



A JOURNEY AMONG SIGNS OF ARCHAEOLOGY



PROVINCIA DI TREVISO
www.provincia.treviso.it



SEEN AS YOU ARE HERE

Discover the following:

WALLED CITIES, CASTLES AND FORTIFICATIONS

Restored castles, ruins of towers, structures incorporated in the city, protection walls, fortified sites stud the territory, with constant reference to history, to the events of communal autonomy, to the contrasting relations between Lordships. These sites punctuate the Marca Trevigiana everywhere.

WATER AND NATURE

Along the area three important rivers flow, that used to be used for waterways, in the period of the Venetian Republic: the Piave, the Sile and the Livenza. Currently in summer periods the Piave is used for naturalistic courses: the Sile, the longest waterground river in Europe, surrounded by enchanting Venetian villas, is still navigable. The Livenza is of important cyclist-naturalist interest. Not forgetting the Meschio, to be discovered.

WINES AND FLAVOURS

Rich with wine resources, Marca Trevigiana has defined the first road of wine in Italy, which moves from Valdobbiadene to Conegliano. Typical products of local gastronomy, one for all the unforgettable radicchio of Treviso, can be tasted in the characteristic restaurants of the province.

REBORN IN SPORT

The Marca Trevigiana is one of the most sporty provinces of Italy. The variety of natural and physical environments allow for various sports to be carried out.

ARCHITECTURE, A MILLENNARY SUMMARY

Villas, buildings, religious structures and districts constitute a cultural, historical and artistic patrimony waiting to be discovered. Eight different historical periods create the excuse for a step-by-step course, aimed at discovering an enchanting architectural treasure, along the Western part of the province of Treviso.

THE GREAT WAR

Between 1917 and 1918 the Marca Trevigiana was crossed and divided by one of the most bloody and hardfought fronts of the Great War which devastated the territory, the theatre of operations of the Italian army and an area occupied by the Austrian-Hungarian army. Numerous traces have been left.



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AND
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PROVINCIA DI TREVISO

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Culture and Tourism Agency

In collaboration with
The Organisation of Tourist
Promotion in Treviso
C.C.I.A.A.
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Town Halls within the
province

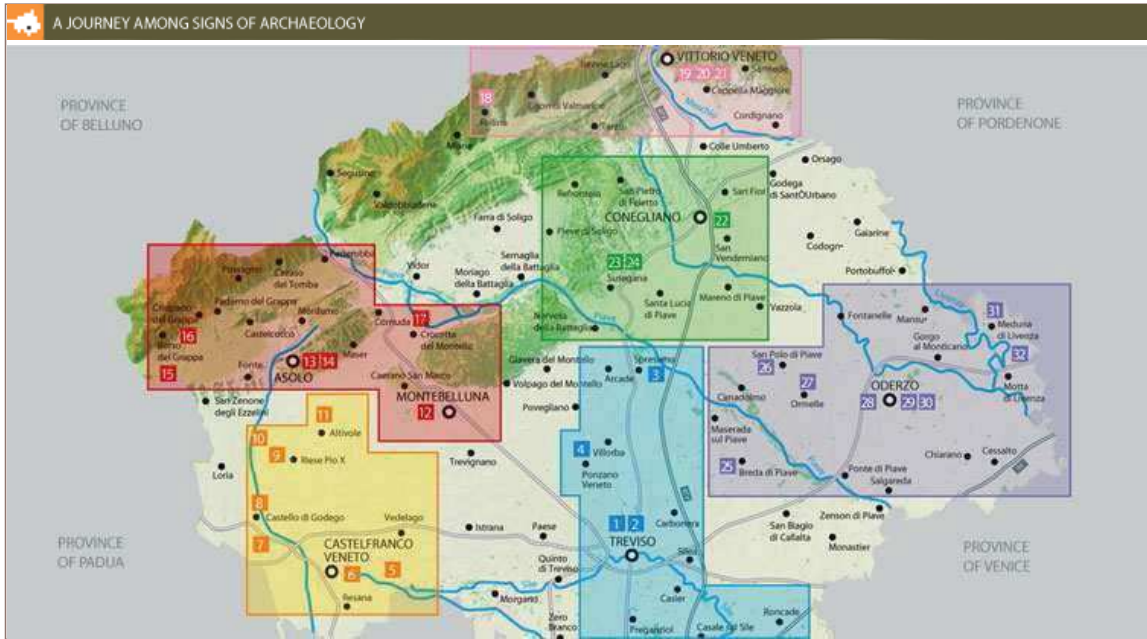
Photographs
The Historical Photographic
Archives of the Province
of Treviso
The Civic Museums of Treviso
The Civic Archaeological
Museum "Eno Bellis" of Oderzo
The Civil Museum of Natural
History and Archaeology of
Montebelluna
The Cenedese Museum
of Vittorio Veneto
The Civic Museum of Asolo

