



The Region, Art, History & Culture in the Giudicarie Central and Valle del Chiese



MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO



Madonna di Campiglio Azienda per il Turismo SpA
 Registered and operating office:
 Via Pradalago, 4 38086 Madonna di Campiglio (TN)
 Operating offices:
 Pinzolo, Tione di Trento, Pieve di Bono
 tel/ph: + 39 0465 447501
 info@campigliodolomiti.it | campigliodolomiti.it

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In collaboration with the municipalities of Valle del Chiese and Giudicarie Central



Discover the whole ApT Campiglio's cultural heritage
 A true portal dedicated to the discovery of the history and culture of a territory that stretches from the shores of Lake Idro to the mountain tops of the Brenta Dolomites. Be inspired by a broad, rich and diverse offering, and organise your own personal visit.



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TERRITORY ART HISTORY CULTURE

Stroll along the sunny shores of Lake Idro and then climb the path that leads to a mansion. From there, with a single glance, you can take in the entire Valle del Chiese (gateway to Trentino) and the Giudicarie Central, seeing as far as the Brenta Dolomites, a World Heritage Site. A territory rich in history, retold via numerous vestiges scattered here and there in the form of medieval castles, Austro-Hungarian empire fortresses, villages, where time seems to stand still, places of worship where distinctive works of art can be found, museums that tell of the life of a rural world now gone, or the events of the First World War, which so deeply impacted the places that today are once again characterised by a quiet more suitable to the typical Alpine mountain environment. A territory waiting to be discovered through history, culture and the environment intertwined in a combination of scenery, architecture, works of art, exhibitions and extraordinary views.

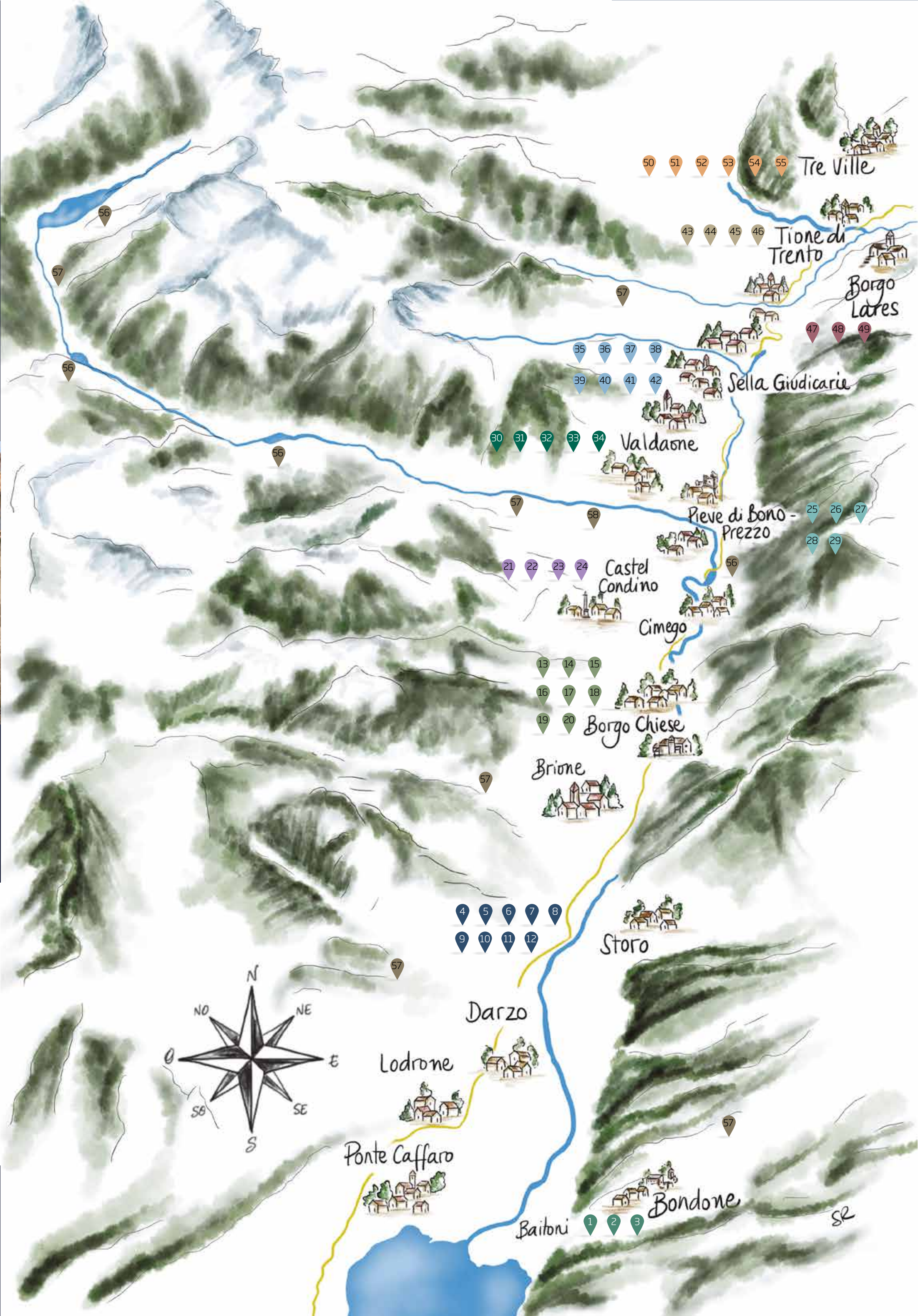
Text: Frank Salvadori, Sara Bonomi
 Illustrations: Silvia Rota
 Graphics: Diade Studio

ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the proposed points of interest may be difficult to reach, for people with limited mobility, due to the natural unevenness of the ground and the presence of physical obstacles.

