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With this pocket guide the **Cultural Association Marcadoc** draws your attention to some curiosities of Treviso to make the most enjoyable stay in the joyful **Marca Trevigiana**.



Treviso is located in the **Veneto Region**, north-east of **Italy**, few kilometers from **Venice**.

By car: A 27 Venezia – Belluno, exit Treviso Nord and Sud
Airports: San Giuseppe (TV) 25 km
 Marco Polo (VE) 60 km - Verona 160 km
Railway: Venezia-Udine and Venezia-Belluno

TREVISO, CAPITALE DELLA MARCA TREVIGIANA.

Treviso, like Venus, was born from water. The unique richness of canals and springs was very important in the foundation and development of a city designed to refine with splendid architectures over the centuries, in a place where mother nature already made it all.

Over the time it has learned how to blend beautiful natural landscapes and valuable architectural and historical contexts to a strong industrial growth that has turned it into one of the most competitive economic regions of Italy and beyond.

Treviso lives and spreads the charm of the Veneto province with its optimism and its vitality. Cordiality and friendliness, love for genuine things, Tradition, hospitality and hard work are

distinctive features: all these leaves an indelible mark in all visitor.

The city is not made of only one symbolic monument. It's beauty is due to its harmonious whole. The city is crossed by a dense number of canals coming from the springs and flowing into the Sile, the city's river. These canals appear and disappear in the urban centre giving the city its unique landscape.

Treviso is surrounded by 16th century city walls, canals and little green gardens created to protect the city in the past.

Treviso boasts a great number of ancient buildings and painted façades, its frescos make its beauty incomparable. Fascinating as a whole more than in single

monuments, the city offer a wide range of remarkable urban sceneries. It is still "Marca gioiosa et amorosa" as it was described centuries ago. You can visit it easily on foot.

The old town architecture pervades Treviso with a certain charm: Roman plan, Medieval development, Venetian touch above everything at last glance.

Many porticoes along canals create a magic atmosphere, peaceful quiet only interrupted by water gurgling and old mill wheels.

The city walls treasure a very valuable artistic, historical and monumental heritage. The series of old buildings give **Piazza dei Signori** an harmonious and



▲
I Buranelli

solemn atmosphere. The most important buildings are all close to Piazza dei Signori: Palazzo della Podestà or del Governo with Torre Civica, Palazzo dei Trecento, Loggia dei Cavalieri. In addition Monte di Pietà with the beautiful Cappella dei Rettori and the united churches of Santa Lucia and San Vito, rich in frescos, paintings and sculptures.

Behind Piazza dei Signori stands the evocative "Piazzatta del Monte", with "Monte dei Pegni" whose "Cappella dei Rettori" shows paintings by Fiumicelli and Pozzoserrato. Besides these places there is "la Pescheria" (on the river where fish market takes place), "Canale dei Buranelli" and "Piazza Rinaldi" from

where you can reach the austere church of San Francesco. Treviso is famous for its frescoes. Not only for façades of medieval painted houses, but also for all paintings stored in religious and civil buildings. Amongst all, worth-seeing are Duomo's frescoes by Pordenone, frescoes by Tomaso da Modena and Lotto in the 14th century Church of San Nicolò, and many more we will discover following this guide. Remarkable are San Nicolò and San Francesco Churches. Other important churches in the city are those of Sant'Agostino (the only one in Baroque style), San Leonardo and Santa Croce. The last one stands inside the old Hospital where the painting "Processione con la reliquia della Croce" by Bartolomeo Orioli is worth a visit (this visit must be booked in advance).

Treviso is a very dynamic city that offers a great variety of amenities, shopping, fun and culture. Walking by you find Trattorie (eating Houses) and Osterie (taverns) with lots of local specialties to eat, wine shops, restaurants, places where to stop and meet with people. The traditional high quality food is served with a familiar attitude, even in its most simple dishes. Culinary excellence is highly regarded. Worth-trying are the famous Prosecco DOCG, one of the most requested Italian wines from abroad, the Radicchio Rosso of Treviso and of Castelfranco, the red full-bodied wines of Piave and those of Colli Asolani and of Montello; more to taste are cheeses like Castellana, formajo imbiago and Montasio, then asparagus, hams and sausages, cherries, marroni, mushrooms of Montello, des-



serts like delicious Tiramisù and Focaccia. Thanks to the many canals, also fish is very good.

