

# CARPI

Tourist guide



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# Welcome to Carpi ...

## “A princely seat of the Renaissance”

H. Semper (1882)

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*Courtyard of Honour - Palazzo dei Pio, Carpi*

Carpi is located in the centre of the Po Valley, at the hub of the main road system of northern Italy. The city has always managed to combine a strong-impact historical-cultural heritage with lively creativeness and versatile business skills. Carpi is also renowned for its culinary specialities, traditional produce and the excellence of the local cuisine.

## How to get there

### By car

A22 Modena-Brenner motorway, Carpi exit  
Romana Sud main road 413 (from Modena and Bologna)  
Romana Nord main road 413 (from Mantua)  
Main road 468 (from Reggio Emilia and Ferrara)

### By train

Carpi railway station along the Modena - Mantua - Verona railway line ([www.trenitalia.com](http://www.trenitalia.com))

### By plane

Marconi airport - Bologna 60 km away ([www.bologna-airport.it](http://www.bologna-airport.it))  
Catullo airport - Verona 80 km away ([www.aeroporto.verona.it](http://www.aeroporto.verona.it))  
Verdi airport - Parma 68 km away ([www.parma-airport.it](http://www.parma-airport.it))  
Città di Carpi airport in the locality of Budrione ([www.aeroclubcarpi.it](http://www.aeroclubcarpi.it))  
Flight arrival: ICAO: LIDU; runway: asphalt 850x20m. QFU: 02/20; altitude: 69 ft;  
Geographic coordinates: 44 50 04 N/10 52 19 E  
Radio-assistance: 122.20 Mhz  
Navigation: VOR DME BOA - 122,20: 315° 25nm - NDB - 485Khz no mod

## The City in figures

**44°47'0"N - 10°53'6"E**  
geographic coordinates

**min18m/max 32m**  
altitude above sea level

**131.56 kmq**  
surface

resident population of over  
**68,000** population  
(January 2010)

**Piazza dei Martiri:**  
**276 mt** long  
**60 mt** wide (approx.)  
**25.8 m** above sea level

<b>Modena</b>	18 km
<b>Reggio Emilia</b>	32 km
<b>Bologna</b>	53 km
<b>Mantua</b>	60 km
<b>Parma</b>	68 km
<b>Verona</b>	89 km
<b>Florence</b>	155 km
<b>Trento</b>	172 km
<b>Milan</b>	180 km
<b>Rimini</b>	182 km
<b>Venice</b>	202 km
<b>Rome</b>	437 km
<b>Paris</b>	1031 km
<b>Brussels</b>	1094 km
<b>Berlin</b>	1096 km
<b>Amsterdam</b>	1268 km
<b>London</b>	1443 km
<b>Madrid</b>	1701 km



Piazza dei Martiri

# Carpi

città d'Arte, Cultura, Affari



Regional law no. 40 dated 10/07/1984 recognises Carpi as an "Art City".

Lady on Horseback, detail of a fresco (15<sup>th</sup> century)- Sala della Dama, Palazzo dei Pio, Carpi



Bernardino Loschi, detail of a fresco depicting Alberto III Pio, his brother Leonello, Aldo Manunzio and Pietro Pomponazzi - Chapel of the Palazzo del Pio, Carpi.



### The Pios (since 1450 Pio di Savoia): from Manfredo to Alberto

Carpi, small fortified town and feud of the Pio family from 1331 to 1525, was transformed into one of the most interesting Renaissance courts of the Po Plain. Manfredo enclosed the original settlement in walls and turrets (right-angled street plan), but the large number of descendants and conflicting interests gradually produced additional inhomogeneous fortresses, turrets and towers (primogeniture only introduced in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century). In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, radical changes were made to the layout of the city and this resulted in extension work to the Fortress and the building of new settlements outside the city walls. Carpi itself became a real court with the last of the lords, Alberto III (1475-1531) who relinquished the knightly and combative spirit of his predecessors and began promoting the Humanistic culture of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. He befriended major Italian and foreign intellectual figures of the age and dedicated himself to diplomatic activities in favour of European potentates and the Roman Curia. Though away from Carpi for a long time, the prince attempted to re-model the city along the town-planning, artistic and cultural lines that were transforming Italy. And so, to a design by the Siena architect, Baldassarre Peruzzi, the Courtyard of Honour was built, the façade of the palace was renovated and the two noble apartments were decorated.



Giovanni del Segna, Coat of arms of the Pio di Savoia family - detail of a fresco (1518 c.), Palazzo del Pio, Carpi



## Artists at the court of Alberto III Pio

### Baldassarre Peruzzi (1481 – 1536).

Siena architect and painter, he worked in Rome with private commissions and for the Curia. He became a friend of the prince and took part in the design of a number of major city buildings starting in 1508: the façades of the Palazzo dei Pio, of the Sagra, of the Church of San Nicolò and of the Cathedral.

### Bernardino Loschi (1460 – 1540).

A native of Parma, he moved to Carpi in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century and took part in numerous restructuring works. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, he painted the frescos of the Palace chapel. Paintings of his can be seen in the art gallery of the Palace museum and the portrait of the prince kept in the National Gallery in London is attributed to him.

### Giovanni del Sega (m. 1527).

A native of Romagna, he was a pupil of Melozzo da Forlì and worked with him at the Papal court where he met Alberto Pio. From 1506 to 1527 he lived in Carpi, where he worked on the main painting cycles of the palace together with Bernardino Loschi. His are the decorations of the Mori Room and the polychrome figures of emperors on the Palace façade (recovered and placed inside the Museum), as well as the frescos in the Church of San Nicolò.



**Giovanni del Sega.**  
*"Emperor" - fresco (1518).*  
Tom from the façade of the Palazzo dei Pio, now on show in the Museums of Palazzo del Pio, Carpi.



## Piazza dei Martiri (2) The Renaissance square

The layout of the current old-city centre is the same as that commissioned by Alberto III Pio, with the “places of representation”, and therefore also the court palace, facing the large square, the heart of the city (second half of 15<sup>th</sup> century). Extending over sixteen thousand square metres and more, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it was first of all named “di Borgo Noglioso” and then “di Borgogioioso”, as place names of the buildings delimited by the long portico; it was commonly known however as the “Piazza” or “Piazza Grande”. Only after the unity of Italy did it receive its first real name, that of the king Vittorio Emanuele II and recovered its monumental prestige as city centre, following the moving of the cattle market, the building of the new theatre and the collocation of the monument to general Manfredo Fanti (now in the Park of the Rimembranze). After the Second World War, it was dedicated to the 16 martyrs shot on 16 August 1944 opposite the Palace, an event commemorated by a plaque. The square continues to be the political, religious and administrative centre of the city and onto it converge the main streets.



## The Modena Renaissance

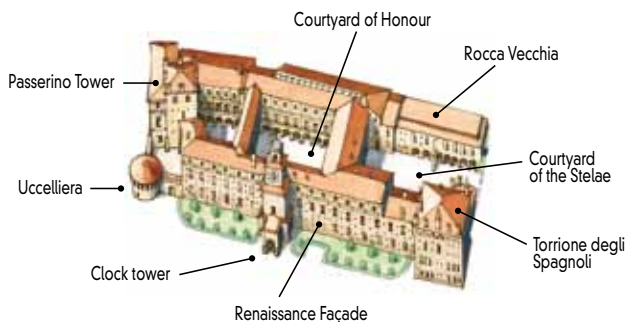
Together with that of Carpi, the most sumptuous Renaissance courts are stages in a cultural and artistic journey of considerable interest:

**Finale Emilia and the Rocca Estense** ([www.turismocomunefinale.net](http://www.turismocomunefinale.net) - Ph. +39 0535.788333)

**Mirandola and the Pico** ([www.castellopico.it](http://www.castellopico.it) - Ph. +39 0535.610944)

**Modena and Antonio Begarelli** ([www.comune.modena.it/turismo](http://www.comune.modena.it/turismo) - Ph. +39 059.2032660)

**Vignola and Jacopo Barozzi** ([www.comune.vignola.mo.it](http://www.comune.vignola.mo.it) - Ph. +39 059.781270)



## Palazzo dei Pio di Savoia (1)

This imposing building is a splendid example of Renaissance architecture between the two main city squares (Piazza dei Martiri to the west and the ancient piazza Re Astolfo to the east). The apparent uniformity of the west facade is made up of buildings that are not at all homogeneous in terms of characteristics and periods (between the middle-ages and the 18<sup>th</sup> century). In 1863, the Carpi City Council bought the palace from the Kingdom of Italy, except for the Torrione degli Spagnoli (Spanish Keep), still State property. In 1898, the Commissione di Storia Patria recognised the monumental standing of the Palazzo dei Pio as a historical and artistic heritage of the city and set up the Museum of History and Art, opened in 1914, after the donation of the collection of Pietro Foresti.

**Renaissance façade.** Created to give uniformity to the entire building, this was designed by Peruzzi in classic Roman style. It features niches and windows that succeed one another with chiaroscuro decorations by Giovanni del Sega. To the north, the façade originally terminated at the large sprandel still visible on the roof to the left of the Clock Tower; it was finally completed in the d'Este period (1580) as far as the Passerino Tower. The central part, with the addition towards the south of the so-called "Stanze del Vescovo" was linked to the Torrione di Galasso or "degli Spagnoli".



