



CIVITANOVA MARCHE



Porta Marina

In inviting all tourists and visitors to get to know our beautiful town,
we wish you all a pleasant and relaxing stay in Civitanova Marche

Town Councillor for Tourism
Dr. Sergio Marzetti

Mayor of the Town
Dr. Erminio Marinelli

Civitanova Marche

Civitanova Marche is divided into two centres.

The coastal centre was built around the Fortress and the remains of "Lido di Cluana", and it boasts the magnificent Cesarini-Sforza Palace which was built in 1862 on top of an antique construction of the XIV century. Today it houses the Town hall.

In front of the Palace is the beautiful Piazza XX Settembre, which was given this name in 1891 to remember the taking of Porta Pia. It used to be called "Largo Scalo".

At the far end of the square you can find the Public Gardens with the fountain which originally adorned it.

Beyond the gardens stand the liberty-style buildings of "Lido Cluana" and the restored fish market.

On the south seafront you can find the War Memorial inaugurated in 1970, and sculpted by Giovanni Masoero, an artist from Turin. Proceeding northwards, the city entrance is embellished by the green trees of Viale Vittorio Veneto. Here you will find the former Balilla house that now houses the Public Library and the "E.Cecchetti" Theatre. It was planned in 1933 by Architect Adalberto Libera, one of the main representatives of the Italian rationalism movement and a pioneer of modern architecture.

In the San Marone quarter you can find the Roman Church, with the same name, which was built where the Patron Saint, the first martyr of the Piceno area, was made a martyr.

At the end of 1800 the Church was radically and a bit unnaturally restored. It was miraculously saved by the last War's bombs.

Archaeological finds testify both the presence of a Roman settlement and the persistence of the faith given to St. Marone. There was also the existence of a Pieve and before that of a memorial.



Sicht of Civitanova Marche



Lido Cluana

Civitanova Alta

Walking to Civitanova Alta you will find the first city walls of the XIV century with 4 strong gates: S.Paolo, Girone, Mercato and S.Angelo, also called Porta Marina with its typical cypress growth into the crenellated band.

On the main place you can find the Delegation Building built by the Engineer Guglielmo Prospero from Macerata in 1867.

Inside the palace you can see some works of the painter Ulisse Ribustini (XIX-XX century) and a Roman memorial tablet of the Cluentensis Vicus dating back to the III century A.D. The palace houses the Municipal Historical Archive. The St.Paul Apostle Church of the XVII century stands near the Delegation Building. Inside of this church you can find a font of 1423, a painting "Natività di Maria" by



Sicht of Civitanova Alta

Andrea Briotti (1561) and a Crucifixion by Durante Nobili from Caldarola (1508-1578).

The Church of St. Agostino stands not far from here (XIV century) and in the same street you also find the Annibal Caro Theatre, which preserves the Portal belonging to the 600 years old Santucci Palace.

The Theatre was built following the plan of Engineer Guglielmo Prosperi in 1872 and after was inaugurated by the world famous Civitanova's dancer Enrico Cecchetti. In the same main place you will find the Duke Cesarini Sforza palace of the XVI century. The palace houses Pellegrino Tibaldi frescoes. The St. Francesco Church is the most antique church, dating back to the XIV century and it is embellished with a Romanic portal and a bell tower built by Marino Cedrini from Venetia.

Noteworthy are also many noble palaces with rich portals: Sabatucci Palace, Ricci Palace, Centoflorini Palace and Annibal Caro house, which houses the M. Moretti Municipal Picture Gallery and Enrico Cecchetti house. You can't lose the historical tram station in liberty style (1900) which has decorations in polychrome pottery.

Important sites are also the Museum of the Arts and Popular Traditions, The Historical Museum of Troto, which is a unique building in Italy and also in Europe.



Villa Conti

Villa Conti is situated between "Civitanova Alta" and "Civitanova Porto" in the stunning Italian park which is styled with plenty of botanical rarities. The crypt next to the Neo-Gothic church contains the tombs of the Conti family and that of the lyric performer Francesca Solari, Pier Alberto Conti's second wife.

Two buildings characterize the whole area: the 15th century-style tower and the "San Michele" liberty palace - a true rareness in the Macerata area and quite perfectly maintained - which was built in 1910 following the project of architect Paolo Sironi.