- Accessible. Absence of physical obstacles.
- Wheelchair accessible, accompanied by a person.
- Not accessible. Presence of physical obstacles.

The places where the points of interest are located were visited and evaluated by people with disabilities and operators from the Anffas Center in Tione di Trento.



BONDONE



Bondone, the most beautiful village in Italy

Since 2018 Bondone, a small village nestled on the Alpine slopes overlooking Lake Idro, has been included in "The most beautiful villages in Italy" club. To visit it is to enter a place suspended in time, when the charcoal burners walked along the cramped narrow streets, under arches and along steep staircases. A time recalled by the monument of the charcoal burner found at the entrance to the village, a bronze work that depicts the typical wood pile (the poia), a man setting it up and a girl leaning on a goat. Located on the town periphery is the nineteenth-century church of the Nativity of Mary, nestled on a terrace overlooking the valley and Lake Idro below. In August the village hosts an important international festival of street artists entitled Bondone in strada.



Castel San Giovanni

Castel San Giovanni is a mansion perched on a rocky spur, which presides over the whole of Lake Idro and the Valle del Chiese, like a silent and austere guardian. Its origins are shrouded in mystery, but from the 1200s until the mid-1900s it was the property of the Lodrone counts. Characterised by military architecture with a Renaissance layout, and made with tonalite stones sourced from the Val di Daone, it was occupied until the beginning of the 18th century. Plundered for centuries by the local population in search of building materials, it was finally restored by the Bondone Council and you can now visit it as well as enjoying a view of incomparable charm and beauty.



Lake Idro Nature Reserve

Set on the 12 km of Trentino shores along Lake Idro and boasting the prestigious Bandiera Blu (r/n Blue Flag - a certification awarded to bathing areas that meet cleanliness conditions since 2017), the Nature Reserve is the largest lake area in the region, extending further north but was reclaimed from 1948 onwards. Rich in plant and animal biodiversity, it still preserves the original natural habitats where a remarkable variety of seasonal migratory or wintering aquatic birds can be admired. Swallow, Coot, Moorhen, Water Rail, Little Grebe, Night Heron, Grey Heron, Kingfisher, River Nightingale and many other birds can be observed in their own environment, without disturbing them.



BORGO CHIESE



Pieve Santa Maria Assunta (Our Lady of the Assumption)

Included in the national cultural treasures since 1972, visitors to the church are welcomed by its monumental portico (restored by Giovanni Turri) and the Roman School (16th century). Some wooden sculptures, such as the "Cristo Re" by Maffeo or Maffeo and Andrea Olivieri's "The Virgin with the Child", enrich the artistic heritage preserved inside.



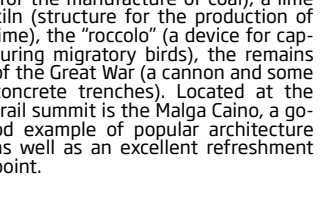
Rio Caino ethnographic trail

An open air museum in the popular tradition, arranged along a km path, where tradition, history, knowledge and popular legends are mixed in a narrative with original and didactic features. An itinerary that begins in a small production centre where there is a forge, a mill and a Venetian saw-mill. Once past the factory you will come across Brigid the Witch's garden (a point for the manufacture of coal), a lime kiln (structure for the production of lime), the "roccolo" (a device for capturing migratory birds), the remains of the Great War (a concrete and stone trench). Located at the trail summit is the Malga Caino, a good example of popular architecture as well as an excellent refreshment point.



Accampamento di Bosco (Forest Camp)

Built by the Italian army in 1915 at an altitude of 2,000 metres, it was an important logistics centre consisting of sixteen stone buildings connected to each other by a network of cobble streets, some of which are preserved, and by a tent village still visible today in the numerous preserved buildings. Some buildings have been cleaned, others partly rebuilt or the walls reinforced: there is the accommodation



STORO



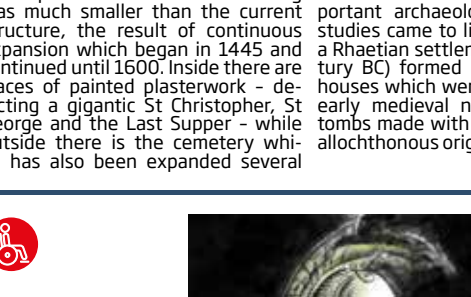
Church of St Charles Borromeo Riccomassimo

The small sacred building, built in 1720 at the request of the Lodrone Counts and restored in the mid-1900s, stands on a rocky spur on the slopes of the town of Riccomassimo. The facade is simple with a gable roof, an arched portal flanked by two single-light arched windows and a circular oculus above. The single room interior holds an interesting main altarpiece which includes a portrait of Count Carlo Ferdinando Lodrone who commissioned the work in 1727. Frescoes from the 1800s adorn the vaults of the nave and presbytery. A small jewel of rural sacred art and pride of the local Riccomassimo community.



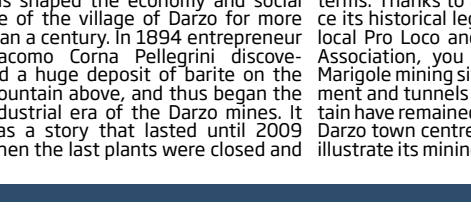
Church of St Andrew and cemetery

The Church of St Andrew stands on a site of considerable archaeological importance. The older building was much smaller than the current structure, the result of continuous expansion which began in 1445 and continued until 1600. Inside there are traces of painted plasterwork - depicting a gigantic St Christopher. Outside there is the cemetery where tombs made with sandstone slabs of allochthonous origin.



