

Guide

to the Museums and Places
of hystorical, artistic and cultural
interest in the City of

Vittorio Veneto



Città di
Vittorio Veneto



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City of Vittorio Veneto

www.comune.vittorio-veneto.tv.it

www.museivittorioveneto.it

www.turismovittorioveneto.it



CITY OF VITTORIO VENETO

Ideally situated between Venice and Cortina, surrounded by hills (most of which are planted with grapes for the production of the famous Prosecco DOCG wine) and crossed by the Meschio river, along which several forms of craftsmanship and industries have developed over the years, Vittorio Veneto can be considered as the main city of the Treviso Prealps.

Founded in 1866 by the union of the two former municipalities of Serravalle and Ceneda, it was named "Vittorio" after the first king of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II, and officially became "Vittorio Veneto" in 1923.

The city is particularly renowned for being the place where the final stages of the Great War were fought and received the Gold Medal for its efforts in the Italian resistance movement during World War II. It also houses works by some of the greatest Italian artists, such as Sansovino (1486-1570) and Titian (1490 ca. -1576).

Vittorio Veneto was the birthplace of Lorenzo Da Ponte (1749 - 1838), best known for his collaboration with Mozart, for whom he wrote the trilogy composed by *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Don Giovanni* and *Così fan tutte*.

Its ancient bishopric seat was also the seat of the episcopate of Albino Luciani (1912-1978), later Pope John Paul I.



THE CITY'S MUSEUMS

The city offers a large variety of museums, such as artistic, historical, naturalistic and ethnographic museums. Each one has its own history, its own value, its own identity; and they are all particularly interesting, for different reasons.

This simple brochure, which is deliberately concise in content and reduced in size, cannot therefore adequately express this wealth and variety, but it is intended to offer a practical tool that can stimulate curiosity and interest in visiting the city's museums.

For detailed information on opening hours and further details on the collections, please refer to the websites of the individual museums or to the website www.turismovittorioveneto.it, where you can also find other news related to the countless cultural, sporting or food and wine attractions in the area, which contribute to making this area interesting and worth visiting.



Jacopo Sansovino, *Madonna and Child*, circa 1540, papier-mâché relief

The museum is housed in the ancient Loggia della Comunità di Serravalle, an elegant example of Venetian mainland architecture, built between 1462 and 1476 on the site of a previous building, probably dating back to the 14th century, by the two podestà Gabriele and Domenico Venier. Recent restoration work brought to light the 15th century frescoes that extend over the entire façade of the building, made by Dario da Treviso and his School; in addition, on the adjacent bell tower (14th century), a clock face was discovered, which, in its genre, is considered to be among the oldest in Europe and that had not been seen since 1487, when the bell tower was erected and a new clock face was installed.

The museum, which opened on 2 November 1938, was named "Museo del Cenedese" by its founder, Engineer Francesco Troyer (1863-1936), as it was intended to collect and enhance the archaeological, historical and artistic heritage of the ancient "Cenedese" territory: situated between the Piave and Livenza rivers, from the Val Belluna to the sea, in the ancient Diocese of Ceneda, which later became part of Vittorio Veneto. The museum contains archaeological finds from different ages: Neolithic, Bronze, Iron (Celts and Paleoveneti), Roman and Longobard, but also interesting historical findings and an extensive art collection, with works covering a time span ranging from the 15th to the 20th century; in particular, the beautiful papier-mâché relief of the *Madonna and Child* di Jacopo Sansovino, *L'acquaiolo* by Vincenzo Gemito, paintings by Pietro Paietta and the collection entitled: *L'immagine della Resistenza* (The image of the Italian resistance movement).



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www.museocenedese.it
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Crucifixion (detail), 15th century, fresco



ORATORIO DEI SS. LORENZO E MARCO DELLA CONFRATERNITA DI S. MARIA DEI BATTUTI DI SERRAVALLE

The Oratorio dei Santi Lorenzo e Marco (Oratory of Saint Lawrence and Saint Mark) was erected by the Confraternity of Saint Mary of the Flagellants, so called because, among other penitential practices, they carried out a public procession in which they would beat themselves with an instrument called "discipline" or scourge. This Confraternity was a non-religious organisation intended to help the needy by curing both their body and soul, at the hospital and the adjacent chapel. It was officially established in 1313, but had probably already settled definitively in this place at the end of the 13th century.

The interior of the Oratory is almost entirely covered with frescoes, painted during the first half of the 15th century by various artists associated with the so-called "Gothic devotional painting" movement. They represent Stories of Saint Lawrence and the Stories of Saint Mark, along with the Four Evangelists and the Doctors of the Church, on the vaults of the two spans, and a stunning Crucifixion at the great altar.