Villino Conti

Villa Eugenia

In the St. Marone quarter we find "Villa Eugenia", which was built by Napoleone I in 1797. The Villa is unfortunately in bad conditions, but in the past it gave hospitality to the Napoleone family, who had a farm of 1050 hectares in Civitanova. Empress Eugenia Montijo, Napoleon's III wife, stayed here for a brief period.

Santa Maria Apparente

In the Santa Maria Apparente quarter stands the "Tornone": it is a battlemented tower that was an ancient fortified mill in the XIV century and the Santa Maria Apparente Shrine in the XV century.

This is a typical countryside church of the Marche region. It was restored several times and is located where the legend says that on 5 June 1411 the Virgin Mary appeared to a farmer.

The popular belief declares that pregnant women who drink the holy water in the church's well, will have plenty of milk.



The Trotto Historical Museum

The Trotto Historical Museum is property of Captain Ermanno Mori, who is fond of breeding horses and of the horse-world in general. It is located in Asola town district - contrada Asola - and it has been open on booking since 1985 with free entry - phone 0733 893000. On the hills near the north of Civitanova Alta are the San Marone breeding and the Val d'Asola racecourse.

The Trotto Museum

TOUR IN CIVITANOVA ALTA

1. Piazza della Libertà

- On the "Piazza della Libertà" stands the Palace of the Delegazione built in 1867. In its entrance hall we can see a Roman gravestone of the III century A. D. In the upper floor there are paintings dating from the XVIIIth to XVIIIth century and inside the "Sala Consiliare" are paintings by Ulisse Robustini (XIXth-XXth cent.). Finally, in the last floor, we can visit the "Sala delle Armi".
- Nearby we can find St. Paul's church with a single nave which stands on the ancient Collegiata church. This was totally rebuilt in 1753-1754 on the project of the architect Pietro Loni from Milan.

2. Largo S. Francesco

- The ex St. Francis's church is the most ancient built which dates back between the XIIIth and XIIIth cent. At present it is closed for work in progress. It is a National Monument (it is going to be a Museum).

3. Piazza XXV Luglio

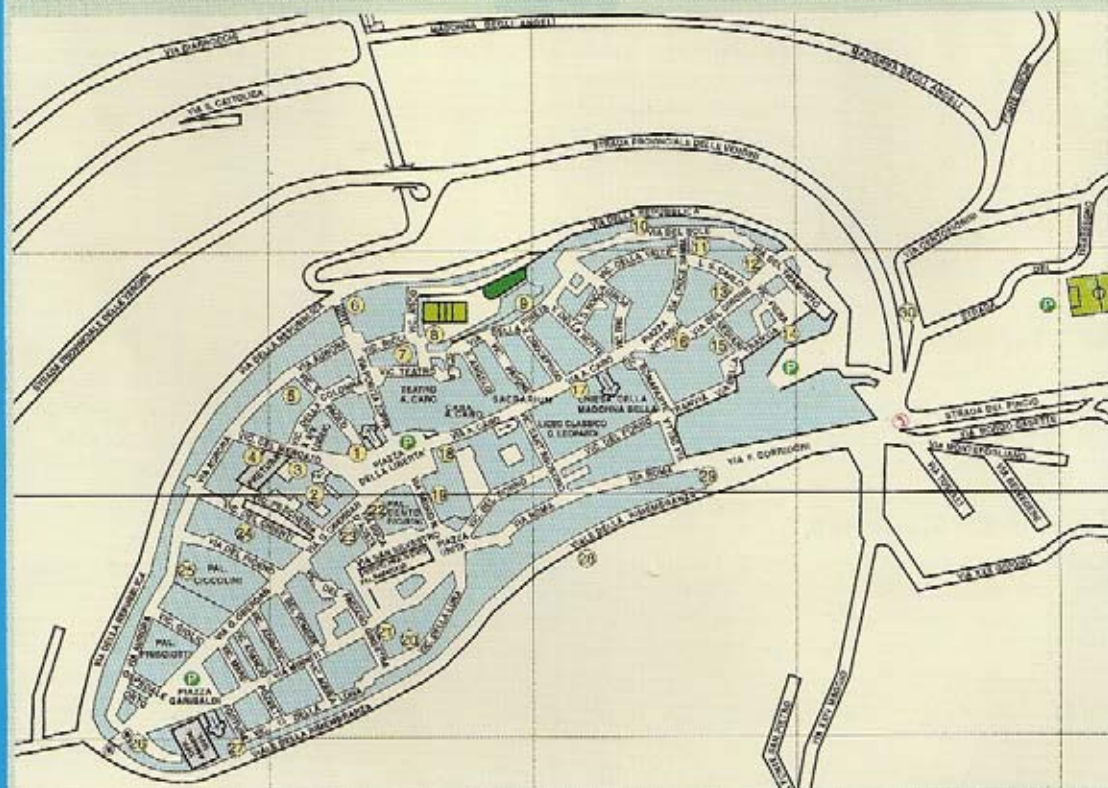
- On this place stands the Magistrac's court (ex district prison); formed by the cloister and the medieval monastery of the ex St. Francis's church. Inside there are several judicial offices.