**Uccelliera (aviary).** This is the low and round building to the north, erected in 1480 as corner tower surrounded by a canal. Alberto Pio had it transformed into a nymphaeum, with frescos depicting birds in the first-floor room and a secret garden on the back.



**Passerino Tower.** Of the entire palace complex, this is the oldest building (1320) and the highest (about 30 m.). It was originally built for defensive purposes and as a warning tower, being positioned according to the four cardinal points and featuring Ghibelline ramparts (restructured around 1829). It is split into five floors, which are thought to have once been interlinked.



### The legend . . . The White Lady

It is said (without source) that the Passerino Tower was inhabited by a beautiful lady, wife of the city governor. In a moment of blind anger and jealousy, one day the husband pushed his wife out of the highest window of the tower. The ghost of the White Lady is said to walk these places still, in search of vengeance; on some nights, she shows herself to the descendants of the Pio family as an omen of misfortune.



**Children's Castle.** In the north-west wing of the Palazzo dei Pio, a large area has been dedicated to children between 0 and 16 years of age: reading rooms, playrooms, places of discovery and learning. Located here is the Falco Magico Library, the toy library and the Teatro della Luce (Theatre of Light). The stage scenes were created by major artists: Emanuele Luzzati, Gianni De Conno, Roberto Rebaudengo.



**Clock Tower.** The city clock, once located on the Sagra bell-tower, was moved to Piazza Grande. To house it, the “Clock Tower” was built. This took on its present shape in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to a design by architect Guido Fassi.

**Courtyard of Honour.** Among Carpi's major Renaissance works, it is the first place of representation of the palace. The perimeter portico (30 metres on each side) features round-arch marble columns surmounted by two closed “sopraloggias”.

**Torrione degli Spagnoli (Spanish Keep).** This imposing building is the southernmost part of the Palace. Called ‘keep’ because of its large size, it was built between 1440 and 1450 joining together two nearby towers. Closed to the public for restoration work, it boasts richly frescoed gothic vaulted rooms.

**Rocca Vecchia (Old Fortress) (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century).** A 15th-century remake of a previous building, it is part of the south/east side of the palace. On the façade, numerous restructuring works and additions can be seen, completed over the centuries. Inside, on the ground floor, is the **Ethnographic Research Centre** with major cultural and documentary artefacts. On the first floor is the **Civic Historical Archive** and, of special interest, the Sala dei Cimieri with its wonderful frescos.

### Palazzo dei Pio in figures

<b>11</b> centuries old	<b>3</b> museums
<b>over 14,000</b> square metres of surface area	<b>1</b> Historical Archive
<b>front over 160</b> metres long	<b>1</b> Ethnographic Research Centre
<b>1</b> ghost	<b>1</b> Children's Castle



### Circuit of the Modena Castles

Coordinated by the Province of Modena and including, besides the Palazzo dei Pio at Carpi, the Castle of Formigine, the Castle of the Rocche at Finale Emilia, the Fortress at San Felice sul Panaro, the Castle of the Pico at Mirandola, the Castle Campori at Soliera, the Rangoni Fortress at Spilamberto, the Fortress of Vignola, the Castle of Levizzano Rangone at Castelvetro, the Castle of Spezzano at Fiorano Modenese, the Castle of Montegibbio at Sassuolo, the Castle of Guiglia, the Castle of Montecuccolo at Pavullo nel Frignano, the Castle of Montefiorino, the Castle of Sestola and the Castle of Roccapelago at Pievepelago.

**Palazzo dei Pio Museums.** In recent decades, major restructuring and restoration works have brought many prestigious buildings back to their original splendour and made most historical/monumental buildings accessible. The Palazzo dei Pio Museums represent a coordinated triple-path system: **Palazzo Museum**, **City Museum**, **Museum Monument to the Deported**.

**Museum of the Palazzo.** This extends on the First Floor and is mainly dedicated to art, architecture and the history of the Palace, the Pio Seigniorly and the Renaissance court, with a skilful blending of the interiors and works of art on show. Among the main collections: the Renaissance and woodcut works, already completed, and the art gallery, undergoing completion.

**The Woodcut Collection.** In the Museum of the Palazzo (rooms added by the d'Este family) the Woodcut Collection can be seen. This was set up in 1936 by Luigi Servolini as a tribute to Ugo da Carpi (1481-1530 c.). Ugo Conti da Panico was a native of Carpi who invented in 1510 the chiaroscuro shaded effect using several wood pieces (4 and even 6). Thanks to him, woodcuts became an art in the art that could be used to create large works.



## Woodcut technique

This technique consists in carving an image or text into a block of wood. The surface is then covered with ink and printed by pressing onto paper or silk. This way several examples of the same subject can be printed. This particularly cheap printing process was used especially for "popular texts".



Ugo da Carpi, Diogene (chiaroscuro).  
Palazzo dei Pio, Carpi

**Chapel of the Pio.** Located in the noble Apartment, it is small in size and features Renaissance decorations and stylistic modules based on late-15<sup>th</sup> century Lombard and Po Valley painting traditions. In the presbyterial area is a portrait of prince Alberto III together with his brother Lionello and other members of the court. In the lunettes along the nave are four beautiful bas-relief medallions depicting the Evangelists - the work of Andrea della Robbia.

**City Museum.** Covering 35 centuries of the history of Carpi and its district. The museum is split into four theme areas relating to the pre-urban period, the age of the Pio Seigniory, from the d'Este domination to the Unity of Italy and the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## Carpi "Scagliola" inlay

Between the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Carpi acquired outstanding importance for the spreading of the art of "scagliola" inlay, an invention attributed to Guido Fassi. Thanks to this technique, perfectly imitated marble sheets could be made at low cost, using plaster mixed with glue of animal origin and natural colours. In the museum and above all in the churches in and around Carpi, scagliola altar fronts and other beautiful and precious works can be admired.



## Truciolo

Cappelli de treza de legno: was how the art of "truciolo" was described, invented, so tradition says by Nicolò Biondo in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. From the trunks of willow and poplar trees, very thin and uniform straws were obtained which were plaited to make hats and bags. The art became a real manufacturing industry and flourished in Carpi between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was prevalently a cottage industry carried on by women.



## The textile boom and the Carpi economy

It is important to emphasise the affinities between the "truciolo" and textile industries, both as regards foundations and similarity of production phases. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Carpi became one of Italy's major textile/clothing districts. A network of international relations was created that continues to thrive today, with numerous small and medium-sized firms specialised in production phases. This involved a large part of the population and made production extremely versatile and flexible. Ongoing market changes and international competition have not managed to falter the production of textiles in Carpi, which continues to be a dynamic production centre, with brands known throughout the world and famous top-fashion designer names. Carpi also boasts major woodworking and mechanical engineering companies, and industrial kitchen manufacturers, as well as construction firms that operate all over Italy.



## Places of Memory

**Former-Fossoli Camp Foundation.** Established in 1996, with the aim, inter alia, of keeping alive the historical memory and promoting historical-documentary research on the former-Fossoli Camp. The Foundation also manages the Museum Monument to the Deported, the former synagogue and visits to the Jewish cemetery.

### The Figures

**1** Museum to the Deported for Political and Racial Reasons

**2** former Synagogues (1 open to visitors)

**13** showrooms

**1** Jewish cemetery

**14,714** names of deported people

**1** former concentration camp

**16** stelae engraved with the names of concentration camps

**5,000** prisoners passed through the former camp

**Museum Monument to the Deported for Political and Racial reasons.** Carpi is an important stage for those wishing to visit the places of memory of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Museum was opened in autumn 1973, on the ground floor of the Palazzo dei Pio, in 15<sup>th</sup>-century rooms. The building is the only one of its kind to commemorate the victims of Deportation, who passed through the former Fossoli concentration camp on their way to the camps of the Reich. On the basis of a project of the BBPR group of Milan, for the Museum of the Deported, a rigorous and non-rhetorical language has been used. 13 rooms furnished in sober and essential style, where lights and graphic elements create an atmosphere of strong emotional impact. On the walls are engraved passages from "Letters of European Resistance Fighters condemned to death" and large graffiti images of well-known artists (Longoni, Picasso, Guttuso, Cagli, Léger). On the outside, in the Courtyard of the Stelae, are 16 reinforced-concrete monoliths six metres high, on which are engraved the names of a number of Nazi concentration camps.



### The room of Names

On the walls and on the ceilings of the beautiful end-room of the Museum are engraved the names of 14,714 Italians deported to the Nazi concentration camps. The only exception is the name of Anne Frank, recalled as a symbol of deported children, and of the 67 victims killed in the Fossoli Camp.



### Memory Routes

The Milan *BBPR* (*Belgioso, Barfi, Peressutti, Rogers*) group has extensive experience in Italy and abroad as regards works that recall the Nazi and Fascist violence of the Second World War, such as:

- the Monument to the victims of the Nazi concentration camps at the Monumental Cemetery of Milan,
- the Memorial built around the crematorium of Gusen,
- the Italian Memorial at Auschwitz I.



