

# THE ENCHANTED VALLEY

Memorable tours among  
art, history and nature in Umbria

Project funded by the Region Umbria



**Regione Umbria**

In cooperation with



Project realized by the towns



Comune di Calvi dell'Umbria



Comune di Lugnano in Teverina



Comune di Narni



Comune di Otricoli



Comune di San Gemini



Comune di Stroncone



Comune di Terni



Archidiocesi Spoleto-Norcia



# THE ENCHANTED VALLEY

Memorable tours among  
art, history and nature in Umbria

## Paths and museums for experiencing a new kind of beauty

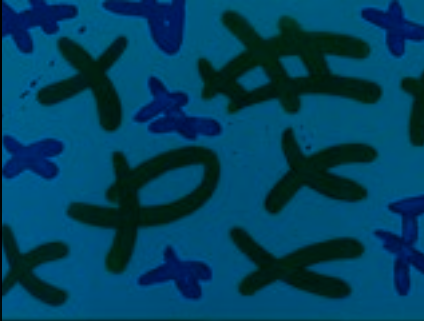
The extraordinary beauties of **Southern Umbria** surprised Lord Byron and won over painters such as Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, who secured its immortality in their works which are exposed all over the world.

Starting from the XVII century, these Southern places were also included in the **Grand Tour**, the journey that young European aristocrats, intellectuals and artists made to get to know Italy better and find inspiration in its most precious treasures.

For today's travellers, the wonderful discovery of the Enchanted Valley is renewed.

**The Southern paths Linking ART, HISTORY and NATURE will change your ideas of beauty.**

Enjoy your journey.



## ART

### A new experience of beauty

An **extraordinary experience**, in the footsteps of painters that have made the Enchanted Valley immortal: The “Plenaristi” Museum suggests a breath-taking journey to discover the territory through the reproduction of the works which have been painted out door by the artists participating in the Grand Tour. These works are located in the exact spot in which they were realized.

The path –which from Terni unwinds towards Narni and surrounding areas, until the ruins of Augustus’ Bridge, the little village of Papigno, Piediluco Lake and Marmore Falls–is the perfect common thread leading to the discovery of the excellent Museum System our lands offer: from the wonderful frescos of Saint Peter Valley Abbey in Valnerina to the Aurelio De Felice Museum in Terni, the city Museum in the Eroli Building in Narni, and the Museum located in the Monastery of the Ursuline nuns in Calvi dell’Umbria.



## ARCHAEOLOGY

### Traveling through history

The discovery of the origins and development of civilization in our lands involves places of unparalleled beauty.

The sites of Otricoli, along the Tiber, and Carsulæ - lying in the sweet Umbrian hills and both of them located on the old **via Flaminia** - Augustus' bridge in Narni, Lugnano in Teverina with its domus, Terni's amphitheatre all take you back to a glorious past linked to the historical **power of Rome**.

The Mummies' Museum of Ferentillo and Narni underground, with its first display into the secrets of the Inquisition, complete, with undiscussed charm and a **touch of mystery**, the path along the history of the Enchanted Valley.



## ENVIRONMENT AND TERRITORY

### The nature that charms and enchants you

Umbria is always very dear to tourists who love nature.

The Enchanted Valley offers a path through its **environmental splendours** starting from the museums that explain its history. This path runs from the Geolab of San Gemini, to Terni's Paleolab, and the Museum of Natural History of Stroncone. Along the path visitors can discover the **most remote past** of the Umbrian territory, how it came into being, and what animals populated it long time ago. Visitors can ultimately understand, thanks to places like the environmental Lab of Marmore Falls or the Olea Mundi world Collection of olive trees, the present life of a kind of nature that **never fails to surprise**.

# The Enchanted Valley

|   |    |   |    |
|---|----|---|----|
| <b>Calvi dell'Umbria</b>  | 8  | <b>Stroncone</b>  | 32 |
| Museo del Monastero delle Orsoline<br>e Collezione Chiomenti-Vassalli |    | Museo di storia naturale  |    |
| .....   |    | Museo dei Corali  |    |
| <b>Ferentillo</b>   | 10 | I prati   |    |
| Museo delle Mummie  |    | .....   |    |
| Abbazia di San Pietro in Valle  |    | <b>Terni</b>  | 35 |
| .....   |    | Museo d'Arte Moderna e<br>Contemporanea Aurelio De Felice                     |    |
| <b>Lugnano in Teverina</b>  | 13 | Museo archeologico Claudia<br>Giontella                                       |    |
| Antiquarium   |    | Paleolab - Museo delle raccolte<br>paleontologiche dell'Umbria<br>meridionale |    |
| Campo Collezione Olea Mundi   |    | Anfiteatro romano   |    |
| .....   |    | Centro visita e documentazione<br>Umberto Ciotti                              |    |
| <b>Narni</b>  | 16 | Area archeologica di Carsulae   |    |
| Museo della Città in Palazzo Erolì                                    |    | Parco e laboratorio ambientale<br>della Cascata delle Marmore                 |    |
| Rocca Albornozi di Narni  |    | Parco delle sculture Aurelio De<br>Felice                                     |    |
| Narni sotterranea   |    | HYDRA - Museo Multimediale Cascata<br>delle Marmore                           |    |
| Ponte di Augusto  |    | Sito archeologico di Monte Torre<br>Maggiore                                  |    |
| Complesso Monumentale Beata Lucia                                     |    | .....   |    |
| .....   |    | <b>The Itineraries of the</b>   | 49 |
| <b>Otricoli</b>   | 28 | <b>Enchanted Valley</b>   |    |
| Antiquarium   |    | Museo diffuso dei Plenaristi  |    |
| Area archeologica di Otriculum  |    | TAM - Terni Art Mapping   |    |
| .....   |    | .....   |    |
| <b>San Gemini</b>   | 31 |   |    |
| GEOLAB - Museo Laboratorio di<br>scienze della Terra                  |    |   |    |
| .....   |    |   |    |



