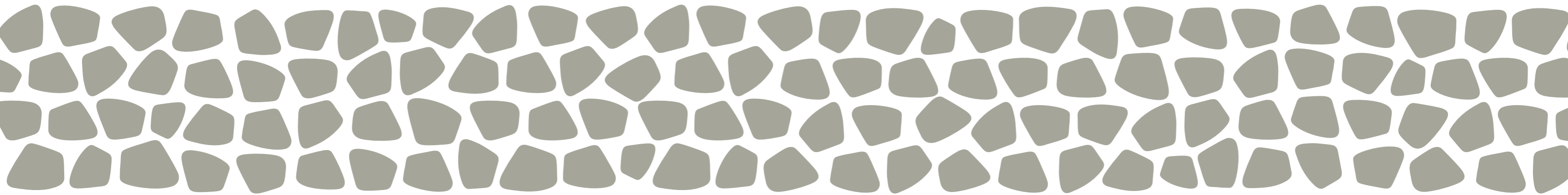




# La via Flaminia

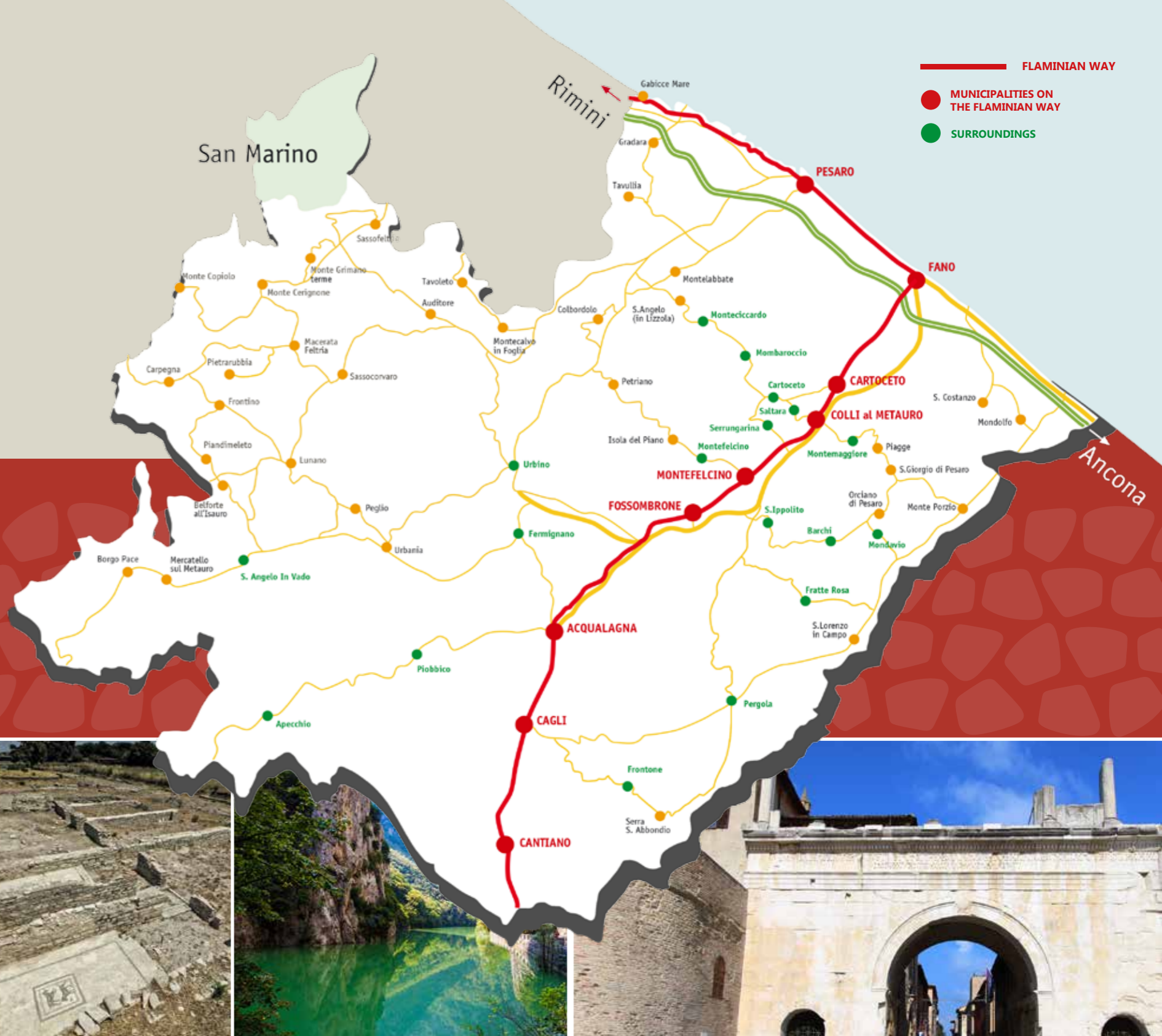


English





# The Flaminian Way



FLAMINIAN WAY  
 MUNICIPALITIES ON THE FLAMINIAN WAY  
 SURROUNDINGS



273 Km

The Via Flaminia, the ancient Roman consular road, extends from Rome to an impressive 273 km.