### Former Synagogue (16) (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)

There are two synagogues in Carpi. The oldest one (built in 1772 and called "old synagogue") was erected in the highest part of the Grain Portico building, accessible along a system of corridors between roofs and ceilings. It is in need of restoration and cannot be visited. In 1861, a new synagogue was built, designed by Achille Sammarini, in late-neoclassic style. Opened until 1922, it was restructured and can now be visited. It is well preserved and features a series of eclectic architectural elements. Of considerable interest are the spatial and decorative solutions, with stuccowork, scagliola inlay, gilding and wall friezes by Ferdinando Manzini, Gaetano Venturi and Antonio Bernasconi. The discreet monumentality of the portal onto Via Rovighi reveals a particular perspective illusion with the original concave-shaped staircase.



## The sunset of Fossoli

*"I know what not returning means. / Through the barbed wire / I have seen / the sun go down and die; / I have felt my flesh lacerated / the words of the old poet: / "Might the suns fall and die: / for us the short period of light is shut off, / an endless night is to be slept".*

(Primo Levi)

**Former Fossoli Concentration Camp.** 7 kilometres from the centre of Carpi, the traces are still visible of what, in 1944, was a Police and Transit Camp run by the SS as an anti-chamber of the Concentration and Extermination Camps of the Reich. One prisoners' hut of the Jewish section has been completely restructured and is now used for cultural initiatives relating to the theme of memory and deportation. In one sector, a permanent exhibition has been set up dedicated to the history of the place. During the 7 months of activity of the camp, 8 trainloads of prisoners left Carpi railway station, 5 of which for Auschwitz, amounting to a total of over 5,000 deported people. Inside the railway station, a plaque has been affixed to commemorate those prisoners: among them, on February 22nd 1944, Primo Levi left for Auschwitz.



## Decorations

Carpi is among the Cities to have received a **Military Medal for the War of Liberation**. It has also received:

*The Silver Medal of Military Valour:* «The population of Carpi, in giving an example of the highest sentiments of solidarity and human brotherhood, untiringly strove to alleviate the sufferings, offer comfort and food and, sometimes, favour the escape of political and racial prisoners interned in the Fossoli camp used by the SS as an anti-chamber of the Concentration Camps of the Reich. An admirable example of exceptional abnegation and loftiest civic virtues.» Carpi (MO), 1942-1945

*Gold Medal of Civil Valour* for the support given by the population to the persons interned in the Fossoli camp to alleviate their sufferings and enable them to escape.

**Jewish Cemetery.** Owned by the Jewish Community of Modena and Reggio Emilia, it is about 1 km from the city centre, in Via Cimitero Israelitico. The land was purchased in 1825 following the Napoleonic law forbidding cemeteries in town centres. (Two previous cemeteries: in 1432 outside the city centre to the north and in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in what is now via Rocca). The cemetery which exists today is no longer in use but the walled perimeter is still intact and it still has its original appearance. The few remaining gravestones date back to the late-19<sup>th</sup> century.



## The memory path

In the province of Modena it is a path that celebrates the most important places of memory of the Second World War and of the Resistance. These are war sites where major events occurred:

**The armed resistance at Montefiorino** (Museo della Repubblica di Montefiorino,

[www.resistenzamontefiorino.it](http://www.resistenzamontefiorino.it) - Ph. 0535.965139),

**The civil resistance at Nonantola** (Fondazione Villa Emma, [www.fondazionevillaemma.org](http://www.fondazionevillaemma.org) - Ph. 059.547195)

**The Deportation at Carpi** (Campo di Concentramento di Fossoli e Museo al Deportato, [www.fondazionefossoli.org](http://www.fondazionefossoli.org) - Ph. 059.688272).

## Civic Theatre (18) (19<sup>th</sup> century)

The present theatre was designed in 1856 according to a project of the "società dei palchettisti" and the foundation stone was laid on 4 March 1857. In 1860, the high cost of the building resulted in its being transferred to the City Council which finished and decorated it. The architect in charge was Claudio Rossi, a native of Modena who had lived in Carpi for many years. The new theatre was opened on 11 August 1861, the first performances being the opera "Rigoletto" and the dance "Graziella". Its neo-classic design is of special interest and beauty. The internal layout is horseshoe shaped, with box structure decorated with stuccowork by Ferdinando Manzini of Modena. The vault portrays an Olympic sky by Reggio Emilia artist, Giuseppe Ugolini, with allegories associated with Music, Dramatic Poetry, Lyrical Poetry and Dance depicted around the monumental chandelier, the work of the Sassi Brothers of Reggio Emilia. The four corner vaulting cells are the work of Gaetano Venturi and Antonio Bernasconi, scagliola artists of the local school, while the large decorated curtain is also the work of Giuseppe Ugolini.



### The Civic Theatre in figures

**570** seats

**1,260 sq m** total surface area

**220** places in the stalls

**8** busts outside alongside the columns

**4** orders of boxes arranged in horseshoe layout

**1** garden at rear

**1** ridotto

**1** bar (independent management)



Civic Theatre - inside



### The large curtain

Of considerable artistic value, the Curtain decorated by Giuseppe Ugolini dates back to 1861. It was made in just over one month and portrays an Olympic scene - with Apollo assisted by a crowd of Muses and Nymphs. A curious detail: the artist gave the female figures the features of the local beauties of the Carpi high society of the period, and this, considering their rather scant clothing, caused something of a scandal.



### European Road of Historical Theatres

The civic theatre, among the major buildings of the Emilia-Romagna region, is included in the "European Road of Historical Theatres" along with 38 European theatres recognised for their outstanding architecture.

[www.perspectiv-online.org/doc\\_eng/italien\\_route\\_it.html](http://www.perspectiv-online.org/doc_eng/italien_route_it.html)

### **Basilica Cathedral of the Assunta (3) (16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century)**

Work began on the building in 1515 according to a project by Baldassarre Peruzzi inspired by the Basilica of St. Peter's in the Vatican. The work, several times interrupted, only terminated with inside decorations in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. The Cathedral features a nave and two aisles, transept and dome. The inside is enhanced with wood, marble and scagliola altar pieces, precious altar fronts, paintings of the 17<sup>th</sup>-cent. Emilia school and sculptures.



### **Portico Lungo (Long Portico) (5) (15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century)**

The sequence of aristocratic buildings facing the Palazzo dei Pio, already registered in 1472, is regulated and harmonised by a succession of 52 arches. The columns feature various types of plinths and shapes. A round kerb joins the building façades which were once plastered and painted. Recent restoration work has uncovered frescos with flower motifs and cross-vaults, in which were fitted medallions and scrolls with the coats-of-arms of the owners of the overlying buildings.



### **Portico del Mercato del Grano (Grain Market Portico) (4) (16<sup>th</sup> century)**

Built in the early-16<sup>th</sup> century to a project by Baldassarre Peruzzi, it consists of 9 round arches supported by tall cylindrical columns on octagon plinths and acanthus-leaf capitals. The grain market was located here until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, hence the name.



### **Palazzo Scacchetti – City Council Building (17) (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century)**

Erected in 1780 as the home of the Scacchetti family, wealthy truciolo hat merchants who moved to this prestigious city-centre location. Originally, the building consisted of the current 5-arch façade and an L-shaped extension towards the square, with a terrace alongside. In 1825, it became the seat of local government and underwent considerable extension after the Unity of Italy in order to accommodate council services and offices. The building has been fully restored and restructured to withstand earthquakes following the quake of 1996, and such work terminated in 2004. It currently accommodates various council departments and institutional bodies as well as being the representative seat of the city. Of the original building remain the façade, the shape of the second-floor windows, the oval windows providing light to the loft floor and the tapered-capital pilaster strips that decorate the façade.

## The Council Vinegar Cellar

In the loft of Palazzo Scacchetti, the Council Vinegar Cellar is located. This consists of 3 lines of prized casks called Maria Beatrice, Caterina and Adelaide, and 2 mother barrels. The lines are made up of from 6 to 8 casks, made of different kinds of woods (oak, chestnut, ash, false acacia, cherry) and with gradually decreasing capacities. The vinegar cellar is managed by the Carpi community Consorceria dell'ABTM of Spilamberto.



## Piazzale Re Astolfo (6) (10<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century)

This was the old centre of the walled castle and of the medieval town. Numerous historical buildings face onto the square, such as the 15<sup>th</sup>-cent. Castelvecchio, the Pieve della Sagra with its Bell Tower and the Palazzo della Pieve, (once the seat of the dean, now that of the Justice of the peace) to the east; to the south/west, the Rocca Vecchia is part of the Pio complex and, along this side is the entrance to the Historical Archive and Ethnographic Research Centre. To the north, the perimeter terminates with a more recent building which accommodates the Loria Multimedia Library. Today, the square has a regular shape, defined in 1514, when the ancient Pieve church which divided the area into two sectors, was reduced in size and a number of houses were demolished. Only then did it become a "square", later taking its name from the "Ball game" (paille-maille) which was played there.