4. Via del Mercato

- Going through Via del Mercato we can find the old fishstore and the fruit and vegetables Market. These places have now a cultural use.

5. Via dell'Aurora

- A little picturesque and characteristic street, restored thank to a construction intervention to the old and little houses close to the southern building waist. The walls are now National Monument and were built



on the project of the Comacini Lombard Masters and restored in 1947. The perimeter of the walls measures 1500 metres.

6. Via Porta Zoppa

- Porta Zoppa dates back to 40's of the XV cent. It is embellished by ten swallow tailed battlements and shows a series of different flight of steps.
- Palazzo Ricci dates back to the XVIIIth cent. In the hall we can see the coat of arms of the ancient library of the Ricci Family. It is now in the Municipal Library "Silvio Zavatti".

7. Vicolo Paolo Ricci

- An elegant little loggia connecting Palazzo Ricci with other buildings (the ex San Giovanni Fortress, now public garden).

8. **Vicolo dell'Arco**

- It is now seat of the Working Society of Mutuo Soccorso "G. Garibaldi", established in 1867. Departing from here we can see the beautiful garden with sports facilities.

9. **Via della Pineta**

- A sequence of walls dating back to the half of XIVth century, in Cardinal Egidio Albornoz day.

10. **Via del Sole**

- Outlook: a panoramic view on the walls dating back to the XVIIth century and on the southern landscape.

11. **Via Croce Santa**

- House and memorial tablet of Enrico Cecchetti, great dancer and choreographer lived between the 1850 and 1928.

12. **Largo San Carlo Borromeo**

- Once there was the ancient Santa Lucia's church and then renamed San Carlo Borromeo. In a little internal and private garden we can see a couple of beautiful medieval windows.

13. **Via del Girone**

- Porta Girone is the smallest and the most ancient restored gate. It is equipped with access steps and has no battlement on the top.

14. **Via della Tramvia**

- Typical little square: we can see the car park of the ex Campo Boario (livestock Market) and Borgo Casette. On the way towards the Cemetery we can find the monastery of the Capuchin friars with the San Giovanni Battista's church.

15. **Via dei Sediari**

- It is so called to remember the manufacturers of chairs. This is a typical activity of the historical centre.

16. **Piazza della Vittoria**

- Probably it was the ancient seat of the main embattled tower of the Girone fortress: on the top stands the tower of the Municipal Water Main inaugurated on 18th August 1935 and is 26 metres high.

17. **Corso Annibal Caro**

- Church of Madonna Bella and convent of Suore Domenicane;
- Sacramium: the ex medieval church of Santissimo Crocifisso readapted to remember people dead during the wars;
- The house of the poet Annibal Caro and the Municipal art gallery. On its facade we can see a bronze relief representing the poet. Besides we can see a memorial tablet.
- The ex Saint Augustine's church is just round the corner of Via Sant'Agostino and not far from here we can find Via Roma where are Palazzo Cherubini and the house of the Master Gilfredo Catolico. The church was renamed Saint Augustine after the name Saint Antonio Abate;
- Along the same road the theatre "Annibal Caro". One of the four theatrical structures of Civitanova.

18. **Piazza della Libertà**

- Palazzo Ducale: in this main square we can find the Palazzo Ducale Cesarini Storza of the XVIIth century which preserves frescos by Pellegrino Tibaldi.

19. **Via Nazario Sauro e Piazza dell'Unità**

- The "Centofiorini" modern art gallery; a private and cultural institution established in 1979 by Dino Baiocco and Giorgio Luzi;
- Palazzo Donati: it dates back the XVIth - XVIIth century. On its facade, above the balcony, we can find a brick tarsio representing a vase. Inside we can see a private chapel, embellished by valuable upholsteries dating back the end of XVIIIth century.

