaurateurs are challenged to produce dishes based on herring and *baccalà* (codfish). Specific points are allocated for the best servings of herring, codfish and the accompanying wines (necessarily Lison-Pramaggiore DOC). Every speciality wins a prize, but only that with the greatest number of points takes the *Renga d'Oro*, the Golden Herring.



# HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

**A**round Concordia there are many trails to explore by bicycle or on foot in the depths of nature: from the paths alongside the river Lemene to those of the reclaimed lands between the Lemene itself and the Loncon; or the trails that lead as far as Portogruaro. For expert cyclists, on the other hand, there is the Valle Zignago trail to the shores of the Lagoon of Caorle. From that lagoon it is possible to press on to the Isola dei Pescaotri, or fishermen's island, with its traditional thatched fishing lodges.



← Trichora martyrion



↑ Baptistry fresco  
→ Baptistry vault

# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Cittanova: the "Civitas Nova Heracliana" of antiquity
- Scenery of land reclamation (buildings and landscapes)
- Border area between San Donà, Eraclea, Torre di Mosto: declared as archaeological area



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Scenery of reclaimed land
- Laguna del Mort – Dead Lagoon and seaside pine woods
- Ballooning Air Show (hot air balloons) (last weekend of June)
- Centre for Environmental Education (in the old kiln)



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- GiraLagune – around the lagoons
- Associazione Vivi la Bici ([www.vivilabici.it](http://www.vivilabici.it)): manages the trail over the reclaimed land zone
- Cycle trail along the banks of the Piave (from the bridge towards the mouth)
- There is a map of all bicycle trails within the municipal territory
- Cycle trail along the sea



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- An area of Piave DOC wines
- Maratona del Gusto: wine and food tasting in stages (stands organised by the local caterers of the municipal territory; proposing traditional local dishes and wines: "ossada", "risi e tochi", baccalà rosso). Organised by the AssoRistora Association



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Piave (with Lift Nets)
- Litoranea Veneta - littoral of the Veneto: two landing stages in municipal territory: Canale Revedoli (piers with 35 moorings managed by the Civil Engineer Dept.); Canale Brian

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari

45° 35' 00" N



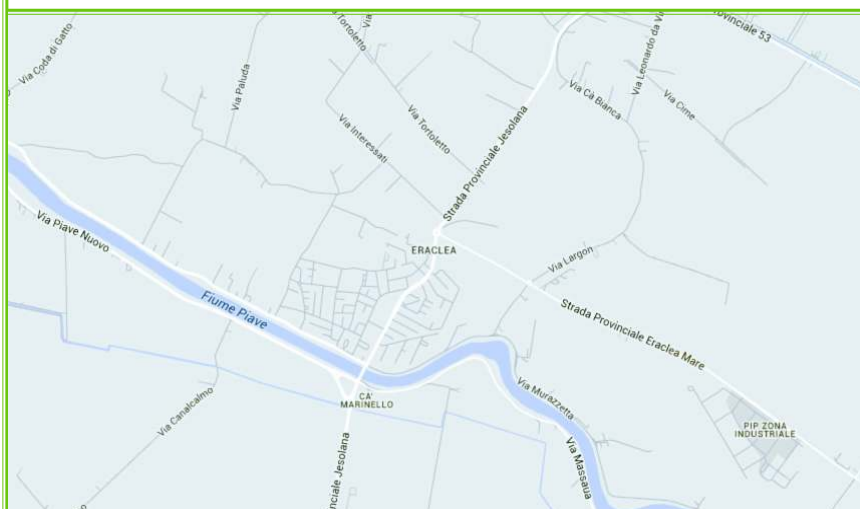
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# ERACLEA

Elevation: 2 m s.l.m.  
Area: 95,02 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 12 799 c.ca  
Density: 134,7 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Brian, Ca' Turcata, Eraclea Mare, Ponte Crepaldo, Stretti, Torre di Fine, Valcasoni



*A municipality of 12,799 inhabitants, Eraclea is situated 2 metres above sea level, overlooking the Gulf of Venice. The municipal area includes the villages of Brian, Ca' Turcata, Eracleamare, Ponte Crepaldo, Stretti, Torre di Fine, Valcasoni, and the localities of Busatonda, Cittanova, Coda di Gatto, Murazzetta, Pradivisi, Revedoli and Tombolino.*

Photos by:  
· APT storage





## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

**A** well-known tourist resort on the Adriatic coast, Eraclea has its origins in late antiquity, related to the migration of the Veneta populations towards the lagoon during the first barbarian invasions. The populations of Roman culture that settled on the islands remained in contact with the centres of imperial power maintained in the East and in the exarchate of Ravenna. This conditioned the hierarchic order of the town which was arranged in the Roman tradition, with the *dux* at the summit – the military leader from whom the doge of Venice derives. In the 7th century it was the major town of the estuary and its name was changed to *Heraclia*, in honour of the victory of the Byzantine emperor Heraclio over Cosroè the Sassanian. In AD 697 its importance was confirmed: the city became the capital of the new Venetian Dukedom.

The following centuries were, however, ones of decline, owing to barbarian incursions and various vicissitudes, until its final disappearance following the great flood of the Piave in 1110 that reduced the city to a desolate marsh.

Of the splendid city that was re-founded, there remained but the cathedral of San Pietro – visited occasionally by the bishop – until the suppression of the dioceses in 1440 and its consequent aggregation to the patriarchate of Grado. In the modern period, between the 16th and 17th century, there were important hydraulic works here, with the deviation of the Piave and the creation of an artificial lake (Lago della Piave), rendered ineffectual by a successive flood. It is from this period that the present-day town dates, founded as Grisolèra (from "grisiòle" – as the marsh reeds were called) and sited between the last stretches of the Piave and Livenza rivers. However, it was only in the 1930s that the area was fully regained, thanks to the Eraclea reclamation works.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

**E**raclea is an outstanding example of a harmonious blend of tourism and the quality of the natural environment.

A case in point is the area of the pine woods, standing since Roman times but recreated by Marco Aurelio Pasti – proprietor of the terrain and a leading light in the Reclamation of Eraclea; at Eraclea Mare (once called Marina di Santa Croce) he planted pine seeds of *Pinus italicus* gathered from the pine woods of Ravenna.

The Riviera is known too for its dead lagoon, **Laguna del Mort**, a stretch of sea separated from the fresh water rivulets following the deviation of the Piave in 1935. The evocative beauty of the lace was recognised by the Legambiente (Environmental League) which, in 2003, ranked the beach one of the 11 most beautiful in Italy. The *Laguna del Mort* and the seaside pine woods have also been recognised as places of public interest.

## ART AND CULTURE

**T**he architectural landscape of present-day Eraclea (thus renamed since 1950) is the result of important 20th century reclamation works. A point of interest is the solid-looking water-pumping station of Torre di Fine, the village that sprang up in 1925 when the last great works were carried out by the Bonifica Ongaro inferiore Consortium. The association Vivi la Bici operates an interesting itinerary focusing on these great reclamation works. Recently, at Eraclea Mare, to spread knowledge of the area, the **Centre for Environmental Education** has been opened, which has a large exhibit concerning the environment and culture of the littoral.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

**V**arious are the events organised in the municipal area, including: the **Festa dei Sapori**, or Festival of Tastes, in the last weekend of May; the **Festival dei Fiori** (flowers) during the first week of June, and the Ballooning Air Show, a display of hot air balloons, held on the last weekend of June. Until 2011 the **Festa dei Dogi** (Doges' Festival) was held every October, a pageant recalling local history and its close links to the birth of Venice.

↓ *Laguna del Mort (Dead Lagoon)*



# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Church of San Zenone
- Church of San Luigi
- Church of Santa Cristina
- Ippolito Nievo Museum
- Alvisopoli Model Estate, Villa Mocenigo
- Chapel of Sant'Antonio at Villanova
- Castle ruin and the Grange of Fratta
- Concert Recitals in Villa (Villa Mocenigo) (June)



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Farnia (oak) of Villanova Sant'Antonio (500 years)
- Oasis of the Wood of Alvisopoli
- Area of the Castle of Fratta



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- The ancient oak trail (from Portogruaro to Concordia)
- Trail Portogruaro - Teglio Veneto - Alvisopoli - Fossalta di Portogruaro) with connections to the Tagliamento walking and cycling path
- Gira Tagliamento – along the Tagliamento



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines
- Country fair at the Cortino grange, at the Castle of Fratta (May)
- Festivities at Alvisopoli (June)
- Festival under the shade of the Old Oak at Villanova (2nd and 3rd Sunday of July)
- Feast of Madonna della Neve (Our Lady of the Snow) at Stiago (last Sunday of July)



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Lugugnana Canal (that flows down to the Lagoon of Bibione)

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari

45° 47' 00" N



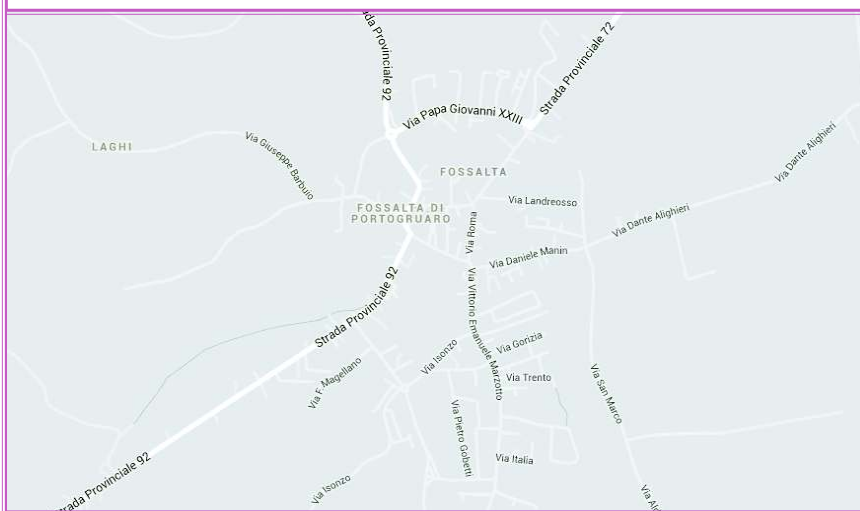
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# FOSSALTA DI PORTOGRUARO

Elevation: 9 m s.l.m.  
Area: 31,59 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 6 080 c.ca  
Density: 192,47 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

**Hamlet:** Alvisopoli, Fratta, Gorgo, Sacilato, Stiago, Vado, Viatte-Torresella, Villanova Santa Margherita, Villanova Sant'Antonio