## Church of Santa Maria in Castello - La Sagra (7) (8<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century)

According to tradition, the church was founded by the Longobard king Astolph in 742, and rebuilt during the Matilda period (early-12<sup>th</sup> century) in Romanesque style, today still visible in the apsidal section and on the north side. In 1184, it was consecrated by pope Lucius III during a visit, hence the common name of La Sagra. In the early-16<sup>th</sup> century, with the new Collegiate in the large square, the basilican layout church was reduced by two thirds (from almost 30 metres to the current 8 metres) and only the apsis was left, transformed into an oratory. Baldassarre Peruzzi took charge of designing the new façade in classic style

with Bramante influences. The portal comes from the Romanesque building, and shows a Crucifixion scene of the Antelami school. Of considerable interest inside the church is the cycle of frescos in the central nave and side chapels (13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century), the marble altar piece and the sarcophagus of Manfredo Pio.



## The Romanesque Church

In 752, the Longobard king, Astolph, after losing his favourite hunting falcon, found it again sat on a hornbeam; he decided to raise an altar on the spot to thank the Virgin, hence the name Church of Santa Maria in Castello. The legend of the hornbeam and the falcon lives on in the city coat of arms.

## Bell Tower (13<sup>th</sup> century)

High and imposing (50 m. approx.), it was built between 1217 and 1221 as a civic tower and to call church-goers to mass. Of Lombard design, it has powerful walls divided by string-course bands supported by hanging elements and lightened, on the upper floors, by mullioned windows. According to tradition the tower is opened to the public on 20 May, the city saint's day and on 15 August.



Bell Tower - Standard



## Romanesque in the Modena plain

A historical and architectural journey through the main examples of religious architecture in the Romanesque period:

**Modena** cathedral ([www.turismo.comune.modena.it](http://www.turismo.comune.modena.it))

The Parish Church of San Giorgio at **Ganaceto** ([www.turismo.comune.modena.it](http://www.turismo.comune.modena.it)),

The Abbey of San Silvestro at **Nonantola** ([www.comune.nonantola.mo.it](http://www.comune.nonantola.mo.it))

The Parish Church of Santa Maria della Neve at **Quarantoli** ([www.comune.mirandola.mo.it](http://www.comune.mirandola.mo.it))

The Parish Church of Sant'Agata at **Sorbara** ([www.comune.bomporto.mo.it](http://www.comune.bomporto.mo.it))

The Parish Church of San Michele at **Novi di Modena** ([www.comune.novi.mo.it](http://www.comune.novi.mo.it))

[www.transromanica.com](http://www.transromanica.com)

## Castelvecchio (8) (15<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century)

Sober and imposing late-Gothic architecture of Ferrara inspiration. During the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building was used as a school and underwent major transformation. The façade is original and the building is split into three floors with a left wing section. Of special interest are the large protruding chimney pieces that split up the façade, terminated below by shaped shelves. That on the right, shaped like an upended pyramid, terminates with a cotto pine cone, heraldic symbol of the Pio family.



## Arturo Loria (1902 - 1957)

Born in Carpi to a wealthy family of Jewish origin; in 1912 he moved to Florence. The author of numerous tales and theatre works, notwithstanding polio, he dedicated his life to travel and befriended many Italian and foreign writers and intellectuals. In the post-war years, after escaping racial persecutions, he returned to his commitment as a writer and thinker. He spent the last years of his life isolated and far from the new logics of the publishing market. He died suddenly, generally forgotten.

## Arturo Loria Multimedia Library (15A)

(20<sup>th</sup> century)

On the northern side of Piazza Re Astolfo stands a rather recent building that fits in well with its surroundings. A significant example of industrial architecture, among the few still remaining in Carpi, the "Il Truciolo" factory was erected in 1902 as headquarters of the Manifattura Loria (belonging to the father of the writer, Arturo Loria), which made "truciolo" hats. During the First World War, the building was temporarily used as a prison, before being turned into a school. In 2007, it became the new home of the Arturo Loria multimedia Library (first set up in 1872). This multi-functional facility is split up into 3 floors and includes a Video and Recording Library.



### The Library in figures

**3,000 sq m** surface area

**150 metres** along the front

**125** windows

**3 functions:** Library, Video and Recording Library

**200** reading places

**24** computer and Internet link stations

**18** double multimedia (audio and video) stations

**1** computer station for the visually handicapped and the blind

**Corso Alberto Pio (the old Strada Maestra).** Leaving Piazza dei Martiri behind us, beyond the Council Building, we come to Corso Alberto Pio. On the west side, porticos of irregular shape and height, especially in the central section where the Jewish houses were concentrated (already there in the 15<sup>th</sup> century), lead to Piazza Giuseppe Garibaldi. Both the Corso and the Piazza were recently restored; they are pedestrian precincts and the paving includes inlaid signs marking the historical buildings facing onto them.





## Plaques and buildings in Corso Alberto Pio (marked by road signs from north to south)

- 08 East** Palazzo Scacchetti (18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 01 West** Grain Market Portico (16<sup>th</sup> century)
- 02 West** Workers' Society Headquarters (15<sup>th</sup> century)
- A East** Garibaldi plaque
- 09 East** Palazzo Meloni-Nannini (15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 03 West** Casa Urbini (formerly Grosoli - 15<sup>th</sup> century)
- A East** Stone plaque commemorating Odoardo Focherini
- A East** Stone plaque commemorating Giuseppe Rocca
- 10 East** Casa Foroni (formerly Rocca - 15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 04 West** Casa Falsiroli (15<sup>th</sup> century)
- 05 West** Casa Cagliami (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- A East** Garibaldi plaque
- 06 West** Palazzo Marchi (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 07 West** House formerly Grillenzoni (15<sup>th</sup> century)

## Piazza Giuseppe Garibaldi (24) (and the old San Francesco quarter)

Rectangular in shape, the square is closed on three sides by a compact series of porticoed buildings of different types. Commonly called the "piazza", in years gone by it was known by various names: Piazza del Comune, Piazza del Borgo Superiore, Piazza del Mercato or Piazza delle Erbe (due to the market held here until around 1970). The entire quarter has a particular street layout: a series of wide parallel roads are criss-crossed by smaller ones arranged in a comb pattern. These are lined with buildings of great architectural interest (Church of S. Francesco d'Assisi, Church of S. Bernardino da Siena, Sanctuary of S.S. Crocifisso).



Piazza Garibaldi



Palazzo Foresti - Liberty lounge

## Palazzo Foresti (25)

Built in 1892 for Pietro Foresti, the building represents a unicum both in terms of the neo-Renaissance style of the façade and of the richly decorated interiors which house the extensive art collection of the owner. Of great interest are the 15<sup>th</sup>-cent. mullioned windows with two lights in the courtyard, the monumental staircase and the liberty lounge with its sumptuous decorations, the work of local artists [Lelio Rossi (ceiling) and Carlo Grossi (wall panels)].



Palazzo Foresti - Outside



## Pietro Foresti

Pietro Foresti (1854-1926) was born into an aristocratic family which had always had strong ties with art and culture. He was one of Italy's major "truciolo" entrepreneurs in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. A keen collector with extensive financial means, in 1913 he contributed strongly to increasing the number of exhibits of the Civic Museum through a major donation of works and materials.



## Church of San Francesco d'Assisi (12)

Starting in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, a church and monastery existed of Friars Minor, but with the façade turned westwards, towards the open countryside. Work on the current building began in 1681 in late-Baroque style and was terminated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the façade facing the city. The majestic project remained uncompleted however and

the rough masonry frame and old prop holes can still be seen. The interior consists of a single cross-shaped nave with transepts and four minor chapels. The church contains important furnishings and paintings.



## The Sarcophagi of the Pio family

Inside the Church of San Francesco are two 15<sup>th</sup>-century marble sarcophagi: the first contains the remains of Marco I Pio (died 1418) and his wife Taddea Roberti, the other those of his son Pietro Pio and his wife Flora Fogliani (1494).



## Church of San Bernardino da Siena (13)

Dedicated to the Patron Saint of the City, it was built in 1604. A single space with barrel vault and two side chapels reflect the architectural canons of the Counter-Reform. Of special importance is a precious mid-19<sup>th</sup> century silver reliquary with the bust of San Bernardino da Siena and the organ dating back to 1670, placed on a sumptuous carved and gilded wood cantoria.



## St. Bernardine of Siena

A native of Siena, he visited Carpi after 1428. We are told that Bernardine drove a large quantity of bed bugs away from the monastery and from the city, besides preventing the attack of an enemy army by creating a sudden fog barrier that disarranged the troops and caused them to turn back. On 23 October 1643, he was proclaimed principal protector of the city and three years later, 20 May (his birthday) was chosen as his feast day.



## Sanctuary of the SS. Crocifisso (14) o Chiesa dell'Adorazione

An outside fresco showing the Deposition of Christ from the Cross (17<sup>th</sup> century) was considered to have healing properties and was greatly venerated by passers-by. Later on it was transformed into a small oratory, which was already in existence in 1742. In 1763, Carlo Lugli built the present sanctuary, a major example of late-Baroque architecture with rococo decorations, perhaps unique in the province in terms of the unitary nature of the results. The façade, adorned with stuccowork, introduces into the cross-shaped interior with theatrical-effect decorative solutions, rich furnishings, and stucco, scagliola and wood altars. Particularly precious is the Madonna degli angeli, a plastic group by Modena artist, Antonio Begarelli.

**Corso Jacopo Berengario (the old Borgogioioso).** The old road has gradually lost its original character, being invaded by modern buildings. In 1575, the portico was built halfway along the south side, with regular arches and cross-vault. This linked the city centre with the Franciscan monastery and the church of San Nicolò.