Radicchio Rosso, the famous "**Flower of Treviso**", vegetable that grows only in this area, with lance-shaped purple leaves, white costa and its crunchy characteristic taste.

Attention to wine cannot be renounced: a good dish will always be served with a good wine, even in the most humble Osteria you will be satisfied with wine.

Prosecco DOCG: most famous jewel of La Marca Trevigiana.

One of the most famous dessert was born in Treviso: **tiramisù**.



TREVISO, THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDINGS TO SEE:

- Buildings of Calmaggior
- Palazzo dei Trecento
- Duomo and pala del Tiziano e Museo Diocesano
- Church of San Francesco e graves of the sons of Dante and Petrarca
- Loggia dei Cavalieri
- Dante Bridge
- Buranelli
- Fontana delle tette (fountain of the tits)
- Church of San Nicolò with frescoes of the first pair of glass in the history of art
- Museum of Santa Caterina
- Casa dei Carraresi
- The Walls and Gates of Treviso (San Tomaso, SS Quaranta ed Altinia)
- Churches of San Lucia and San Vito
- Baptistry of San Giovanni
- Church of Santa Maria Maddalena
- Church of Santa Maria Maggiore
- Tempio di San Francesco
- Monte di Pietà
- Palazzo della Prefettura
- Palazzo Dolfin-Giacomelli
- Palazzo Scotti
- Teatro Comunale
- Torri di Treviso
- Museum Casa da Noal

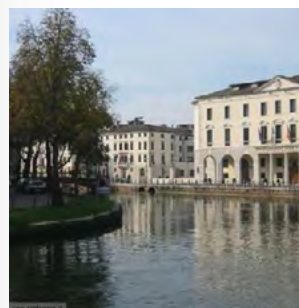
ITINERARY

The itinerary we suggest you starts from the heart of the city with **Piazza dei Signori** and goes through Duomo, Museo Civico, the complex of San Nicolò with its famous Sala del Capitolo frescoed by Tomaso da Modena and ends in the oriental side of the city, Oltrecagnàn. Piazza dei Signori maintains the look of the old center of town government: on the biggest side of the square the neo-romantic Palazzo della Podestà houses the Prefecture; on the west side of the square stands the nineteenth-century Palazzo Pretorio while Palazzo dei Trecento lies in the center of the square. Palazzo dei Trecento

was where municipal assemblies took place and where judiciary was established. At the crossing between Via Santa Margherita and Via Martiri della Libertà stands Loggia dei Cavalieri (1276-77) where in Medieval time local aristocrats used to meet. A porch leads from Piazza dei Signori to the little square of ex Monte di Pietà (Pawnshop), with Cappella dei Rettori and other richly decorated places. Another porch on the left side of Monte di Pietà leads to Piazza San Vito with its little Church of Santa Lucia which houses the painting Madonna con Bambino by Tomaso da Modena.

From the Santa Lucia Church's right aisle you enter the Church of San Vito, radically modified in the second half of '500.

Coming from Via Calmaggior you reach the **Duomo**. The Cathedral is a mixture of styles: it was built between XI and XII century on the ground of an early Christian temple and was completed in '700. The Pronao of the façade is neo-classical and dates back to 1836; inside you can see frescoes by Pordenone (1520) and other artists and Annunciazione by Tiziano. The Romanesque **Baptistry** near the Cathedral (XI-XII centuries)



has a fourteenth-century bas-relief on the pediment, friezes of Roman times to the sides of the portal and, inside, remains of XII-XIV centuries' frescoes. Tighen between the apses of the Cathedral are the **Canoniche Vecchie** (IX century), which house the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art where you will find the fresco Cristo Passo, a masterpiece by Tomaso da Modena. In the **Canoniche Nuove** there is an important collection of books of the Archivio and Biblioteca Capitolare. The nearby **Via Canova** is embellished by the late-Gothic Casa da Noal which houses Museo della Casa Trevigiana, and by Casa Robegan of the Renaissance, decorated with sixteenth-century frescoes. Other old houses rise among arcades, decorations and frescoes in the close Via Riccati.