## Museo del Monastero delle Orsoline e Collezione Chiomenti-Vassalli

The Museum gathers works that were realized between the second half of the XVI century and the second half of the XVIII century. There are also older pieces, paintings as well as sculptures, dating back to the XVII century Romanesque style. The first room of the museum hosts a rich collection of pope portraits and a numismatic collection. In the second room there are works previously collected in local churches. The third room is dedicated to portraits, including the *Portrait of the Swedish Queen Cristina* by Jacob Ferdinand Voet. The next room hosts many landscape paintings. There are some works by Pietro Montanini. Another room is dedicated to the most precious works of the collection, such as *Enea's escape from Troia* by Pompeo Batoni, *the Parable of the blinds* by Pieter Brueghel The Younger, *the View of the Vaccino Field from the side staircase of the Aracoeli* by Gaspar Van Wittel, *San Peter's call and Saint Andrea* by Pietro da



Cortona, *the View of Costantino's Arch, Meta Sudans, Titus' Arch and Palatino slopes* by Giovanni Paolo Panini, *Andromeda* by Francesco Furini and *the Penitent Maddalena* by Guido Reni. In the last room you can admire the works by Andrea Sacchi and Jan Miel, including *the Accusation of Jansenism in Rome in 1641*.





## The parable of the blinds

by Pieter Bruegel The Younger

The artist reflects on a topic which was cherished by his father and offers his own version of it. In the forefront of the painting there are four blind people in a scarcely detailed landscape. The painting evokes the evangelic phrase: "If a blind man leads another blind man both of them will fall in a ditch" (Matthew 15,14).

## The Penitent Maddalena

by Guido Reni

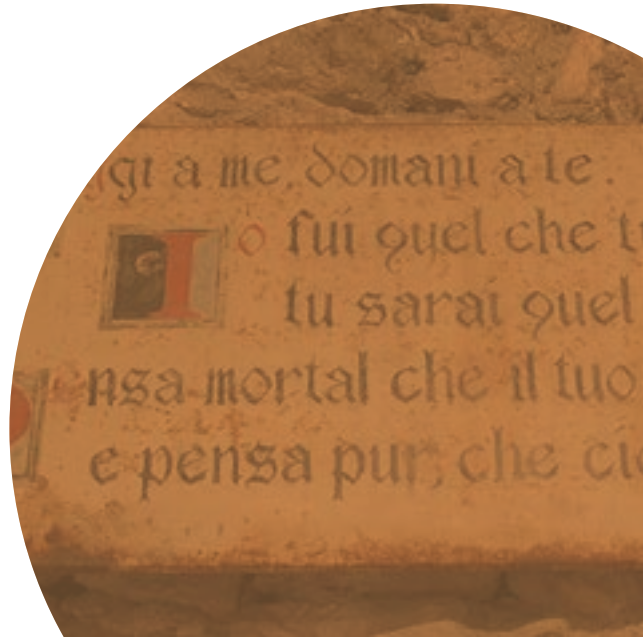
This is one of the many versions of the Maddalena that the artist has painted. Maddalena's gaze, the complexion, and the sensual beauty of the young woman are definitely worth noting.





## Museo delle Mummie

The mummified bodies which are preserved in the museum date back to the period ranging from the building of the upper Santo Stefano church in the XVI century until Saint Cloud's edict, *Décret Impérial sur les Sépultures*, which extended to Italy in 1806 and forbade burials within the city walls (the last burial in the crypt dates back to May 18, 1871). Besides forbidding burial in the church, the edict mandated the exhumations of the bodies in the crypt. It was specifically in that occasion that the perfect mummification of 35 of them was discovered. From that moment on, this place has become famous around the world to the point of stirring the interest of numerous researchers and plenty of visitors. Nowadays, the Mummies' museum is one of the most visited museums in Umbria.





## The chinese couple

A couple of Chinese spouses. Only the head of the groom remains. It is lying on a pillow (the teeth are well preserved). Behind his head there is the woman, who was praying and holding her very long braid which is no longer visible. It seems that this Chinese couple was in Italy on occasion of their wedding day of the Jubilee year in the XVIII century. When they reached the areas in the vicinity of Ferentillo while travelling along the via Flaminia, they fell prey to cholera and were buried in this crypt.

## The dead bride

Body of a very young woman buried in her bridal gown. It was common custom to bury the young women on the edge of marriage with their own bridal gown. This is one of the best-preserved bodies in the museum.





## Abbazia di San Pietro in Valle

Saint Peter in Valley Abbey was built between the end of the V century and the beginning of the VI century. In its inside, the Abbey preserves an invaluable historical, artistic and archaeological heritage.