20. **Vicolo della Luna**

- Also called the "Ghetto of Jews". It is worth noticing its entry embellished by a modest brick arch and a simple iron frieze.

21. **Vicolo della Ginestra e Via San Silvestro**

- Little streets characterizing the village with internal garden and small and well renovated houses.

22. **Via Duca d'Aosta**

- Palazzo Frisciotti Stendardi Sabatucci (now seat of the state vocational department): it is a renaissance build completely restored in order to suit it to the demands of a modern school complex;
- Palazzo Centofiorini preserves a stone portal situated in its secondary entry. This portal dates back to the begin of the XVIth century.

23. **Via Guglielmo Oberdan**

- We can see a lot of noble palaces such as: Palazzo Nantiguerra and Ciccolini (XVIIth - XVIIIth century).

24. **Via del Piceno**

- We can see Palazzo Ferretti of the XVIIIth century and a tombstone with a latin inscription "...Franciscus Pinus...".

25. **Via dell'Aurora**

- A little picturesque and characteristic street, restored thanks to a construction intervention to the old and little houses close to the southern building waist.

26. **Piazzale Giuseppe Garibaldi**

- Porta Marina preserves the characteristic tower with the cypress which overlooks the Adriatic Sea;
- The Annibal Caro Monument, built in 1992, is situated in the central garden;
- The ex "Adriano Cocchetti" hospital is now seat of the sanitary fittings;
- Palazzo Frisciotti de Pellicani preserves a memorial tablet testifying the stay of the king Vittorio Emanuele III;
- Chiesa of SS Sacramento is now seat of the SS Sacramento Confraternity, which is directed by a Prior who does public utility works.

27. **Vicolo della Fortuna e Vicolo della Luna (bis)**

- A characteristic path with a beautiful view on the Conero Mount.

28. **Viale della Rimembranza**

- A road with a lot of trees along the wall waist dating back the half of XVth century.

29. **Via Filippo Corridoni**

- The historical tram station in liberty style (1911) preserves elegant decorations in pottery.

30. **Via Centofiorini**

- The Museum of the Arts and Popular Traditions can be visited thanks to the cultural Association "Amici del Museo delle Arti e Tradizioni Popolari".

Palazzo Sforza

The features of Palazzo Sforza are majestic with its late neo-classic architectural style, alternated with Renaissance elements in order to assure an impressive plasticity in the modern city structure.

It was built in 1862, and became City Hall in 1920, after housing a steam-powered pasta factory at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The architecture of Palazzo Sforza responds to the nineteenth century eclecticism, being the figurative representation of blending neo-classical and renaissance styles, along with other buildings of the Marche region of the period. Actually, it raises upon the historical fifteenth-century brick-made fortress by the sea.

The note written during the restoration describes the building technique needed for the making of the fake semi-circular baked clay shutters; that makes possible the view of ninety eight half-columns, nine baked clay printed cornucopias, eleven masks adorned with a basket full of field flowers, ten elements showing a face surrounded by leaves, ending with twenty-five capitals adorning the building. We can resume the Palazzo Sforza building technique in the brick structure as "skeleton" of an architectural representation.

This introduces a distinction between structural elements and represented features, and testifies the quality of the result, even on the level of perception and technology. In essence, we can notice two levels of simulation, the material and the structural through the twofold way of putting into work the same material. Completed after ten years, it was inaugurated as City Hall in June 1999.



Palazzo Sforza

The Historic Town Theatre "Annibal Caro"

This work was carried out based on the plans of Engineer Guglielmo Prosperi firstly and then Engineer Francesco Burghignoli later, and it was finished on 5 June 1872, the year of its opening. The theatre was opened again in 1997, after a long period of restoration, and it houses the theatrical season of Civitanova.

It is a typical Italian theatre, with a well-proportioned shape, whose hall communicates with the stage through the proscenium. A rectangular foyer with eight Tuscan columns, barrel vault and a lacunar ceiling links the entrance corridor to the pit. The hall (12.20 x 9.60 metres wide and 9.50 metres high) is horseshoe shaped. This structure is the most suitable to give everybody the best view and has a 10-rowed pit with 109 seats. There are three orders: the highest of them is the gallery, with 41 boxes and a total seating capacity of 250.