### The Porticoes

In Carpi, the porticoes are special features of the city. They have a total length of almost 2 km and accompany walks in the city centre. They are all different in terms of age, function and purpose and are all of special interest and beauty.



### Church and monastery of San Nicolò (10)

The church can be entered through a portico in front of the façade which leads to the entrance to the monastery consisting of two 15<sup>th</sup>-cent. communicating cloisters, only a few original parts of which remain. In 1493, Alberto III Pio decided to rebuild a place of worship outside the city centre in monumental style according to Lombard and Bramante models. In 1516, the church was extended with a basilican layout according to a project by Baldassarre Peruzzi (see box page 17). It probably houses the most beautiful scagliola work in the city (the altar fronts); also of considerable interest are the tablets by Bernardino Loschi (see box page 17) and the paintings, dated between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.



### The 14 choir books of San Nicolò

A large number of choir books for liturgical use, made for the monastery between 1456 and 1465 by Giovanni Coppo of Prussia - an expert calligrapher of German origin - have safely passed on down to us: these are large parchment volumes richly decorated with miniatures in splendid colours and gold-leaf. One volume can be seen at the Museums of Palazzo dei Pio, while the others are kept in the Estense Library of Modena.



**Corso Manfredo Fanti (the old Borgonovo).** Restored in 2009, a wide and straight thoroughfare, this is the old Renaissance road leading from the square to Porta Mantova. The Corso is lined on one side by 15<sup>th</sup>-cent. porticoes that join and give continuity to the façades of the houses and the paving is integrated with inlays identifying the historical buildings looking onto the road. On the pillar of the portico of the last house to the west is a bas-relief reproduction of the old Porta Mantova of 1948.



### Buildings in Corso Fanti (with road signs from east to west)

- 01 north** Bishop's Palace (1780)
- 02 north** Palazzo Bertolani (formerly Gandolfi - 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 03 north** Palazzo Barbieri (formerly Grillenzoni - c. 1740)
- 04 north** Casa Gualdi (15<sup>th</sup> century)
- 05 north** Palazzo Forti (formerly Tapparelli - 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 06 south** Palazzo Bonasi Gandolfi (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 07 north** Church of S. Chiara (15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 08 south** Palazzo Leoni (16<sup>th</sup> century)
- 09 north** Monastery of S. Chiara (15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 10 south** Bishop's Seminary (16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 11 south** Church of S. Ignazio (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century)
- 12 north** Palazzo del Corso (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century)
- 13 south** Palazzo Vellani (16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)

**Monument to Manfredo Fanti.** In line with corso Fanti, inside the Park of the Rimembranze. The work of Cesare Zocchi, the bronze equestrian statue stands on a pedestal made of Baveno granite and stands out in terms of its large proportions and considerable plastic vigour. On the sides of the base are two bronze bas-reliefs. One shows the occupation of Perugia and the other Fanti in Parliament.



## The Fanti monument – The position

Between 1893 and 1897, a lively debate took place centred on where to position the statue in the city square. There were three options - the area to the north of the castle, with demolition of the Case Tapparelli, in the centre, opposite the entrance to the courtyard of honour and, finally, in front of the theatre. The statue was inaugurated on 30 August 1903, in the centre of the square, facing the long portico. In 1939, during the course of water-pipe installation works, the monument was finally moved to its current position.

## Church of St. Ignazio di Loyola (29A) and the Bishop's Seminary Palace (29)

The high and imposing brick façade surmounted by the tympanum is in line with the road perspective and is lined by two buildings of the same height: the Bishop's Seminary and Palazzo Vellani. The entire complex was opened in 1682 by the Jesuits. The church is built in classical style, shaped like a Greek cross with pseudo spherical dome, octagonal on the outside. The interior is essential and luminous with sober decorations. Of great scenic effect, the main altar dates back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the work of Giovanni Massa and Giovanni Pozzuoli, together with the altar-piece of the chapel on the right. A number of 17<sup>th</sup>-century paintings by local artists complete the works on show in the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art which is located here.



### Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art "Cardinale Rodolfo Pio di Savoia".

The precious objects on show come from the Diocese churches: sacred church furnishings, silverware dating back to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, precious paintings, engravings, sculptures, fabrics, works in scagliola and wood, all in a dedicated museum path. Of special importance is the series of antiphonaries from the Cathedral, made by Damiano Gafori

and datable between 1515 and 1534, the reliquaries of Bartolomeo Spani, dating back to the early-16<sup>th</sup> century, and the paintings of the Emilia school, completed between the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## Church and Convent of Santa Chiara Convent of the Poor Clares

This late-15<sup>th</sup> century building was home to Carpi's first community of enclosed nuns and reflects the traditional conventual characteristics of that period, with late-Gothic elements of archaic taste. It occupied an entire block, with a succession of courtyards, gardens, linking and service sections, which acted as a hub for the large cloister, the most important architectural element. No part of the building remains in its original state, and all have been profoundly restructured. The façade of the linked church was modified between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The single-space interior is the result of mid-19th century restructuring.



### Old evidence

In the presbytery of the outer church, the large tablet can be seen of the Nativity with the Adoration of the Shepherds by the Bologna artists, Giacomo and Giulio Francia. The painting can be considered among the most significant works of Renaissance art in Carpi.



## The convent of the Poor Clares in Carpi

On the advice of her spiritual advisor, Camilla Pio decided to close herself away in the Convent of the Poor Clares in Ferrara. One morning, she left in her carriage, travelled all day, but by sunset found herself back under the walls of Carpi. Camilla put this down to God's will that she should donate her life to God in Carpi and not elsewhere. She therefore used all her money to build a convent in the city and, in 1501, enclosed herself in it (based on Maggi's account).

## Corso Sandro Cabassi (the old Borgo di Sant'Antonio)

A wide and vaguely sinuous thoroughfare, made homogeneous by the presence of a succession of buildings supported on the northern side by porticoes. The buildings have alternating angles which points to their medieval origin. Restructured in 2010, the pavement integrates inlaid signs identifying the historical buildings facing onto the road.



### Buildings of Corso Cabassi (with pavement signs from west to east)

- 01 north** Palazzo Brusati (15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century)
- 02 north** Palazzo Bonasi (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century)
- 03 north** Casa Cortesi (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century)
- 04 north** Casa formerly Vellani and Lugli (16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 05 north** Casa Lamma (formerly Gavioli - 15<sup>th</sup> century)
- 08 south** Palazzo Molinari (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 06 north** Palazzo Cortesi (late 19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 09 south** Casa Rossi (former Church of S. Antonio Abate 14<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century)
- 07 north** Palazzo Berni (late-19<sup>th</sup> century)

## Complex of San Rocco and former Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie (15)

Dedicated to the Madonna delle Grazie, building started in 1439 in the Borgo Sant'Antonio area, but was only terminated in its current shape in the mid-18 century due to town-planning and political events. In 1771, the complex was entrusted to the San Rocco Brotherhood, hence the name. Currently, the convent houses council offices and the Advanced Institute of Musical Studies "O. Vecchi - A. Spinelli". The church, which has been closed to worshippers for many years, belongs to the Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Carpi and since 2007 has been used as an Auditorium. The façade features 16th-century elements; the interior consists of a single space with four chapels on either side, with semicircular apse on a deep presbyterium, decorated by the

Reggio Emilia artist, Giovan Battista Fassetti. The church paintings are kept in the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art.



### Minor city squares

The city boasts a number of smaller squares, in which to sit and relax:

**Piazzale Bertesi**, at the back of the Cathedral; 750 sq m with trees and benches;

**Piazzale Ramazzini**, south of the old-city centre, covering 865 sq m lined with trees and complete with benches and a small fenced-in playing area. Here stands the statue of a girl named Flora (previously in Piazza Garibaldi)

**Piazzale Marconi**, to the north-west between Corso Fanti and the Park of the Rimembranze. 2,700 sq metres split into two identical parts, with lighting and benches; one of the trees is a highly-prized Celtis Australis.

**Piazzale Dante**, to the north east between the Via Petrarca and the Via Carducci. The surface area (4,900 sq m) is split into two identical parts in this case as well, with lighting, benches, public telephone and fountain. Located in the square are two bronze busts, dating back to the 80s/90s. One commemorates Salvo D'Acquisto and the other the Italian Bersaglieri.



### Monument to Dorando Pietri.

Since 24 July, 2008, the centenary day, a six-foot statue of the great marathon runner has been located in one of the city's southern entrance roads. The tragic ending to Pietri's participation in the 1908 London Olympic Games, transformed a bitter and unjust defeat into world popularity that made Dorando Pietri the symbol athlete of the modern Olympic Games. Dorando Pietri won the marathon but was disqualified because he was practically helped over the line.



### A story about Dorando Pietri

One day, close to Modena, a gentleman in a buggy going to Carpi offered a ride to Dorando, who was very young at the time; his answer was "Thank you, I'd rather walk because I'm in a hurry" (and in fact, he reached Carpi first).

# The environment, nature, the landscape



Park of the Resistenza, entrance from Via San Francesco

**A stroll amid the greenery.** Just like the rest of the Carpi district (120 parks and public gardens), the city centre also features tree-lined avenues and numerous green areas, many of which with play areas for children and equipped areas for conversing, walking or running at any time of the year.