As the map shows, it reaches nine municipalities in the province of Pesaro and Urbino alone.



## The project

The rediscovery of the Flaminian Way as a value able to make an emotional impact: the project develops starting from the recognition of the uniqueness and identity of the territory crossed

by the Roman road which, for centuries, has represented an important communication route and a reference point for the economic life. The concept of Flaminia as an excellent path -

that from Rome runs up to the North through the Apennines, becoming then fan-shaped when finding the opening of the valley - allows to combine the previous idea with a dynamic image of it too. The rediscovery of our lands.





# Travel Notes



## Nature & Sport

*Get inspired and remember that living nature is one of the most beautiful adventures. And here, it can be truly exciting.*

## Art & Culture

*Discover what history built along the Via Flaminia, together with the heritage of masterpieces left by the greatest masters.*

## Food & Wine

*Taste the excellent D.O.P. and D.O.C. products that enrich the Flaminian Way.*

## Thematic Tours

*Live the folklore and the most distinctive events of the lands linked to the ancient consular way.*



## Live your experience

*Each municipality on the Flaminian Way can be the starting point for your experience of discovery of surprising territories between art, history, nature and excellent food and drinks...with a sense of hospitality that you will never forget!*



### NATIONAL PARKS, NATURAL RESERVES, TREKKING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STROLLS

Surrounded by nature among the hills and mountains. Photographic and trekking routes and, for those who love bikes, a lot of all-inclusive options are available:

- Staying at bike hotels.
- Transfer with an equipped shuttle.
- Bike and equipment rental.
- Bicycle repair shop at the hotel.
- Medical and physiotherapy assistance.



### IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCES LINKED TO THE LOCAL HISTORY AND ITS ART MASTERS

Historical and lyrical theatres, churches and abbeys, museums and art galleries, castles and archaeological sites.

Sipping a tea admiring a painting collection or discovering unexpected places retracing the steps of antique love stories.



### "SLOW-TOURISM", THE QUALITY RURAL AND GOURMET TOURISM

Direct experience with winemakers, sommeliers, farmers and ranchers for a trip set within the typical food and wines from the Marche region, along the Flaminian Way.



### WE BUILD THE EXPERIENCE AROUND THE EVENT

From the carnival of Fano, the oldest in Italy, to the National Fair of Truffle (Fiera Nazionale del Tartufo), the Jazz Festival or the historical reconstructions. We create a unique experience around each event, to live the territory and its traditions to the fullest.





# Art & Culture



## Archaeology: The Roman Empire

*Discover the subterranean cities and the antique treasures left by the Romans along the Metauro valley.*

## Historical Theatres

*Along the Via Flaminia to discover both smaller and bigger cultural and architectural gems.*

## Spiritual Routes

*Camaldolese, Franciscans and Cistercians monks leaving a precious heritage.*

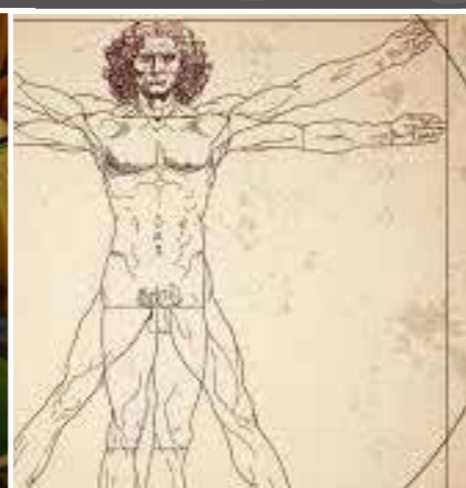
## Middle age in the Flaminian Way

*Timeless paths, tales of old times: let's go at the discovery of places, artworks and delicacies from the Middle age.*



### PICTORIAL ROUTE WITH A FOCUS ON THE RENAISSANCE

From Raffaello "the divine painter" to the frescos of the Salimbeni brothers to Lorenzo Lotto: all this can be seen in the Marche region.



### VITRUVIUS & LEONARDO

An exciting story starting in Fano.



### HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTIONS

Living history, from the re-enactments to the games with **Fano dei Cesari, Palio dell'Oca** in Cagli or "**Era ieri..immagini dal fronte**", to keep alive the memory of August '44 and the Metauro river battle which led to the breaking through the Gothic line: from historical events to pure entertainment and true emotions.







# Food & Wine



## Wines in the Heart of Italy

*Dinners with a guided wine tasting, in the company of sommeliers and farms and wineries owners.*

## Themed experiences

*Searching for truffles with truffle dogs, cooking classes and the "Brodetto Experience" to have a taste of the good food of Marche.*

## Grape harvest and Olives

*The production of the Cartoceto D.O.P. extra-virgin olive Oil.*

## Farmer for a day

*Cheese and jams workshops at the most exceptional locations in the area, such as farms and cheese factories.*



### MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE DINNERS

Together we will participate to traditionally antique dinners, a thrilling, timeless emotion.



### BRODETTO EXPERIENCE

Together we will visit the local market and buy fish to prepare and taste our special Brodetto!