*A municipality of 6,071 inhabitants, 9 metres about sea level, its territory includes numerous villages: Alvisopoli, Fratta, Gorgo, Sacilato, Stiago, Vado, Viatte-Torresella, Villanova Santa Margherita and Villanova Sant'Antonio.*

Photos by:

- Davide Carrer
- APT storage





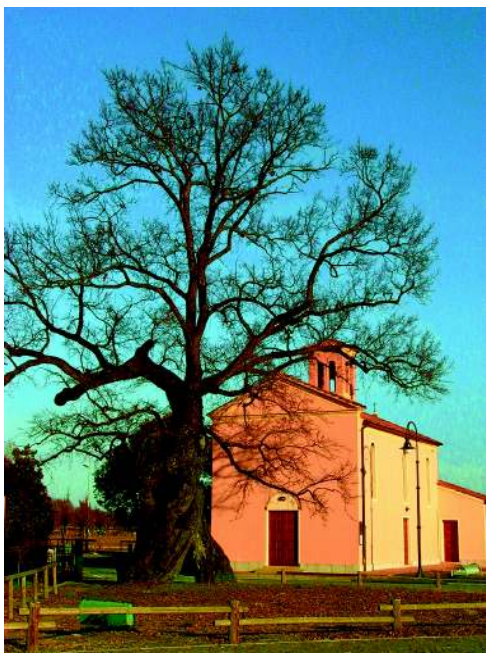
## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The name Fossalta derives from fossa alta or high ditch, and is clearly connected to the existence of an ancient riverbed, the main stream of the *Tilaventum* mentioned by the Latin historian Pliny the Elder, which later joined the present course for the Tagliamento. In Roman times on the banks of this great river numerous rural settlements sprang up and some important "rustic villas" (farm estates) that have led to many archaeological finds, some of which suggest previous Venet settlements in the Veneto (4th century BC). With his papal letter of 1186, Pope Urban III assigned its religious, civil and penal justice to the bishops of Concordia who built moats and castles (Fossalta, Fratta, Mocumbergo, Gorgo), of which remain only the documentation.

Like the whole province, it was subject to Napoleonic domination and then to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with its annexation to the Kingdom of Italy in 1867, the municipality its present name of Fossalta di Portogruaro.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The municipality of Fossalta is part of the area producing Lison-Pra-maggiore DOC wines. There are many traditional celebrations by the local residents. In May and June there are important fairs at Fratta near the Cortino and at Alvisopoli where a renowned theatre festival is held in July.



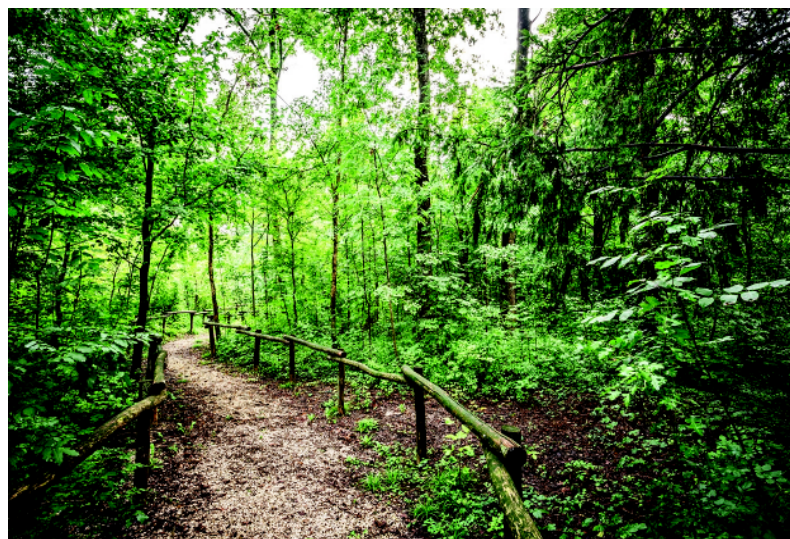
## ART AND CULTURE

In the parish church of San Zenone vescovo are important works of art: certainly worth mentioning is an altarpiece by the Friulan painter Antonio Carneio and that by his son Giacomo, the pictures by the painter Osvaldo Gortanutti of Carnia, the sacristy bench by Pietro Squadro and the wooden baptistery by the Venturini brothers of Motta di Livenza. With the presence of the Mocenigo family who arrived in the lands of the "Molinat" in the course of the 17th century, who started intensive reclamation works, patrons' attention was shifted to favour Venetian-style art, from which came the work of painter Nicolò Bambini and many stone altars. In nearby Alvisopoli, the experimental estate founded by Count Alvise Mocenigo in the early 19th century, a small church dedicated to San Luigi has many ornamentations of great artistic value, among them two sculptures by Giusto Le Court coming from another oratory of his wife Lucia Memmo's family. Not far off, at Gorgo, the oldest church of the area can be visited, containing 15th century frescoes and traces from the 11th century foundation.

In a recently restored part of the Castle of Fratta, whose origins date from the 11th century, a museum has been set up that focuses on the *Risorgimento* and items associated with Ippolito Nievo, who set part of his novel here: *Confessions of an Italian*.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

The Ippolito Nievo Museum and the Castle are set in a verdant area of Cortino, freshly transformed thanks to a landscaping project in the **Parco di Marte e Flora**. The names of the Roman gods Mars and Flora recall the two main characteristics of the site. Mars suggests the warrior virtues symbolised by the castle, whilst Flora, the goddess of vegetation, suggests the surrounding greenery. At Alvisopoli, in Alvise Mocenigo's old park, there are still local species of plants and variants of exotic ones imported by that Venetian nobleman. In the locality of Villanova Sant'Antonio, near the local church is to be found a centuries-old oak tree: according to folk tradition it has enjoyed seven centuries of life, and it was the custom for the *vicinia*, or council of elders, to meet under it, who made all decisions relating to the communal life of the town.



← Ippolito Nievo Museum  
← Oak and Sant'Antonio church

↑ WWF oasi of Alvisopoli







# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Church of San Giusto (15thC)
- Laundry of the Miracle
- Villa Fadella Ronzani
- Watermills of Stalis
- Watermill of Boldara
- Villa Bombarda



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Boldara (nature area with cycle and walking trails connecting to Teglio Veneto)
- Park of the rivers Reghena, Lemene and the Lakes of Cinto
- On the right bank of the Lemene in the municipal territory, the 6000 sq.m. green zone is particularly picturesque and includes sports areas.



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Gira Lemene, along the Lemene



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Sagra della Rassa (Duck Fair) (end of August)
- An area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines.



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Lemene – Watermills (in municipal territory, boating along the Lemene is only possible from Stalis to Boldara, and only for small boats)

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari  
[www.turismoflussialeveneto.it](http://www.turismoflussialeveneto.it)

45° 50' 00" N



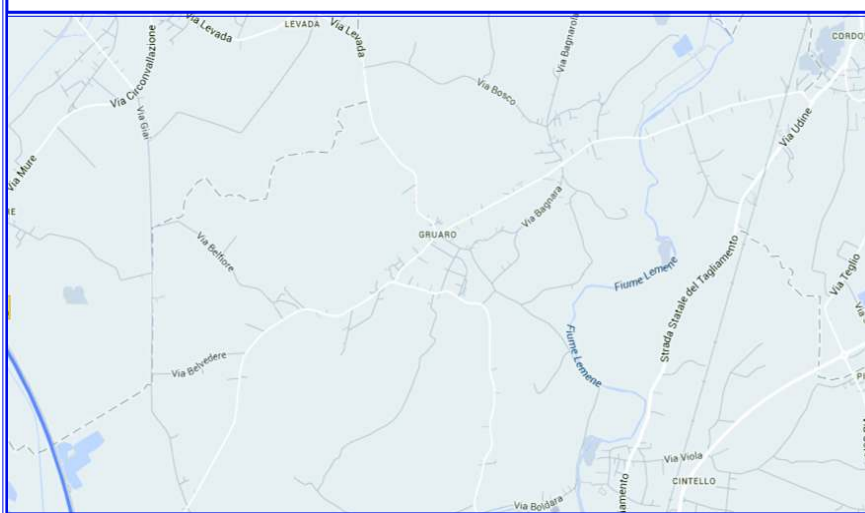
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# GRUARO

Elevation: 10 m s.l.m.  
Area: 17,24 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 2 810 c.ca  
Density: 162,99 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Bagnara, Boldara, Brusatotina, Gai, La Sega, Malcanton, Mondina, Roncis



*A village of 2,810 inhabitants, 10 metres above sea level, Gruaro is located on the extreme edge of the Province of Venice, bordering Friuli Venezia Giulia, in the area between the rivers Livenza and Tagliamento. The municipality includes the villages of Bagnara, Boldara Brusatotina, Gai, La Sega, Malcanton, Mondina, and Roncis.*

Photo by:

- Davide Carrer
- APT storage





## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first documented traces of Gruaro date from the early Middle Ages, when its castle – built round the 10th century – became part of the defence system of the Benedictine Abbey Santa Maria in Sylvis, at Sesto al Reghena, against the invasions by the Huns. The castle later became the feudal home of the Attimis family, of Germanic origins, and it was here that in 1140 Bishop Gervino authorised certain traders to build a port on the river Lemene. Historiography tends to associate *portus Gruarii* with the birth of Portogruaro, an adjoining village. Civilly placed under Sesto, Ecclesiastically the town of Gruaro belonged to the diocese of Concordia; in 1210 it was united to the Chapter of Concordia; successively, part of its income came to be attributed to the Daneloni inheritance (1594) on the instruction of the commendatory abbot Antonio Grimani of Sesto, later Patriarch of Aquileia (1622–1628). In the 15th century the area was conquered by Venice, and for Gruaro it was the beginning of a decline that saw it end as a small rural town. Becoming a village in the Department of Passariano under the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, it finally passed under the Province of Venice during the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

This area is particularly valuable for its environmental features, as its many expanses of water and green swards are evidence of the harmonious merging of nature with the age-old works of man. One of these is the area of Stalis where the **Parco Letterario Neviano** was laid out, to keep intact the places that inspired the writer Ippolito Nievo. Other notable points of interest are the site of the blue lake at Gai, equipped for recreational activities, and the nature area of Boldara along the river Lemene, where stands the big water-mill that, together with the others – the Stalis mill, that of Sega and the **watermill of Gruaro** on the Versiola irrigation ditch, as well as the mill of Nogarol, and that of Bagnara – make up a very special trail through the Gruaro landscape.

## ART AND CULTURE

An indication of the antiquity of Gruaro is a Roman sarcophagus discovered in 1981, in the vicinity of the village of Bagnara. Nowadays situated in the large square of the junior school, the find – believed to be of late Roman era (4th–5th century AD) – features a double pitched lid and acroteria.