The collection includes works dating back to the III century BC and ranging from the III century BC to the XVIII century. Art historians agree that the Abbey is "Unicum" for the precious art works it safeguards. There are works from so many different periods and genres that some people refer to it as an "Actual encyclopaedia of art history".

The Saint Peter in Valley Abbey has the greatest collection of Roman sarcophagus in Umbria, a Langobardic altar by Ursus Magester and the most ancient Romanesque fresco cycle in Umbria.



# LUGNANO IN TEVERINA

ARCHAEOLOGY

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



## Antiquarium

The excavation works in Poggio Gramignano which took place between the 1980s and the 1990s revealed a rustic Roman villa dating back to the end of the first century b.C. The villa features an extraordinary richness and complexity, evident from its architectural structures and the beauty and quality of the floors which are embellished with polychrome mosaics.

The relics that are exposed in the civic museum illustrate the history of the villa in its different life phases and uses. They also underline the most important aspects of the architectural structure, which possesses extraordinary complexity and rich decorative elements.

The villa was later used as a necropolis which was exclusively meant to protect the dead bodies of children.



In this latest period, that is in the middle of the V century, a series of rooms of the villa which were no longer used became part of the necropolis.

## Little bone doll

This artefact, most commonly a toy for children, has been discovered next to a burial site and is therefore regarded as a last gesture of affection towards a dead child. The little child does not have arms or legs. Most probably, arms and legs were connected to the body thanks to a thread that connected them to other bones.



## In amphora burial

*Enchytrismòs* burial (that is "in amphora burial") was used in the later Roman period and it concerned almost exclusively children and fetuses. Within the amphora of the museum there are the remains of one of the 58 children who have been so far found in the children's cemetery of Poggio Gramignano. Some DNA tests have established that malaria was the cause of the children's death.



# LUGNANO IN TEVERINA

ENVIRONMENT AND TERRITORY

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



## Campo Collezione Olea Mundi

A most interesting attraction of Lugnano in Teverina is located 4 km away from its centre. We are talking about the Olea Mundi Collection Area which, with its 1200 olive trees is amongst the biggest in the world, with 23 countries being considered and ranging from South America to the Middle East, including all the Mediterranean olive producing countries and 263 Italian versions.

The project has been realized by the CNR of Perugia and by Umbrian "3A technological", agribusiness. The collection has recently been realized using a variety of local, young and old olive trees.





## Museo della Città e del Territorio in Palazzo Erolì

The City and Territory Museum is located in the historical centre of Narni, behind the City Hall Building. It hosts excellent paintings, sculptures and archaeological works that allow to reconstruct the history of the city. The Museum is divided in two sections: one is dedicated to the archaeology and the other to art, with works referring to the temporal interval from Prehistory to the XIII century. The art gallery still preserves authentic treasures which include a wood-carved statue dating back to the second half of the III century and two spectacular paintings, painted on wood: *Annunciation* by Benozzo Gozzoli and *Virgin's Crowning* by Domenico Ghirlandaio.

As much as the archaeological part is concerned, the findings of the collection come from excavation that have mostly been casual. Worth mentioning are the Mummy and the wooden sarcophagus which have been donated by the Martinori family.







## Virgin's Crowning

by Domenico Ghirlandaio

The altarpiece from the second half of the V century comes from San Girolamo's church and was made by Domenico Bigordi, so called Ghirlandaio. The piece is tempera on panel and two great scenes are represented: in the bottom part, at the centre, there is Saint Francis and around him there are 21 saints in an act of prayer. In the above scene, the Virgin's crowning is part of a wonderful angelic choir, and prophets are present too.

## Annunciation

by Benozzo Gozzoli

Tempera on panel coming from the church of San Domenico and realized by Benozzo Gozzoli in the first half of the V century. It represents the annunciation of Maria's maternity, and it depicts the two protagonists: Maria and angel Gabriele. Maria is about to receive the news in her room which appears in the background.





## Mummy and wooden sarcophagus

Both of them are a donation by the Martinori family, after the death of Engineer Martinori, who was a great expert of and fascinated with the Egyptian civilization. The wooden sarcophagus belonged to Priest Ramose who is responsible for the Edfu Temple. On the other hand, the mummy is a young woman of rich origins, who died of tapeworm infection.

## Bronze cup in Piazza dei Priori

The bronze cup dates back to 1303 and reminds us of another golden period of the city, when the Priors and the Governors (whose names are engraved in the cup) decided to rebuild the Roman aqueduct "Formina" and build fountains in the main squares of the city.





## Rocca Albornoz di Narni

Rocca Albornoz of Narni is the military fortress of control and dominion of the city built by Cardinal Egidio Albornoz between 1367 and 1378 following the reconquest of the territories of the Church pursued by Pope Innocent IV, lost during the long Avignonese captivity. The fortress was built over the remains of a previous military garrison placed to defend the city and the heritage between 1360 and 1364, which was in turn built over the ruin of a monastery dedicated to Mary Magdalene. The Rocca also represented the end of the municipal autonomy of the center of Narni.

The building is surrounded by a moat and a double wall, characterized inside by a courtyard with a travertine cistern in the center and which leads to a small chapel.

