

assembling guide

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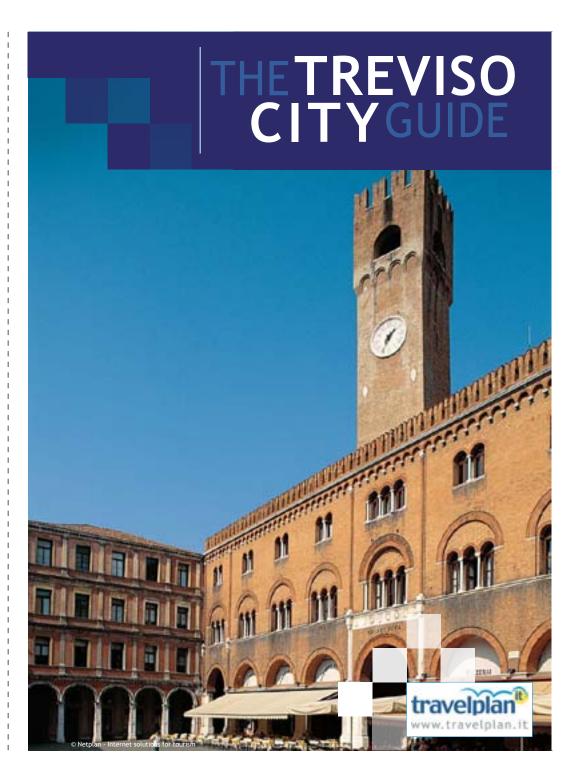
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Getting there



Treviso: Piazza dei Signori

Treviso is just a short distance from Venice and is easy to reach with all transportation:

By car: from Turin, Milan or Trieste take the freeway A4 until Mestre and then the A27 until the Treviso Sud exit. From Rome, Florence and Bologna take the A13 Bologna-Padova, then the A4 to Mestre and A27 to Treviso Sud. Those coming from the Dolomites take A27 from Bellung to Treviso Nord.

By train: Treviso is located on the heavily trafficked Venice-Udine line, which is also directly connected with Venice. Those coming from the south or west normally need to change trains in Mestre. See the Trenitalia website for train schedules.

By plane: Treviso has a small airport with flights to London, Paris, Barcelona, Amsterdam and various other European cities. Venice's international "Marco Polo" Airport is located 30 km from the city. The Fly Bus connects the airport with the Venice-Mestre train station where frequent trains leave for Treviso.

History and culture



Treviso: San Tommaso Gate

The remains of an ancient village found along the Sile river place the origins of Treviso in the Bronze Age (15th century BC). The city was inhabited by the Veneti starting in the 10th century BC, who were granted Roman citizenship in 49 BC.

In the early Middle Ages Treviso became a flourishing city under the Carolingians, when it became the capital of a March and had a mint. The year 1164 was important: it was then that the Emperor Frederick I recognized the city as a free commune. Thus began its most glorious period, Treviso extended its domain, adorned itself with new churches and buildings and held knightly feasts hosting poets and troubadours, which earned it the name of "Joyous and harmonious March". It fell under the tyranny of Ezzelino da Romano in 1237; from that point on the city passed from hand to hand, tormented by war and civil clashes for more than a century.

The population of Treviso joined forces with Venice in 1389 leading to a long and

prosperous time of peace for the city. Treviso became filled with buildings and frescoes in Venetian Gothic style. In 1509 Venice decided to give the city new fortifications to be able to defend its territories to the north. The current walls and gates date back to this period.

Treviso fell along with Venice in 1797 to the aggression of Napoleon's armies. The city then fell under Austrian domain until 15 July 1866, when Italian bersaglieri liberated it, marking its annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. During World War II Treviso suffered heavy losses; in 1944 American bombing caused thousands of victims destroying many buildings and historic landmarks.

Churches and Museums



Treviso: The Duomo cathedral

The Duomo has a Neoclassical appearance, but its origins are much older. The exterior has an impressive Neoclassical facade, the interior houses a crypt from 1100 and the Cappella Malchiostro, with altarpiece by Titian and other lovely works. The simple mass of the 11th century Baptistery stands to the side of the Duomo. It contains frescoes with a Byzantine influence.