## Central gardens

**Garden of the Civic Theatre** - 4,804 sq m, with paths, central roundabout and round water basin. Around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, these were botanical gardens, and still feature trees of rare beauty, including a magnificent *Celtis Australis*, over 130 years old.

**Garden of the Sagra** - 2,100 sq m, contains a young *Diaspyros* (Kako) with a forebear that survived the atomic bomb of Nagasaki. The garden is opened on special occasions, for use by the adjacent school or to stage commemoration events dedicated to children.

**Garden of San Rocco** - 1,950 sq m, with a particular architectural element: a double oblique entrance arch.

**Church of San Nicolò Garden** - 350 sq m, contains some of the most beautiful specimens of holly in the city.



Garden of the Civic Theatre



## Central parks

**Park of the Rimembranze** (to the west between the old-city centre and the hospital). 25,000 sq m, it was created in 1927 to commemorate the fallen of the First World War. Among the available services, there is a specific path for visually impaired and disabled persons. Here stands the statue of General Manfredo Fanti.

**Park of the Resistenza** (opposite the City Cemetery). 37,000 sq m, it was created in the early 1970s as a botanical garden on an already-existing planted area. Here stands a large sculpture commemorating Liberation from Nazi-Fascism.

**Park of Via Catellani**. 4,673 sq m, here stands a female sculpture, a small reproduction of a work by the Carpi artist, Renzo Baraldi.

**Park Giovanni Paolo II** (to the east, near the former cattle-fair). It extends over about 6,000 sq m and was opened on 23 June 2007. Public events are staged here (e.g., farmers' market).

**Park of Via Mazzali** (south east of the city centre). Extends over 1,200 sq m.



Park of the Rimembranze



## Drainage channels

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Parmigiana-Moglia-Secchia Drainage Scheme began. This involved building a series of drainage channels throughout the district, as far as the Appenine foothills, to regulate water flow and make this available for irrigation. Alongside the channels, water pumping systems can be seen with adjacent locks, examples of old industrial architecture. In 15<sup>th</sup>-century style, these are brick structures with plastered inserts, decorated with graffiti friezes and painted with large arched windows.



The humid environment has favoured the presence of typical animal and plant life, protected in interesting nature areas, reserves and nature walks.



## Nature reserves

**WWF reserve La Francesa**. Located at Fossoli in stradello Francesa, close to the former Concentration Camp, it was set up to preserve, recover and promote the environmental characteristics of the district. It stretches over 23 hectares, 8 of which are dedicated to wet meadowland for the biological and reproductive cycle of numerous bird species. Inside the reserve is a didactic path, equipped for disabled persons.

**Borsari Wildlife Reserve**. Accessible from Via Remesina Esterna in the direction of Novi di Modena. This is a private property covering about 13 hectares, with hygrophilous woodland and wet meadowland. It is home to one of Emilia Romagna's largest nesting colony of herons, night herons and common grey herons. The best periods of the year for a visit are the spring and autumn.

There is nothing better than a bike ride for enjoying the beauty of the Carpi countryside, amid old hedgerows, farmyards, water mills and oratories, which interrupt the continuity of meadows and orchards.



Bank of the River Secchia



Initiative: a swarm of bicycles



La Francesa Nature Reserve

# The pleasure of good food and fine eating



Carpi's culinary traditions boast simple dishes with interesting influences from Modena and Mantua at the same time, but with original aspects with respect to both. The district proposes a rich and varied range of traditional products: Protected Denomination of Origin Traditional Modena Balsamic Vinegar, Protected Denomination of Origin Reggiano Parmesan Cheese, Controlled Denomination of Origin Lambrusco wines, dressed-pork products and fruit are just some of the products renowned throughout the world.

**PDO Traditional Balsamic Vinegar.** One of the oldest and best appreciated traditions, this is also among the most precious agri-food products of the district. With fragrances and tastes balanced between sour and sweet, "Balsamic" vinegar has a deep brown and shiny colour and a syrupy density. Made from local grapes, the cooked must is left to age for many years in a series of different containers (The Council Vinegar Cellar is located in Palazzo Scacchetti).

**PDO Reggiano Parmesan Cheese.** A wonderful result of skilful human endeavour, local ingredients and unique maturing in special climatic conditions. The milk boasts particular qualities because of the forage given to the cows which comes from the pastures of Emilia and Lombardy, south of the River Po.

**CDO Lambrusco wine.** This wine has prestigious and ancient origins. The variety was already known to the Ligurian Gauls. Three types of Lambrusco are made in the province of Modena: Lambrusco di Sorbara, Lambrusco Salamino di Santa Croce (the name refers to the area of Santa Croce of Carpi), Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro.

**Pasta.** Home-made pasta is a typical Sunday dish. This is rolled to obtain a perfect golden sheet ideal for containing different kinds of fillings. The title of queen of soups goes to "cappelletti in brodo", as it is known in Carpi ("tortellini" in Modena and Bologna). The particular shape of this pasta is said to resemble a woman's navel, said to have inspired a "peeping" innkeeper of Castelfranco Emilia during the Renaissance period.



Home-made pasta

**“Fine” mostarda of Carpi.** “Fine” mostarda of Carpi. Already a big favourite on the table of the Pio, it was mentioned in 1889 by Francesco Guicciardini. But Carpi was already renowned for “fine” mostarda in ancient times thanks to its large production of apples and pears. The product is made by cooking the fruit in must and preserving it for some time. Many different recipes exist, but some ingredients are constant: apples, processed orange peel, candied citron peel, mustard, honey and an assortment of spices. After decades, this product is at the centre of renewed interest and some shops in the city centre present “fine” traditional Carpi mostarda, which is delicious as a sauce to accompany cooked meats.

### **Protected Geographical Identification Emilia Romagna typical pears.**

Pears were already widely grown throughout Emilia-Romagna in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, to the extent that they were often to be seen in paintings. Since 1999, the typical Emilia Romagna pear has been marketed. This combines a number of different varieties - Abate fetel, Cascade, Conference, Decana del Comizio, Kaiser, Max Red Bartlett, Passa Crassan, William. The largest production area is the Modena plain.

**PGI Cotechino of Modena.** This is said to have first appeared in 1511, in Mirandola, when, the town being under siege, pork meat had to be preserved and was packed into the rind, thus producing the first Cotechinos. The popularity of the product grew following the transformation of the Frigeri and Bellentani dressed-pork grocers into large semi-industrial concerns, and it had already become a big favourite by the early-19<sup>th</sup> century.

**PDO Prosciutto of Modena.** The history of prosciutto ham is said to start with the Celts and Romans, when salt began to be used to cure meat. In the Po Valley, there were numerous pig farms and dressed-pork products were part of the traditions of the local farming community.

In the many restaurants, trattorias and farm-tourism complexes in the district, old-fashioned flavours can be enjoyed, re-elaborated by chefs to suit modern tastes; the entire district offers top-quality products and ingredients used to make a whole range of traditional gourmet dishes.



### **A feast-day lunch**

For starters, a plate of sliced dressed-pork with pieces of smoking “gnocco fritto”, followed by strictly home-made pasta first courses: tortellini filled with meat, or tortelloni filled with greens and squash, maccheroni made with the “pettine” (a small frame with wires that create grooves in the pasta). For the main course, a selection of roast meats, boiled meats, pork “cotechino” and “zampone” (especially in winter) with mixed salads and aromatic herbs dressed with Traditional Modena Balsamic Vinegar. The meal ends with a selection of desserts and traditional baked products: “zuppa inglese”, “torta di tagliatelle”, “bensone”, fruit and jam tarts. All enjoyed with a good glass of CDO Lambrusco wine, especially Lambrusco Salamino di Santa Croce, made in the district of Carpi.



A visit to Carpi also means a chance to taste and buy top-quality gastronomic specialities directly from the producers, see how the products are made and tour the places where these are aged and matured.

# Did you know that ...

## The name "Carpi" ...

- Probably comes from Carpinus (hornbeam), a well-known plant of the Fagaceae family;
- Another possibility is that it comes from the Carpi, a people defeated by Diocletian in 294 and forced to migrate to the area;
- In dialect the name is pronounced Chèr;
- Carpi gives its name to an alpine refuge opened in 1970 in the Dolomites in the Cadini di Misurina range.



**The coat of arms.** An uprooted hornbeam with a falcon resting on its branches. In 1336, Manfredo Pio added the 4 bands of his shield: 2 red and 2 white. In 1509, a count's crown was added following the title granted to Alberto III Pio by the Emperor Maximilian.



**The Mostardino mask.** With origins in the fine Mostarda of Carpi, it represents the grocer's boy: on his left cheek he had a ruby mark or mustard birth-mark, around his neck an arquebus for hunting birds (which Tornini says is a Carpi invention) and on his head a "Truciolo" hat. He was shrewd and made irritating pompous political harangues that went unpunished with the excuse of Carnival. This description dates back to 1928: "[...] Ecco qua Mostardin, la nostra maschera: / non mascherata, rosea balda faccia, / alchimista, in bottega, e pesta pevere. / Ama le donne e il vino generoso, / quel, dico, che cupreo sapor non ha. / Fa le corna, ch'è un po' superstizioso, / ma solo a chi buon gioco non gli dà." (Here's mostardino, our mask, who doesn't wear a mask, but has a big red face; he's an idler, loves women and generous wine, good wine. He gives the finger to people who don't pay him attention)."