The structure is quadrangular in shape with square towers on the sides, one of which, the highest is



the keep, which reaches a height of 5 floors. As an architectural structure, the keep formed a stand-alone part of the fortress, with difficult and separate accesses from those of the remaining castle. All the towers are characterized by a "talus", that is an inclination of the lower part of the external wall that marks a modern addition of the defense techniques, which gave defensive advantages such as increasing the distance between the enemy and the wall perimeter and it also hindered the possible use of stairs and siege towers by



the enemies. Inside the fortress lived the castellan, whose first records date back to 1371, when the fortress was not completed yet.

Inside the fortress there are scarcely preserved frescoes, probably related to a cycle with scenes of courtesy (games, duels, battles, courtships...), similar to the "picta chamber" of the Albornoz fortress in Spoleto. On one of the walls of the Hall of Honor remains the painting of a warrior with greaves who seems to be fighting a dragon

The building underwent many sieges including the one in 1527 of the Lanzichenecci returning from the sack of Rome.



## Narni Sotterranea

The site (Narni underground) which came to light in 1979 thanks to the work of the Speleological Group UTEC has been rendered accessible by the volunteers belonging to the Underground Cultural Association. This Association opened the site to the public in 1994; it continues to administer it and spends funds to improve it and continue research works. The site itself is a museum: initially it was a Roman domus, then City Cathedral and later Dominican convent and venue of the Inquisition.

There you can admire frescos from the XIII century, a byzantine mosaic and the Holy Office rooms with original furniture. Tourists will not experience the traditional guided visit, they will be emotionally involved and become protagonists of the story and not just simple travellers.





## Church of the XIII century

Dedicated to Saint Michael the Archangel and cut out of the rock, with ancient frescos. It contains frescos amongst the oldest of the city. In this setting you can also admire, through the glass floor the most recent archaeological discoveries. Thanks to a vivid virtual reconstruction, the tourist will also understand the various historical phases that characterize the old underground church.

## Little cell

A little cell next to the torture hall of the Inquisition, a cell that is unique in its genre, recalls the terrible offense suffered by the people under investigation. The offenses are portrayed on the cell's walls through graffiti. One of these people has left a code message which has not yet been deciphered.



# NARNI

ARCHAEOLOGY

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



## Ponte di Augusto

The bridge, of which the first monumental arch and other elements in the river bed remain, was built around 27 b.C. and it was linked to the intervention to restore and strengthen via Flaminia which Emperor Augustus ordered. The bridge is located just before the entry of the Nera river in the narrow gorges, between the spur which holds the city of Narni and the Santa Croce mountain.

The bridge is important evidence of the Roman age. Today we admire the remains following various collapses since the XI century.





## Complesso Monumentale Beata Lucia

The ASP Beata Lucia promotes the artistic, monumental, archival and cultural heritage of the eighteenth-century complex of the former Narni orphanage named after the Blessed Lucia Broccadelli. In the palace, built by architect Paolo Posi (Siena, 1708 - Rome, 1776), the public can admire a collection of paintings and wooden sculptures, consult the historical archives that preserve documents from the sixteenth century onwards, and enjoy terraces and gardens that offer unique views on the Nera River gorges.

The complex houses two easy-to-access itineraries showing the art of the Plenaristi and the history of orphanage care from its origins to the 1970s.



The building also boasts a small eighteenth-century church with unique features, including an altarpiece signed by painter Stefano Parrocel, and a painting of the Virgin of Sorrows by Filippo Agricola.





## Christ appears to the Blessed Lucia

by Stefano Parrocel

The altarpiece is placed above the high altar of the church. The artist, born in Avignon in 1696 and died in Rome in 1775, was then considered one of the best painters working in the capital. In July of that year, at the behest of Monsignor Giuseppe Maria Castelli, patron of the orphanage, the work was sent to Narni to be placed above the polychrome marbles altar, where the coat of arms of Martino Innico Caracciolo founder and first patron of the welfare institution is located.

## The immersive multimedia room

An immersive multimedia installation relating the artistic story of the *Plenaristi*, painters who painted the valley of Terni "en plein air," starting in the 18th century during the Grand Tour, the journey taken by European artists and intellectuals through the historical, artistic and natural beauties of Italy.





Aurelio De Felice Sculpture Park in Torre Orsina overlooking the Waterfall - photo by George Tatge





## Antiquarium

The municipal Antiquarium preserves precious works that have been retrieved during the excavation sessions that took place in the archaeological area of Ocriculum and near the necropolises of Cerqua Cupa and Crepafico, from 1960 to 2005. The Antiquarium exhibits precious and interesting archaeological artefacts coming from the Roman city of Ocriculum: the reproduction of the multicolored mosaic of the thermal baths, an archaeological site, an altar table, four decorated funerary engravings, a table stand and, last but not least, the only original cast of Jupiter's colossal head.





## Bust of Jupiter

This is one of Jupiter's most awe-inspiring and famous simulacrum; his hair is wavy on his forehead and it falls down his shoulders, framing his face. His mouth is framed by a moustache and a dense beard, which is curly and splits in two in his chin. His forehead is large and powerful, with accentuated wrinkles, which stop at the level of his arched eyebrows and shadowed, hollowed eyes.