The **parish church of San Giusto** is, instead, of medieval foundation, and stands on the site of an ancient castle. The present form dates from the 15th century, even though the first documentation concerning the existence of the church dates from the 12th century. The façade is adorned by two frescoes depicting on the left the patron St Justinian, and on the right a gigantic St Christopher. The figure of the patron, the church itself and its bell tower stand out against the background panorama of the crenellated tower of the castle of Gruaro as symbols of the village's illustrious history. Of the other religious buildings, the most notable is the **church of San Tommaso**, in the village of Bagnara. Dating from 1463, it has kept intact its exterior façade, once brilliantly frescoed, a lunette placed above the portal with a fresco attributed to Il Bellunello, depicting the *Virgin Enthroned with Infant between two Angels*. High up is fine radiating rose window with a rope-like terracotta surrounding. The interior is very restrained: a single nave with wooden truss ceiling, enriched with a cycle of recently restored frescoes, alternatively attributed to Il Bellunello or Gian Andrea da San Vito. The cycle extends along the walls, the apse and rounded arch with figures of saints, miracles and scenes of Christ, among which stand out the *Crucifixion* and the *Trinity*.

Interesting too are the oratories, among them the 16th century Chapel of Sant'Angelo, built on marshy ground in special veneration to St Michael the Archangel. Damaged during the Great War, it still has an interesting fresco of St Anthony the Abbot, much-loved in popular devotion. There is then the oratory of Santa Elisabetta, at Boldara, along the road that links Portovecchio to Gruaro, a small 16th century edifice, the interior featuring a cycle of frescoes executed in 1646 by Cataldo Derrari of Portogruaro. And, finally, the ancient country chapel of San Pietro, of medieval foundation, between the 11th and 12th centuries and once belonging to the church of Bagnara. Outstanding among the civil architecture is **Villa Fadelli Ronzani**, now the seat of the town library: situated in the village of Gai, it is considered one of the best architectural examples of a stately home in the area: it consists of two storeys, a main part divided into three sectors, the central one – with tympanum – being slightly elevated; this central sector is flanked on the two sides by two lower wings. Also at Gai is the old **Casa Zulian**, which in the 17th century was owned by the Soardi family: it has a noteworthy façade with various decorative architectural features.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The village is part of the area of Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wines, and organises a series of events aimed at promoting its own wine and food produce.

Outstanding among these is the **Sagra della Rassa** (Duck Fair) at the end of August, and the **Festa Enogastronomica**, a wine and gastronomy event organised in collaboration with the villages of Cordovado and Sesto al Reghena.

In the 1980s, a number of honey fairs – **Sagra del Miele** – were held here, of national and international standing.

# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Archaeological area, Ancient Wall
- Caligo Tower
- Lio Maggiore



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Stretches of the North Lagoon of Venice
- Laguna del Mort – Dead Lagoon
- Gira Sile – Along the Sile
- Gira Lagune – around the Lagoon
- Bilance Fluviali – lift nets for river fishing



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Girasile – along the Sile
- Giralagune – around the lagoon shores
- Jesolo Ambient Bike ([www.ambientbikesesolo.it](http://www.ambientbikesesolo.it))
  - Percorso Verde – Green trail – Lagoon of Venice
  - Percorso Rosa – Pink trail - Riviera Piave
  - Percorso Blu – Blue trail - countryside
  - Percorso Rosso – Red trail - reclaimed lands
  - Percorso Arancio – Orange trail – land and water



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Sea Festival, Cortellazzo (2nd weekend July + 2nd weekend August)
- An area of Piave DOC wines
- Gusta Veneto – A taste of the Veneto



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Piave
- River Sile
- Valli e Laguna
- Vales and Lagoon - littoral of the Veneto
- River Lift Net Fishing

### IAT Lido di Jesolo

Piazza Brescia, 13 - Jesolo  
[info@turismovenetia.it](mailto:info@turismovenetia.it), tel. (+39)0415298711  
[www.turismovenetia.it](http://www.turismovenetia.it)

45° 32' 02" N



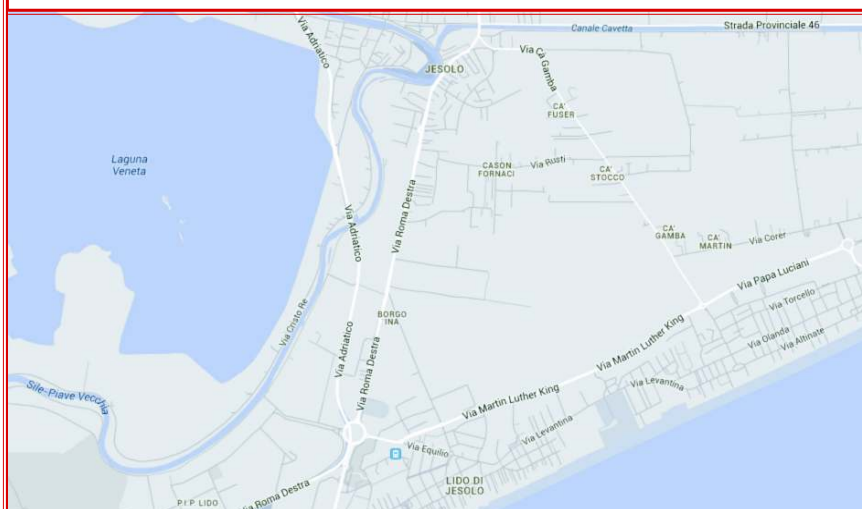
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# JESOLO

Elevation: 2 m s.l.m.  
Area: 95,25 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 25 690 c.ca  
Density: 269,71 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Cortellazzo, Jesolo Lido, Passarella di Sotto



*A municipality of 24,624 inhabitants, 12 metres above sea level, Jesolo is especially prized for its beaches which, until the 1950s and before the subsequent building boom, spanned up to 500 metres from shore to dunes.*

Photos by:

- Comune di Jesolo storage
- APT storage



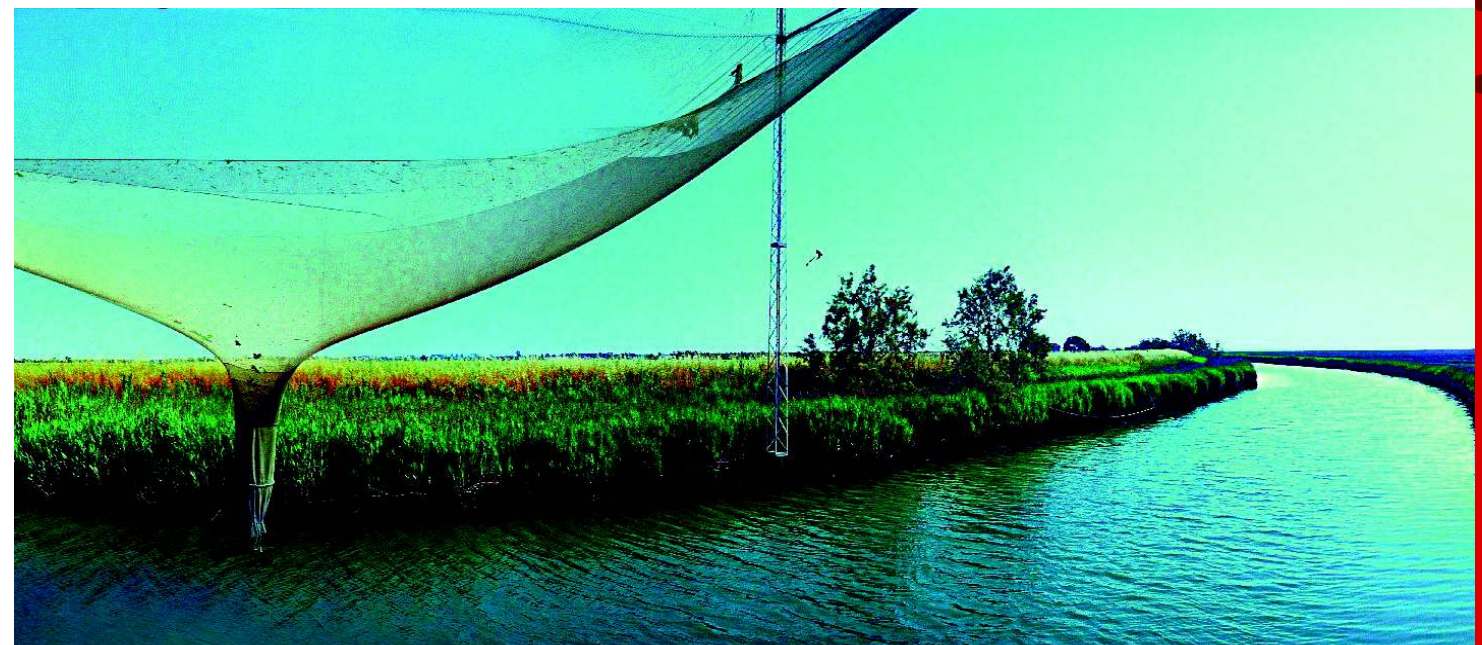
## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Human settlement in the area dates back to ancient times. In the Roman period a settlement called *Equilum* existed here, a name that springs from the horses (*equus*) of the ancient Veneti who were skilled horse breeders. The settlement lasted until the AD 500 when the inhabitants, fleeing continual raids by the barbarians, abandoned the site and transferred to the lagoon islands that were to see the birth of Venice. However, with the reconquest of Byzantium, *Equilum* became one of the most important of the new Dukedom's of the Venetians until, over the following centuries, there came another long period of decline. The terrain was abandoned and, except for the sand dunes along the littoral, became marshland. At the beginning of the 20th century the area was known as Cavazuccherina, so-called after the canal (cava) dug by the Zuccherin family in the 16th century. Great reclamation works occurred in the 1920s and 30s under the guidance of Tomaso Nember, while the town came to be called 'Jesolo', from *Giesolo*, likely the dialect version of the ancient *Equilo*.

↓ Valley



↓ Net Fishing





## ART AND CULTURE

The most significant testimony of Jesolo's illustrious past is the archaeological area of the **ancient wall** that conserves the, alas, very fragmented remains of the Early Christian 6th to 7th century cathedral with its fine mosaic flooring. The area also bears traces of the presence of another church of the same period, dedicated to San Mauro. Unfortunately, both buildings suffered serious damage during the First World War when a military redoubt was built in the area. A permanent display of archaeological finds is housed in the Kursaal in Piazza Brescia at Lido di Jesolo.