In Santa Caterina there is the Archeological Collection, the

Picture Gallery (Pinacoteca), the Collection of Modern Art and the Salce Collection. The Pinacoteca offers a panoramic view on the local art, with works from Giovanni Bellini, Gentile da Fabriano, Cima da Conegliano, Bordon, Tiziano, Lorenzo Lotto, Jacopo Bassano, Pordenone, Giambattista Tiepolo, Pietro Longhi, Antonio Canova, Francesco Hayez. The Modern Art Collection shows work from local artists such as Gino Rossi and Arturo Martini, the Salce Collection includes signs that bear witness the costumes' evolution between 1944 and 1962.

The majestic building of San Nicolò (1348) has wonderful late fourteenth-century frescoes by Tommaso da Modena and his school. The walls are decorated with works from Palma il Giovane, Francesco Bassano il Vecchio and Antonio da Treviso (XV century). Next to the Church stands the ancient convent where you can visit Sala del Capitolo with its frescoes by Tommaso da Modena dating back to 1352.

Interesting are the three little museums inside the seminary: Ethnographic Museum of Indios of Venezuela, Museum of Archeology and Paleontografia pre-Columbian of South America and Zoological Museum Giuseppe Scarpa.

Following the opposite bank of the river you reach the Gothic Church of San Francesco (1230), renovated in 1928, it was the prestigious city pantheon during Middle Ages: it houses the graves of the Da Camino Family, of Petrarca's daughter and, from 1935, of Pietro Alighieri, son of Dante. It is decorated by valuable frescoes by Tommaso da Modena and his school. Further

south there is the Convent of Santa Caterina dei Servi di Maria, founded in 1346 and renovated together with Carlo Scarpa after the bombing of 1944. It houses an important cycle of frescoes by Tommaso da Modena (Stories of Saint Orsola).

MAIN MUSEUMS OF TREVISO

MUSEO DEL SEMINARIO VESCOVILE Piazzetta Benedetto XI, 2

The Museum displays a number of heterogeneous collections. There are mainly items of South America origins of the pre-Columbian period like arrows quivers, necklaces, toiletries, musical instruments and more. The so-called "Collezione Scarpa" is also exhibited here, named after the naturalist Giuseppe Scarpa (1851-1914). The collection includes many examples of vertebrates and invertebrates, micro mammals, amphibians and exotic reptiles.

MUSEO SCARPA Via San Nicolò

It is a zoological museum, composed of all items Giuseppe Scarpa gave to the Bishop Seminar: more than 2000 invertebrates, most of them European. Examples of nests, eggs, fossils and more are also kept here.

MUSEO DIOCESANO DI ARTE SACRA Via Canoniche, 9

This Museum stands inside the Bishop Seminar, in the complex of Canoniche Vecchie behind the Duomo. Here you can see everything related to the construction of Duomo and Canoniche. It houses the



eighteenth-century silver statue of San Liberale patron of Treviso. It treasures also paintings of the Veneto school (Tiziano, Andrea Vicentino, Pomponio Amalteo).

MUSEO CASA DA NOAL

Casa da Noal lies in Via Canova and is home to the Civic Museums' lapidary. It dates back to the fifteenth-century and is characterized by a portico and balconies on the first floor. Casa da Noal represents one of the best examples of Veneto late-Gothic in Treviso. Here there are many original sculptures coming from different sides of the city as well as wrought iron handworks, pottery, furniture, ceramics and textiles of the period.

MUSEO DI SANTA CATERINA

The complex of Santa Caterina houses Tommaso da Modena's

Frescoes "Stories of Sanit Orsola", one of the Italian art masterpieces of the fourteenth-century. Next to the church the ex convent faces two inner sixteenth-century cloisters. Here are the Civic Museums of Treviso including Museum of Santa Caterina, Museum "Luigi Bailo" and Museum Casa da Noal.

Inside there is an ARCHEOLOGICAL SECTION with items found inside and outside the walls of Treviso, from Copper Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age and paleovento period. Some ceramic and pottery artifacts come from Magna Grecia.