## Mosaic of the thermal baths

The multicolour mosaic which is now preserved in the Rotonda Hall of the Vatican originates from the orthogonal hall. The mosaic depicts a jellyfish at its centre and eight sections and strips where centaurs and Greeks are fighting. The black and white mosaic of Ulysses' ship comes from the next hall. It has been found in March 1780 during pontifical excavations.





## Area archeologica di Otriculum

Otriculum, a Roman ally since 308 BC, had a strategic function because it is located on the boundary between Umbria and the Sabina region, and it also functioned as an exchange point between land-based resources and rivers along via Flaminia. The old city can currently be visited by using enchanting walking paths that go across the archaeological park. Visitors can admire the main structures of the Roman city and also a Roman tank on which the Antiquarium of the Casale di San Fulgenzio rests, the forum area and the Cathedral, the theatre, the thermal baths, a big Nymphaeum, a stretch of paved road of the old via Flaminia, many solemn funerary monuments, a public fountain, and the amphitheatre.





## GEOLAB Museo Laboratorio di scienze della Terra

The Geolab (Earth system sciences laboratory and museum) was opened in 1999 in San Gemini. It is the first interactive museum in Italy dedicated to Earth system sciences. Here, thanks to an innovative approach, it is possible to uncover the wonders of the various geological periods by active and dynamic observation.

This museum has been thought of and realized by Mizar di Paco Lanciano and by Piero Angela.

The museum consists of five rooms. The first, by using a special lens, displays the division of the Earth in great plates. Soon after entering, the visitor walks inside the Earth to observe the composition of our planet and walks up until its core. In the second room, with the help of an interactive model, the visitor learns how the mountainous chains are formed, why earthquakes happen and where volcanos form. The third room is devoted to the geo-dynamic developments of the Mediterranean



Sea and the Italian peninsula. The fourth room illustrates the birth of Umbria, its fossils and its rocks - the secrets of which are examined thanks to the help of a microscope. In the fifth room the visitor learns the main Umbrian phenomena and geological places. In the second floor there are a series of laboratories where you can make a variety of experiences.

The Geolab is a great adventure, an environment which is stimulating and where you can feel different emotions by actively participating in original and entertaining experiments.



## Museo di storia naturale

The natural history museum was born in 1976 thanks to the efforts of the volunteers belonging to the Speleological Group of Stroncone. The museum holds numerous artefacts confirming the evolution of the Earth and its territories. Here visitors will be able to immerse themselves in a true travel through time helped by specific educational spaces: in the museum there are different collections which feature the Umbrian environment and the territory around Stroncone. It is also possible to observe zoological artefacts which have been found in the local caves (especially bone remains of chiropterans, rodent, carnivore species, ungulates, amphibians, reptiles and entomological animals that lived in the territory). Walking within the museum, visitors will start learning about the remote Jurassic period and proceed through the more recent Pleistocene period. Through the journey, they



will be able to compare materials, environments and geological collections. In the specific, there is a large fossil collection dating back to the lower Jurassic period, featuring carnelian, limestone from the Serrone mountain and ammonitic red, all containing mollusc remains (mostly bivalve), brachiopods, echinoids, crinoids, sponges and fish teeth. At the end of the journey, visitors will also find mineral collections, lithological collections, shell collections, entomological collections - the latter one witnessing life in the caves during the Riss-Wurm glacial periods.





## Museo dei Corali

The town hall in Stroncone possesses nine precious musical and liturgical codes. They are of large format, on parchment, for choral singing and date back to the XIV century. They contain most valuable miniatures. The codes come from San Michele Arcangelo church and San Nicolò church in Stroncone. They were found at the end of the XIX century by local historian Luigi Lanzi and since then they have been preserved in the town hall. There is a museum which has been dedicated to them in piazza della Torre, in the old church of Madonna del Gonfalone.





## I prati

Around Stronccone, the ancient chestnut woods of Cimitelle are worth a visit as well as a touristic location named “I Prati,” which is a real natural oasis on the slope of the Macchialunga mountain. With its 1.000 meters of altitude, Macchialunga offers a pristine nature. Trekking, mountain biking, horse riding, scouting are just some of the activities that visitors can practice.





## Museo d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea Aurelio De Felice

The Modern and Contemporary Art Museum Aurelio De Felice is constantly changing. It hosts the permanent collection which includes an interesting artistic testimony from the late Middle Ages onwards, reaching absolute excellence in the works of Piermatteo D'Amelia, Benozzo Gozzoli, and Alunno.

It also hosts many works of the XX century with research and experiments by artists such as Gino Severini, Giulio Turcato, Ernesto Treccani, as well as well-known and emerging contemporary artists always trying to define new goals. Visiting this museum is a rich experience and it entails a unique journey through the XX century graphics and the observation of about 250 exceptional works by artists like Joan Mirò, Marc Chagall, Vasilij Kandinskij, Jean Cocteau, Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, among many others. The project TAM - Terni Art Mapping has arisen from this richness.



The project takes the museum outside its walls and merges it with the urban space.



## Pala dei Francescani

by Piermatteo D'Amelia

It comes from San Francesco church in Terni, where Franciscan friars commissioned it to decorate the higher altar. The *Pala* was realized between 1483 and 1485 on a golden background. The layout and positioning of the characters in a semicircle on the floor are characteristic of a mature Renaissance language.