San Nicolò is a large Dominican church, built with austere Gothic lines. The interior is simple and solemn. Don't miss the Hall of Capitolo dei Dominicani in the adjacent Seminary Vescovile, which contains a great fresco cycle by Tomaso da Modena, one of the best painters of the 14th century. The frescoes are a series of full figure portraits of the most famous Dominicans in history: two popes, 18 cardinals and 17 Dominican monks.

San Francesco is beautiful in its extreme simplicity. The church dates back to the 13th century and contains the tomb of Dante Aligheri's sons. The wood ceiling in the form of

a ship bottom is very beautiful and decorated like the vault of heaven.

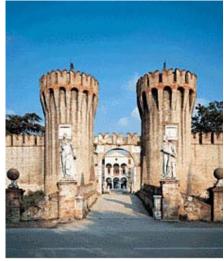
Santa Lucia and San Vito behind the central Piazza dei Signori stands this complex of medieval churches. The two churches are communicating and form one of the city's most interesting religious spaces. The interior houses 14th century frescoes by Tommaso da Modena and many other outstanding works of art.

Museum of Santa Caterina, the complex is situated in the former convent of Santa Caterina, where it is possible to visit the Chapel degli Innocenti and the "Storie di S. Orsola" fresco cycle by Tommaso da Modena, one of the best 14th century painters. The fresco cycle tells the story of Saint Ursula, the Catholic daughter of the King of England, who became a martyr in Cologne in a vain attempt to convert the Huns. The former convent is now home to a museum and regularly hosts art and archeology exhibits.

Town Museum "L. Bailo" The city museum is located in a former Jesuit monastery. It includes various sections: the archeology section contains Veneti and Roman objects and funerary items. The Pinacoteca follows the artistic evolution from the Renaissance to 19th century and includes works by Lorenzo Lotto, Titian, Jacopo da Bassano, Sebastiano Ricci, Tiepolo and many others. The Galleria d'Arte Moderna features art from Naturalism at the end of the 19th century to the second half of the 20th century, with canvases by painters who worked in Treviso.

Casa dei Carraresi is located in a pedestrian area overlooking the river Cagnan and the Pescheria. The building dates back to the 13th century, and after careful restoration, it has become the most important venue of temporary exhibitions in Treviso.

Places and charm



Treviso: Castle of Roncade

The beauty of Treviso does not just lie in its heritage of churches and buildings, but much more in the intimate atmosphere of the city and its very special urban fabric. Visiting Treviso means letting yourself go in the myriad of medieval alleys, and glimpse picture postcard views which will amaze you with their poetic charm.

And even more importantly joining the locals in their quest for life.

Piazza dei Signori is the salon and at the same time symbol of the city, proof of the great vocation Treviso's inhabitants have for feasting, cordiality and cheerfulness.

The bell tower and Palazzo dei Trecento are located in the square, the latter has always been the seat of local government.

A large external stairway leads inside the building, where 15th and 16th century sculpture which survived the 1944 bombings can be seen.

Great vaults are located under the Palazzo dei Trecento, where Treviso"s inhabitants meet for pleasant breaks.

Monte di Pietà from Piazza dei Signori a gallery leads to the small square of Monte di Pietà. Inside it is possible to visit the Cappella dei Rettori, ornately decorated with frescoes and gilded leather panels. The other rooms house original weights and measures and numerous works of art by Luca Giordano and Sebastiano Ricci.

The canals. Water plays the leading role in Treviso, the city is characterized by a system of rivers and canals which cross it and surround it. Walking through the center visitors encounter truly poetic settings, where medieval houses and buildings are reflected in the clear water of the canals. Wander around the maze of alleys starting behind Piazza dei Signori to discover the most charming corners of the city: Isola della Pescheria (fishmarket island), Canale dei Buranelli, Ponte San Francesco with the windmill, Ponte Dante with the university and Ponte S. Martino.