### SWEET KITCHEN

A class to learn how to prepare the typical local sweets and pastries, taking place in farms, wineries, and Michelin star winning restaurants.



### BIANCHELLO TOUR

At the discovery of our winemakers and the local indisputable king: the Bianchello white wine.





# Nature & Sports



## Looking for truffles

*An authentic experience rediscovering the beauty of a moment side by side with nature...and then whet the appetite.*

## Trekking Tours

*Evocative paths in the nature of Mounts Catria, Nerone, Pietralata, Petrano and Cesane.*

## Bike & Trekking

*Our most beautiful places can be explored in the full respect of the environment to savour emotions, scents and flavours.*

## "Invisible Landscapes"

*Experiences for those who love photography and are willing to tell a story about landscapes, nature and arts through the lens.*



### NATURAL PARKS STROLLS

On foot or riding a horse, surrounded by the marvellous nature that characterises the Flaminian Way.



### CANOA

An electrifying experience along our rivers.

Ph: APD Pro metauro



### BIKE & WINE

Food and Wine tours for bike lover that are enthusiastic about cuisine too, up and down the hamlets surrounded by blooming nature along the Via Flaminia, tasting typical, local delicacies.







Live the Flaminian Way

...and so much more!



# Fano

The year of foundation of the city of Fano is still unknown, but the first written document in which **Fanum Fortunae** appears dates back to the 49 B.C.

The peak of the roman presence was during the imperial Augustan period.

## Via Arco d'Augusto, the Pincius and the still vibrant roman spirit

Moving a bit, you can reach Via **Arco d'Augusto**, the ancient **roman decuman**. Walking through it you can find the **Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta**,



Foto: Marco Giannotta

which hosts the marvellous Nolfi Chapel, frescoed by the Domenichino, and Via Rinalducci, where the **small church of San Pietro in Episcopio**, the oldest in town, is located. Walking until the end you will find the **Pincius**, the place in which the Flaminian Way was reaching Fano and used to have its first landing to the sea, to then move towards Rimini. This is the area where **the heart of the roman spirit in Fano** is.

## The via Flaminia Museum (Former church of San Michele)



Next to the Arch of Augustus stands the small **former church of San Michele**, which is now housing the innovative Via Flaminia Museum where, thanks to the latest technologies, such as augmented reality viewers, tablets and screens, the story of the ancient track of the Flaminian Way in the Marche region is told.

If you stop and observe its façade, on the right side you can find a low relief portraying the **Arch of Augustus** as it was at the time of ancient Rome, a surely unique proof.

## From Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic Sea

The consular Flaminian Way - **wanted by the consul Gaius Flaminius and launched in 220 B.C.** - used to link (and still does) the Adriatic coast to the Tyrrhenian one, connecting Rome to Rimini, and representing **one of the most important tracks of all the roman road system**. Fano was, therefore, having an increasingly strategic role in the matter.

Nowadays Fano is a fascinating place to discover on foot, as the distances represent an advantage and there is the possibility to visit one square after the other in a short period of time.

A trip to find out more about some of the most popular districts, like the one of Piattelletti, or the most beautiful squares, monuments, churches and noble palaces, silent narrators of life, history and culture. The historic centre of Fano retraces, still today, the **ancient, roman urbanistic plant of Fanum Fortunae**, with its leading ways of the "Cardo and Decuman" and the orthogonal axis spreading all around. The thick lattice of small streets is one of the most appealing characteristics of the built-

up area. **Discovering the old town of Fano is an experience for all tastes**, you will have the possibility to admire the beauty of the city, while relaxing in the various bars and restaurants enliven it.

Fano is culture, history, art, nature but also fun with its **Carnival, one of the oldest in Italy**. Its foundation dates back to 1347 and since then it has always been marked by entertainment, laughs and a lot of sweetness: it may not be the oldest of all, but it is surely the sweetest of Italy.



The fountain dedicated to the Fortune Goddess in Piazza XX Settembre



From left counterclockwise

- **Rocca Malatestiana**
- **Via Mura Augustee**
- **A glimpse of Fano**  
Foto: Marco Giannotta
- **Fortuna Theatre**
- **Historical centre of Fano**  
Ph: Marco Giannotta



## Via Vitruvius and Sant' Agostino cellar



Crossing Piazza Andrea Costa, you will find yourself in **Via Vitruvio**, running into **Sant' Agostino church**. The church was seriously damaged during the Second World War and is still under recovery interventions. In its cellar there are some imposing **ruins belonging to a great roman building**, able to surprise anyone.

## Malatesta Palace Museum



- The **art gallery**, a fascinating location where the most important paintings made between the **end of the XIII and the XVIII century** are exhibited, such as the works of Guido Reni, Il Guercino, Simone Cantarini and many others;
- The **archaeological section**,

- hosting the most important and interesting finds of the ancient past of Fano;
- The **pottery and numismatics section**;
- **Sala Morganti**, completely renewed and recently became the site of important temporary exhibitions.



## El Gugul: the iconic place of the fishermen from Fano!

The history of the port is deeply rooted in the **roman era** and has always been the **lively centre of Fano - seafaring**. The destiny and story of this site have been marked over time by the sea and its harbour.