## Rouge, jaune, bleu

by Vasilij Kandinskij

The print was made in 1960 from "Jaune, Rouge, Bleu" (1925) by Vasilij Kandinskij, one of the oil paintings housed this year at the Maeght Gallery in Paris. The lithography belongs to the Graphic Art Collection of the De Felice Museum, one of the most important in Italy with its 250 masterpieces from the XX century.





## Museo archeologico Claudia Giontella

The Archaeological Museum of Terni - founded in 2004 and named after the archaeologist Claudia Giontella - was created to recuperate the industrial area SIRI (Italian Company for Industrial Research), converted nowadays into the cultural centre CAOS - Centro Arti Opificio Siri.

The archaeological findings placed in the first rooms of the museum date back to the protohistoric era and were found in the main three necropolis of the area: the necropolis of the steelworks (X-VIII century b.C.), the necropolis of the former Poligrafico Alterocca (VII-VI b.C.) and that of San Pietro in Campo (VII-VI century b.C.). Necropolis are a precious heritage from the Naharki: the ancient people of shepherds and warriors dwelling on the banks of the river Nahar, now called Nera.

The Roman section of the museum is dedicated to the period when Rome conquered Umbria, focusing



on the urban development and on the social composition of the ancient Interamna Nahars. After the construction of the town walls, probably in the III century b.C, From the I century b.C. the town assumes its character and profile with the construction of public buildings: theatre and amphitheatre. Epigraphs and figurative elements cover a span of time going from the Republican to the Imperial era.



## Votive bronze statues

Votive bronze statues, testimony of archaic cults from the sanctuary of Mount Maggiore (IV century b.C.).

## Telamone

At the museum's entrance is placed the so-called *Telamone*: a mighty statue of white marble, probably used as a structural or decorative element. Dated to the imperial Roman period, the statue was found in 1971 in Terni near the town centre.





## Paleolab – Museo delle raccolte paleontologiche dell'Umbria meridionale

Paleolab (the Paleontological Museum of South Umbria) was established in 2002 in the former church of San Tommaso. The exhibition and teaching space of the Museum is divided into three sections: evolution and geological changes of the earth, fossilization process and earth transformation phases; fossilized remains of the vertebrates skeletons.

The paleontological museum collection is made of unique items essential for the understanding of the micro-mammals of the Plio-Pleistocene and one the most important in Umbria because of its ancient vertebrates.

Among the most important pieces we can mention the remains of a *Mammuthus meridionalis* with trunk, of a *rhinoceros Stephanorhinus etruscus*, of a saber-tooth cat *Megantereon cultridens*, of an antelope *Leptobos etruscus*, of a water turtle *Emys orbicularis* and especially of an ancient deer *Axis*



*nestii*: a fossilized specimen of a young female found exactly in the position at the moment of its death.



## Anfiteatro romano

Near the Cathedral of Terni, in the Park called "Passeggiata" at south-west border of the town, you will find the Amphitheatre which is the best preserved Roman monument in town. The Amphitheatre was erected probably in the first decades of the I century b.C., as shown by the construction technique "*opus reticulatum*" still visible on the external walls of the building, realized using a special stone characterized by a sponge structure.

Notwithstanding the overlapping layers of medieval and modern building such as the Bishop's residence, the Curia and the Church of the Madonna del Carmine, the elliptic shape of the amphitheatre is still clearly visible.

An epigraph placed on the front wall of the Amphitheatre dates the birth of the ancient Terni to the year 672 b.C. The original stone is kept in the Archaeological Museum Claudia Giontella in Terni.







## Centro visita e documentazione Umberto Ciotti

The Visit and Documentation Centre Umberto Ciotti was realized in 2001 in cooperation with the Municipality Terni and the Supervision Board for Archaeology of Umbria; the centre, placed in the southern area of the archaeological excavations in a raised position, serves as a reception and gateway to the Roman city and provides information for visitors.

The Centre hosts a permanent exhibition, containing the findings of the excavation carried out between 1951 and 1972 by the archaeologist Umberto Ciotti. The artefacts present a fascinating story of the city giving us a glimpse into the life and organization in Roman times.





## Dioniso

The beautiful statue, found during the excavations of Ciotti in Carsulae represents Dionysus with a youthful countenance. The god, represented in over-natural size, is clad only with a cloak covering his breast and shoulders and wrapped around the left arm.

## Claudius' head

Some fragments of statues in honour of the Julius-Claudius family were found in the Forum of Carsulae, among others a head portraying Claudius.





## Area archeologica di Carsulae

The archaeological area of Carsulae is near San Gemini, a place well known since ancient times because of its mineral waters.

The Roman town stretches along the ancient Via Flaminia that runs south-north forming the *cardo maximus*. From the rich and active town, founded during the Augustan era, are still visible the remains of the main civil and religious monuments: the Capitolium, the Gemini temples and the public buildings in the Forum: the basilica, the theatre and the amphitheatre, parts of the via Flaminia entering the town through the monumental arch of San Damiano and thermal baths on the opposite side. The most recent discovery is a rich domus of remarkable dimensions, presenting well-preserved mosaic floors placed near the Gemini temples facing the forum.



Evidence of the diffusion of the Cristian religion is the Church of the Saints Cosma e Damiano, built during the middle age on a previous Roman ruin along the via Flaminia.



## Parco e Laboratorio ambientale della Cascata delle Marmore

The Marmore Falls is at the same time a wonder of nature and a powerful engineering work.