The **Torre di Caligo**, of which today only the base is still visible, dates from the early Middle Ages; it is situated west of the town, along the banks of the canal of the same name.

Even more slight are the remains of the ancient Roman port in the now almost deserted locality of Lio Maggiore: due to the inexorable subsidence of the coastline, the remains of the port are now 1.5 metres below sea level.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

Jesolo offers a wealth of events, especially during the summer season. There is the outstanding "International Festival of Sand Sculpture" in summer, and the "Sand Nativity" during the Christmas holiday, both attended by artists from all over the world.

For over a decade now, every summer the spectacular "Jesolo Air Show" has been held, featuring a display by the *Frecce Tricolori*, the national Air Force aerobatic team.

In the port locality of Cortellazzo, for four weekends, two in July and two in August, there is the **Feste Marinare**, where it is possible while dining to taste a variety of fresh fish delicacies in a tensile pavilion – to the sound of music. The Municipality of Jesolo is part of the Piave DOC wines zone.





## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

**B**esides its many beaches, Jesolo offers a variety of interesting surroundings for excursions, particularly those related to the lagoon ecosystem.

Foremost is the **Laguna del Mort** – the dead lagoon, and as the name suggests, it is a backwater of the estuary of the River Piave, that changed its course following the floods of 1935; as a consequence, this zone lost its freshwater rivulets, henceforth being filled only by the rising tide. This has led to the lagoon becoming the habitat of many species of marine and lagoon birds. Stretches of the north lagoon host peculiar varieties of flora and fauna, and it is possible to follow the Girasile and Giralagune bicycle trails and the Jesolo Ambient Bike trail that offer views of the unique landscape and the river's lift nets. It is also possible to explore the lagoon ecosystem through a visit to the civic museum of Natural History.



# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Walled city with historic centre
- Abbey of Summaga
- Windmills on the Lemene
- Municipal Chambers and Sala Russolo
- Villa Comunale – Town Hall
- Bridge of Sant'Andrea
- Theatre Luigi Russolo
- Concordiese National Archaeological Museum
- "Estate Musicale" summer music at Portogruaro" - international festival of chamber music (from mid-August to mid-September)



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Parco della Pace – Peace Park
- River Reghena
- River Lemene
- Gortani Museum of Palaeontology
- Lemene-Reghena Park



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Le vie del Pane (the Bread Trail via the watermills)
- Le Vie dell'antica Quercia (from Portogruaro to Concordia)
- Trail to Portogruaro - Teglio Veneto - Alvisopoli - Fossalta di Portogruaro)
- Bicycle touring along the rivers Lemene, Caomaggiore and Reghena (Portogruaro, Concordia, Cinto Caomaggiore, Sesto al Reghena, Cordovado)
- Ciclovía Adriabike
- Along the Lemene



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- An area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines
- Terre dei Dogi (May)
- Fiera di Sant'Andrea (at the end of November)
- Gusta Veneto



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Lemene

www.adriabike.eu  
 www.turismovenezia.it, sezione itinerari  
 www.turismoaluvialeveneto.it

45° 46' 32.32" N



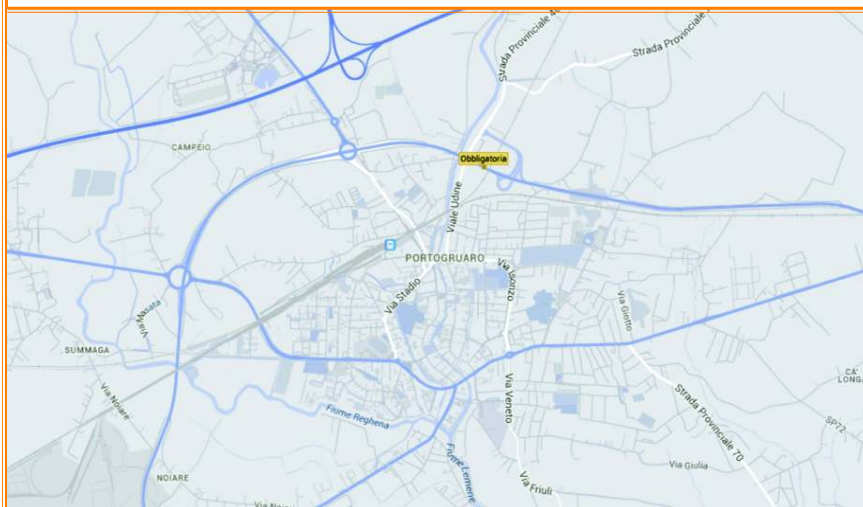
12° 50' 15.06" E

# PORTOGRUARO

Elevation: 5 m s.l.m.  
 Area: 102,22 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 25 487 c.ca  
 Density: 249,33 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Giussago, Lison, Lugugnana, Portovecchio, Pradipozzo, Summaga



*A municipality of 25,487 inhabitants, situated 5 metres above sea level, it is considered to be the chief town of Venezia Orientale, of which it has been the most populated centre since the Middle Ages. The city is laid out in a comb-shape along two main streets that run parallel to the course of the river Lemene.*

Photos by:

- Foto Ivano
- Francesco Fratto
- APT storage

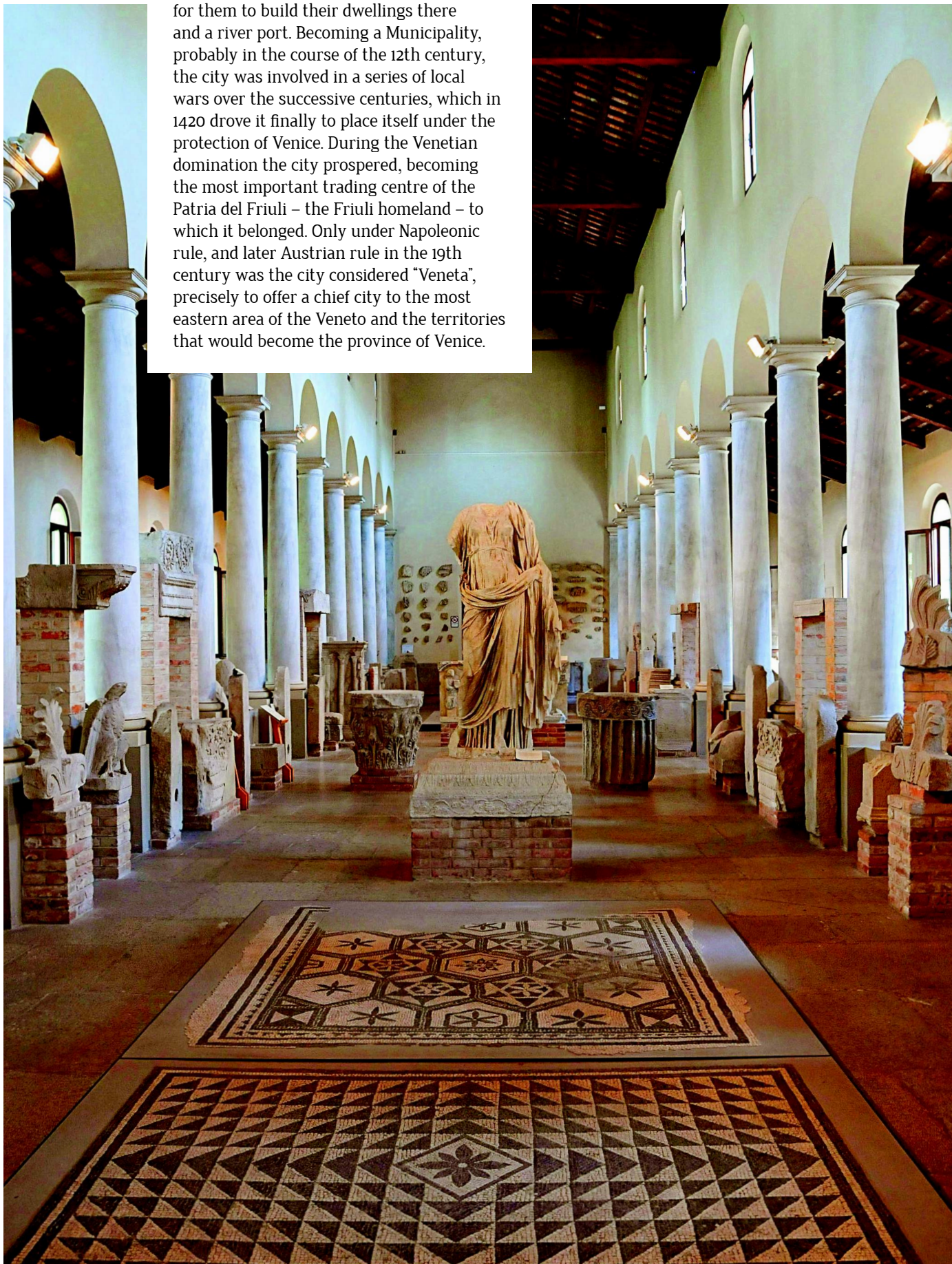
↓ Mills on the Lemene river



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Unlike the other towns in the area, whose roots are founded in antiquity, Portogruaro was founded in the Middle Ages. In 1140 the bishop of Concordia conceded the terrain along the river Lemene to some fishermen and seamen for them to build their dwellings there and a river port. Becoming a Municipality, probably in the course of the 12th century, the city was involved in a series of local wars over the successive centuries, which in 1420 drove it finally to place itself under the protection of Venice. During the Venetian domination the city prospered, becoming the most important trading centre of the Patria del Friuli – the Friuli homeland – to which it belonged. Only under Napoleonic rule, and later Austrian rule in the 19th century was the city considered “Veneta”, precisely to offer a chief city to the most eastern area of the Veneto and the territories that would become the province of Venice.