The painted houses. These are another characteristic of Treviso; at one time all the houses of wealthy families were decorated on the outside with large painted motifs. Some of these can still be seem in many areas of the city: from simple geometric patterns to actual mythological scenes from the 16th century. A certain concentration is visible near Piazza Duomo, in Via Riccati, Via Canova and Via della Roggia.

The monumental gates. The historical center of Treviso was surrounded by walls almost four km long, mainly built by Venice in the 1500's. Once the walls were completed, a perimeter of water was created by diverting water from the rivers Sile and Cagnan, while still surround the city embellishing it with gardens. Two monumental gates in white stone open in the walls: to the north San Tommaso Gate and to the west Santi Quaranta Gate, both surmounted with the winged lion of Saint Mark

Eating and drinking



Treviso: Radicchio di Treviso

Treviso and its province are teeming with restaurants, trattorias and wine bars which invite visitors to drop in. Eating and drinking well is a true commandment for Treviso's inhabitants. The cuisine is of excellent quality and closely tied to seasonal products.

Some of the specialties only eaten here include: sopa coada, a soup with pigeon meat, or various pasta and rice dishes with wild herbs and vegetables, such as risotto with wild asparagus (*bruscandoi*). With its famous red chicory (radicchio) Treviso prepares many dishes, the most famous of which is *risotto al radicchio*. Other pasta courses popular in Treviso include *bigoli* thick homemade spaghetti served with duck or sausage sauce, *risi e bisi* (rice with peas) and *pasta e fagioli* (pasta with beans).

Abundant amounts of **meat** are eaten; the most widespread dishes include assorted meat on skewers, grilled meat, sliced steak with herbs, but even more unusual products such as baked goose and snail stew. Cold cuts

cannot be left out, often served as antipasto: the most typical are *soppressa*, a large flavorful salami, and *ossocollo*. Meat and cold cuts are often served with polenta, or *peverada*, a strong sauce made from liver and spices. Fall is synonymous with mushrooms, a true must on Treviso's tables.

Another great product from these areas are cheeses: the soft, unripened *Stracchino* and *Casatella* come from the plains, while *Montasio* and *Soligo* and other specialties such as *Bastardo del Grappa*, smoked ricotta and "drunk" cheese (ripened on marc) come from the mountain area. Fish is not traditional in Treviso, with the exception of trout, but given the closeness to the sea there are also excellent fish restaurants.

Lastly sweets: there are many types, but the most famous Treviso sweet is definitely tiramisù.

Wine: Veneto is the region which produces the most wine in Italy and Treviso is no exception. The darling of the Marca lives in its hills, Prosecco di Conegliano-Valdobbiadene, omnipresent on every table in Treviso. It is a white wine with a flowery fruity bouquet, mainly produced in spumante and sparkling versions. The offering of this area also includes Colli di Conegliano, a DOC wine with an aromatic and smooth white and full-bodied grassy red. From a small area at the feet of Monte Cansiglio comes a top quality white passito of limited production: Torchiato di Fregona. Further south, the fertile lands of the Piave river produce good Merlot, Cabernet, Tocai, Verduzzo, and Pinot as well as a very popular native wine: Raboso, a red with a dry and straightforward taste. No respectful meal would end without a nice glass of grappa, which is an object of worship in this land. There are many different types: white, refined in wood, aged, single grape type, flavored with herbs or fruit.

Shopping



Treviso: Antiques Market

Shopping in Treviso is a pleasant relaxing activity; the historical center, closed to traffic, offers countless designer shops, bookshops, jewelers's, handcrafts and furniture. Along the route that runs from Corso del Popolo and passes Piazza dei Signori and Via Calmaggiore, there is a great concentration of shops to meet all tastes. But in general, all of the historical center is a great occasion for shopping, just let yourself go.

An antique market is held in the Borgo Cavour area the fourth Sunday of every month in Treviso. The best outside the city is in Asolo, every second Sunday except in July and August.

Hotels and lodging



Treviso: the Canals

Treviso and its province offer an excellent selection of accommodations of all types which will meet your needs and budget. Many, many tourists choose Treviso as a base for trips to **Venice**, which is just 30 kilometers away and has frequent bus and train connections. If you prefer staying in a hotel, there is an excellent selection of hotels from 1 to 5 stars. Travelplan proposes a selection of hotels in Treviso, hotels in Asolo, hotels in Conegliano, hotels in Mogliano and in the Marca Trevigiana.