In the year 271 b.c the Romans created the fall of the River Velino into the river Nera to prevent flooding and the formation of unhealthy moors in the Rieti plain.

Today the Marmore Falls, embedded in the splendid scenery of the Nera Valley, is included in a natural park that gives visitors the possibility to fully enjoy the wonders of the place, to go walking or to make excursions on various paths to reach breath-taking viewpoints over the falls which is one of the highest in Europe. The environmental laboratory of park offers furthermore also learning experiences with a special focus on the precious bio-diversity of the place.





## Parco delle sculture Aurelio De Felice

In the park of Torreorsina, near the artist's house, you can find eleven sculptures, that were most cherished by the author Aurelio De Felice: *Battaglia di Ragazzi*, *Montanara*, *Manovale*, *Ragazzo innamorato*, *Nascita di Venere*, *Adolescente*, *Vergine adolescente*, *Il ritorno di Marco Aurelio*, *Giovane con oboe*, *Ragazzo con flauto*, *Adolescente con l'ocarina*, *Nascita della danza e Non uccidete i nostri figli*. The same artist designed the park deciding the position of each single statue and of the other elements. The place is a sort of acropolis in a small clearing on top of a hill overlooking the village of Torre Orsina, from which you can look over the valley and the stunning panorama. The sculptor used to call this spot: "My infinite".





## HYDRA - Museo Multimediale Cascata delle Marmore

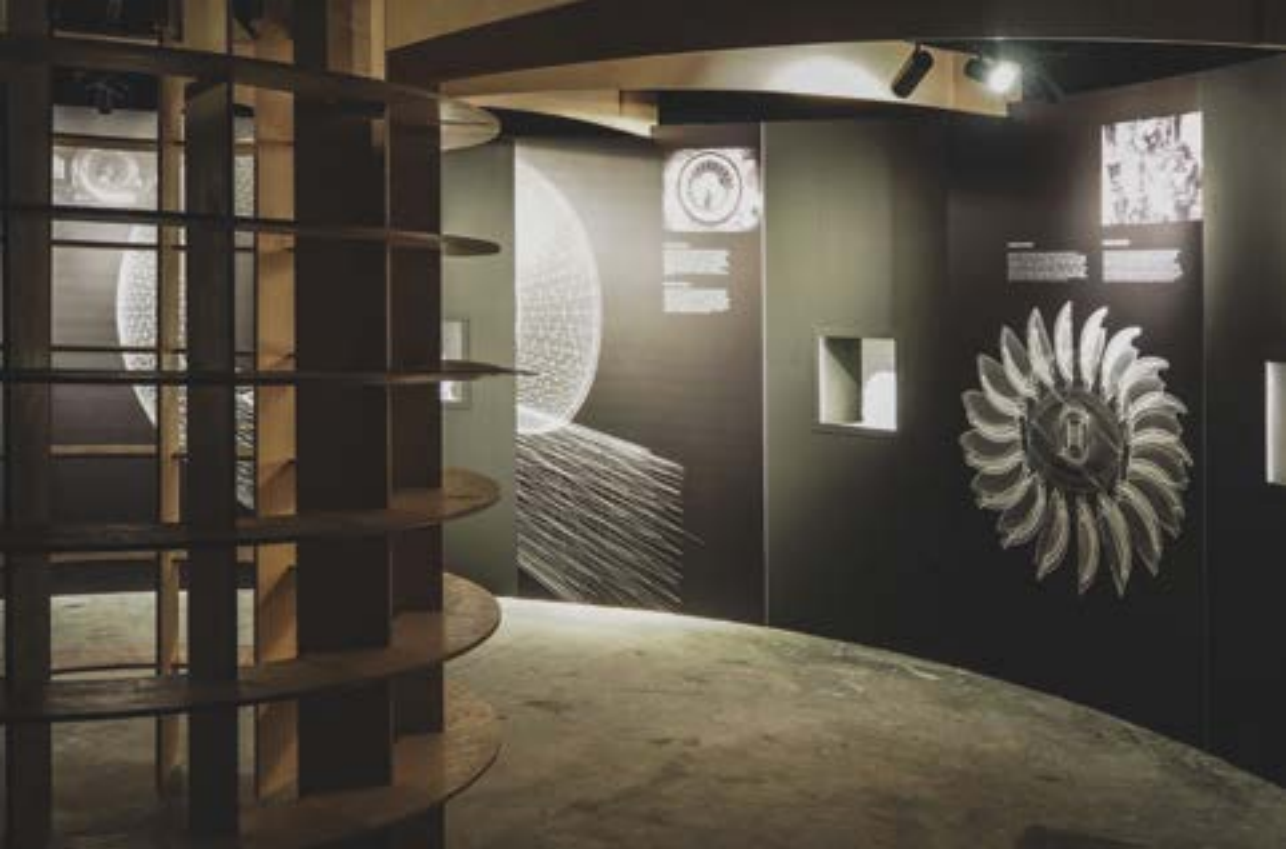
HYDRA - The “Multimedia Museum Cascata delle Marmore” is a multimedia exhibition located at the upper viewpoint of the waterfall, created to promote the history and exceptional nature of this context: by using the most innovative display technologies, visitors can get a deeper understanding of the waterfall as well as interesting information and references. The waterfall we see today is indeed the result of a complex interaction between geological evolution and human intervention, beginning over two thousand years ago and creating an artificial landscape in a unique natural environment. This is why we use the definition “Opera della Cascata”, thus meaning all the actions taken to solve the problem of the Velino marshes and to exploit water as a resource, both for agriculture and energy production: colossal works comparable to the “fabbriche