↓ Museum



## ART AND CULTURE

The municipality of Portogruaro once was protected by a solid perimeter wall originating in the Middle Ages – of which remain three of the five original gateways. The city centre is, on the whole, most attractive to pass along. The most interesting edifice is undoubtedly the Municipal Chamber, the main part of which dates from 1265, while side wings were added in about 1512. It is a beautiful, crenellated edifice in Gothic style with characteristic Venetian windows. The access to the chambers is via a 15th century Istrian stone stairway that leads into the grand salon of the columns; here is conserved the image of the herald of the city in richly brocaded clothes and on horseback. In the interior of the edifice, in a room that takes its name from the painter and composer (the communal theatre too is named after him) the futurist Luigi Russolo, are three of his paintings: *Impressionism of a Bombardment*, *Three Pine Trees*, and *a Self Portrait*. The river Lemene is crossed by several bridges, the most significant of which is surely that of **Sant' Andrea**, first constructed in 1353, but replaced two centuries later in the Renaissance by a bare stone structure, the latter erected in 1554 by the *Venetian podestà*, or chief magistrate, Giulio Valier. The other bridges over the Lemene were blown up in 1918 by the Austrian army during its retreat after being defeated at Vittorio Veneto; the bridge of S. Andrea was mined too, but was saved owing to its historic importance and thanks to the intervention of a lieutenant of the Austrian army, Julius Raab. From the bridge of Sant' Andrea, by passing along a footway from which can be admired two historic watermills placed in the centre of the river (now often venues for contemporary art exhibitions), the National Archaeological Museum of Concordia can be reached – the oldest in the Veneto and one of the first in Italy. Housed in an edifice that is an intentional reminder of the antique basilicas of Roman civilization, the museum displays finds coming from all over Veneto Orientale, collections documenting the life of the community in the Roman and Early Christian periods, with particular attention to finds originating from nearby Concordia Sagittaria. Other notable monuments of the city are the **Villa Comunale**, a fine 15th century palace with a colonnaded loggia built by the architect Guglielmo de Grigis, called the Bergamasco, and the **Cathedral of Sant' Andrea**, patron saint of fishermen and of merchants, therefore much loved by the citizens of Portogruaro since the Middle Ages. The present edifice was constructed

between the 18th and 19th centuries on the site of the previous Romanesque church, of which remains the tall, splendid bell tower. The interior of the cathedral contains many paintings of interest, including canvases from the school of Palma il Giovane, and by Pomponio Amalteo, Pietro Damini and Gregorio Lazzarini. About 3 km from Portogruaro, in the direction of Treviso, near the river Reghena, stands the thousand-year-old **Abbey of Summaga**. This monastic community, founded in the 11th century, rapidly increased in wealth, and in 1211 consecrated this fine basilica of three naves that is all that remains today of the ancient abbey (though the present façade is 18th century). The complex is of great artistic interest since it contains frescoes that date from the 11th to 12th century in the votive chapel consisting of the oldest part of the church, and of the 13th century in the central apse. These are very rare exemplars of art owing to their antiquity, rendered even more important by their aesthetic value. The paintings in the chapel relate the story of the fall and redemption of humanity (*Adam and Eve*, *Sin*, *Chastisement*, *The Crucifixion of Christ*, *The Last Judgement*). The frescoes in the apse, of a slightly later period, show one of the classical scenes of Byzantine art: the Virgin with Infant surrounded by a mandorla – an aureola – supported by four angels, accompanied by allegoric figures of the four evangelists and by two saintly figures. Completing the decorations in the apse are two other iconographic orders representing respectively Christ and the twelve apostles and the parables of the Foolish Virgins and of the Wise Virgins (this last scene is patchy). In the right-aisle apse are to be found unusual scenes of uncertain date in a faintly-painted fresco – very similar to an unfinished drawing – depicting knights fighting among themselves and against fantastic creatures.



## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

Surrounded by the rivers Lemene and Reghena, Portogruaro offers a wide range of activities for those interested in the marvels of nature. The **Museo paleontologico Michele Gortani** is definitely worth visiting, as it guides visitors on a journey back in time to the origins of life on earth, through fossils and finds collected by Portogruaro's scholars and palaeontology enthusiasts. The museum is located at the edge of the green sward of the Park of Peace, ideal for a stroll and relaxing moments. For those instead interested in cycling tours, the city offers various possibilities, from the Via del Pane – a picturesque trail passing the watermills, **Mulini di Stalis**, or the Old Oak trail, the Antica Quercia, that links Portogruaro to Concordia; or again, the cycle track that links the towns of Portogruaro, Teglio Veneto, Alvisopoli and Fossalta di Portogruaro, ending with the cycle tour of the rivers Lemene, Caomaggiore and Reghena, which link the city to Concordia, Sesto al Reghena, Cinto Caomaggiore and Cordovado.

- Summaga's Abbey
- ↓ Luigi Russolo's Theatre

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

Portogruaro is part of the DOC wine-producing area of the Consorzio Lison-Pramaggiore and can boast the title City of Wine because of its high number of wineries, where it is possible to taste a great number and wide variety of high quality wines. But the city also offers a rich choice of small *ostarie e bacari* (typical pubs and taverns) for sipping an aperitif in absolute tranquillity, while enjoying a pleasant view. Portogruaro hosts various wine and food events: of marked interest is the large **Fiera Terre dei Dogi**, a fair that takes place around mid-May, aimed at promoting local culture, food and wines. While, at the end of November is the **Fair of the Patron Saint**, Sant' Andrea – also noted as the *Antica fiera delle Oche*, or Old Geese Fair. During this festival week, in fact, local restaurateurs offer menus with specialities based on goose, a reminder of a medieval tradition – just as it was the tradition in this period to buy boots in readiness for the winter season. Nowadays, though harking back to this ancient usage, the fair flourishes on goods of all kinds, echoing the old Portogruaro tradition of Sant' Andrea as patron of merchants.

The evening of the Feast of the Assumption is, on the other hand, related to the tradition of the **Madonna della Pescheria**, or Madonna of the Fish Market, that takes its name from the small 17th century oratory dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, which is located near the fish market and that was reserved – by ancient edict – for the fishermen of Caorle. On the evening of the 15th August, after the recitation of the rosary, the typical boats of Caorle and Concordia, conducted by seafarers in their traditional costumes, arrive at the Oratory by river, bearing torches: the boats, laden with gifts of the fruits of earth and sea, reaffirming annually the centuries-old links between Portogruaro and Caorle.







# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Villa Altan (1700)
- Villa Muschietti (1700)
- Villa della Pasqua and adjacent watermill, Folklore Museum and La Castellina, the small castle
- Belfiore watermill
- Church of San Marco



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Trail of the "5 watermills"- pathway Belfiore to Salvarolo along the river Loncon as far as the chapel of san Marco



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Vignalando: cycle tour around the vineyards
- The road of the "Vigneti dei Dogi" (vineyards of the Doges)
- The "Aqua Alta" trail: along the raised banks. (cycle tour through the estuaries of the Livenza and Tagliamento)
- Le vie del Pane (the Bread Trail passing the watermills (Belfiore Watermill))



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Mostra Nazionale dei Vini
- Strada dei Vini DOC di Lison Pramaggiore
- Città del Vino
- Popular festivals:
  - Sagra delle Rane at Comungne – Frog Fair (May)
  - Sagra degli Osei (little birds) at Blessaglia, an age-old fair (end of September)
  - Sagra della Soppressa at Belfiore (July) (a type of salami and lencual, tongue)
  - Sagra degli Ossi di Maiale (pork chops) at Comungne (November)



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Belfiore Watermill

[www.turismoflucivenezo.it](http://www.turismoflucivenezo.it)

45° 49' 00" N



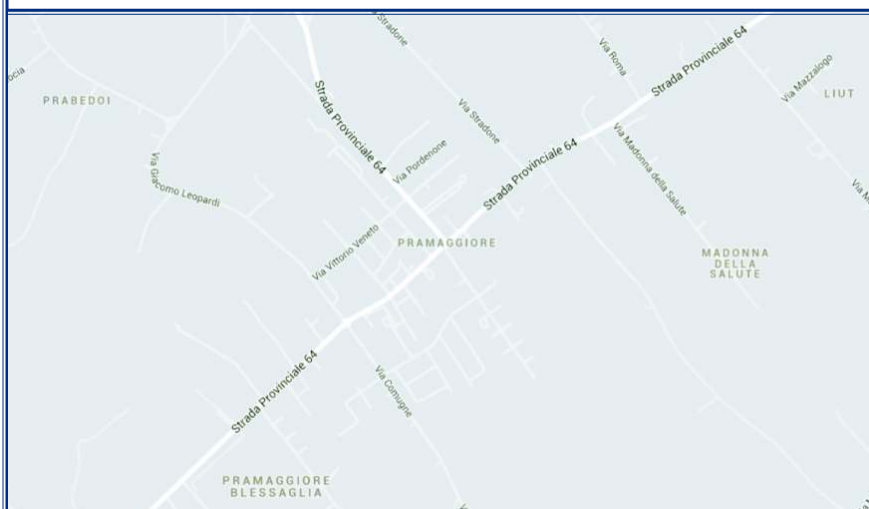
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# PRAMAGGIORE

Elevation: 11 m s.l.m.  
Area: 24,21 km<sup>2</sup>

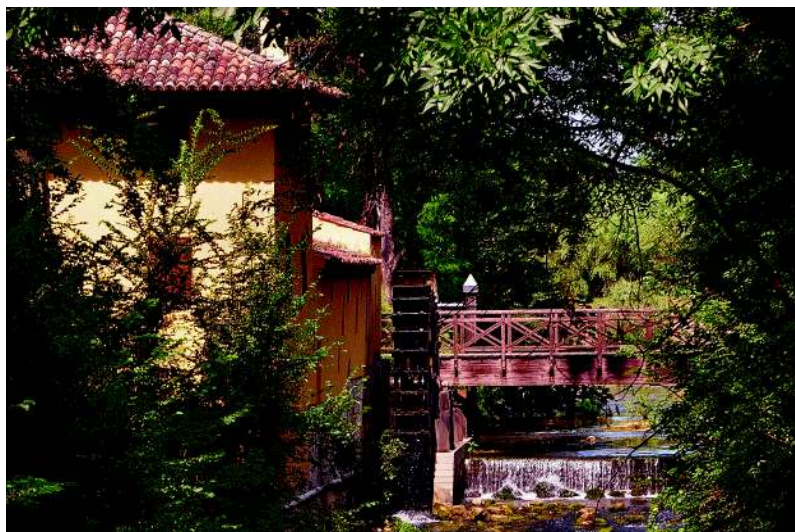
Population: 4 714 c.ca  
Density: 249,33 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Blessaglia, Belfiore, Salvarolo



*A village of 4,714 inhabitants, 11 metres about sea level, Pramaggiore is one of the village's of Venezia Orientale most influenced by Friulan traditions and in which the dialect of western Friuli is spoken. The municipality included the villages of Salvarolo, Blessaglia and Belfiore.*

Photos by:  
· APT storage





## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The origins of Pramaggiore are not altogether clear: the first historic documentation regards the construction of a castle by the feudal family Salvarolo in the 10th century, around which a *villa*, a like-named farming community, grew. The three *vill*e of Lessaglia, Salvarolo and Belfiore all remained as separate administrations, both in the Middle Ages under the dominion of the Patriarchate of Aquileia and under the Serene Republic following 1420. It was the Napoleonic administration that brought them together in one municipality named Pramaggiore – in 1806.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

For over 50 years the **Mostra Nazionale dei Vini** has been held at Pramaggiore, a regular wine show with the awarding of numerous local, regional and national prizes, all part of the effort to promote the Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wines. Every year in March and April there are the **National Oenological Competitions** and the **Exposition and Market of National Wines**. In the first week of December, instead, the international competition of the “Fogher d’oro” or Golden Hearth Award is held, while throughout the summer and autumn the *Enoteca Regionale*, the Region’s Wine Celler is open. The show, furthermore, often promotes other typical Pramaggiore produce, its honey and Montasio cheese (DOP). Pramaggiore can also boast the title won in 2012 for the best town planning map of all the Wine Cities, indicating the town’s special excellence in producing and promoting its wines and gastronomy. Pramaggiore, finally, offers the possibility of tasting typical produce at its many fairs and events: in May in the locality of Comugne there is the **Sagra delle Rane**, or frog fair; in July, Belfiore hosts the **Sagra della Soppressa** – a fair offering jellied brawn loaf; in September at Blessaglia the hundred-year-old **Festa dei Osei**; and to close the year, between October and November the **Sagra degli Ossi** (pork chops), again at Comugne.