If you prefer a more economic solution but without giving up comfort, you can opt for a cozy bed-and-breakfast in Treviso or in Marca Trevigiana. If you are planning a long stay an excellent solution is to rent an apartment in Treviso or a villa in Treviso.

For those who desire contact with Mother Nature there is plenty to choose from: there are many farmhouses in the province of Treviso, in wonderful locations in the hills of Asolo or vineyards of Prosecco.

Events



Treviso: Prealpi Bike-run Marathon

Treviso Marathon - second Sunday of March. Marathon from Vittorio Veneto to Treviso with finish in the central Piazza dei Signori, due to its athletic level and number of participants it is becoming one of the most interesting in Italy.

There are performances and concerts along the route to entertain the audience and cheer up the athletes.

"Primavera del Prosecco" Wine Festival Each year all the towns in the upper Marca Trevigiana celebrate the official debut of the wines from the most recent harvest. A great festival which is celebrated in the unique landscape of the hills of Prosecco, between Conegliano and Valdobbiadene, with 15 events held between March and the beginning of June. An excellent occasion for trying the gems of Treviso's wine industry in a very joyful ambiance.

Fantadia - International Multivision Festival - in Asolo, in May. A week of exhibits, installations, performances, concerts and

naturally multivision projections of Italian and foreign performers.

Fantadia has become one of the most important showcases of this particular sector in recent years.

Prealpi Bike-Run Marathon - in the second half of August.. This race combines two sports, mountain biking and running. The race is held between Valdobbiadene and Mel, in the lovely setting of Treviso's pre-alp foothills. The first day the mountain bike long distance race is held covering 50 kilometers. The day after the running race covers a 30 kilometer route in the opposite direction. Athletes can decide whether to participate in one or both races.

"Artigianato Vivo" Craftspeople Festival, in Cison di Valmarino, second week of August. For 25 years this picturesque town in the foothills has been transforming itself into a unique setting: 120 master craftspeople from all over Italy take over the squares, streets, courtyards and arcades, demonstrating a vast range of techniques and products in a cheerful, lively atmosphere. They are accompanied by food stands, music shows and theatrical performances until late at night. Guided tours and didactic workshops.

"Incontri Asolani" - International Chamber Music Festival. This festival is held in the first half of September in Asolo inside the church of San Gottardo. It is an important event for classical music fans, and is held in a highly historic and cultural context: the historic city of Asolo.

Forum Spumanti d'Italia in Valdobbiadene, first half of September. This is the most important appointment in Italy for the spumante industry. The event includes a wine competition entitled "Spumanti d'Italia", with the participation of the most prestigious Italian labels. Taste workshops, tasting classes and related conferences are held during the Forum.

recommend going outside the city walls and

heading to the area of Via Fonderia or Viale

Repubblica, where the best clubs and discos

are located. Fun is everywhere: live music,

South American dancing, rhythmic music and

theme parties.

La Dolce Vita

International Guitar Festival "Delle Due Città". An essential event for guitar lovers is held at the beginning of September, a festival shared between the cities of Treviso and Rome. Some of the top international guitar players perform during the shows. The festival includes exhibits, meetings with the musicians and theater performances.

International Organ Festival Di Treviso" - between September and October the most important builders and interpreters in the organ world meet in Treviso to participate in the international festival.. Treviso has a long organ tradition and possesses many historic organs which have been perfectly restored. In 1997 the Treviso Festival sponsored the founding of the European Committee of Historic Organ Cities (ECHO).

Ombralonga - in mid October. A noncompetitive marathon, its protagonists are wine, bars, Treviso and people. Thousands of participants armed with a wineglass, wineglass holder and map of the city, try the long route passing the various "stations", meaning the typical wine bars of Treviso. A way to discover the beauties of the city, indulging in some good prosecco, a cabernet and a few snacks.