## Famous men of Carpi

On the outside of the theatre, 8 busts are positioned of famous Carpi men:  
*To the left of the Theatre:*

- Traiano Boccalini (1556-1613) - philosopher and man of letters
- Nicolò Biondo (\*1516) - inventor of "truciolo"
- Guido Fassi (1584-1649) - inventor of "scagliola"
- Ugo Conti da Panico alias Ugo da Carpi (1480-1520) - inventor of wood engravings

*To the right of the Theatre:*

- Alberto Pio (1475-1531) - last Lord of Carpi
- Jacopo Berengario (1460-1530) - surgeon anatomist
- Galasso Alghisi (1523-1573) - surveyor architect
- Bernardo Ramazzini (1633-1714) - physician pathologist

## Other famous Carpi men

- Bernardino Loschi (1460 - 1540)
- Arturo Loria (1902 - 1957)
- Odoardo Focherini (1907 - 1944)
- Ciro Menotti (1798 - 1831)
- Carlo Rustichelli (1916 - 2004)
- Manfredo Fanti (1806 - 1865)
- Lando Degoli (1919 - 1991)
- Dorando Pietri (1885 - 1942)
- Lilibian Cavani (1933)
- Mamma Nina (1889 - 1957)
- Don Zeno Saltini (1900 - 1981)
- Beppe Lopetrone (1950 - 2007)

## The Giro d'Italia has stopped off at Carpi twice:

- On 28 May 1998, with the 12<sup>th</sup> stage of the Giro d'Italia (won by the French rider Laurent Roux).
- On 22 May 2008 with the 12<sup>th</sup> stage of the Giro d'Italia (won by Daniele Bennati in a flying finish).

Carpi is home to the most popular radio station in Emilia Romagna, Tuscany and not only.

# Itineraries

## Discovering Carpi and its district



Carpi really has something for everybody: culture, entertainment, art and good food.

Stroll around quietly, explore and let yourself dream, passing from one side of the road to another, constantly coming across new corners: many are the hidden treasures and, on the other side of a door or gate, you can discover courtyards full of flowers, magnificent gardens and suggestive views...

... and then there is the pleasure of a stop: a bench or table at one of the many open-air cafés in the main square, with its Renaissance heart, to pass the time of day.



### The cycling tracks

For bike enthusiasts (rent one if you wish) there are numerous cycling tracks that lead to all parts of town.



### Romanesque architecture and the ancient city centre 🕒 45 min.

- 6 Piazzale Re Astolfo
- 7 Church di Santa Maria in Castello also called La Sagra and Bell Tower
- 8 Castelvécchio
- 9 Palazzo della Pieve  
"Arturo Loria" Multimedia Library  
La Rocca Vecchia



### Piazza Martiri 🕒 1 hour 1/2

- 2 The Renaissance square
- 3 The Basilica Cathedral dell'Assunta
- 5 The long portico
- 4 The grain market portico
- 17 The council building  
The council vinegar cellar
- 18 The civic theatre  
The porticoes



### Il Palazzo dei Pio 🕒 1 hour 1/2

- 1 Il palazzo dei Pio  
Uccelliera  
The Spanish Keep  
The courtyard of honour  
The Passerino Tower  
The Palazzo Museum  
The city Museum



### Le Scagliole 🕒 2 hours

- The city Museum  
The Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art  
c/o Church of Sant'Ignazio di Loyola
- 3 Basilica Cathedral dell'Assunta
  - 10 Church of San Nicolò



### The Memory Route 🕒 1 hour



- 16 The former Synagogue  
Museum Monument to the Deported for Political and Racial Reasons  
The former Fossoli concentration camp  
The Jewish cemetery



### Strolling around town 1 hour 1/2

Children's Castle  
Public Gardens  
Corso Alberto Pio and Piazza Garibaldi  
Corso Fanti and the Park of the Rimembranze  
Park of the Rimembranze  
Park of the Resistenza  
Pertini Park



### History and local traditions

At Campogalliano: **Weighing Scales Museum**  
Ph. (+39) 059.527133 - [www.museodellabilancia.it](http://www.museodellabilancia.it)

A Spilamberto: **Musum of Traditional Balsamic Vinegar**  
Ph. (+39) 059.781614 - [www.museodelbalsamicotradizionale.org](http://www.museodelbalsamicotradizionale.org)

A Bastiglia: **Farming Society Museum**  
Ph. (+39) 059.904866



### From court to court

Carpi, Correggio, Novellara: three Po Valley courts that share an artistic, historical, environmental and cultural heritage of great interest.



### Countryside excursions

Countryside excursions to visit unspoilt places of special interest, for pleasant and relaxing contact with nature:

Oasi La Francese (WWF) - [www.oasilafrancesa.org](http://www.oasilafrancesa.org)  
Oasi naturalistica Borsari



### Secchia River nature walk

The route stretches along the left bank of the river, from Modena to Novi di Modena. A fine observation point, wonderful views can be enjoyed from the river bank. Access is restricted to pedestrians and cyclists, and equipped rest areas are to be found at regular intervals.



### Amateur cycling

From Carpi, a number of interesting localities can be reached, small villages, major nature areas, along traffic-free roads of great scenic beauty.

#### The itineraries:

Carpi - *San Benedetto Po*,  
Carpi - *S. Croce - Correggio*,  
Carpi - *Campogalliano - Modena*,  
Carpi - *Soliera - Modena*,  
Boretto - *Gualtieri - Novellara - Carpi*  
Mirandola - *Valli "Le Partite" - Carpi*  
Lake Garda: *Sirmione - Carpi; Peschiera - Carpi*



### A word or two about . . . good food

**Terre Piane. La Strada dei Vini e dei Sapori della Pianura Modenese ([www.terrepiane.net](http://www.terrepiane.net)).**

The fine wines and food of the district are presented by both large and individual companies. The traditional products of Terre Piane go from Controlled Denomination of Origin and Typical Geographical Identification Lambrusco Wines, to Cheeses (especially Protected Denomination of Origin Reggiano Parmesan, caciotta, butter), Traditional Modena Balsamic Vinegar, fruit and vegetables (Typical Geographical Identification Emilia Romagna pears, apples, grapes, melons, water melons, peaches, apricots, plums, vegetables), dressed-pork products, special produce (mushrooms, rice, flint corn), taste workshops (fresh pasta, baked confectionery, chocolate products), restaurants, trattorias, wine cellars, farm tourism complexes and hotels.



### And why not..looking for a good deal

Carpi is still a major textile-clothing district and companies offer numerous bargains, especially through temporary outlets, for anyone looking for a good deal.

# Useful information

## Camper Service

Just 2 kilometres from the motorway exit, to the south-west of town, in the large square in front of the Swimming Pools (Losi Ring Road). The area (coordinates 44°47,067' N-10° 52.163' E) is equipped with drainage sump, water supply point and ecological island for pre-sorted solid wastes.

*The old-city centre is in part a Restricted-Traffic Area and in part a pedestrian precinct, just the place for a stroll without being bothered by motor vehicles.*

## Free parking areas

**Piazzale delle Piscine**, with 317 free parking spaces and 4 for the disabled. A Red Line bus stop is located here.

**Car-park di Via Peruzzi - P.le Arrigo Baracchi**, with 238 free parking places and 4 for the disabled. A Red Line bus stop is located here. Ideal for motor-homes.

**Fast park** in P.le Maestri del Lavoro (via Catellani / via Cipressi) two-storey prefab building with 197 free parking spaces and 4 for the disabled on the ground floor.

No-entry for vehicles over 2 metres high.

**Railway Station Car-Park**, with 129 free parking spaces and 8 for the disabled. A changeover point with the city and local bus systems.

**Foro Boario Car-Park**, along Via Alghisi with 16 free parking spaces and 2 for the disabled; along the via Don Minzoni south of the park with 9 free places and east of the park with 10 free places and 1 for the disabled.

## Mixed Car-Parks

**Piazzale Meridiana Car-Park** (Poste Italiane) with free places and parking meter, for Poste Italiane and disabled persons.

**Car-Park in Via Carducci** with free places and parking meter, loading and unloading, judicial authorities and disabled persons only.

## Car-park with parking disc

**Car-park in Via Peruzzi** / Via III Febbraio / Via Fassi with places for disabled persons.

**Viale dei Cipressi** (east side, before the Fast park).

**Stop for holiday coaches:** near the bus station, Via Peruzzi.

## Periodical markets

**Travelling market:** Thursday and Saturday mornings in Piazza dei Martiri.

**Antique Market and Market Under the Sign of Inventiveness:** 2nd Saturday of every month (except August) in the old town centre.

**Farmers' Market:** Tuesday and Saturday mornings under the Canopy of the Giovanni Paolo II Park (former Foro Boario) in Via Alghisi.