From above

- **Seafaring graffiti**  
One of the decorations which characterise the homes of the fishermen from Fano
- **Via Vincenzo Franceschini**  
the funnel shaped street known as "El Gugul"
- **The Sassonia**
- **The Lido**

## Surviving history

In the distant memory tied to the fishing and the harbour the recollection of **El guggul (or cogollo)** is still alive, referring to a trap net which also gives the name to a small residential area close to the port of Fano that we will now discover together.

**The "cogollo" (or guggullo)** was, then, a funnel shaped net ending in a closed bag.

The district of El Gugul is located in **Via Vincenzo Franceschini**, in a more discreet street compared to the promenade and vitality of Lido, and was given this name because of its funnel shape, so similar to the cogollo net one. Today, the small houses of fishermen have been restored and the district is now characterised by an **explosion of vivid colours** and the walls of the houses are decorated with images and objects related to the history and traditions of the sea.

Strolling around this area it will be easy to be faced with unusual names: those are the names of old boats. The atmosphere that distinguishes el Gugul retraces exactly the sense of sharing and community that used to characterise the life on the boats too.



### The Lisippo walk

Left behind the last part of the rocky beach "la Sassonia", pointing towards Pesaro you can find to your right the directions for "la passeggiata del Lisippo".

## The sea in Fano

### The Sassonia

La Sassonia is one of the favourite beaches of the people living in Fano and of all those who do not like the sand, as its name comes from the peculiarity of the beach itself, which is completely covered in stones and pebbles.

The beach extends south from the east wind dock of the touristic port towards Marotta. The sea is a clear light blue and on the beach are located several beach properties with their bars and pizzerias or restaurants. There are also sailing, windsurf, surf and kitesurf schools, offering the possibility to both rent the equipment and subscribe for a lesson to learn the sport.

### The Lido

Il Lido di Fano is an historical shore which has been a beach property since the IX century, immediately loved by the wealthy people of the time, that is why all around several villas and accommodations were built.

Nowadays the new lido extends as a fan between the west wind dock of the touristic port and the one of the Arzilla creek and is characterised by a wide sandy shore of golden sand, light blue water and a tender increasingly lower seabed offshore. The beach is well furnished with sunbeds, umbrellas, and playgrounds, moreover it is particularly popular during the night.

## Tradition and Excellence

### The fish Brodetto

Il Brodetto alla Fanese is one of the most appreciated culinary traditions of the city, one of those you cannot miss. For the food lovers, the international Festival dedicated to Brodetto, and fish soups is held in Fano every year in September and is full of events aimed to add value to this amazing product. If we speak about Brodetto alla Fanese we speak about an important tradition with its roots in the city of Fano.



The Brodetto fish soup was born on the boats and in the hoses of the families of fishermen which, after selling the good parts of what they were able to find while fishing, used to keep the rest to have something to eat for the day: Brodetto!

Brodetto remains in the DNA of the people from Fano as a daily preparation, to eat at home with the family and prepared with the cheapest fish found in the stalls of the local market. Initially, to tourists was typically offered La Rustita instead of Brodetto, a mix of grilled fish, cooked with the best fishes the sea would give to the fishermen.



### The wine

The wines produced upon the hills surrounding Fano and the whole province of Pesaro and Urbino are appreciated and wanted by sommeliers from all over the world: the sweet hills overlooking the Metauro plain are, in fact, **a fertile land for the cultivation of fine grapes** and locals

know exactly how to extract great quality products from them. The province of Pesaro and Urbino, in particular, has the following D.O.C wines: "Bianchetto del Metauro", "Colli Pesaresi Rosso", with sub-denomination D.O.C. "Focara", Colli Pesaresi Bianco" with sub-denomination D.O.C. "Roncaglia" and "Novello dei Colli Pesaresi".

### The Cartoceto olive oil

As the years pass, time and history have confirmed the particular predisposition of the hills of Fano hinterland to the crop of olives. The high number of still going olive oil mills in the area calls for antique flavour traditions.

In Cartoceto the olive tree has always been the landscape distinctive element and the still active olive oil mills grew international fame out of the production of an excellent extra virgin olive oil.



### La Rustita

**La Rustita** is a **recipe from the fishermen of Fano** with a long tradition. The fish used for this preparation is exclusively fresh, freshly fished the very same day. This is the example of a simple dish becoming the symbol of the love and respect of the fishermen towards their sea. The fish is accurately cleaned, washed in salted water and carefully dried. After, it is passed in

a mixture of breadcrumbs, salt, pepper and a bit of oil. When the fish is covered in enough seasoning it is time to put it on the grill. The secret for a great Rustita is to put the pieces of fish one close to the other, without leaving any space... tasty!



### La Moretta Fanese



La **Moretta** is part of the concept of "fanesitudine" (the feeling of attachment towards the city of Fano), and for that it brings with itself the true identity of the city tradition. Served in a smooth, small glass, typical of the osterias, la moretta is made of three layers: the gold yellow of the liquors, the black coffee and a thick brownish foam, all of it enriched by a thin lemon zest.