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<p>LEGEND</p> <p>THE AREA OF TREVISO</p> <p>Treviso 1 Archaeological areas 2 The Civic Museum ex Santa Caterina Church (T +39 0422 544864)</p> <p>Spresiano (via Adige 4 ex calle di Ferro) 3 Memorial stoneo</p> <p>Ponzano Veneto 4 Archaeological Museum (Library T +39 347 5054184)</p>	<p>THE AREA OF CASTELFRANCO VENETO</p> <p>Castelfranco V.to (Salvatronda) 5 Memorial stone (central square)</p> <p>Castelfranco V.to 6 Traces of land division</p> <p>Castello di Godego (Le Motte) 7 Archaeological area</p> <p>Castello di Godego 8 Small church of S. Pietro and sarcophagus (T +39 0423 468054)</p> <p>Riese Pio X 9 Traces of land division</p> <p>Riese Pio X (Cendrole) 10 Stele (the Sanctuary of Santa Maria)</p> <p>Altivole 11 Traces of land division</p>	<p>THE AREA OF ASOLO</p> <p>Montebelluna 12 The Civic Museum of Natural History (T +39 0423 300465)</p> <p>Asolo 13 Theatre, "La Bot" aqueduct 14 Civic Museum (T +39 0423 952313)</p> <p>Borso del Grappa (Sant'Eulalia) 15 Sarcophagus</p> <p>Borso del Grappa (Casaneigo) 16 Memorial stone (central square)</p> <p>Crocetta del Montello 17 Civic Museum of Natural History (T +39 0423 86232)</p>	<p>THE AREA OF VITTORIO VENETO</p> <p>Follina 18 Roman road</p> <p>Vittorio V.to (Ceneda-Serravalle) 19 Piazza San Michele and the Serravalle village 20 Museum of the Cenedese (T +39 0438 57103) 21 The Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art "A. Luciani" (T +39 0438 948411)</p> <p>THE AREA OF CONEGLIANO</p> <p>Conegliano 22 Civic Museum (T +39 0438 22871)</p> <p>Susegana 23 Stele (San Salvatore Castle)</p> <p>Susegana (Sant'Anna) 24 Bridge</p>	<p>THE AREA OF ODERZO</p> <p>Breda di Piave 25 Archaeological display cabinets (Villa Olivi - the Council Hall)</p> <p>San Polo di Piave 26 Roman Aqueduct (San Giorgio church) and remains (Chiesa della Caminada)</p> <p>Ormelle (Temple) 27 Stele (Templar Church)</p> <p>Oderzo (Muterà di Colfrancui) 28 Archaeological area</p> <p>Oderzo 29 Archaeological areas 30 Civic Archaeological Museum "Eno Bellis" (T +39 0422 713333)</p> <p>Meduna di Livenza 31 Sporadic findings (Church of San Giovanni)</p> <p>Motta di Livenza 32 Stele and Triabside (Dome of San Giovanni)</p>	<p>WHERE IS THE PROVINCE OF TREVISO?</p> <p>Located in the Veneto region, in the North-East of Italy, just a few kilometres from Venice, the Province of Treviso can be easily reached by:</p> <p>Motorways: A27 Venice-Belluno (exit at Vittorio Veneto North and South, Conegliano, Treviso North and South, Mogliano Veneto), A4 Turin-Trieste (exit Cessalto)</p> <p>Airports: San Giuseppe (TV), Marco Polo (VE)</p> <p>Railway lines: Venice-Udine, Venice-Belluno, Vicenza-Treviso</p>
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ANCIENT VENETIANS



Men were wrapped in large heavy and warty fabric mantles with pointed shoes, they wore wide hats or simple berets; the women wore elaborate clothes with a long gown, a shawl, a large belt and boots. Their homes, made of straw and clay, were mainly rectangular. They applied the so-called "art of the ash urns".

The population of the Ancient Venetians fascinated Caesar so much that he described it as the most important of sea coast: "It is the one with the largest number of ships. It is better than all the rest in terms of its science and its experience in sailing."

III, 8, De Bello Gallico, Caesar



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Today, in the Marca Trevigiana we can find traces of this ancient population in Treviso, Montebelluna, Castello di Godego...



3

1,2,3 The Civic Museums of Treviso

NOT ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME THE ROAD SYSTEM

In the last two centuries before Christ, with the process of Romanization, the so-called "Venetorum angulus" was created.

Through a tight network of communication and penetration roads, the territory became a privileged area for a whole range of military operations at the beginning followed by economic and cultural operations. Land accessibility could count on two important arteries: from the West to the East, Via Postumia that ran from the North of Castel Franco Veneto, running at the South of Oderzo, and Via Claudia Augusta Altinate, the course of which brushed the province from the South to the North, starting from Altino. A whole range of other courses extracted from the subdivisions of the centuriation of the Treviso area, such as Via Aurelia, Via Popillia and Via Tridentina, were connected to these roads.