## Congress and Meeting Rooms

**Civic Theatre** (570 seats)

**Palazzo dei Pio** - Sala delle Vedute (99 seats)

- Sala dei Mori (120 seats)

- Sala Cimieri (35 seats)

**A. Loria Library Auditorium** (140 seats)

**Congress Room** - Viale Peruzzi (99 seats)

**San Rocco Auditorium** (199 seats)

## Fountains with drinking water

**Gardens of the Teatro** (behind the Council Building)

**Viale Carducci** (close to number 77)

**P.le Dante** (Corso Cabassi corner Via Ariosto)

**Park of the Rimembranze** (at two points)

**Via Fassi** (near the entrance to the Church of San Nicolò)

**Park of the Resistenza** (two points opposite the city cemetery)

**P.le Ramazzini** (near the covered market)

# Contacts

## **Palazzo dei Pio Museums**

Ph. (+39) 059.649955  
[www.palazzodeipio.it](http://www.palazzodeipio.it) - [musei@carpidiem.it](mailto:musei@carpidiem.it)

## **Museum Monument to the Deported for Political and Racial Reasons**

Ph. (+39) 059.649978  
Fondazione ex Campo Fossoli Ph. (+39) 059.688272  
[www.fondazionefossoli.org](http://www.fondazionefossoli.org) - [fondazione.fossoli@carpidiem.it](mailto:fondazione.fossoli@carpidiem.it)

## **Former Synagogue and Former Fossoli Concentration Camp**

Fondazione ex Campo Fossoli Ph. (+39) 059.688272  
[www.fondazionefossoli.org](http://www.fondazionefossoli.org) - [fondazione.fossoli@carpidiem.it](mailto:fondazione.fossoli@carpidiem.it)

## **Children's Castle**

Ph. (+39) 059.649988  
[www.castellodeiragazzi.carpidiem.it](http://www.castellodeiragazzi.carpidiem.it) - [castellodeiragazzi@carpidiem.it](mailto:castellodeiragazzi@carpidiem.it)

## **Ethnographic Research Centre**

Ph. (+39) 059.649969  
[www.carpidiem.it](http://www.carpidiem.it)

## **Historical Civic Archives**

Ph. (+39) 059.649959  
[www.palazzodeipio.it](http://www.palazzodeipio.it) - [archivio.storico@carpidiem.it](mailto:archivio.storico@carpidiem.it)

## **Arturo Loira Multimedia Library**

Ph. (+39) 059.649950  
[www.bibliotecaloria.it](http://www.bibliotecaloria.it) - [biblioteca@carpidiem.it](mailto:biblioteca@carpidiem.it)

## **Civic Theatre**

Ph. (+39) 059.649264  
[www.carpidiem.it/teatro](http://www.carpidiem.it/teatro) - [teatro.comunale@carpidiem.it](mailto:teatro.comunale@carpidiem.it)

## **Palazzo Scacchetti - Council Vinegar Cellar**

IAT Ph. (+39) 059.649255  
[www.carpidiem.it/turismo](http://www.carpidiem.it/turismo)

## **Spazio Giovani Mac'è**

Ph. (+39) 059.649271  
[www.portaleg.carpidiem.it](http://www.portaleg.carpidiem.it) - [spaziog@carpidiem.it](mailto:spaziog@carpidiem.it)

## **Advanced Music Study Institute "O. Vecchi - A. Tonelli"**

Ph. (+39) 059.649916  
[istituto.tonelli@carpidiem.it](mailto:istituto.tonelli@carpidiem.it)

## **Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art "Cardinale Rodolfo Pio di Savoia"**

Curia Vescovile Ph. (+39) 059.686048

## **San Rocco Auditorium**

Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Carpi Ph. (+39) 059.688732  
[www.fondazionecrparpi.it/auditorium\\_rocco](http://www.fondazionecrparpi.it/auditorium_rocco) - [info@fondazionecrparpi.it](mailto:info@fondazionecrparpi.it)

## **CEAS - Environment and Sustainability Education Centre**

Ph. (+39) 059.649990  
[www.retecea.provincia.modena.it](http://www.retecea.provincia.modena.it) - [cedam.carpi@carpidiem.it](mailto:cedam.carpi@carpidiem.it)

## **La Francesca Nature Reserve - WWF**

CEAS Ph. (+39) 059.649990  
[www.oasilafrancesca.org](http://www.oasilafrancesca.org)

## **Borsari wildlife reserve**

CEAS Ph. (+39) 059.649990

## **River Secchia Nature Path (from Modena to Novi di Modena)**

Consorzio di Gestione del Parco Fluviale del Secchia  
Ph. (+39) 0522.627902  
[www.parcosecchia.it](http://www.parcosecchia.it) - [info@parcosecchia.it](mailto:info@parcosecchia.it)

# Useful numbers



## **IAT - Tourist Information and Hospitality - Municipalities of Carpi,**

### **Campogalliano, Novi di Modena and Soliera**

Via Berengario, 2 - Ph. (+39) 059.649255 - Fax (+39) 059.649240

[www.turismo.carpidiem.it](http://www.turismo.carpidiem.it) - [iat@carpidiem.it](mailto:iat@carpidiem.it)

### **Quicittà - Urp**

Via Berengario, 4 - Ph. (+39) 059.649213-214

[www.carpidiem.it](http://www.carpidiem.it) - [quicitta@carpidiem.it](mailto:quicitta@carpidiem.it)

### **Hospital**

Exchange - Ph. (+39) 059.659111

Urgent Calls 118

First-Aid Station - Ph. (+39) 059.659342

### **Local Police**

Via Tre Febbraio, 2 - Ph. (+39) 059.649555 - 57

### **State Police**

Via Carlo Marx, 150 - Ph. (+39) 059.620911

Emergency Calls 113

National Call Center 199113000

### **Carabinieri**

Via Carlo Sigonio, 13 - Ph. (+39) 059.622760

Emergency Calls 112

### **Poste Italiane SpA**

Via XX Settembre, 60 - Ph. (+39) 059.6329649

### **Trains**

Piazzale Stazione - Ph. (+39) 892021;

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

### **Bus**

**ATCM** - Azienda Trasporti Collettivi e Mobilità Spa

Piazzale Allende, 2

INFO: Ph. 800.111.101

Ticket Office: Ph. (+39) 059.643769

[www.atcm.mo.it](http://www.atcm.mo.it)

Prontobus for outside town: 840.001.100

### **Taxi**

Radio taxi available around the clock - Ph. (+39) 059.353888

Piazza dei Martiri angolo Corso Cabassi, 7 am-11 pm

Ph. (+39) 059.684030

Railway Station, 7 am-11 pm - Ph. (+39) 059.681180

Piazzale dell'Ospedale, 7 am-11 pm - Ph. (+39) 059.653385

### **Planes**

Città di Carpi Airport, Via Grilli, 5A - Budrione

### **Aeroclub Carpi**

Tel./Fax. (+39) 059.660080

[info@aeroclubcarpi.it](mailto:info@aeroclubcarpi.it) - [www.aeroclubcarpi.it](http://www.aeroclubcarpi.it)

### **Elicompany Helicopter Service**

Ph. (+39) 059.660344 - Fax. (+39) 059.669295

[info@elicompany.it](mailto:info@elicompany.it) - [www.elicompany.it](http://www.elicompany.it)

### **O.A.G. Officine Aeronautiche Ghidotti Srl**

Ph. (+39) 059.681227 - Fax. (+39) 059.658468

[info@officineghidotti.com](mailto:info@officineghidotti.com) - [www.officineghidotti.it](http://www.officineghidotti.it)

# Key

- 1 ..... Palazzo dei Pio
- 2 ..... Piazza dei Martiri
- 3 ..... Basilica Cathedral of the Assunta
- 4 ..... Grain Market Portico
- 5 ..... Long Portico
- 6 ..... Piazzale Re Astolfo
- 6A ..... Arturo Loria Multimedia Library
- 7 ..... Church of Santa Maria in Castello - La Sagra
- 8 ..... Castelvocchio
- 9 ..... Palazzo della Pieve
- 10 ..... Church of San Nicolò
- 11 ..... Church and Convent of Santa Chiara
- 12 ..... Church of San Francesco d'Assisi
- 13 ..... Church of San Bernardino da Siena
- 14 ..... Sanctuary of SS. Crocifisso
- 15 ..... San Rocco complex (former Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie)
- 15A ..... Former San Rocco convent
- 16 ..... Former synagogue
- 17 ..... Palazzo Scacchetti
- 18 ..... Civic Theatre
- 19 ..... Palazzo Caleffi
- 20 ..... Building of Cassa di Risparmio di Carpi
- 21 ..... Building of Banca Popolare dell'Emilia
- 22 ..... Bishop's Palace
- 23 ..... Casa Paltrinieri and Ferrari
- 24 ..... Piazza Giuseppe Garibaldi
- 25 ..... Palazzo Foresti
- 26 ..... Building of the old hospital
- 27 ..... Casa Foroni
- 28 ..... San Nicolo Portico
- 29 ..... Bishop's Seminary Palace
- 29A ..... Church of Sant'Ignazio (Diocesan Museum)
- 30 ..... Palazzo Bonasi Gandolfi
- 31 ..... Palazzo Barbieri forfer Grillenzoni
- 32 ..... Palazzo Brusati Bonasi
- 33 ..... Casa former Vellani and Lugli