### Cheese and truffle

Staying in Fano allows to make pleasant field trips in the hinterland too, to discover the best products of the rural culinary traditions. Among those deserve to be cited the cheeses, such as the famous **Formaggio di fossa**, with its golden colour, able to fill the air with its strong and long-

lasting aroma, once secretly produced in suggestive tuff cellars. Moving a few kilometres from Fano on the Via Flaminia we can encounter **Acqualagna**, **Sant'Angelo in Vado** and **Pergola**: the sites of **truffle**, a precious product with a magical scent, protagonist of many traditional dishes of the Marche region.





# Colli al Metauro

Colli al Metauro is a municipality in the province of Pesaro and Urbino: it was founded the 1st of January 2017 after the municipalities of **Montemaggiore al Metauro**, **Saltara** and **Serrungarina** were merged.

It takes the name after the site where the hamlets composing it are located, on the **Valle del Metauro hills**.

## Montemaggiore

Montemaggiore, once known as **Mons Major**, is a borgo founded up the hill during the early middle age. The first source proves the existence of the castle already in the VIII century.

Two very important battles for the development of future events were fought on the Metauro river shores, close to **Montemaggiore**. The first one, with an almost mythical turn up, dates back to the times of the II Punic War, between Romans and Carthaginians.

The second one, in august 1944 during the II World War, when from Montemaggiore an offensive of the allies against the occupation of the German army had started, entrenched along the **Gothic line**. The entire Anglo-American command was led by **Winston Churchill**.



### Historical museum of the river "Winston Churchill"

This museum was founded in memory of the long battle of 1944 between the German troops and the allies. It houses finds, photos, printings, relics and military equipment from that period.



### Il Bianchello del Metauro

Since the 500 B.C. in the Metauro valley a wine variety called **Bianchello or Greco Bianchello** had spread. Tacitus wrote that the Bianchello was

the main cause of **Hasdrubal's** defeat in the famous battle of the Metauro river. The Bianchello variety lives a pleasant season for its fame still today.



## Serrungarina

Formerly known as **Brisighella**, it owes its actual name to **Sir Ungaro**, deeds notary lived in the XVI century. It was funded in times of war between the Goths and the Greeks in 534 A.D.

In 1343 Serrungarina fell under the **Malatesta** family control, which built the stronghold, the imponent wall structure that is still delimiting the borgo nowadays. Downstream,

Tavernelle - anciently known as "**Statio Romana**" - is today a modern urban centre.

The combination between the ancient and the modern is represented by the new parish centre "Maria Immacolata", standing right next to the archaeological site in which the rests of the antique **consular Flaminian Way** from the 220 B.C. are still visible.

### Serrungarina and its Angelic pears

It is impossible to speak about Serrungarina without mentioning its most known product: **La pera Angelica** and its 70 years of summery flavour and taste, brought to the table in many different ways. The pears orchards produce only **fifty tons of**

## Bargni di Serrungarina

The most accredited theory about where the name **Bargni** comes from is the one regarding the latin **balnea**, a **thermal source** present since ancient times.

This village, as almost all the other fortified centres in the area, was built shortly before the year 1000, after the continuous battles between lords for the ownership of new lands. In 1283 it was part of the "**below Metauro river castles**" responding to the city of Fano.

**product every year**, a number that makes it rare and precious. At the beginning of September, Serrungarina celebrates its fruit with the **Feist of the Angelic Pear**.



## Saltara

It is curious to know where the name of Saltara comes from, as the most recurrent theory states that it derives from the Latin **saltus area**, in the memory of an altar built by the former inhabitants to sedate with sacrifices a winged dragon living in the surrounding woods.

The true origins of Saltara though, are said to date back around the medieval period. Few know that between the end of the 1800 and the beginning of the 1900 Saltara has been the land of **master artisans** who, with their capable and careful hands, used to produce hats.



From above

- **Villa del Bali**
- **Fresco Gonfalone Church**  
Pic: Fondazione Carifano
- **Detail of Gonfalone Church**  
Pic: Fondazione Carifano
- **Pozzuolo hamlet**
- **Panoramic view of Pozzuolo**



### Bali Museum: science centre



Modern **science centre** located in a stunning villa from the eighteenth century, the Bali Museum speaks science through science and reflect the "first-hand" philosophy. **It is forbidden not to touch!** The interactivity of the experience and the exploration first hand guarantee a strong engagement.



## Pozzuolo di Serrungarina

A castle built on the street that, among deep ditches and steep hills, was leading to Montefelcino and Fossombrone and Urbino territories. Its name originates from the presence of **sulphurous water sources**.

It was an important **fortified settlement** in control of the extreme western north border of the countryside of Fano.

Completely hidden in the farmlands of Serrungarina, the small **Pozzuolo castle** is surrounded by an old-fashion allure: the houses of the tiny borgo are backed against each other, dominated by the imponent church from the 1500 with its belltower.



Pic: @jester861b



### S. Antonio Abate Church

Located in the hearth of the ancient village, the church of **S. Antonio Abate** holds two of the most relevant masterpieces of pictorial art, one by Giovanni Francesco Guerrieri,

able to delight the eyes with his "**Visitazione**", together with the stunning work of **Giuliano Presutti**, from 1560 and dedicated to the Immacolata Concezione.