← Belfiore watermill

## ART AND CULTURE

The buildings of major significance in the municipal area are two 18th century villas: the square-shaped **Villa Altan** and the larger **Villa Muschietti**. The most important churches are that dedicated to San Marco, in the town, and to San Giacomo at Salvarolo. The former dates from the 14th century and still has a fresco of the Madonna enthroned between saints Rocco and Sebastian, protectors from the plague, dating from the 16th century and attributed by some to Antonio da Firenze, by others to the school of Cima da Conegliano. **San Giacomo** has remained in the typical style of the Romanesque churches, despite successive restorations: the interior shows traces in patches of medieval frescoes, and there is a fine 17th century wooden crucifix. Worth seeing is the **castellina**, a recently restored hexagonal defence dating from the Middle Ages, still today a solid-looking complex on the right bank of the river Loncon with the 19th century Villa della Pasqua and the Mulino di Belfiore, a watermill.

↑ Vineyards

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

The **Mulino di Belfiore**, a watermill already working in the 15th century, is the venue for a fine ethnographic museum with displays explaining the cultivation of cereals and the process of milling, both common to the area. This leads on to the cycle and walking trail passing the 5 watermills along the river Loncon and linking Belfiore and Salvarolo. Other trails, instead, are centred on that other great local agricultural activity – the vineyards.



# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Lighthouse at Punta Tagliamento (Bibione)
- Motteron dei Frari, Roman seaside villa (Bibione)
- Villa Ivancich at San Michele (that hosted Hemingway, Ezra Pound).
- Villa de Buoi



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Tegnue – marine reserve
- Kayaking in the lagoon
- Brussa and Valvecchia
- Fishermen's thatched lodges and the Terzo Bacino
- Civic Natural History Museum



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- Adriatic Trail, walking and cycling path parallel to the beach (Bibione)
- Touring the Lighthouse and Pine Woods (Bibione)
- Excursion to Valgrande
- Around the Tagliamento
- Trails to Casoni (fishing lodges) and the Terzo Bacino



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- An area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines.
- The white asparagus of Bibione
- Septemberfest, the traditional wine and grape festival with local produce.



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Gira Tagliamento – around the Tagliamento
- Laguna con il kayak – kayaking in the lagoon
- Brussa and Valvecchia
- River Tagliamento
- Litoranea Veneta – littoral of the Veneto

### IAT Bibione

Viale Aurora 111- Bibione - San Michele al Tagliamento  
info@turismovenezia.it, tel. (+39)0415298711  
www.turismovenezia.it

45° 45' 49" N



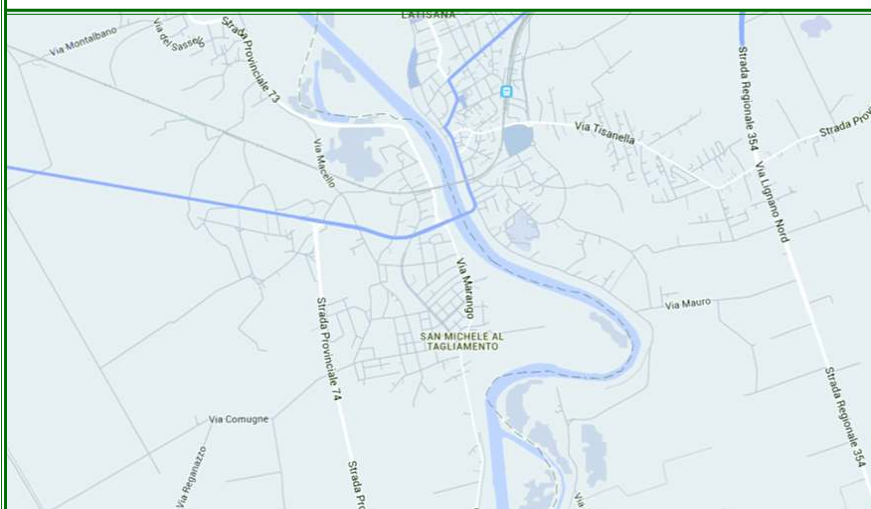
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# SAN MICHELE AL TAGLIAMENTO

Elevation: 7 m s.l.m.  
Area: 112,3 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 12 103 c.c.a  
Density: 107,77 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: *Bevazzana, Bibione, Cesarolo, Pozzi, San Giorgio al Tagliamento, Terzo Bacino, Villanova-Malafesta*



*A municipality of 12,103 inhabitants, located 7 metres above sea level, it borders Friuli Venezia Giulia to the east along the final reaches of the river Tagliamento. The municipal territory includes the villages of Bibione – the well-known seaside resort of the Upper Adriatic – Bevazzana, Cesarolo, Pozzi, San Giorgio al Tagliamento, Terzo Bacino, Villanova-Malafesta, and the localities of Marinella, San Filippo and San Mauretto.*

Photos by:  
· APT storage

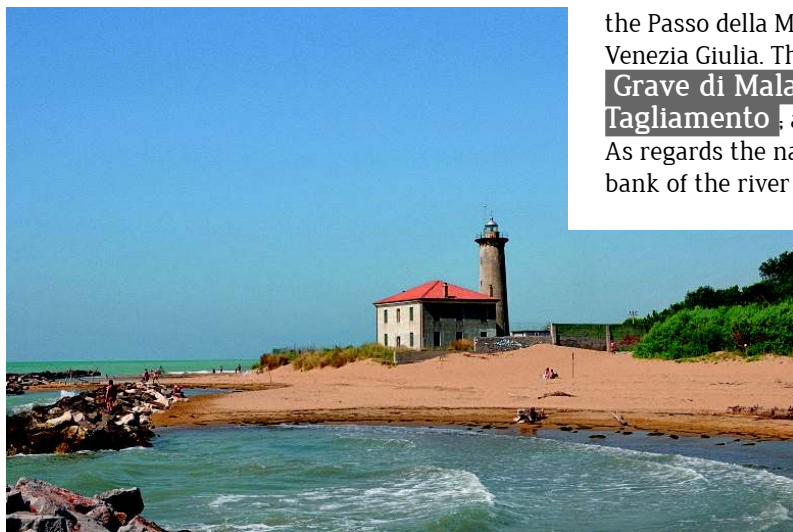


## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

**S**an Michele al Tagliamento was founded in Roman times as a resort for the rich merchants of Concordia. Having started therefore as a real tourist destination, the village was frequented until the late Roman period; there followed from the 6th century a scarcely-documented period during which it was under the power of the Patriarchate of Aquileia. In the period of domination by the Serene Republic (1420–1797), San Michele was part of the “Terra della Tisana”, lands belonging to the “homeland of Friuli”, that became the property of the Venetian nobles and their dynasties. Subject to Austria after the fall of Venice in 1798, San Michele became a municipality in the period of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy and part of the Adriatic district, passing successively under the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia to the district of Portogruaro. During the Great War, the river was a natural obstacle to Austrian advancement; and with the Second World War the town was almost completely destroyed by a series of bombardments between 1944 and 1945, becoming known, alas, as the “Cassino of the north”.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

**O**ne of the best events organised in the township is the **September-fest**, centred on the traditional wine and grape feast promoting the food and wine produce of the area. San Michele al Tagliamento is part of the production zone of Lison–Pramaggiore DOC wines, and boasts among its typical produce the white asparagus of Bibione.



## ART AND CULTURE

**A**mong the religious monuments is the small church of Santa Elisabetta, known as *dell'Agolina*, of the little lamb, dating from 15th century. The edifice is embellished with frescoes dedicated to the Virgin. In the village of San Giorgio the church dedicated to that saint stands out; it was built in neoclassical style in the first half of the 19th century. In the interior is an altar, the work of Giovan Battista GropPELLI, coming from the previous church. Interesting too are the oratories of the district: in the locality of San Mauretto is to be found the oratory dedicated to saints Bellino and Mauro, invoked for protection against the rains; the interior consists of a simple rectangular hall with wood-beamed ceiling, and an 18th century wooden rostrum. In the locality of Malafesta, instead, is the countryside oratory dedicated to St Thomas the Apostle, erected in a very plain style after 1584. In the same locality there is also the octagonal oratory dedicated to St Anthony of Padua, of 17th century foundation, with alterations over the years. In the way of civil buildings, the **Villa Mocenigo Ivancich** is almost a complete ruin; a baroque work by Longhena, it hosted the writers Ernest Hemingway and Ezra Pound. Bombarded in 1944, it was a sumptuous red tinted villa, complete with two symmetrical barchesse with porticoes and decorated by a forest of statues. Among the other villas remembered is the 18th century Villa de Buoi, once owned by Giovanni Bottari; the edifice is today derelict.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

**T**he territory conserves traces of its Roman period. One of the most beautiful and important of these is the **Mutteron dei Frati** at Bibione, a seaside villa embellished with marble, painted walls and very refined black and white tessellated mosaic floors.

Bibione is also a seaside resort of international standing and has been an important tourist attraction since the 1950s; since 1996 it has also been recognised by the national Health Service as a spa resort.

The seaside town is surrounded by a number of places of marked environmental interest: **Parco Naturale della Val Grande**, a natural park to the north; the **Faro di Punta Tagliamento**, a lighthouse, to the east, at the mouth of the river; and to the west **Porto Baseleghe**, on the Laguna dei Lovi.