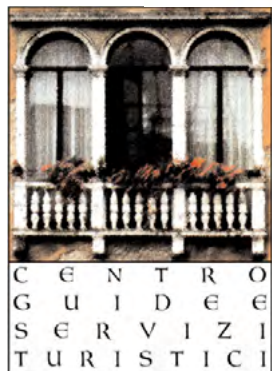
The PINACOTECA shows many masterpieces. You will see the evolution of the Venetian painting from fifteenth to seventeenth century. Amongst all: Crocefisso painted by Giovanni da Bologna; many representations



of Madonna with the Baby by Giovanni Bellini, Jacopo da Valenza and Cima da Conegliano; Many views of Treviso by Medoro Coghetto; Monaco Cassiere by Lorenzo Lotto; many other works by Paris Bordon, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Francesco Guardi, Tiziano Vecellio and others.

There is also the MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART which shows works from nineteenth and twentieth century. In particular works by Arturo Martini, Guglielmo Ciardi,

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VISITE GUIDATE GRATUITE

A quanti desiderano approfondire in modo piacevole la conoscenza del patrimonio della Marca Trevigiana, il Centro Guide Turistiche propone alcuni "assaggi" gratuiti e Vi aspetta il primo venerdì di ogni mese.

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G. Maria Mataloni, Anno 1895



Museo Casa da Noal

Giovanni Apollonio, Gino Rossi, Nino Springolo, Juti Ravenna, Sante Cancian, Francesco Terilli, Laurent Russinger, Pietro Lombardo, Andrea Brustolon, Giovanni Marchiori, Toni Benetton and Augusto Murer, Luigi Serena.

Inside the Museum the Salce Collections is remarkable, it is made of 25.000 advertising posters showing the last century until the '60s.

**MUSEO DELLE ARTI
E TRADIZIONI POPOLARI**
c/o Case Piavone
Cal di Breda, 130

It's an ethnographical provincial museum. It's based on Casa Piavone, inside the Natural Park of Storga River, in the northern part of Treviso. The Museum keeps the interest on ancient works and traditions alive. There are many historical items and rare pieces of the peasant life in nineteenth century.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MONUMENTS IN DETAIL

Palazzo dei Trecento

Palazzo dei Trecento rises in Piazza dei Signori. Built at the end of the XII century, it is what remains of the old Palazzi Comunali, together with the Torre Civica. It was completed in 1268. During the centuries it was seat of the Court of Consuls, place for public assembly, place to administrate justice, seat of the Grand Council made of three hundred members (hence the name of the palace). The original arcades run around the building. In 1552 the arches were completely open creating the big Loggia of the Palace. Palazzo dei Trecento is a massive four-sided brick building made of a large Loggia on the ground floor dominated by a large hall. This hall is decorated in Romanesque style: you can still see some love and hunting scenes, some exotic animal and series of flowers and geometric patterns. It was restored after the bombing in 1944.

Palazzo della Prefettura

Between the ancient Palazzo Pretorio and Palazzo dei Trecento lies the neo-Romanesque Palazzo della Podestà, known as Palazzo della Prefettura. It was built to house the public administration. In Venetian time

it was used as residence of the Mayor of Treviso. Its appearance changed many times. The Torre Civica was built in 1218 and fifty years later it was included in the complex of Palazzo della Prefettura.

Monte di Pietà

Monte di Pietà, on the homonymous square, lies close to Piazza dei Signori. It is an unitary complex together with Church of San Vito and Church of Santa Lucia. Monte di Pietà is one of the most interesting places in Treviso because of its art. It was founded by friaries (frati Francescani) to fight usury. In '800 it became Cassa di Risparmio.

On the second floor there is the beauty of the palace: Cappella dei Rettori. In spite of the name Cappella it is a profane place. It dates back to the end of the XVI century and is well preserved: on the upper side of the walls there are six painted stories (Agar and the Angel, The Feast of the Rich Epulone, Elia fed by raven, The Good Samaritan, Mosè that makes water flow, the Prodigal Son), which recall the theme of charity, painted by Ludovico Toeput, known as Pozzoserrato (1591). The little apse contains frescoes by L. Fiumicelli. You can visit Monte only in some special occasions.

Loggia dei Cavalieri

Loggia dei Cavalieri lies in Via Martiri della Libertà and is unique in Europe. It was built in the second half of XIII century. This building was originally a meeting and entertainment point for nobles and knights, its destination changed at the end of '300s under the Serenissima government. The Loggia looks like a covered square, its



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MALIBRÀN 5GRAMMI

Giallo paglierino tenue con riflessi verdolini, dalle bollicine fini e persistenti che sprigionano sentori fruttati con note di pera Williams, agrumi fragranti, che vengono esaltati dalla finezza dei fiori di zagara. Gusto secco, morbido, con buona struttura. È equilibrato con un bel ritorno aromatico nel finale.