# Montefelcino

Old hilly "castle" on the left side of the Metauro valley, 5 km far from the **Flaminian Way**. It is reachable from Ponte degli Alberi (21.7 km from Fano), climbing back the small and picturesque **Rio Puto** valley.



Founded during the Medieval era, **Montefelcino** was for a long time contended between the major centres of Fano and Fossombrone, ending up being part of the latter during the **Malatesta era**.

Once Fossombrone became part of the dukedom of Urbino, Montefelcino did too, facing a period of luck and prosperity when, **between 1570 and 1591 it was given as fief to the count Fabio Landriani**.

It is thanks to him that within the city walls the **Palace of the Feudatory** was built, a majestic construction with a severe arched portal and ashlar jambs, nowadays used for various

cultural activities and, during summer, as the location for the annual market-exhibition of arts, artisanship and antiques, known as the Small Market of the Feudatory (Mercatino del Feudatario).

Long gone is the imponent stronghold, built under the influence of the duke Federico da Montefeltro, to a design by **Francesco di Giorgio Martini**. Today only the thirty-three meters deep cistern is left.

A visit to the hamlet of Monte Montanaro allows to admire a great altar canvas by Gianfrancesco Guerrieri from Fossombrone, located in S. Marco Church.



# Mombaroccio

The exact origin of **Mombaroccio** is still uncertain as it is its name, which, according to the popular tradition, is linked to the "biroccio", the means of transport most frequently used in the past.



- From above
  - Historic centre main entrance
  - Beato Sante
  - Beato Sante belltower
- Pic: @alessandro\_oliva16



During the centuries, along with a great part of the surroundings, the hamlet has known the domination of different lineages, passing from the initial Malatesta period to the Sforza and, later on, the Della Rovere family, that gave it to the marquis in 1543, making it independent.

Del Monte kept it for a century and after that Mombaroccio became part of the church state, following its history until the unification of Italy.

The hamlet has a typical herringbone layout, with a main axis from which various lateral streets originate, each one reaching the ring of walls. Walking by the panoramic path, it is possible to admire the green hills all around. A small, precious treasure.

## Galileo and Guidobaldo's lab



The entrance of the hamlet through Porta Maggiore overlooks the elegant avenue running along Del Monte palace, where Giudobaldo del Monte, friend with Leonardo da Vinci, used to live. The palace houses Galileo and Guidobaldo's studio: here a series of reconstructions of experiments and studies made by the two physicists are shown.

## The museum of Peasant Life





Ancient town of **roman origin** located in the Metauro mid-valley, along the path of the ancient Flaminia and closed among the spurs of the **Cesane** and the north steep slope of the **Colle dei Cappuccini**, it is 25 km far from Fano and the sea.

## Fossombrone

- From above
- San Filippo church
  - Concordia bridge
  - Marmite dei Giganti



It stands a little further on the fluvial plain where the built-up area of **Forum Sempronii** was extending. From that municipality, destroyed during the barbarian invasions, the ruins are slowly reemerging in S. Martino del Piano and an important **archaeological site** has been set up there.

The actual Fossombrone appears extended among plain and hill, where the valley narrows and, saw from afar, is characterised by lowering roofs, from which the belltowers of the main churches and the upper parts of the major noble palaces appear: all of this dominated by the wide Corte Alta dei Montefeltro, with its airy exterior gallery (Centuries XV – XVI).



For the prosperity of the artistic and cultural places and the charm of the natural settings, Fossombrone is a place to discover, where to experience strong, out of the box emotions. A particular, magical place attiring photographers and enthusiasts is the Concordia bridge upon the Metauro river which, through its reflection, gives back a poetic and romantic representation of Fossombrone.



## Acqualagna

Originally populated by Picentes and, since the IV century B.C., from the Gauls, it became an important post station along the Flaminian Way during the roman period. The place name derives from the Latin **Aqua Lanea**, “water of the battle” in the memory of a great battle fought between Goths and Byzantines close to the hamlet.

Located along the Via Flaminia, at the convergence point of the creeks Burano and Candigliano and surrounded by the enchanting natural scenario of the mounts Catria and Nerone (the highest in the area) and the Gola del Furlo, Acqualagna is nationally recognised as the **capital of Truffle**.

### Truffle museum

To this precious food is dedicated a **museum** too, located in E. Mattei square. Innovative, interactive and engaging, this museum allows the visitor to discover everything about truffle, from biology to the production and the image of this culinary gem over the centuries.



The town dedicates every year three fair exhibitions to it: the **National Fair of Tartufo Bianco di Acqualagna**, taking place between late October and the beginning of November and established in 1965, representing the most important appointment of central Italy dedicated to white truffle, which reached its 54th edition in 2019. The **Fair of Tartufo Nero Pregiato** in february and the **Regional Fair of Tartufo Nero Estivo** in august.