Darzo mines

The "white gold" of Darzo (barium sulfate or barite) is the mineral that has shaped the economy and social life of the village of Darzo for more than a century. In 1894 entrepreneur Giacomo Cora Pelegrini discovered a huge deposit of barite on the mountain above and thus began the industrial era of Darzo mines. It was a story that lasted until 2002 when the last pits were closed and has today been rescued from oblivion and repositioned in cultural and tourist terms. Thanks to a project to enhance its historical legacy curated by the local Pro Loco and the Darzo Mining Association, you can now visit the Marigole mining site where the equipment and tunnels dug into the mountain have remained intact, while in the Darzo town centre three large murals illustrate its mining past.



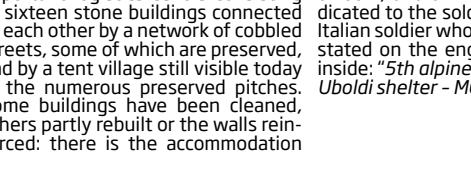
Marascalchi House

Marascalchi House is situated in the historic centre of Quartagno (in Cimego in Borgo Chiese), a museum of traditions, and common ways and customs, housing a significant exhibition of original objects and rooms arranged over five floors. In the basement are the cellar and the barn; on the ground floor the typical peasant kitchen and the carpenter's workshop; with the counter and the tools. On the first floor are the bedrooms and the room reserved for silkworm breeding and weaving. On the second floor is a large open space where wood-kindling, hay, straw and grains were hoisted. Finally there's the attic, once used for additional storage. Each of the rooms represent the original intended use with the respective furnishings and objects once used, having been abandoned by the last resident family when it emigrated abroad in the 1960s.



Quartagno Historic Centre

A charming village that is home to the Marascalchi House Ethnographic Museum and dotted with small churches where courtyards, cellars and porches, sometimes decorated to celebrate, welcome visitors in a village and the location of charming Christmas markets.



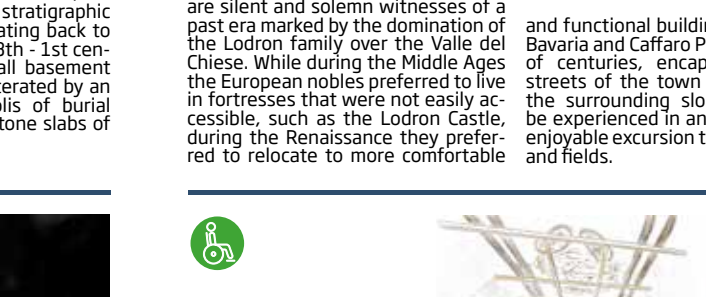
The Memory and Identity trail, the Bastia and Church of St Lawrence

The story of the Bastia at Storo takes place in a short period lasting just over a quarter of a century. It was erected around the second half of the 15th century by the people of Storo and Condino, tired of the Lodrone Counts' oppression. Located on a slope that leads to the top of Rocca Pagana, the Bastia offers a magnificent view of the entire plain below up to Lake Idro. The site is now part of an archaeological area called the "Memory and Identity" trail, a route adorned with wooden statues made by local sculptors and didactic panels telling the history and legends of the century. The Bastia and the village of Storo and the nearby Church of St Lawrence where precious frescoes from the early sixteenth century are preserved, attributable to the circle of the Boschensis for their stylistic affinities and the themes represented.



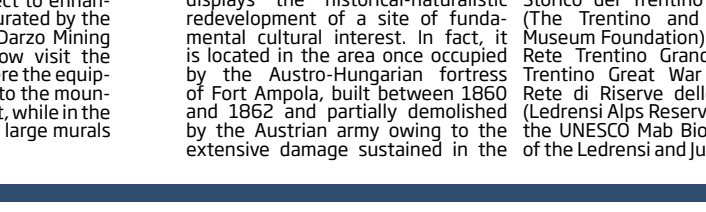
Palaces and castles of the Lodrone counts

The small town of Lodrone preserves the intelligible signs of the Lodrone counts, who have been gone from this valley for some decades now. The Lodrone castle (or Santa Barbara), the Counts' oldest residence, the Lodron Bavaria Palace, home to the Customs House and a fortified residence, and finally the Lodrone del Caffaro Palace, the most welcoming Renaissance noble residence with the small convent and the noble chapel of S. Croce (the Holy Cross), are silent and solemn witnesses of a past era marked by the domination of the Lodron family over the Valle del Chiese for centuries, encapsulated in the European nobles preferred to live in fortresses that were not easily accessible, such as the Lodron Castle, during the Renaissance they preferred to relocate to more comfortable and functional buildings, such as the Bavaria and Caffaro Palaces. A history of centuries, encapsulated in the streets of the town of Lodrone and the surrounding slopes, which can be experienced in an interesting and enjoyable excursion through its alleys and fields.



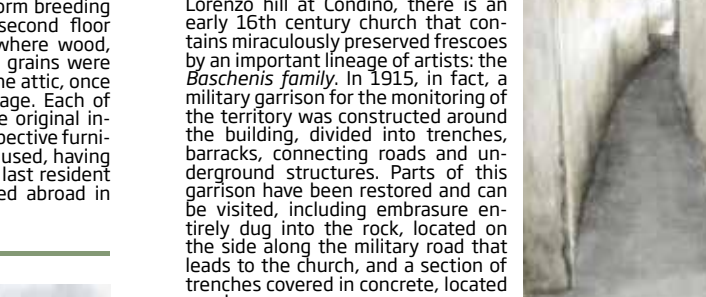
Fort Ampola Natural Historical Park

Located in the centre of the Ampola Valley, a tight, narrow valley that connects the Val del Chiese with the Ledro Valley, the Fort Ampola Natural Historical Park is an itinerary which displays the historical-naturalistic and cultural heritage of the area. It is a site of fundamental importance, part of the Rete Trentino Grande Guerra (The Trentino Great War Network), the Rete di Riserve delle Alpi Ledrensi (Ledrensi Alps Reserve Network), and the UNESCO Mab Biosphere Reserve of the Ledrensi and Giudicaria Alps.