BOLLINO ROSSO

Attribuito dal Merano Wine & Culinaria Award 2014

Per informazioni e per prenotare una visita alla Cantina con degustazione:

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Mini Guida di Treviso

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Loggia dei Cavalieri

architecture is very simple, an example of local Romanesque architecture. Three of its four sides are open by arches on slender square-columns in Istrian stone. The inner space houses a big column.

At the beginning this building was completely frescoed. The decorations were renovated in 1313 with stylized geometrical and plants lines. The outside was adorned with friezes showing knights, the inside was embellished with scenes from the French "Roman de Troie". You can still see some part of these decorations. Restored in 1911, the Loggia was damaged during the bombing of 1944 and then rebuilt with its original material.

Casa dei Carraresi

This building stands in Via Palestro and has ancient origins: during the XIV century it was

known as Osteria della Croce. Then, with the noble family Da Carrara coming from Padua, it became a hostel for militaries and people who work for the Da Carrara family, hence the name Casa dei Carraresi (house of the Carraresi). Renovated in 1987, it now houses conventions, expositions and international exhibits. The complex looks like an imposing Romanesque brick building. The side on Via Palestro is very interesting with its portico, on the façade you can see the coat of arms of the Da Carrara family. Under the portico, overlooking the Cagnan river, there was a terrace, now turned into a basin made of Pietrasanta marble which create a very suggestive area. Inside the building some Medieval frescoes are still visible.

Palazzo Scotti

Palazzo Scotti was built as house of the noble family Scotti. The project was developed during the XVIII century by an heir of the noble family, Count Ottavio, which was a good architect and made some works in Treviso. Palazzo Scotti now houses some public offices.

Not much of the original plan is visible today, there is a wide lounge on the first floor and some decorations such as a remarkable frescoes, paintings and precious stucco.

Ponte Dante

The bridge rises where the river Cagnan joins the river Sile, the "Canal Grande" of Treviso, creating a very impressive view. In 1865, sixth centenary of Dante's birth, the city erected a stele at the bridge that recalls the presence of the Poet in Treviso.

Dante mentioned this place in his Divina Commedia.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY BUILDINGS

Teatro Comunale

The history of the Theatre begins in 1691 when Count Fiorino Onigo decided to build a theatre with more stage levels. In October 1868 the theatre was almost completely destroyed by a fire: only its façade survived. In 1931 this theatre became City

Theatre. It has always been considered a jewel and, after an important renovation, it is still the home of culture and entertainment of Treviso.

Ca' dei Ricchi

It is an ancient building dating back to the second half of the fifteenth century, between Via Barberia and Via San Gregorio. It became seat of the College of Nobles and then Town Hall. The palace has a Gothic style and its façade is decorated with floral patterns.

Ca' Spineda

Situated in Piazza Leonardo, in the centre of Treviso, Ca' Spineda is one of the most significant mansion of Treviso. Built in the second half of the sixteenth century, it has been seat of Cassamarca foundation since 1935.

Palazzo Dolfin-Giacomelli

Palazzo Giacomelli was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its imposing and austere façade conveys a feeling of harmony and majesty. This palace is the seat of Industrial Union of Treviso, but it can house important events.



Fontana delle tette

If you walk through the gallery of Strada Romana, from Calmaggione to Piazzetta della Torre and to Calle del Podestà, you come upon a unique fountain. It is made of a statue that has become the icon of la Marca "gioiosa et amorosa". It was rebuilt in 1989. The original statue has been in use until the end of La Serenissima, then it was removed and disappeared. Recovered by abbot Bailo, it now stands in Museo

Casa da Noal: the fountain-statue you see near Palazzo Zingoli is a very good reproduction.