Combai Chestnut Festival - last three weeks of October. In Combai, a town in Treviso's prealp foothills, gourmets get together to enjoy the famous chestnuts, as well as excellent Prosecco and Verdiso wines in a unique, joyful ambiance.



Treviso: Piazza dei Signori by night

Treviso is a very lively and jolly city, it loves feasting and living well. Starting in the late afternoon the streets and squares fill with people of all ages, who head towards the center for a stroll and traditional chatting with friends. The streets and squares are filled with cafes, typical snack bars where the locals gather for a spritzer or prosecco, accompanied by "cicchetti" the typical snacks of Veneto.

The epicenter is located around Piazza dei Signori and in all the canal area. A stop in one of the wine bars near Pescheria fishmarket is a must, and possibly end the tour in the midst of the kids hanging out in the cafes at San Tommaso Gate. Continuing on with a gourmet feast is not tough: the city is filled with trattorias and restaurants which serve good Treviso and Veneto cuisine.

Theater and classical music lovers have the spaces of the beautiful, recently renovated Comunale Theater available and Eden Theater.

To continue the evening past midnight, we

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Treviso: walls of Castelfranco

This itinerary will take you to some of the treasures of the Marca Trevigiana (Treviso Province), smaller towns, but nonetheless full of charm. You'll see absolute art masterpieces and Palladio's famous villas. You can linger in the gentle landscape of the hills near Treviso, then visit the legendary spots of World War I, the historic Monte Grappa.

The itinerary can be done in one or two days, it is worth spending the night to explore these small historical cities at a relaxing pace. You can choose from a selection of hotels in Asolo for a stay characterized by relaxation and charm. For those who prefer a different type of accommodation, there is a selection of cozy apartments or bed-and-breakfasts in Asolo in the historic center or open country side.

Castelfranco

This age-old town is the birthplace of the Renaissance painter Giorgione. The square fortress appears immediately in the center surrounded by pretty gardens, overlooking a large square with arcades. By entering the walls you reach the oldest part of the city with the neoclassical **Duomo** and former Monte dei Pegni. The Duomo contains remarkable works of art, including a famous **altarpiece** by Giorgione.

Villa Emo

A short distance from Castelfranco lies the town of Fanzolo, where the magnificent Villa Emo is situated, created in 1560 by Andrea Palladio. This country villa is an excellent example of Palladian architecture, which manages to combine the forms of ancient architecture with the practical necessities of agrarian life. The exterior of the villa is simple, while the interior is richly decorated with frescoes.

May-October: Mon.-Fri. 2:30-6:00 p.m., Sat. 2:30-7:00 p.m., Sun. 10:00-12:30 p.m. and 2:30-7:00 p.m. November-April: Sat. and Sun. 2:00-6:00 p.m. - Tel. +39.0423.476334

Asolo

The pearl of the Marca Trevigiana rises at the top of a hill overlooking the plains. Asolo possesses a charm that few other cities have, in fact famous people have lived here including the poet Robert Browning, actress Eleonora Duse and explorer Freya Stark. Asolo houses a great artistic heritage, we invite you to stop even to simply breathe the magic atmosphere of the place, possibly sitting at one of the cafes in the main square. Or why not leave to discover dreamlike corners on the roads of the surrounding hills?

Villa Barbaro

Not far from Asolo, in the town of Maser, is one of the masterpieces of Italian architecture, listed on Unesco's "World Heritage List". This is Villa Barbaro, built in 1550-1560 by Andrea Palladio in a slightly elevated position on the slope of a hill. The interior of the villa is decorated with frescoes by Paolo Veronese who created one of the most extraordinary fresco cycles of the 16th century here. The

Museum of Antique Carriages is located near the villa. Visits: Tuesday, Saturday, Sunday and holidays 3:00-6:00 p.m. Tel. +39.0423.923004

Possagno

From Asolo, by crossing the charming landscape of the Colli Asolani, you reach Possagno, at the feet of the mountains in chestnut and acacia woods.

Possagno is the birthplace of Antonio Canova, the Neoclassical sculptor who became famous throughout Europe.