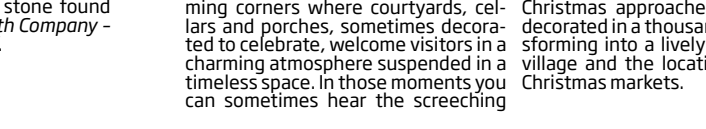
The military works of St Lawrence and the church of the same name

Above the military works compound built by the Italian army on the San Lorenzo hill at Condino, there is an early 16th century church that contains miraculously preserved frescoes by an important lineage of artists: the Boschensis family. In 1515, in fact, a military garrison for the monitoring of the territory was constructed around the building, divided into trenches, barracks, connecting roads and underground structures. Parts of this garrison have been restored and can be visited, including embrasure entirely dug into the rock, located on the side along the military road that leads to the church, and a section of trenches covered in concrete, located nearby.



The small village of Brione

Located at an altitude of almost 900 metres, Brione is a terrace from which you can admire the entire Valle del Chiese and stretch your gaze as far as Lake Idro. A quiet place, where you can find the quiet calm rhythm of the past. The starting point for panoramic itineraries that lead to panos



The historic centre of Storo

Walking through the alleys of Storo is to enter a place divided into many smaller districts, patched up through an urban redevelopment work carried out during the 19th century. A project that profoundly changed the original urban structure, which can still be appreciated today in the eight beautiful and elegant granite fountains that you'll come across walking through the town. An itinerary complemented by the stern Palazzo Cortella, today



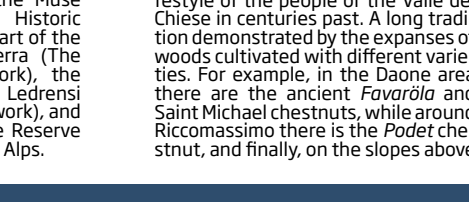
Storo's yellow gold

Walk through the lush fields of maize from Storo to Lake Idro and discover the fruits of the labour and determination of the people of the mountain. A story characterized by the Valle del Chiese's king of agricultural products: a strong flavour, in the mills of the Agri Novanta Cooperative. Special low gold. Storo's maize is a variety of characters that make it versatile to eat to as make a single dish or as a side dish.



The Chestne marroni (chestnuts)

The chestnut is a tree that has greatly impacted the economic and dietary life of the people of the Valle del Chiese in centuries past. A long tradition demonstrated by the expanses of woods cultivated with different varieties. For example, in the Daone area there are the ancient Favozolo and Saint Michael chestnuts, while around Riccomassimo there is the Podet chestnut, and finally, on the slopes above



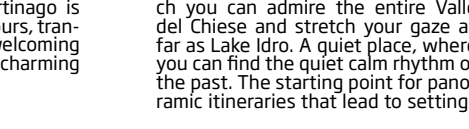
Condino Historic Centre

Walking through the historic centre of Condino you are immersed in an environment characterised by a mix of rural and urban elements. The civil and religious architecture, full of the Lombard artistic and cultural influences - such as Palazzo alla Torre, today the Town Hall, the prospect church of



The small village of Brione

brimming with lush nature, equipped with benches to rest and enjoy the surrounding area, as well as rich in natural sources of cool drinking water, to quench your thirst and cool off just outside the village is Church of St Bartholomew, which dates back to 1300.



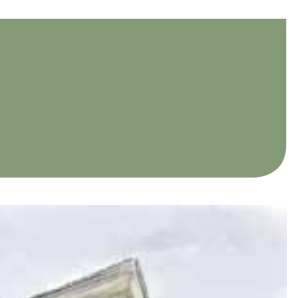
the Storo Town Hall. With its arched portico and granite columns and frescoes, it is a building rich not only in history, but more importantly, in historical anecdotes. In fact, for a very short period it was Garibaldi's headquarters (1866), and it was in this very building that Garibaldi received the telegraphed message containing the order to leave Trentino followed by the famous "Obbedisco" ("Obey")



and characteristics that identify it with local quality. The corn kernels are transformed into the famous Storo yellow flour, a product with a bright A story characterized by the Valle del Chiese's king of agricultural products: a strong flavour, in the mills of the Agri Novanta Cooperative. Special low gold. Storo's maize is a variety of characters that make it versatile to eat to as make a single dish or as a side dish.



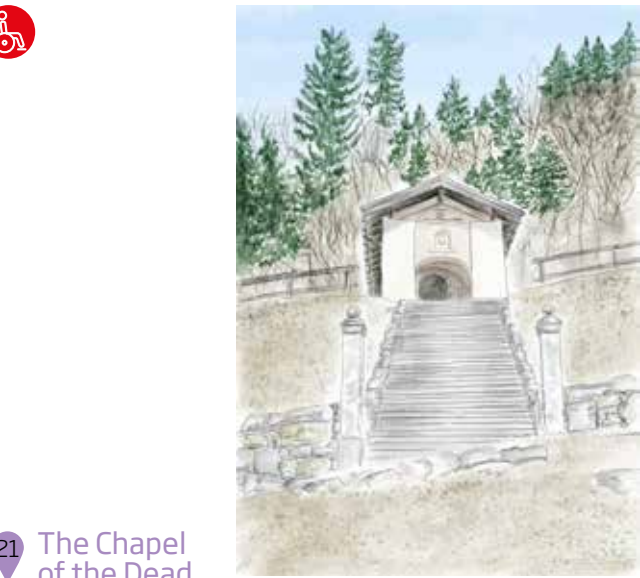
the villages of Darzo and Lodrone the most precious of all: the marrone. A fruit with a fine grain, a very sweet taste and a superior pulp quality. The pride of the Lodrone counts, the Darzo and Lodrone chestnuts counts among its numbers the centuries-old chestnut tree of Villa di Sotto included in the List of Monumental Trees in Italy (Mipav).