Il Duomo

The Cathedral of Treviso rises on the east side of the homonymous square and includes the Baptistry of San Giovanni, the Duomo, the Bishop's Residence and the Canoniche. The complex was built in the early centuries of Christianity in a place where many public buildings were located. The side of the Duomo shows the signs of different ages: a remarkable Roman low-relief on a buttress and the little windows of the crypt of the original Roman Cathedral. The big pronaos was built in 1836 in Neoclassic style, it overlooks the square. There is also a big staircase with two lions on the sides. The inside, with three aisles and tessellated floors and walls, was uniformed



▲
Ponte Dante

with the Renaissance style of the apsidal chapels in the middle of the XVI century. The result was a Neo-Renaissance building. The Duomo houses a lot of very important masterpieces, such as frescoes by Pordenone and the altar Piece by Tiziano Vecellio. The crypt is perhaps the only untouched part of the original



▲
Fontana delle tette

building: it dates back to 1040. It is a very suggestive place, characterized by many little columns.

Battistero di San Giovanni

The Baptistry rises on the left side of the Cathedral, it is a Romanesque building and dates back to XI-XII centuries. It was built on the site of a pagan Temple. On its façade stands a low-relief of 1300, on the sides of the portal there are Roman friezes. The inside is very simple and harmonious around a central red marble baptismal font. Behind the Baptistry there is the massive bell tower.

Chiesa di Santa Lucia e San Vito - it can be visited only in the morning.

The two churches of Santa Lucia and San Vito are next to each other in Piazza San Vito, behind

Monte di Pietà, in the very centre of Treviso. They are different but they form an homogeneous complex rich in art.

Santa Lucia was built in the middle 1300, its inside with three aisles resembles a crypt for the lack of light. It was enlarged in 1389 to remind the absolute commitment of Treviso to Venice. There are many paintings showing saints and "Madonna del Pavagio" by Tommaso da Modena.

San Vito was probably built in the IX century and was probably a shelter for poor sick people and passers-by. During the Medieval period it was seat of some religious corporations. We still have only one little apse from the original structure, the rest of the building was rebuilt in 1500. It houses a painting by Marco Vecellio, colleague and cousin of Tiziano.

Chiesa di

Santa Maria Maddalena

Of the Friars Gerolimini, this church is dedicated to Santa Maria Maddalena. It was built at the beginning of the XV century near Porta San Tommaso, then destroyed in 1511 during a siege and rebuilt as it is today, on the former ruins. Works were completed in 1576 with the consecration to Santa Maria Maddalena. Inside there is only one small hall with a presbytery and it houses some remarkable pieces: 3 paintings assigned to S. Forcellini, 2 statues by G. Marchiori, an altar piece by Paolo

Veronese, other altar pieces assigned to Carletto Caliarì, to G.B. Canal and to J. Marieschi.

Chiesa di

Santa Maria Maggiore

Church of Santa Maria Maggiore rises on the homonymous square and is commonly known as "Madona Granda". It is supposed to be built originally during the VIII century as a capital representing Madonna. Destroyed by the Barbarian invasions in 911, the church was rebuilt after 1000 and again in the XV century in late-Gothic style, maintaining the original façade and the image of Madonna realized by Tomaso da Modena. This church became Cathedral in 1932, the bell tower dates back to 1516 but it is still unfinished. The inside of the church has three Gothic style aisles, the resbytery and the apse are in Renaissance style.

Tempio di San Francesco

San Francesco Church is one of Treviso's jewels and was built between 1230 and 1270, not far from the city walls. In 1797 Treviso was invaded by the French and the church was seriously damaged, only in 1928 after a massive work of renovation, it was reopened to the cult and given back to the Conventual Minor Friars.

The architecture of the building is austere, Franciscan and reflects the transition from Romanesque style to Gothic style. The façade is very simple and elegant.

The inside is wonderful with

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one big aisle and a short open transept across to wide arcades. The soft light coming from the outside encourages silence and meditation. Here you can see the tomb of Francesca Petrarca, daughter of the famous Poet Francesco Petrarca, who died in 1384 giving birth to her child. She lived in Treviso with her husband Francesco da Bossano.

The temple is rich in masterworks: a remarkable painting representing Madonna with the Baby and the Seven Saints by Tomaso da Modena (1350), a painting representing Madonna and Four Saints by Maestro di Feltro (1351) a student of Tomaso da Modena, and many other works of art.