The Oratorio suffered various vicissitudes over the centuries, the most sensational being its use as a field kitchen in 1797, during the occupation of Napoleon's troops. Moreover, in the following century, the windows were enlarged, therefore losing part of the interior decoration, and the last span was modified in order to build the adjacent Clock tower in place of the ancient "Porta San Lorenzo".

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Piazza Tiziano Vecellio · Tel. + 39 0438 57103
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Guido Cadorin, *Figura verde*, 1921, tempera on table



GALLERIA CIVICA D'ARTE MEDIEVALE, MODERNA E CONTEMPORANEA "VITTORIO EMANUELE II"

The seat of the Galleria Civica is located in Villa Croze, an elegant residential building commissioned in the early 20th century (1906 ca.) by Engineer Ottavio Croze based on a project by Architect Carlo Costantini, situated along Viale della Concordia, now called Viale della Vittoria. At the Civic Gallery, opened on 8 December 2002, the "Maria Fioretti Paludetti" Collection is on display, created and then donated to the city by Prof. Giovanni Paludetti (1912-2002).

As a man of great learning, Giovanni Paludetti was a teacher and headmaster at various institutes. He also worked with various newspapers and published books of poems, essays on history and art, including the monographic volume on the painter Giovanni De Min from Belluno.

Throughout his life he constantly worked on this collection to fulfil his passion, then gradually increasing it with the intent, once he had decided to make it public, of offering future visitors a tour through the entire history of Italian art. This resulted in an extensive and varied collection of paintings, prints, drawings, sculptures and furniture, which Paludetti dedicated to his mother, whereas one of the halls was named after his sister Cecilia. The theme of the Risorgimento (the period leading up to the Unification of Italy) was very dear to the Professor and is widely displayed in the Gallery, which was named after Vittorio Emanuele II according to the donor's wishes.

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Viale della Vittoria 321 · Tel. + 39 0438 552905
galleriavittorio@comune.vittorio-veneto.tv.it
www.galleriavittorio.it
www.museivittorioveneto.it





64 Sentry at the entrance of a tunnel (Monte Cengio), February 1918
(Fondo L. Marzocchi)



MUSEO DELLA BATTAGLIA

The Museo della Battaglia of Vittorio Veneto was opened on 2 November 1938, on the occasion of the national celebrations of the 20th anniversary since the end of the Great War, thanks to a collection and to the donation of a local, Luigi Marson. Born in 1899, in 1917 he abandoned his studies to go to war as a volunteer and, while at the front, he found the first item of what would become his future collection. Symbolically, it was not an instrument of war but of personal prayer: a rosary that belonged to a Hungarian soldier fallen in battle.

At the end of the war, Luigi Marson continued, with great dedication and endless patience, to collect memorabilia of all kinds for many years. This collection then formed the heart of the museum, which grew steadily over time thanks to other frequent donations.

The Museum shows how the war took place and was fought on both fronts, by exhibiting numerous weapons and various objects, along with a wealth of documentation. It also shows how the Great War was perceived at the time the museum was opened, through precious memorabilia of the battle that bears the name of the city of Vittorio Veneto and of the "victory" that ensued.

Completely renovated, the Museo della Battaglia now offers visitors this precious heritage in a new exhibition, equipped with the latest technologies, yet it has also maintained part of the historic original exhibition in which antiques are preserved as true relics.

In this way, visitors are evocatively accompanied through the different sections of the museum spread on the three floors of the building: *The trench, The armoury, The occupation, From battle to myth.*

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www.museovittorioveneto.it





Manifesto pubblicitario della ditta "Sartori & Schiratti" (particolare)



MUSEO DEL BACO DA SETA

The Museo del Baco da Seta is perfectly located in San Giacomo di Veglia, a hamlet of Vittorio Veneto, in the former Maffi spinning mill, already owned by Banfi. The facility was abandoned in the 1960s and is one of the largest and oldest industrial complexes in the area; its original use makes this architectural environment particularly suitable to accommodate this museum.

The Museo del Baco da Seta provides evidence, through its tools and equipment, publications, posters, videos and historical photos, of one of the main business activities in the Vittorio Veneto area from the late 18th century to the first decades of the 20th century. As a matter of fact, sericulture achieved cutting-edge levels on a national scale, since, for many decades, it represented the leading production activity in the area and provided employment for men and, mostly, women. Silkworm breeding and the work carried out at the spinning mill and in silkworm production centres have involved the majority of the local population until recent times.

Hence, the Museum aims to provide some traces of these personal and collective memories, through particularly interesting materials, already owned by private individuals and companies that used to operate in the silkworm sector. But it also aims to give new generations and visitors an overview of the complex agricultural, industrial, scientific and social world that revolved around this activity for many years.