### Gola del Furlo



Along the Flaminian way a breath-taking spectacle awaits you in the **National Reserve of Furlo**, established in 2001 in the deep canyon excavated by the **Candigliano river** among the steep calcareous walls of the mounts **Paganuccio** (976 m) and **Pietralata** (889 m), between Fossombrone, Fermignano and a few steps away from Acqualagna.

at the **Gola della Rossa and Frasassi** or the couple of eagles become the symbol of the Reserve, that fly and nest in it since over 40 years, but also wolfs, hawks, herons, deer, boars and herds of horses.

It is a reservoir of biodiversity of great importance and extraordinary beauty: given the richness of the environment, the Reserve houses various animal and vegetal species, also rare such as the *Moehringia vesvicolosa*, a plant which can be only found here and

The Gola is also reach in truffles and presents great street works from the roman era. It was in fact an important passage for the **Flaminian Way**.

The Reserve is an authentic paradise, become an open encounter space, able to create and concretely spread a culture of social inclusion and touristic hospitality.







## Cagli

Standing on the narrow upland of the **Bosso** and **Burano** rivers flowing into the Metauro, the south side of the municipality confines with the mounts **Catria**, **Petrano** and **Nerone**, while the north with the **Paganuccio** and **Pietralata** ones, forming the steep calcareous walls of the Passo del Furlo.



Once populated by Romans and Umbrians, **Cagli** was the citadel of the mountain byzantine pentapolis (together with Fossombrone, Gubbio, Jesi and Urbino).

The starting point to visit the city is the main square, overlooked by the city hall and the beautiful fountain of the XVII century designed by the architect **Anton Francesco Berardi**.

From here to the discovery of the fortified tower, signed construction project by **Francesco di Giorgio Martini** and its countless churches, up to the town theatre, without forgetting the roman sight - of great importance - **Ponte Mallio** upon the Bosso creek which is known to date back to the republican era. This area can be visited and lived between nature, art and entertainment with the **Giuoco dell'Oca**, a traditional game which used to be played in Cagli already in 1543 and that today is reposed every first and second sunday of august.



## Cantiano

A mountain municipality, adjacent to both Marche and Umbria. Located amidst S. Ubaldo and S. Nicolò hills, the village stands almost isolated between the rivers **Burano** and **Bevano**, climbed up on the side of a small knoll on top of which some remains of the ancient stronghold walls are still visible.



Built using stones finely carved, the houses of the inner city keep the original medieval structure. **Cantiano** is untouched nature, an evocative, medieval old town, the mountains and the "Bosco delle Tecchie", it is the abundance of archaeological finds.

Cantiano is also the **town of Bread**, of the **Amarena** and the **Catria Horses**, and becomes the stage of one of the most important popular theatre events in Italy, **La Turba**, which is held on Good Friday.

Cantiano is especially atmosphere, authenticity, warmth, honesty among

people, a way of living still free from stress, a unique dimension to enjoy together along with courtesy, cheerfulness and good food.







Pic: Marco Giannotta

Founded during the medieval age as **Castel delle Ripe**, it stand on the hills of the left shore of Metauro. Destroyed in 1277 from the Ghibelline Galasso da Montefeltro, it was rebuilt in 1284 by the papal legate Guglielmo Durante who transferred the residential area from the hills to the plain ground.

In memory of its founder, it was called **Casteldurante**, denomination changed in Urbina in 1636. Urbina has an urbanistic implant with long and straight



## Urbina

Town rich in monuments, located in the high valley of **Metauro** and bordered on three sides by the river that flows against the old walls.

alleys, which make it similar to a roman camp. Among the sacred buildings are noteworthy the church of the dead, with its gothic portal and grim **mummy graveyard**, the Renaissance Corpus Domini church, the Baroque Santa Caterina church the eighteenth-century S. Francesco church and the cathedral with its episcopal palace, now housing the diocesan museum.

Well-known all over the world is the ancient pottery of Casteldurante, manufactured by the skilled maiolica specialists of the area.

## Urbino

**UNESCO world Heritage**, it has always been a place of culture: here, in between the 1400 and 1500 took place a true revolution which marked the Italian cultural identity of all the West.



The creator of Urbino's magnificence was **Federico da Montefeltro**, who was able to gather in this place the summit of humanist, Renaissance culture in Italy, attracting the best artists and academics of his time.

**Castiglione** that, in a harmony of resolutions and ideas, codified a new vision of world and society.

The union between different knowledges produced pictorial and artistic masterpieces, poetic and literary works, music scripts and scientific discovers that still today represent the foundations of Italian culture and western civilization.

The culinary tradition from Urbino is characterised by simplicity and genuineness. The queen of all the typical products is the famous "Casciotta di Urbino" a cheese with ancient origins, particularly appreciated ever since the **Dukes** era. Even Michelangelo used to love it.



With its medieval origins, **Sant'Angelo in Vado** rose on the ruins of the roman **Tiphernum Mataurense**.

## Sant'Angelo in Vado



With its medieval origins, **Sant'Angelo in Vado** rose on the ruins of the roman Tiphernum Mataurense. The old town is rich in monuments of various time periods: from the fourteenth-century **Palazzo della Ragione**, overlook by the contemporary **Civic Tower** (El campanon) to the eighteenth-century Cathedral, the ancient Santinelli, Grifoni, Clavari and Mercuri palaces, and the eighteenth-century Fagnani palace (majestic council headquarter since 1838).