Tempio di San Nicolò

The Church of San Nicolò rises on the left side of the river Sile. It has three aisles and five apsidal chapels and is decorated with remarkable frescoes by Tomaso da Modena: San Romualdo, Sant'Agnese and San Giovanni Battista, San Girolamo. In the cloister there is a painting by Tomaso da Modena representing the first pair of eyeglasses in the history of art. This temple is considered a masterpiece of the Gothic style in Veneto.

TORRI DI TREVISO

The first news on the existence of the towers in Treviso dates

back to 1100.

TORRE CIVICA

Very well visible from Piazza dei Signori, Torre Civica changed its appearance many times, just like the adjoining Palazzo della Prefettura. Torre Civica together with Palazzo della Prefettura and Palazzo dei Trecento has always been one of the city symbols.

TORRE DEGLI OLIVA

It rises in Via Paris Bordon, was built in 1200 out of bricks, with a square plan. The lower part was completely renovated, the upper part, despite some changes, still shows the original structure.

TORRE DEI CANONICI

Also this one stands in Via Paris Bordon, around Piazza Pola. This tower dates back to 1200 and suffered many reworkings.

TORRE DEL VISDOMINO

It is located in Via Cornarotta and used to be called "Torre Cornarotta", Cornarotta was the family name of the tower's owner.

PORTE DI TREVISO

PORTA ALTINIA

Altinia gate was realized at the beginning of the XVI century in the south part of the city. It may look less majestic than Porta Santi Quaranta and San Tomaso, but it is maybe the most elegant and graceful.



▲ Il Duomo



▲ Santa Maria Maggiore

It was named after the city it was orientated to, Altino. This gate is the only one left from the original Medieval walls, it was then reinforced and upturned. Through this gate passed all goods to and from Venice that could not sail the river Sile. It was the symbol of connection between Treviso and Venice as well as a military bastion.

PORTA SS. QUARANTA

It was built in 1517 in only one year. Its monumental façade soon assumed the meaning of victory celebration. It had to look like an impregnable fortress, representing a strong and steady government.

The lion on the central arch was



▲ Tempio di San Francesco



▲ Tempio di San Nicolò

made by De Lotto and replaces the one destroyed by the French in 1797.

PORTA SAN TOMASO

The most monumental gate of the three. Located in the north part of the city, it was built in 1518. The statue on the top of the gate represents San Paolo and not San Tomaso, this happened because podestà Nani decided to dedicate the gate to its homonymous San Paolo not respecting the Venetian Senate's will to represent the



▲ Porta Ss. Quaranta



▲ Tempio di San Nicolò

Archbishop San Thomas Becket of Canterbury. On one side of the gate "Porta de San Thomso" is written, in local dialect, for all people coming from the countryside, on the other side of the gate, overlooking the city, "Porta Sancti Thomae – Dominus custodiat introitum et exitum tuum" is written in Latin to underline the different cultural level between people of the city and people from the countryside.

SHORT HISTORY OF TREVISO

The origins of the city of Treviso are very uncertain, as well as the origin of its name: probably it derives from the Latin word



▲ Porta Altinia



▲ Porta San Tomaso

Tervisus which means "three hills" corresponding to the current Piazza Duomo, Piazza dei Signori, and Sant'Andrea, on which the first settlements were built. Already in the sixteenth century before Christ, in the Age of the Middle Bronze, in this area existed some villages of Paleo Veneti, that is ancient inhabitants of the Italian region called Veneto. After the Roman conquest of Gallia Cisalpina, the town of Tarvisium achieved the citizen. Later it became a Roman "Municipio" and an important trade centre. The decline of the Roman Empire involved also



Tarvisium.

The city was contended between the Goths and Byzantines which succeeded the Lombards and the Franks. Under the Lombards, Tarvisium was seat of one of the 36 ducats of the realm and had an important mint which stayed alive until the fourteenth Century. In the year 911 the city was sacked by the Hungarians and in

1014 it became an independent municipality. In 1108 Henry the Fifth took it and ceded it to the princess Matilde d'Este, as a feud.