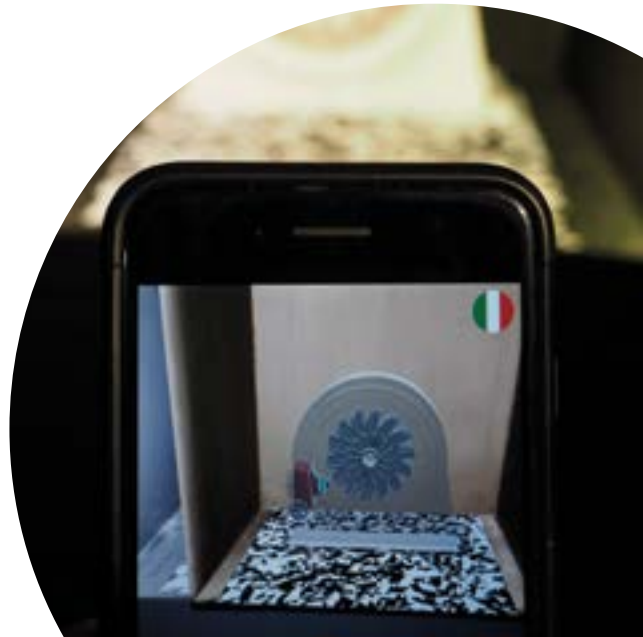
(construction)” of the great European cathedrals.

Visitors will be immersed in the narrative as they go through an experiential path made of installations applying the most innovative technologies (3D printed territorial models, augmented/virtual reality, digital apps for accessing contents) thus living a unique experience.

A bookshop at the end of the itinerary offers publications about the territory and related topics, with special focus on children’s



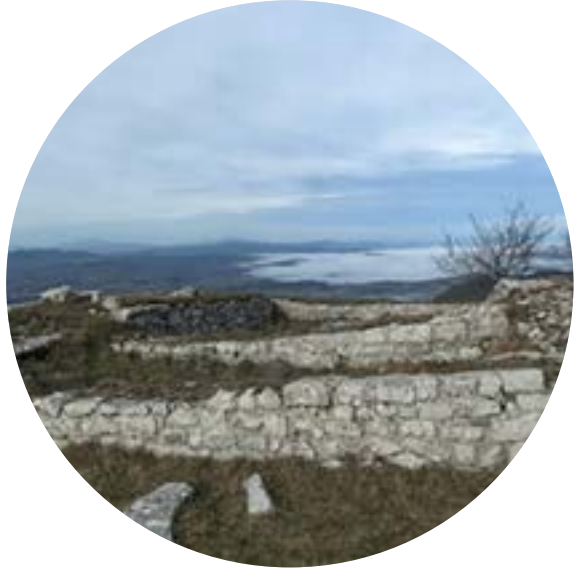
literature and innovative  
merchandising products that  
combine the possibilities offered  
by digital manufacturing and new  
media with the creativity of the  
territory.





## Sito archeologico di Monte Torre Maggiore

The ancient inhabitants of this area used to offer on the top of this mountain votive objects in honour of the gods they worshiped. The ancient sanctuary was probably placed where a deposit of votive items was found on a rock cave containing votive bronze statues, typical of the ancient Umbrian inhabitants and now exposed in the Archaeological Museum Claudia Giontella di Terni. During the Romanization era, the place was protected by walls and two temples were built inside at two different times. All excavations are free and visible when you reach the top of mountain.





# TERNI

THE ITINERARIES OF THE ENCHANTED VALLEY

[museodefelice.comune.terni.it](http://museodefelice.comune.terni.it)



## TAM

### Terni Art Mapping

TAM - Terni Art Mapping is an innovative application accompanying visitors through a fascinating path to discover the art works displayed in the streets and squares of Terni or in its surroundings.

Sculptures and street art become elements of the urban space, interpreting in an original way the new and ancient vocation of territory, interacting with an audience far larger than that attending galleries and museums, engaging in a dialog with architecture and habits, experimenting and going beyond borders. Visitors will discover artefacts such as the *Lancia di Luce* by Arnaldo Pomodoro, the *L'abbraccio eterno* by Marc Kostabi, the visionary inventions of Beppe di Giuli, the mighty visions of Agapito Miniucchi, the ideal city of Mario Ridolfi and the contemporary city painted with graffiti.



TAM - Terni Art Mapping is a free app, available on AppStore / Google play

# NARNI

THE ITINERARIES OF THE ENCHANTED VALLEY

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



## Museo diffuso dei Plenaristi

An itinerary, through Narni, Piediluco, Papigno and Marmore Falls, along the valley of the Nera river, takes you also to the locations where the “plenaristi” painted many works. Visitors can feel the emotions felt by the artists of the Grand Tour, while immersing themselves in a landscape which can recreate the magic of that period. Thanks to the replicas along the path, visitors will also come to realize the extraordinary heritage of artworks realized in these places and now held by museums across the world.