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Via della Seta, 23/6, Loc. S. Giacomo di Veglia
Tel. + 39 0438 914024
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www.museovittorioveneto.it



MUSEO
DEL BACO DA SETA
DI VITTORIO VENETO



Vase with lid shaped as a perfume burner

Palazzo Minucci De Carlo is named after Minuccio Minucci (1551-1604), an important diplomat of the Holy See who was also Archbishop of Zadar, who had it built in the late 16th century, and to Giacomo Camillo De Carlo (1892-1968), Gold Medal of Military Valour in World War I. The latter was its last owner and displayed here his collection of countless items of different culture, origin and eras, in rooms furnished in an eclectic style inspired by Italian writer and poet D'Annunzio.

Since his death, the Palazzo has been managed by the Minucci Foundation, which he himself wanted so that it could be used publicly with the collections kept there.

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Via Martiri della Libertà · Tel. + 39 0438 57193
info@palazzominuccidecarlo.it
www.palazzominuccidecarlo.it
www.turismovittorioveneto.it



Cima da Conegliano, *St. Martin and the Poor Man, St. John the Baptist and St. Peter* (detail of the face of St. John the Baptist), triptych, tempera and oil on poplar wood (property of the parish of Navolè di Gorgo al Monticano, TV)



MUSEO DIOCESANO D'ARTE SACRA "ALBINO LUCIANI"

The Museo Diocesano d'Arte Sacra "Albino Luciani" originated from the initiative of H.Em. Monsignor Albino Luciani, bishop of Vittorio Veneto (1958-1969), who promoted a campaign to recover all the sacred works of art in the diocesan territory that were most prone to degradation and theft.

The works, which were recovered thanks to the tireless efforts of Don Rino Bechevolo, were initially collected at the seminary premises and then gradually restored.

In the early 1980s, the spaces of the attic of the Seminar underwent major recovery and repurposing, based on a design by Architect Mario Cittolin, who also took care of the installation work that, in 1986, led to the opening of the first wing of the Museo d'Arte Sacra dedicated to Albino Luciani. In 2002, following the acquisition of the extensive collection of Monsignor Antonio Moret (including approximately 60 paintings, especially from the modern era, numerous sacred furnishings and an archaeological section), the second part of the Museum was opened.

It contains works by Cima da Conegliano, Tiziano Vecellio, Francesco Beccaruzzi, Andrea Vicentino, Palma il Giovane, Egidio Dall'Oglio, Pietro Pajetta, Felice Carena, Filippo de Pisis, Pino Casarini, Guido Cadorin and other illustrious representatives of Venetian painting active between the 15th and 20th centuries. The Museum also features a storage area and a laboratory for urgent recovery and restoration work.

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Seminario Vescovile, via Largo del Seminario, 2
Tel. + 39 0438 948235
museo@diocesivittorioveneto.it
artesa@diocesivittorioveneto.it
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DIOCESI DI
VITTORIO VENETO



Ammonite, Sant'anna d'Alfaedo (VR), Cretaceous



MUSEO DI SCIENZE NATURALI "ANTONIO DE NARDI"

The Museo di Scienze Naturali "Antonio de Nardi" is located near the Episcopal Seminary of Vittorio Veneto, in the Zaffonato wing, named after the Bishop who commissioned it to be built in 1952. In fact, this wing, located in via Largo del Seminario, was added to the existing buildings as part of a project coordinated by Engineer Serravallo and Architect Forlani.

Monsignor Antonio de Nardi (1928-1994), formerly Rector of the Seminary and natural science teacher, commissioned the building of this museum, which hosts naturalistic specimens on display in a pre-existing cabinet of physics, samples collected by Monsignor De Nardi himself and specimens donated by other inhabitants of Vittorio Veneto.

The museum is characterised by a special focus on the local natural heritage. In fact, the vast collection of rocks (more than 800 finds) includes igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, which all come from the area of Vittorio Veneto. The minerals on display also include groups of stalactites from Postojna.

Among the vertebrate fossils, some fossil fishes from Bolca are worth mentioning, and nine cave bear specimens from Velo (in the province of Verona). The invertebrate fossils include a group of local ammonites. The botanical section is enriched with samples of lignite and derivatives, specimens of amber with inclusions, silicified wood and plant fossils from Bolca.

A special mention goes to the vast collection of birds, which offers a complete overview of the local bird fauna.