THE LONGOBARD ERA



4. The Cenedese Museum of Vittorio Veneto

"So Alboino was the first to reach the Piave river and he was met there by the Bishop of Treviso, Felice: upon his request, the king allowed him to keep all of the goods of his church, confirming the concession with a decree". With these words Paolo Diacono defined in the *Historia Longobardorum* the memories of the victory of Treviso by the sovereign Alboino who, in 569, had led the Longobards to Italy. From *Il tempo dei Longobardi*. Materiali di epoca longobarda dal Trevigiano, Marisa Rigoni and Elisa Possenti 1999 Padua



5. The Civic Museum of Oderzo

THE ROMAN "URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN"

The "centuriation" included the division of the land into equal parts, within a layout of orthogonal lines, just like a chessboard. The objective was to facilitate the reclamation of land, agricultural exploitation and most of all defence of the land from external attacks. In Northern Italy some areas were located close to the piedmont areas and at the mouth of the main valleys, in order to guarantee greater control of the land exposed to external dangers. This also occurred in the Treviso region, in the I century b.c, the areas of Ascelum, Tarvisium, as well as Ceneda, to the

North of Opitergium, were located respectively close to the Asolo hills and at the mouth of the Piave valley.



6. The Civic Museum of Oderzo



AN ACT OF LOYALTY

Caius Vultejus Capitone, a military tribune from Oderzo, sided with Caesar during the civil war against Pompey (48 a.C.), preferred to commit suicide rather than fall in the hands of the enemy.

A heroic and drastic gesture that in just a few minutes extended to the bodies of thousands of inhabitants of Oderzo that killed themselves, striking each other. Caesar compensated the loyalty of Oderzo by giving him three hundred centuries and exempting it from the military service for 20 years.

SEARCHING FOR JUPITER AMMON



7

The Libyans worshipped it in the name of Jupiter Ammon, in the form of a ram, with hair, a beard, horns and small wild ears... It was the most powerful among the mythological gods, capable of frightening the entire Olympus by purely batting its eyelids; the owner of the Sky and the Land, it represented all celestial phenomenon, such as lightning, the divine strength of vegetation and agriculture... Its face is represented in a sheet of marble, but where can it be found in the Marca? The search is down to you...



- 7. The Civic Museum of...
- 8. The Civic Museums of Treviso
- 9. The Civic Museum of Oderzo

THE MOSAIC DOMUS SIGNORILI

In the mosaic illustrated below a beater incites the dogs to follow a hare. We are in the year III at the beginning of the IV century A.C. Splendid mosaic representations decorate the floors of luxurious homes with hunting scenes and villa life styles with animals in the court.



9

THE ART OF FUNERALS



10

"... The ashes of the dead, collected in vases made of terracotta used as bone collectors, were accompanied by personal objects of clothing such as hatpins, fibula, belts and ornaments such as rings, bracelets, pendants and sometimes articles of everyday use such as knives, bathroom articles and sewing needles in bronze, terracotta reels, that are useful indications in order to recognise the gender of the deceased and his/her activities in life ..."

From the site of the Museum of Montebelluna



11

10,11. The Civil Museum of Montebelluna

CAIO VETTONIO ITS SARCOPHAGUS

To the gods Mani. "Caius Vettonius Massimo, veteran from the Fabia tribe, back from his military service, built (this tomb) for himself in his own memory and to honour (his own) burial with roses and offers, he left the inhabitants of the area 800 sesterces, so that with the income of this amount, they would put no less than sixteen sesterces of roses and with the rest he wanted them to put roses and grapes every year and make sure that the tomb was always accessible".



12. The Church of Sant'Eulalia (adjacent room)

ACELUM ASOLO

The Roman Theatre
"At my age... in the Salis villas many wall lines that exceeded a dimension of three feet were revealed... These were foundations of a large building, many branches of which were found on many occasions in various temples or in various cases of agriculture right up until today"

From Gaspero Furlani, in the description of Asolo, 1718

The "Bot"

It means the "underground water duct" and represents a very technically advanced product. Origins of its name lie in the most ancient past of our language and its remains are still visible in Asolo,



13. The course of the Bot

LIBRARY

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Carta Archeologica del Veneto
By L. Capuis
G. Leonardi,
S. Pesavento Mattioli, G. Rosada 1988

Quaderni di Archeologia del Veneto
Various authors

Le strade romane della "Venetia" e dell'"Histria"
By L. Bosio, Padua 1991

Il tempo dei Longobardi. Materiali di epoca longobarda dal Trevigiano
By M. Rigoni,
E. Possenti 1999

WEB SITES

Via Claudia Augusta International Convention Acts
By V. Galliazzo
Feltre 1999

www.claudia-augusta.net/

www2.regione.veneto.it/cultura/archeologia