Of great interest in the village of Villanova are the sites of industrial archaeology, the old watermill and the 17th century paper mill transformed into a hydroelectric station in the 20th century, and recently restored to become a museum of country life. The rhythm of the town of San Michele is set by its river, the Tagliamento – with its source near the Passo della Mauria, and a basin extending over a good part of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Thanks to this river there are extensive wetlands: the **Grave di Malatesta-Tagliamento**; the flood plains, **Golene del Tagliamento**; and the **Foci del Tagliamento**, the river mouths. As regards the natural environment, the part that extends on the right bank of the river is especially interesting, that is, in the area of Bibione.

← Bibione  
← Headland lighthouse







# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Historic village centre
- Oratory of Sant'Antonio
- Church of Sant'Antonio Martire
- Palio dei Mussi (Donkey Fair)



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- River Tagliamento
- Prati delle Pars - meadows
- ETICA - mente ([www.eticamente.eu](http://www.eticamente.eu)) (Ecology fair - June)



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- An itinerary of the places frequented by Ippolito Nievo: watermills Stalis, the Spring of Venchiaredo, Cordovado (the meadows of the Madonna, the castle, the Old Cathedral, the countryside of Rio Venchiaredo), Teglio Veneto (the historic centre and the Pars), Fossalta di Portogruaro (the Castle of Fratta), the historic city centre of Portogruaro.
- Gira Tagliamento – around the Tagliamento



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- Palio dei Mussi – Donkey Fair (September)
- Sagra del bisat (end of June-early July, Cintello locality)
- An area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines.
- An area of BIO wines DOC
- ETICA - mente ([www.eticamente.eu](http://www.eticamente.eu))



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- Gira Tagliamento – around the Tagliamento

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari  
[www.turismofluvialeveneto.it](http://www.turismofluvialeveneto.it)

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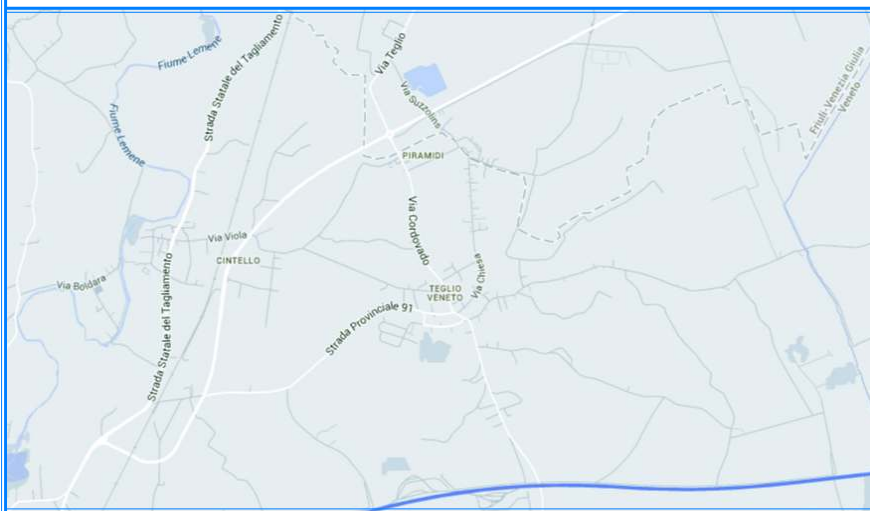
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# TEGLIO VENETO

Elevation: 9 m s.l.m.  
 Area: 11,52 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 2 313 c.ca  
 Density: 201,04 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

Hamlet: Cintello, Suzzolins



*A town of 2,313 inhabitants, 9 metres above sea level, Teglio is located at the extreme south-eastern confines of the Province of Venice; it marks the administrative border with Friuli Venezia Giulia, with which it shares a common cultural and linguistic tradition. The municipal territory includes the villages of Cintello and Suzzolins.*

Photos by:  
 · Davide Carrer





## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first documentation regarding the site dates from the 12th century (1186–1187) in the Papal Bull of Urban III to the Bishop of Concordia Sagittaria, regarding the recognition of temporal and spiritual jurisdiction over a number of towns in Friuli. In the medieval period, Teglio was the subject of dispute between certain dynastic families over their (unsuccessful) opposition to the bishop's Seigniorship and an attempt to take possession of the locality. In 1420, when Friuli passed under the Republic of Venice, Teglio too was placed under Venetian control. In 1797, with the fall of the Serene Republic, Teglio was subject to Austria, and then became a municipality after the Peace of Presburgo in 1805; by Napoleonic decree the locality was included in the district of Passariano, becoming part of the Province of Venice with the administrative reorganisation of the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia (1816). Successively, Teglio had reclamation works carried out that enabled a flourishing cultivation of vineyards, grains and arable crops.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The town is in part of the area of Lison–Pramaggiore DOC wines and hosts several events promoting local wine and food products. Foremost among these is the traditional **Sagra del Bisat**, an early summer fair between June and the beginning of July, where eels – a speciality here – can be tasted; in September instead the **Palio del Musso** is organised, a historical pageant of early 20th century country life, with a donkey race and fine wine and gastronomy stands. Another of the outstanding events is the **Festival ETICA-mente**, on social themes, promoted by the Teglio Veneto Tourist Office.

- ← Historic centre
- Church of Sant'Antonio

## ART AND CULTURE

Among the architectural features of Teglio can be included the parish church dedicated to San Giorgio, probably founded in the early Middle Ages, once on the site of the present cemetery, set apart from the inhabited centre. This church was demolished towards the end of the 19th century and replaced by the larger present-day edifice consecrated in 1896 and 300 m distance from the previous one, on a site donated by the Counts of the Mocenigo. At the side of the parish stands the 15th century **Oratory of St Anthony the Abbot**, which had its own confraternity. The edifice is of rather plain design, a presbytery and a wide loggia being added to the original hall at a later date. Of particular interest because of its style is the brick exterior decorated on the sides by a series of small intertwined pensile archlets placed under the line of the eaves, on a quite widespread pattern adopted in local religious architecture between the 15th and 16th centuries. Teglio has too some historic demesnes: the 16th century Villa Sguerzi features a main body in the traditional tripartite plan, with the central open salon and side rooms and some annexes; Villa Gobbo is also worthy of consideration, a rectangular, three-storey, 18th century edifice set in a beautiful walled garden; and Villa Reis, built on the remains of the 18th century Villa Marin, has been completely restructured in an eclectic style.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

As regards the natural environment, Teglio is typical of the lower Veneto–Friulan plain, because of its valuable wooded areas, outstanding among them the Buse Trevisan wetlands, marked by a great number of alder trees. The territory is part of the Park of the Rivers Reghena and Lemene; in particular, in the locality of Cintello the fascinating landscape of the river Lemene can be enjoyed as it flows for several hundred metres along the edge of the town, offering very picturesque views, and easy to reach along walkways. The natural landscape at Teglio is made more interesting still because of the waterways: the Taglio canal, with its wealth of aquatic vegetation, and the **Lugugnana, Canalotto** and **Battiferro** irrigation channels.



# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- museum of Civilization Farmer
- Museum of the Landscape
- Via Annia – ancient Roman road
- Countryside of reclaimed lands



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Museum of the Landscape
- Woods of Prassaccon
- Prà del Roccolo
- Countryside of reclaimed lands



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- GiraLivenza – around the Livenza



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- An area of Piave DOC wines
- Fair of Sant'Antonio (June)
- Market Fair of the cherries of Torre di Mosto (June)
- Fair of San Martino (end of Oct – mid-Nov)
- Settimana del bisat – (Eel Week - September)



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Livenza
- Canale Brian

[www.turismovenezia.it](http://www.turismovenezia.it), sezione itinerari  
[www.turismoflussivenezo.it](http://www.turismoflussivenezo.it)



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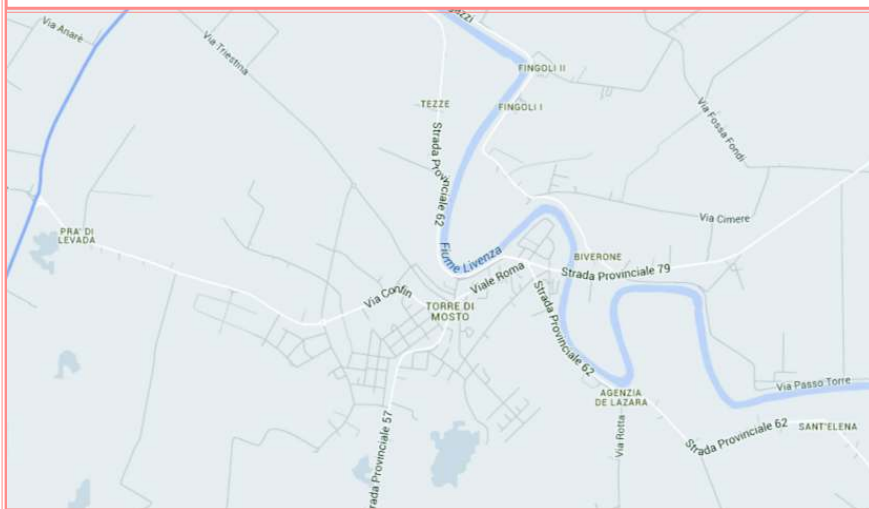
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# TORRE DI MOSTO

**Elevation:** 2 m s.l.m.  
**Area:** 38.02 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 4 758 c.ca  
**Density:** 125,14 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

**Hamlet:** Sant'Anna di Boccafossa, Staffolo



*A municipality of 4,758 inhabitants, at 2 metres above sea level, situated along the banks of the river Livenza which, in times past, linked the lagoon of Venice to Caorle. The town territory includes the villages of Staffolo and Boccafossa, and the four localities of Senzielli, Sant'Elena, Rotta and Tezze.*

Photos by:  
 · Davide Carrer







## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Torre di Mosto takes its name from a watchtower (*turris*) built in late Roman times (5th century AD) on a bend of the river Livenza, as a stronghold against the barbarians. From the 7th century it came within the orbit of the Serene Republic. It was in this period that it gradually entered a state of decline, caused by the formation of floodplains when the Piave and Livenza rivers overflowed. In 1411 the village was completely devastated by the Huns, and its reconstruction – lasting till the end of the century – was due to the noble Venetian family Da Mosto. Since then the name Da Mosto has remained firmly linked to the history of the town, from then on called *Tor da Mosto*. Until the Austrian domination the town subsisted on farming, constantly threatened by epidemics and floods. It was not until 1815 that river transport started up, thanks to which the banks of the Livenza were embanked. Till the end of the century, there were various land reclamation works, completed later on, after the First World War: this improved farming and new sectors, such as craftsmanship, building and tourism.