Saints Sebastian and Roch, the majestic Palazzo Belli, Via Sasolo, with its two and three-storey houses, the stone doors and staircases, and finally the parish church of Our Lady of the Assumption - bear witness to a time when the town was an important administrative and religious centre.



CASTEL CONDINO



The Chapel of the Dead... Legend has it that during the plague of 1630 many local inhabitants returned from Venice and were quarantined in the place where the chapel stands today...



The military works of the Great War in Castel Condino... Thanks to a careful restoration by the Castel Condino administration, you can now admire and visit some military pieces erected by the Italian army during the First World War.



Località Le Plaze... In Valle del Chiese the Great War was above all, a conflict of position. The Austro-Hungarian Empire's defence system opposed the Italian militia...



Lookout/Camp Cima Pissola... The approach to the Cima Pissola military camp is marked at an altitude of 1,996 metres with a contemporary granite sculpture depicting three wolves which symbolize the 'Wolves of the Tuscan Brigade'...

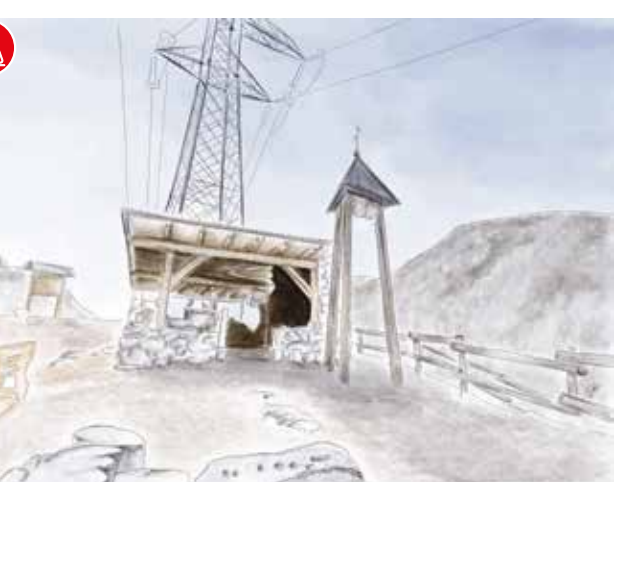
PIEVE DI BONO-PREZZO



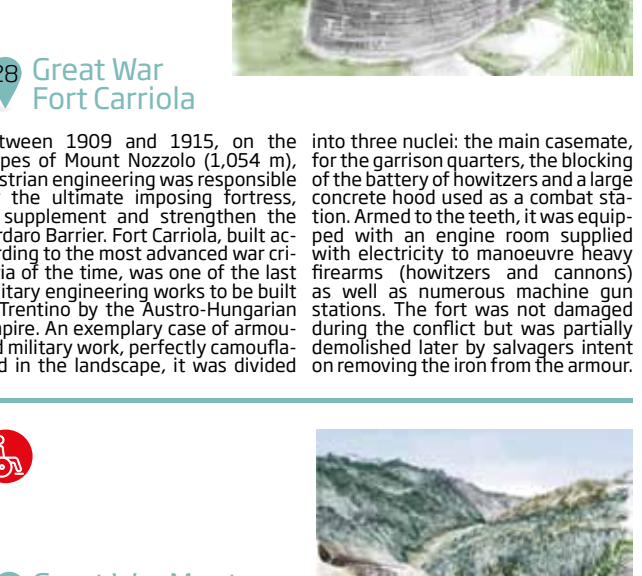
Pieve di Santa Giustina (St Justine) replaced in the 14th-15th century by a new Gothic temple, its rectangular plan, which remains today, worship that preserves important and well-preserved evidence of its history inside and on the walls...



Castel Romano... Built on the hill of Sant'Antonio to preside over the Parish Church of Bono and the entire Valle del Chiese as far as Lake Idro...



Great War Fort Carriola... Between 1909 and 1915, on the slopes of Mount Nozzolo (1,054 m), Austrian engineering was responsible for the ultimate imposing fortress...



Great War Monte Melino Camp... Monte Melino was one of the first battlegrounds between the Italian troops, advancing along the Valle del Chiese, and the Austrian troops perched on it on October 20, 1915...

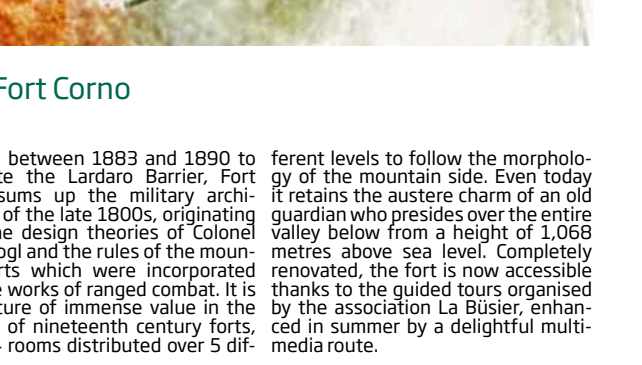
VALDAONE



Praso wood trail... The Praso Wood Trail is an open-air museum where you can admire the carved works made by the Praso Wood School since the 1390s...



Fauna Park House... Discover the extraordinary ecological richness of the Adamello Brenta Natural Park through one of its access points: the Daone valley...

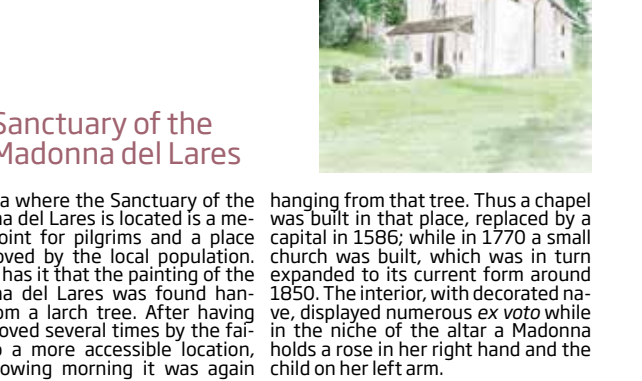


Fort Como... Erected between 1883 and 1890 to integrate the Lardaro Barrier, Fort Como sums up the military architecture of the late 1800s...