Among the most significant churches have to be mentioned: S.Maria extra muros with the adjacent former monastery Servi di Maria, S. Chiara with its nunnery, S. Caterina del

Corso and S. Caterina delle Bastarde, the seventeenth-century octagonal church of S. Filippo and the oratory of the Immacolata, S. Bernardino, S. Francesco and the sixteenth-century S. Maria degli Angeli with its contemporary cloister.

In the area of Campo della Pieva, stands the **Domus del Mito**. A true marvel. It is the hometown of Taddeo and Federico Zuccari who, at the end of the XVI century, dealt with a cyclopic artwork, illustrating the Divina Commedia by Dante Alighieri. It is the capital of Tartufo Bianco Pregiato (white, high-quality truffle) and the first week of November houses the **National Exhibition of White Truffle**.





## Frontone

The municipality of **Frontone**, with its 1360 inhabitants, is located in the province of Pesaro and Urbino at the feet of the **Massiccio del Catria**, which main peak, the mount Catria (1701 masl), guarantees a mild and salubrious weather all year long, with fresh valleys and green hills, ideal for walks and excursions.



Along the easy trails or cultural tours, thanks to elements of note such as: **Eremo di Fonte Avellana**, an important abbey wanted by the blessed Lodolfo in the year 1000 and known to have hosted personalities such as San Pier Damiani and Dante, who remembers Fonte Avellana in the XXI Canto of the Paradise;

and **Frontone Castle**, borders fortification from where to guard the territory that romans crossed to reach the Adriatic sea and last but not least the stronghold of the **Montefeltro Dukedom**, among the '400 and '500, that stands amidst a magnificent scenario overlooked by the mount Nerone, from which S. Marino city and the

Adriatic sea are visible.

Typical dish from Frontone is the tagliatelle, both with ragù bianco of porcino mushrooms, and with duck ragù and the **crescia**, not to be mistaken with piadina. Tasty food, pretty filling, to serve with salumi, cheese, prosciutto and erba cotta.

## Cartoceto

**Cartoceto** stands on a hill, 235 metres above the sea level, surrounded by olive groves and cultivated fields.



Its origins date back to ancient times according to some findings among which a roman inscription of the 79 B.C., found close to the ancient Pieve, that may confirm the theory of **Cartoceto** being founded by a group of **Carthaginians** survived to the **Metauro battle** during the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.), from here the name Cartoceto. A second hypothesis affirms it was founded during the

barbaric invasions (VI- VIII centuries).

Its particular orographic shape made it possible for Cartoceto to become, since the XIII century, the most important centre of Fano countryside, for the cultivation of olives and the production of a high-quality **olive oil**: the activity of primary importance around which all the other productions such as **wine** and **cheese** take place.

## Piobbico



**Piobbico** is a municipality dating back to the medieval times, located 339 metres above the sea level, in a joyful valley and protected by two mountains: the **Nerone** (1526 m) and the **Montiego** (975 m) in the confluence of two rivers **Biscubio** and **Candigliano**, which merge in the centre of the residential area.

**Piobbico** is dominated by the imponent mount Nerone, one of the highest peaks of the Umbro-Marchigiano Apennine. The history of the place matches the one of the Brancaleoni family, captains of fortune to whom the territory of Piobbico was given as fief around the year 1000, ruling over it for over five centuries. **Palazzo Brancaleoni**, with its frescos and plaster decorations, by Federico Brancaleoni, hosts today a civic museum,

a rich geo-paleontological section and exhibits proofs of the Brancaleoni family such as jewellery and cloths. Particularly important is the honour courtyard and the Greek chamber.

Since 1879 Piobbico is the headquarters of the original **Club dei Brutti** (ugly people's club), known all over the world. It has more than 30.000 subscribers and twenty-five branches around the world.



## Pergola



Town rich in monuments, it is located along the high Cesano valley on a wide terrace at the confluence of **Cinisco**. The town of Pergola boasts two thousand years of history, from the **bronze epoch** to these days. It is a hamlet full of history, culture, art, taste and hospitality.

This area has been populated even since **stone age**, with traces of following populations (Celts, Gauls, Romans) and the date of its foundation is still up for debate among historians: some say it is the 1234, certain year of its fortification, others state, instead, that its origin dates back to many centuries before that.

The landscape is open to an enchanting scenario: hills and farmhouses, a multitude of woods and vineyards, churches and ancient hamlets, from afar rises the

impressive profile of the mount **Catria**, under which stopped **Dante**. The old town is rich in medieval proofs, with stone constructions, pointed arch portals and tower houses, to confirm the importance that the city acquired overtime. Pergola is also the town of Gilt Bronzes, the unique example in the world of gilt bronze group from the roman period.

The sculptures, for their majesty, beauty and charm, have no equal and are preserved in a museum full of unforgettable, unique things.





## MUNICIPALITIES ON THE FLAMINIAN WAY



## MUNICIPALITIES SURROUNDING THE FLAMINIAN WAY



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