Visitors immediately notice the enormous mass of the Canova's Temple, a massive Neoclassical construction from 1830 that Canova designed based on inspiration from the Parthenon in Athens and Pantheon in Rome. If the exterior is striking due to its grandeur, the interior is even more beautiful: Canova's tomb and numerous works of art are housed here.

It is also possible to visit the Canova Museum in Possagno, which includes the artist's home and the famous Gipsoteca, where all of the plaster models, unsold marble, paintings and work are kept, which after the artist's death were transferred from Rome to Possagno.

Mount Grappa

The Grappa Massif rises above Possagno, a mountain which became famous during World War I, earning the name "Italy's Sacred Mount". In 1917 and 1918 Italian and Austrian troops fought various battles leaving 23,000 dead. At the top of the mountain rises the impressive Sacrario Monumentale (Monumental Cemetery), which contains the remains of the fallen soldiers of the two sides. The World War I Museum can be visited in the same square.

Today Mount Grappa is very popular with hikers, mountain bikers and climbers, and is one of the best spots in Europe for paragliding and hang gliding.

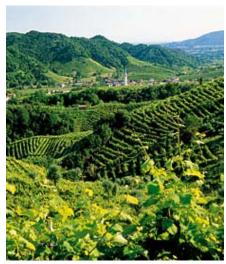
A stop in one of the traditional shepherd's huts is recommended to try the excellent high mountain cheeses.

Bassano del Grappa

The itinerary ends in Bassano, an old town made famous by its wooden bridge. The entire city is filled with very tasteful buildings: walking through the historical center you reach three central squares flanked by lovely buildings such as Monte di Pietà and Loggia del Comune. Piazza Garibaldi is home to the Museo Civico, which contains various paintings by Jacopo da Ponte and other artwork.

However, the true gem of Bassano is its covered wooden bridge, which was designed by Andrea Palladio and rebuilt various times with its original appearance. The last time it was rebuilt was after World War II. Bassano is also famous for ceramics and the production of grappa. Make sure to visit the historic site of the Distillerie Nardini next to the wooden bridge.

The Prosecco wine road from Conegliano to Valdobbiadene



Treviso: walls of Castelfranco

This road winds around through the hills cultivated with vineyards between Conegliano, Vittorio Veneto and Valdobbiadene. A gentle landscape composed of grapes and huts, farming towns and historical cities, ageold parish churches and castles, a land that humans have shaped over the centuries, making it one of the prettiest corners of Italy.

The itinerary can be done in one or more days, it is worth spending the night to experience the beauty of these utterly peaceful areas, maybe taking the time to visit some wineries. You can choose from a selection of hotels in Treviso Province for a stay characterized by relaxation and charm. For those who prefer a different type of accommodation, there is a vast selection of cozy bed-and-breakfasts and farm houses on the Prosecco Wine Road in the historic center or open country side.

Conegliano, besides being an important industrial center, is a city with a historical heritage to discover. Elegant buildings with

decorated facades flank Via XX Settembre dating back between the 15th and 17th centuries. Along the way is the frescoed loggia of the Scuola dei Battuti (the interior hall is also very beautiful) and the Duomo. The latter contains important works of art including a splendid altarpiece by Giambattista Cima. The Castle sits in a dominant position on the hill. One of its towers is home to Conegliano's Museo Civico.

The Prosecco Wine Road departs from the castle and runs along the ridges of the hills to San Pietro di Feletto, where there is a pretty Romanesque parish church from the 12th century. The road continues through a gentle landscape of grapevines and patrician villas until reaching Refrontolo, a town in a scenic position on the plains with mountains surrounding it. Don't miss the romantic scene of the Molinetto della Croda, an old 16th century watermill set in the rocks next to a large waterfall which drives the wheel. The watermill has been restored and is open for visits. From the watermill the road continues climbing in a beautiful landscape of grapevines clinging to high uneven hills. visitors cannot help but be dazzled by this scene that human ingeniousness has managed to wrest from nature.