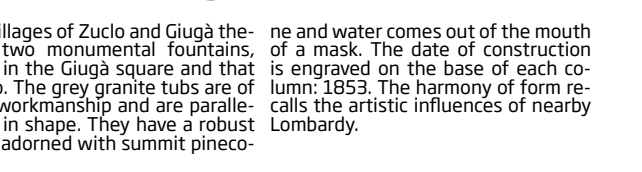
BORGO LARES



Parish Church of St Martin... Of Lombard origin, it is located on a hill above the town of Zuclo. Two long front staircases lead to the facade of the building...



Sanctuary of the Madonna del Lares... The area where the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Lares is located is a meeting point for pilgrims and a place of devotion...

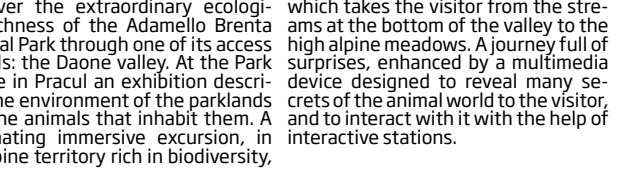


The monumental fountains of Zuclo and Giugà... In the villages of Zuclo and Giugà there are two monumental fountains, located in the Giugà square and that of Zuclo...

SELLA GIUDICARE



Ancient Church of St Barnabas... The church of St Barnabas, located in the historic centre of Bordo, is a seventeenth-century structure whose origins date back to medieval times...



Old and New church of St Andrew... The old church of St Andrew was first mentioned in the thirteenth century. This new building inherited the dedication of the old church as well as some valuable artworks...

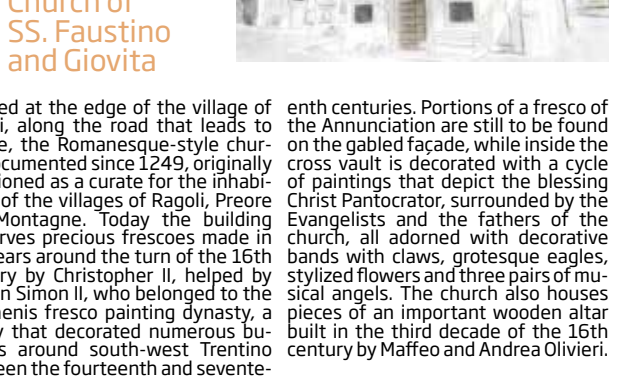


Fungolife - The Small Museum of Mycology... Since 2021, there has been a small museum dedicated to mushrooms, such as mushrooms, complete collections of related to mushrooms, such as mushrooms, complete collections of related to mushrooms...

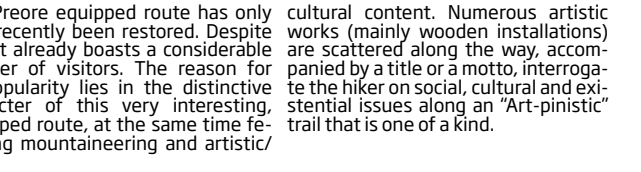
TRE VILLE



Ragoli: frescoes, graffiti and fountains... The town of Ragoli looks like a lively and colourful village decorated with the meeting of the heads of families...



The Courtyards of Larzana... Larzana is a small but characteristic village located in the centre of the oil hills of the municipality of Montagne. Characteristic of Larzana are the courtyards of the houses that characterize the streets...

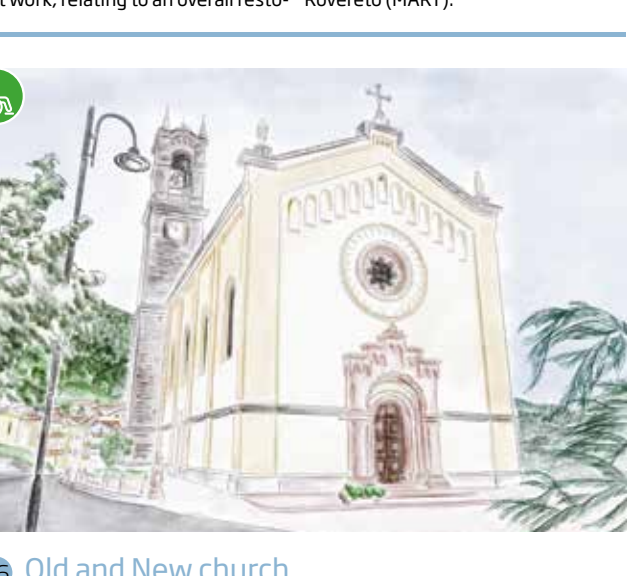


The ghost villages of Irone and Cerana... Referred to since the twelfth century, Irone and Cerana retain pre-classical architectural features typical of the mountain villages of medieval times...

INTER-MUNICIPAL PLACES



Casa Bonus - Small Museum of Peasant Civilization... Casa Bonus is a museum located in the historic centre of Bordo, a place to immerse yourself in peasant life...