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Seminario Vescovile, Via Largo del Seminario, 2
Tel + 39 0438 948435
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Alessandro Pomi, *Crucifixion* (sketch), prior to 1941, oil on board

The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta and San Tiziano has been the centre of religious life in Ceneda and of the diocese of Vittorio Veneto for more than a millennium. The Museo della Cattedrale (Cathedral Museum) was set up in 2013 precisely to illustrate and enhance this long ecclesiastical, cultural and artistic history, dating back to the 7th century, at the time of the miraculous transfer of the body of bishop Saint Titian of Oderzo to Ceneda. It is a small space that primarily houses ecclesiastical furnishings, a treasure trove where visitors can observe artefacts, even without having to look through display cases, which is also used for the important purpose of orderly storage. A first level of articulated captions guide visitors to discover the reasons for the shape of each type of object, connecting them to the transformation of the liturgy.

A visit to the Museum is also an opportunity to understand how sacred art is a language capable of updating itself continuously in order to maintain communication with the faithful: this can be seen in the fine sketches and models of the works of art in the Cathedral, from the 18th century to the mid 20th century, and their historical-artistic data sheets that focus especially on iconography and the religious meaning of each work.

The creation of the Museum was also an opportunity to redevelop the spaces in which the Cathedral Chapter gathered, of which the origins, history and current liturgical functions are explained.

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Cathedral of Ceneda (above the sacristies)
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www.turismovittorioveneto.it

PLACES AND BUILDINGS OF ARTISTIC, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL INTEREST



22 Church of Santa Giustina



23 Church of San Giovanni

Of course, the city's historical and artistic heritage is not only preserved in its numerous museums but it is also spread throughout the territory. In fact, there are countless civil and religious buildings of great interest, both public and private. Since it is not possible to include them all in this brief guide, we would like to point out only the main ones. Please refer to the map of this booklet to identify their location and, for further information, to the website:

www.turismovittorioveneto.it



24 Sanctuary of Sant'Augusta



10 Castrum of Serravalle



11

Via Roma



12

Palazzo Todesco



14

Via Martiri della Libertà



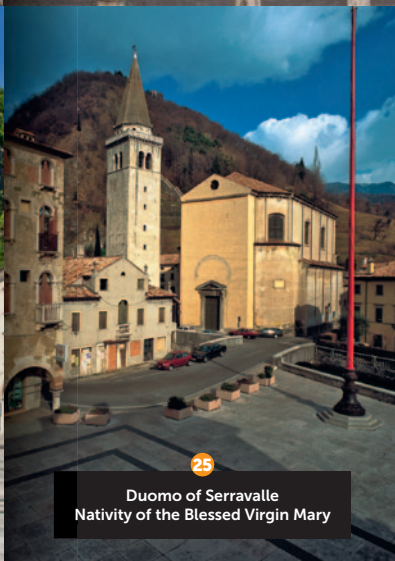
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Piazza Minucci
and Teatro "Lorenzo Da Ponte"



13

Piazza Flaminio



25

Duomo of Serravalle
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary



16

Clock Tower



26

Parish Church
of Sant'Andrea di Bigonzo



17

Viale della Vittoria



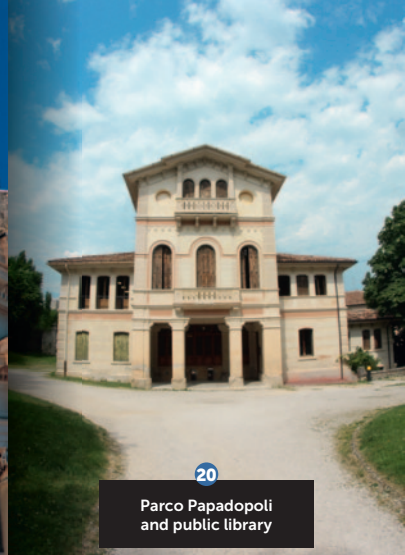
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Piazza del Popolo
and public Gardens



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Cathedral of Ceneda
S. Maria Assunta and S. Tiziano



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Parco Papadopoli
and public library



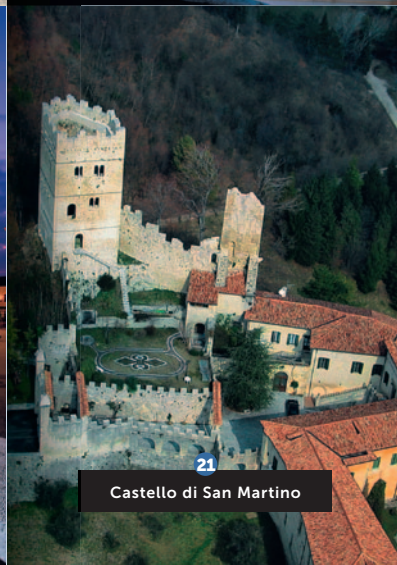
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Church of Santa Maria Annunziata



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Piazza Giovanni Paolo I



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Castello di San Martino



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Church of
Santa Maria Maggiore



Città di
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CITY OF VITTORIO VENETO

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GUIDE TO THE CITY'S MUSEUMS

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