The road continues to Follina, a town with ancient origins, where the Santa Maria Abbev. built in the 12th century in late Romanesque style, stands among attractive 16th and 17th buildings. The abbey was founded by a group of Cistercian monks who started a prosperous wool processing business here. The exterior of the church is simple and reflects the stylistic canons of the Cistercian order; the large wooden portals and central rose window are remarkable. The interior is filled with frescoes and works of art: the high altar contains the very old statue of the Madonna del Sacro Calice, from Nubia, dating back to the 4th century AD. The statue is the protagonist of a miraculous story that still today attracts pilgrims as a sign of devotion. The most fascinating spot for visitors are certainly **the cloisters**, which form an ambiance of rare charm. Visiting hours: from 8:45 a.m. to 1:45 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

The Strada del Prosecco continues towards Valdobbiadene in a landscape featuring vinevards and chestnut woods. You reach what is the epitome of the Prosecco area, the area of the treasured Cartizze spumante between the villages of Santo Stefano, San Pietro and Saccol. Here is where the most beautiful views of the Strada del Prosecco are found. from the main road, lookouts open over the vineyards below in a breathtaking spectacle. The area contains the highest concentration of wineries, many of which are open for visits. The road ends here in Valdobbiadene. a town located in a green valley at the foot of the pre-alp foothills and overlooking the Piave riverbed. In the center there is a large square surrounded by Neoclassical buildings including the Duomo, Municipality and majestic 18th century campanile. The city suffered heavy bombing during World War I when it was the seat of the Austrian-Hungarian command. Today it is the capital of Italian spumante and hosts the annual Forum dello Spumante in the splendid Villa dei Cedri.

Leaving from Follina, it is possible to make a 15 km detour to Vittorio Veneto, a city filled with history and culture. The road runs along the valley passing the town of Cison di Valmarino, dominated by the Renaissance Brandolini castle, which has been renovated and can be visited. A major artisan festival is held in Cison di Valmarino every August. Continuing on you encounter the villages along the Laghi di Revine, with typical rural houses built in local stone.

The road finally reaches Vittorio Veneto, the city which is the symbol of Italy's victory in World War I. Vittorio is divided into two separate centers: Serravalle and Ceneda.

Serravalle, enclosed by the mountains, is older in appearance, your visit can start from

Piazza Flaminio, where the most beautiful homes of the noble families are located and in the surrounding streets lined with medieval buildings and churches. The mass of the Duomo dominates the square, its interior was decorated by Canaletto and contains a masterpiece by Titian. A lovely stroll starts from behind the Duomo: a stairway which takes around 20 min. to climb to the Sanctuary of S. Augusta, containing the remains of the saint and frescoes. The view of the city and its massive system of fortifications are ample reward for the arduous climb.

Ceneda, old bishopric seat, has a more open and upscale appearance. Piazza della Cattedrale contains the cathedral, Loggia del Cenedese, a 16th century fountain and Villa Papadopoli. A scenic path from the square leads to the 15th century Castello di S. Martino.

Vittorio Veneto also possesses some interesting museums: "Museo del Cenedese" on the archeology and history of the city, "Museo della Battaglia" with documents, memorabilia and mementos of World War I, Galleria d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea (Modern Art City Gallery) and lastly "Museo del Baco da Seta", commemorating the silk industry which was very successful in Vittorio Veneto.

A 20 km journey from Vittorio Veneto leads to Foresta del Cansiglio, one of the most beautiful Italian forests. The central plateau at 1000 m. is a large green meadow surrounded by beech and fir forests, which offers nice trails for hiking or horseback riding, a summer golf course, tracks for cross-country skiing and various museums. The Museo Ecologico contains naturalistic artifacts regarding the plateau. The Museo Etnografico documents the Venetian domination and the Cimbri people. The Giardino Botanico Alpino (Alpine Botanical Garden) is home to around 300 plant species present in the Cansiglio area, with a special section for officinal plants. Excellent high mountain cheeses can be purchased in the traditional shepherd's huts in Cansiglio.



Treviso web sites

Hotels & Lodging

1 One Stars Hotels - 2 Two Stars Hotels...

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Institutions

Tourism - ...

Itineraries

Art & History - Natural Beauties...

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