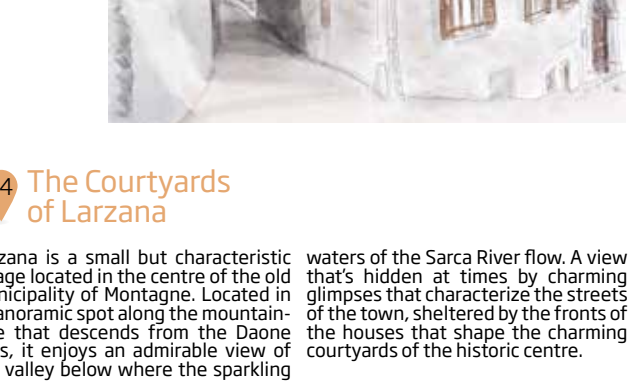


Dams and hydroelectric power plants... Between the 1930s and the 1960s, the construction of a natural element phase of construction of hydroelectric plants. Beginning in the 1950s, Trentino, and in particular the Valle del Chiese was involved in the construction of artificial lakes, pipelines, tunnels and hydroelectric plants...

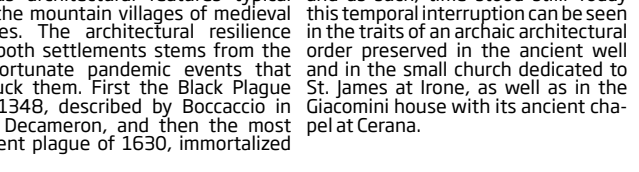
THE MALGHE APERTE



The Malghe Aperte... The malghe are ancient economic systems consisting of a natural element (pastures) and an anthropic one (wooden and stone buildings for the shelter of shepherds and animals)...

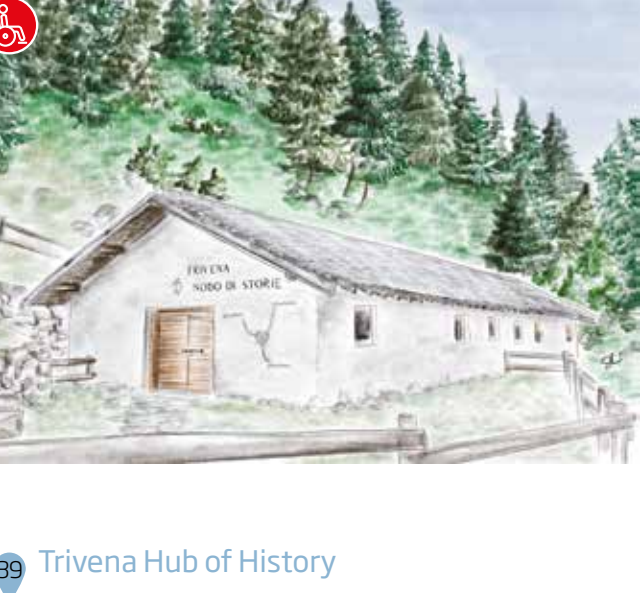


The Palù di Boniprati... The Boniprati plateau is a short but enchanting green expanse characterized by bright colours ranging from the white whiteness of winter snow to the bright fields full of flowers in the spring and summer...

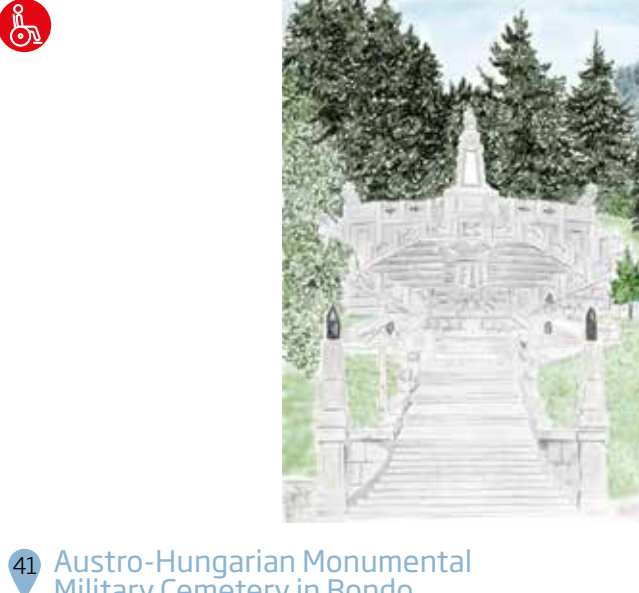


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TIONE DI TRENTO



Trivena Hub of History... A traditional building, the enormous stable of the malga (mountain hut) renovated to showcase an entire valley rich in history, culture, work, nature, water... and a variety of rocks...



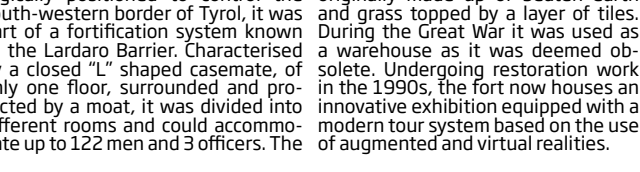
Austro-Hungarian Monumental Military Cemetery in Bordo... The Bonds cemetery, commissioned by Colonel Theodor Spielfogel to give a dignified burial to those soldiers who fell in the Adamele area, was built in 1915 and holds the remains of 699 soldiers...



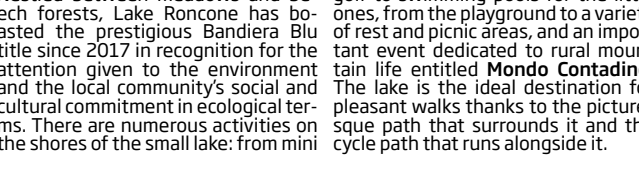
Sanctuary of St John... Along the state road to Trento, in a rural area 2 km from the town of Saone, there is the small church of St John built in 1893 to replace an older church. It is a building with a gabled facade and a single nave inside...



Church of St Vigilius... Along the banks of the Sarca river, in the centre of the town, stands a body church dedicated to St Vigilius. The church is located on a rocky promontory that is not afraid of floods...



Fort Larino... Built between 1860 and 1861, strategically positioned to control the south-western border of Trento, it was part of a fortification system known as the Lardaro Barrier...