## ART AND CULTURE

One of the municipal area's most outstanding monuments is the parish church of the diocese, dedicated to San Martino (bishop of Tours), an early edifice – but rebuilt in the early 17th century. The interior is embellished by a great ceiling fresco depicting *The Glorification of St Martin* – a work of 1771 by Costantino Cedini – having an extraordinary scenic arrangement. Worthy of note is the cycle of frescoes on the second level, stories from the *Life of Christ*, attributed to Paolo De Lorenzi of Soligo, a late 18th-century painter to whose school are likewise attributed the frescoes on the exterior façade depicting *The Annunciation and the scene of St Martin and the Poor Man*. For the safeguarding and promotion of its lands, Torre di Mosto also has a **Museum of the Landscape (MUPA)**, located at Sant'Anna di Boccafossa, dedicated to 20th-century artists who worked mainly in the Veneto, and to their personal renderings of the countryside. Focusing instead on country folklore is the *Museo della Civiltà Contadina*, Farming Life Museum, in the locality of Boccafossa, with guided visits (by prior reservation).

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

The town hosts a number of traditional fairs and festivals, such as the **Sagra di Sant'Antonio**, a June cherry festival; the **Sagra del Calendimaggio**, at Staffolo, the first Sunday in May, and the **Sagra di Sant'Anna** in the village of Boccafossa in July. Between 2011 and 2012 the MasterCibus association, in collaboration with the Municipality, organised the **Settimana del Bisat** in September to promote eel which, together with wine (the town is part of the Piave DOC Wines Area) is a typical local product.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

Torre di Mosto is an area that has always hovered between earth and water, reclaimed through laborious works that still leave signs in the unique landscape scarred by canals into grids containing simple rural villages. Close to the banks of the river Livenza are the territory's winding waterways and cycle trails that are outlined above the flatness of the reclaimed land of the countryside.



↑ Landscape museum  
← Brian canal

# POINTS OF INTEREST



## CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

- Castle (900)
- Villa Rubini (700)
- Cathedral of Santo Stefano Protomartire (1864)
- Church of the Rosario (1568)
- Church of San Marco (1524)
- Villa Calzavara
- Villa Giuditta
- Villa Corner (now Piva)
- Villa Morosini (now Migotto)
- Villa Correr Agazzi
- Piazza Cavalieri di Vittorio Veneto, of 17th century epoch
- Locality of Corbolone
- Romano Pascutto Theatrical Season



## ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

- Woods of Bandiziol (area with facilities for camper and picnics)
- Woods of Prassaccon
- Prà del Roccolo
- Palù del Bandiziol
- Cason del Bandiziol – thatched fisherman's lodge
- Cascata di Corbolone - waterfall
- Ornithological Show



## BICYCLE TOURISM

- GiraLivenza – around the Livenza



## WINE AND FOOD TOURISM

- An area of Lison Pramaggiore DOC wines. (classic zone)
- Città del Vino – City of Wine
- Fair of flowers and colours with wine and food stands serving special dishes inspired by nature (coloured risotto dishes) (May)
- Feast of the Madonna, at Corbolone, on the Tarantin Riviera, which can be reached via the river (August)
- Fair of tastes and colours with wine and food stands serving seasonal dishes (October)
- Corbolone Wine Show – Marengo d'oro competition



## WATERWAY TOURISM

- River Livenza (river lift net)



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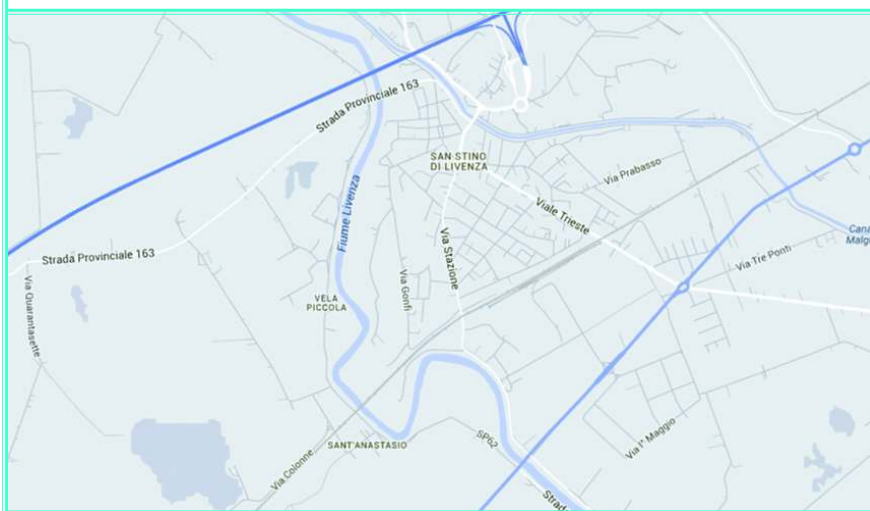
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# SAN STINO DI LIVENZA

**Elevation:** 6 m s.l.m.  
**Area:** 68,09 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 13 099 c.ca  
**Density:** 192,38 ab./km<sup>2</sup>

**Hamlet:** Biverone, Corbolone, La Salute di Livenza



*A town of 13,099 inhabitants, 6 metres above sea level, San Stino stands on the alluvial plain of the river Livenza; the territory includes the villages of Biverone, Corbolone and La Salute di Livenza.*

Photos by:  
 · Davide Carrer





## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

There are very few traces of human settlement dating from ancient times when the area was wedged between woods to the north and lagoons to the south, and the Via Annia – the important road axis connecting Padua and Aquileia – skirted the borders of the present-day territory. In the 10th century AD, the family da Prata inherited a castle around which a village clustered that eventually grew to become San Stino; at the same time the Villa di Corbolone (a country estate) came into existence, supported by the monks of the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena. In the 13th and 14th centuries the Patriarch of Aquileia placed the residency of a Captain here, who commanded a strong military garrison that was often called to act in the wars that were fought between the Patriarchate and the Republic of Venice. The city capitulated in 1420, becoming over the following centuries one of the favourite holiday resorts of the Venetian nobility. In the 20th century San Stino was the centre of large-scale reclamation works, known as *delle Sette Sorelle*, of the Seven Sisters, intended to free the area of malaria.

## TASTES AND TRADITIONS

San Stino boasts the title City of Wine, and is located in the classic production zone of the Lison-Pramaggiore DOC wines. In the second half of September, the Wine Show is held at Corbolone with about 100 stands every year; the show is linked to the **Marengo d'oro** competition. During the exhibition week there is also the traditional **Fiera di Sant'Antonio**, a fair focused on the retail trade and associations promoting local produce. On the third Sunday of April the **Festa dei Fiori**, or Flower Show, takes place, covering the historic centre in the fragrances and colours of springtime. These days the stands serve typical seasonal dishes. The experience is repeated then in October at the **Fair of Autumn Colours and Tastings**, to end the fine season. Particularly enjoyed is the tradition of the **casere**, the auspicious bonfires that are lit on the day of the Epiphany.

## ART AND CULTURE

The castle, once the symbolic edifice of San Stino, has since been transformed into a villa that bears the name of the Venetian family Zen: it still signs of the alterations that changed a Romanesque-style crenellated fortress into a Renaissance demesne. The most important religious edifice at San Stino is the church of San Marco in the locality of Corbolone, dating from 1514; it encompasses the even older Chapel of the Annunciation. The latter, the *Cappella dell'Annunciata*, is completely covered in frescoes by Giovanni Antonio de' Sacchis, better known as Il Pordenone (1484–1539), who has depicted the **Coronation of the Virgin** and various saints. The same artist also executed the frescoes that depict San Rocco and the prophet Balaam in the nave. Numerous canvases by Gaspare Diziani (1689–1767) ornate the choir with Stories of the Sacred Family, while the high altar is adorned with the so-called **"Pala del Tiziano"**, an altarpiece depicting St Mark enthroned between saints Rocco and Sebastian: this work had long been attributed to the great 16th century Veneto master, only to be recently attributed to his contemporary Bonifacio de' Pitati. Also worthy of note is the Pietà in painted terracotta by the Veronese sculptor Benedetto Stefani, dating from 1585. Numerous villas are to be found in the municipal area, demonstration of how San Stino had become one of the resorts frequented by noble Venetians; from the 16th century villas Gubbitta and Corner, to the 18th century villas Migotto, Rubin and Calzavara, and the 17th century **Villa Correr Agazzi** – the only one open for visits, including the interior where unusual architectural solutions can be admired such as the double stairway to the upper floors. Also dating from the 17th century is the **Piazza Cavalieri di Vittorio Veneto** at Corbolone, which is overlooked by an elegant palace that most likely was the former historic seat of the municipality.

## HISTORY AND NATURE TRAILS

Starting from 1994, the Town Council has initiated the process of reforestation, to bring back the ancient splendour of at least some of the forests of the area. The result of this operation is a surface area of woods covering over 100 hectares, the most extensive in Veneto Orientale, subdivided between the two woods of Bandiziol and Prasadon and consisting mainly of oak trees. In the centre of the Bandiziol woods lies the forest glade called **Prà del Roccolo**. At the same time as the woods, a habitat of some biodiversity has been reconstituted – the marshland, **Palù del Bandiziol**, that includes almost 10,000 square metres of small lakes, canals and little isles. To enable easy observation of the zone, modern replicas of the old thatched fishing lodges have been built. To document the biodiversity and the wealth of species to be found in the area of San Stino, a visit to Gino Panont's ornithological collection is possible, on display at the municipality (visits by arrangement with the town library's personnel).







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Mario Fletzer, Province of Venice: p. 8 (haystacks), p. 17 (Casa del Vallino, Cavallino), p. 32

(Ippolito Nievo Museum), p. 49 (vineyards), Municipality of San Stino di Livenza, p. 58

Gabriele Camillo: p. 2 (Saetta Canal), p. 12 (Brussa), p. 13 (Caorle fishing harbour), pp.14-15

(Madonna dell'Angelo beach, picture of the Madonna dell'Angelo, fishing lodges by the Nicesolo

Canal at Falconera), p. 23 (Cinto Caomaggiore lakes), p. 26 (Lemene and its town hall), p. 27

(Cathedral of S. Stefano – Concordia S.), pp. 28 -29 (Roman bridge, Trichora Martyrium, frescoes

from the baptistery of Reginpoto), pp. 34-35 (Stalis mill), p. 42 (mills on the Lemene river), p. 43

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(promenade at Bibione), p. 51 (lighthouse at the mouth of the Tagliamento river)

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Photo of drop net at Jesolo, p. 38: Clive Handerson – [clive@lusato.it](mailto:clive@lusato.it)

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