Shortly after Treviso resumed the municipal law which was sanctioned by Barbarossa in 1164. The city at that time seemed favourable to the empire, but it soon joined the "Lega Veronese" and after it joined the "Lega Lombarda"; it fought the imperials in Legnano and it dealt the Peace in Constance. After this troubled time, Treviso developed itself greatly, it expanded and enriched itself with magnificent frescoed houses, for which was called Urbs Picta, that is "painted city". Living in Treviso became synonym of an hedonistic life and the city animated itself with festivals and celebrations which recalled within its walls people from all over Italy, though made it disliked by the most puritanical souls. Treviso was quoted by Dante Alighieri, who spent in the city a part of his banishment, and by Fazio degli Uberti in his "Dittamondo", in which he extolled "le chiare fontane" and

the "piacer d'amor che quivi è fino". The city increased even more its richness during the 12th and the 13th century providing itself of one of the first universities in Europe (1321), and contended with Padova and Verona the role of principal city of the so-called "Marca Trevigiana", which in that time represented a large part of the region Veneto.

In the 13th century also Treviso lived the crisis of the common and the rise of the aristocratic government. The Ezzelini firstly took possession of Treviso. Descendants of German Race, between 1237 and 1260 the brothers Ezzelino III da Romano and Alberico da Romano ruled with ferocity over the territory. Then Treviso was centre of struggles between the Guelph Faction, favourable to the Pope, and the Faction of Ghibellines, which stood up for the Roman Empire. In 1283 the Captain of Guelph, Gherardo da Camino, became lord of the city and ruled wisely over it. The city had a strong economic and cultural recovery, but this richness made Treviso attractive to the powerful lords close to it, moreover for Carraresi and Scaligeri. In the 13th century, dominated by the Collalto and by the Da Camino, "La Marca" was involved in struggles and plunders: it was occupied by the Scaligeri between 1329 and 1339. The fight for the domain of Treviso subsided for a short time in 1339 when, with the dedication to Venice, the city became the first ownership of

the Serenissima in the dry land. Involved in the Venice's wars of expansion, the city was ruled by the Duke of Austria between 1381 and 1384, but from 1384 until 1388 the government passed to Carraresi. In 1388 Treviso joined again with Venice. In 1509 it was besieged by the army of Lega of Cambrai, but it remained devoted to Venice. After 1509 Treviso was transformed into a fortress and was equipped with its famous walls.

Generally the Venetians' government was wise and provident: Treviso lived a long period of peace and prosperity, returning Venice an absolute loyalty. Treviso shared the fate of the Serenissima until 1797, when Venice was defeated by Napoleon. So Treviso passed firstly under the Austrian authority, then became possession of the Italian kingdom in 1805, and finally passed under the Austrian government. In 1848 Treviso followed Venice in the revolution against the Austrian but on the 14th of June had to surrender. On the 15th of July of 1866 the Italian Bersaglieri entered in Treviso.

In the 20th century Treviso found itself immersed in the Great War and it was very bombed. Even more Treviso suffered for the air-raid during the 2nd World War. The first and the most serious bombardment happened on the Holy Friday of 1944 and in few minutes it destroyed almost half of the city.



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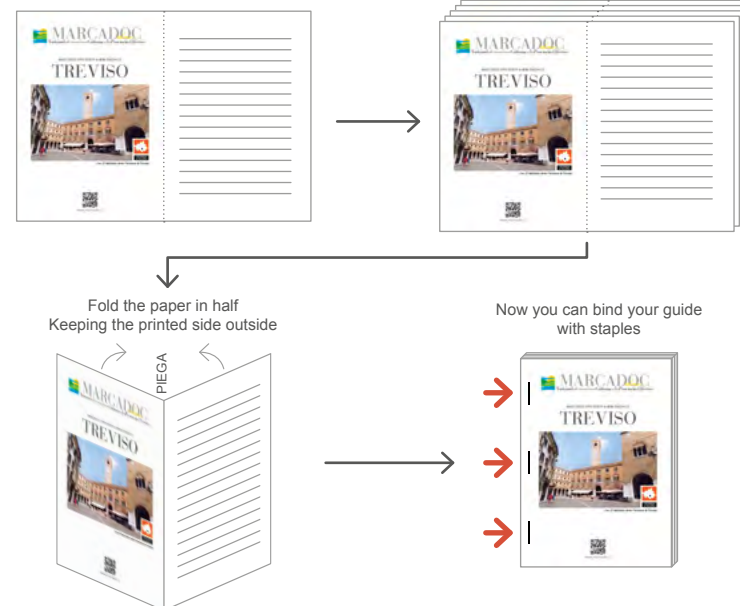
Per liberale Treviso



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