Lake Roncone... Nestled between meadows and beech forests, Lake Roncone has been restored in 1993. It was used as a warehouse as it was deemed obsolescent. Undergoing restoration work in the 1990s, the fort now houses an interactive exhibition equipped with a modern tour system based on the use of augmented and virtual realities...

TIONE, THE HISTORIC GRAVESTONES AND THE FOUNTAINS

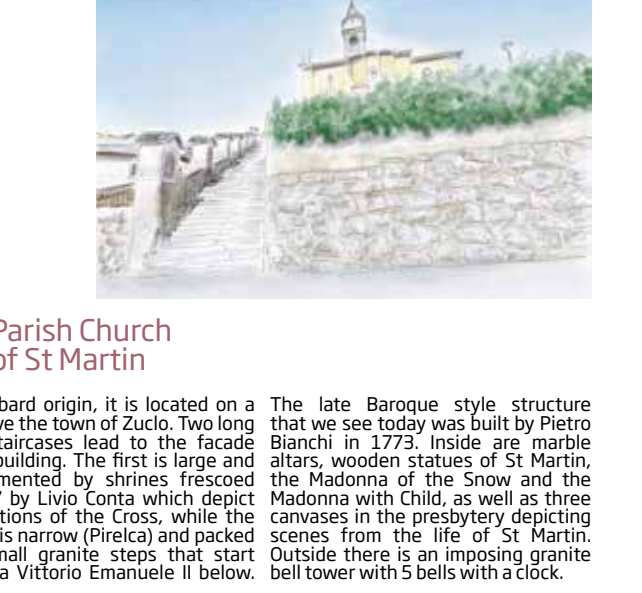


Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St John the Baptist... The parish church (ninth - tenth century) was built before the year 1000, a nineteenth-century gallery open on the facade of the Town Hall...

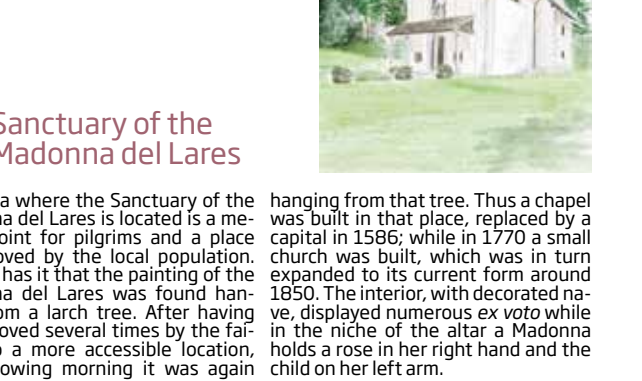


Tione, the historic gravestones and the fountains... The historic centre of Tione preserves interesting plaques on the walls of the buildings, such as those on the facade of the Town Hall...

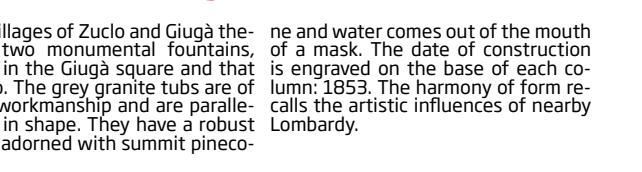
TIONE, THE HISTORIC GRAVESTONES AND THE FOUNTAINS



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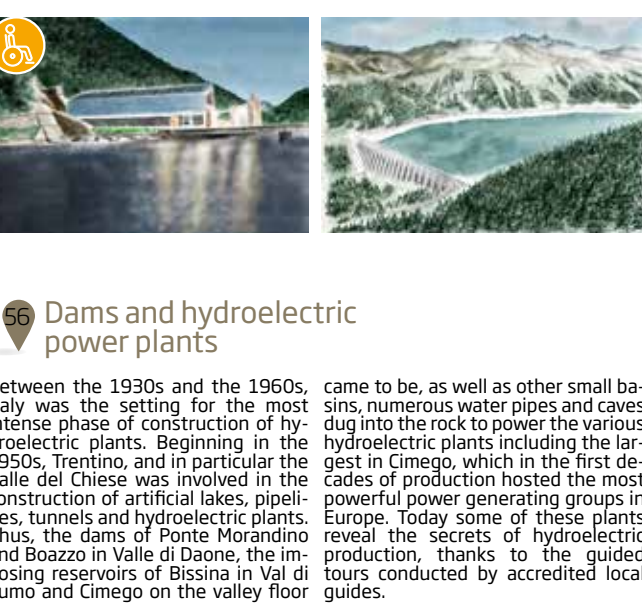


The organ in the church of St Stephen... According to several historical-artistic studies, the wooden sculptural work that decorates the choir parapet and the organ case dates back to the year 1650. Artistic attribution remains controversial, although oral traditions interspersed with bas-reliefs of particular beauty and elegance...



Casa Bonus - Small Museum of Peasant Civilization... Casa Bonus is a museum located in the historic centre of Bordo, a place to immerse yourself in peasant life...

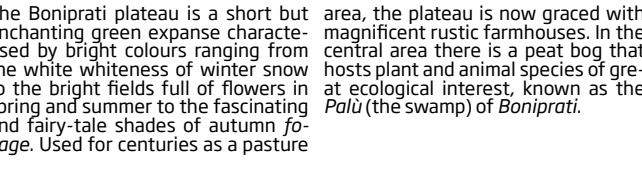
TIONE, THE HISTORIC GRAVESTONES AND THE FOUNTAINS



The monumental fountains of Zuclo and Giugà... In the villages of Zuclo and Giugà there are two monumental fountains, located in the Giugà square and that of Zuclo...



The ghost villages of Irone and Cerana... Referred to since the twelfth century, Irone and Cerana retain pre-classical architectural features typical of the mountain villages of medieval times...



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