The Theatre "Annibal Caro"

The stage is wide, the under stage is imposing and still houses a part of the old stage instruments: the barrows which moved the overlooking wings and a curious stage machine (dating back to 1872) which imitated the sound of thunder. It was a plate and wood roller with stones rotating thanks to a handle, and it roared perfectly. The curtain is the original work of Giovanni Nunzi, a painter from Fermo, and it represents "The Apotheosis of Annibal Caro", where Caro is called on the Parnassus by Publio Virgilio Marone and Dante Alighieri, with the Muses, the personification of the Chienti river and other mythological persons (Daphnis and Chloe).

Also well worthy of note are the original decorations: stuccos and grotesqueries, Empire-style paintings (imitation of the ancient decorations) and the precious chandelier in the middle of the ceiling. The valuable stone portal in the entranceway dates back to 1480 and comes from the nearby Palace of Nobleman Nicolò Santucci. It has decorations in relief, with David holding Goliath's head, the Paladin Roland playing his Oliphant and portraits of ancient Roman emperors and important people of the 15th Century. The architrave contains a cartouche with the Latin inscription "LAUS DEO", a monogram with "S", "N" and "O" interlacing with a double cross and two coats of arms.

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Alley of Civitanova Alta

Museums and picture-galleries

The Museum of Arts and Popular Traditions is located in Civitanova Marche - via Centofiorini. It was inaugurated on 15th August 1992 and it can be visited by booking at phone number 0733 890258 -Nicola Pepa-. The museum is private and was founded by Pietro Pepa. It houses objects typical of the first half of the 20th Century. Pieino comes from a family which in 1840 produced tractors "birocci". He used to restore the objects that he managed to find for the museum.

The museum is on two floors within 16 Sections, which are continuously enriched with new objects. On the ground floor there are the rearranged shops of the smith, of the joiner and of the carter, the Ethnological Section, the kitchen and the bedroom of a local peasant's house. Moreover, means of transport, ploughs, toys and various kinds of antiques are exhibited. In the basement we find a cobbler's bench, an ancient stretcher for the brotherhood, a loom, the school, the Section of Norcia, the Industrial Archaeological Section "Cecchetti-SGI Giuseppe Mazzini" - it will be moved off- and oil-press.

The most important pieces of the exhibition are: a 1924 tractor, the valuable twin-screw press, an ancient butcher's table, an oil-press and the tools of the "Cecchetti" factory's foundry. At the entrance there is a small collection of pictures of local artists - Cartechini, Ciarcocchi, Baiocco, Marinozzi and others. This reminds us, together with the photos, of how the life in the countryside was p to a few decades ago.

Municipal Picture-Gallery

The municipal Picture-Gallery, also called the Marco Moretti Modern Art Gallery, is located at Annibal Caro's native house in Civitanova Alta (phone number: 0733891019).

It was named after Luciano Moretti's son who died in 1968 before his time.

Luciano was a refined art collector and his house has been an artist's meeting place since 1930.

They came here to see him and they left their works as a gift for him.

His collection was donated in 1972 to the Town Hall.

The entrance of the gallery is characterized by three paintings. The two smallest paintings which stand on the left, represent the same person during two different times of his life and their anonymous author is probably from the XVII century.

The third, on the right, is bigger and dates back to 1557-1560; it represents Annibal Caro and its distinguishing signs are the Maltese cross on his chest and the scroll ornament. Also the author of this painting is anonymous.

You can reach the first floor across the stairs and here you will find a piece of art distempred by an artist of the XVI century who came from Umbria and Marche, maybe Giulio Vergari.

It represents *La Madonna Del Soccorso*. The Lady



La Madonna del Soccorso

hit the devil and rescued a baby from the hands of Satan in front of his blessed mother. On the two sides stand two processional lanterns of carved gold-plated and lacquered wood dating back to the XVIII century. Upstairs there are two other lanterns on the sides of two wooden golden statues which represent Pietro and Paul Holy Apostles.

They date back to the XVII century and they are carved on only one block of wood. They come from Saint Francesco's Church.

You can also admire works of other contemporary artists like:

Bartolini, Brindisi, Carrà, Clerici, De Chirico, Dottori, Fazzini, Greco, Gulino, Guttuso, Ligabue, Maccari, Manzi, Morandi, Pesci, Brandello, Pizzicato, Sassu, Sironi, Ciartocchi, and his first wife Raffaella Magliola, his daughter Dafne and Domenico Cantatore who lived here but he was born in another city.

You cannot miss the beautiful roof garden, which multi-floored at the back door of the house.



Stcht Civitanova Marche

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