Maso Curio

Maso Curio is a maiestic stone

cumented in the 14th century),

given that the farmhouse was actually involved in a fire in 1537, and

Church of

▼ its bell tower

San Biagio and

The Church of San Biagio dates back to before 1361 and originally had three altars (San Biagio, Madonna del Rosario, and San Giuliano), but had no tabernacle or baptismal font. In 1853-1854, the old church was demolished in order to build a larger one on the same site. Construction was eventually completed and in

was eventually completed and, in 1868, the church was blessed and consecrated before placing the

Nal Rendena

from the town centre. This wate

for generations by local residents and was even commended in 1635 by the prince-bishop of Trento,

years, there were also efforts to promote Caderzone Terme as a spa

destination, taking advantage of the benefits of nature to improve

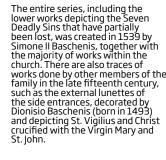
and the agricultural park

Perhaps one of the oldest testaments certain structural beams still show to local rural architecture (first signs of the fire and of the hatchet



Church of San Vigilio Pinzolo's 10th century Church of San Vigilio features, on its main facade, one of the most extraordinary frescoes of the entire valley, and perhaps of all the Alps: the Danse Macabre, a series of frescoes depicting various life-sized figures from medieval society, engaged in the danse macabre alongside skeletons pierced by arrows (representing death), indicating the concept of the inevitability and impartiality of death. Throughout the work there are symbols pointing to the frailty of terrestrial things and the inexorable passing of time.

The entire series, including the lower works depicting the Seven Deadly Sins that have partially been lost, was created in 1539 by Simone II Baschenis, together wit the majority of works within the church. There are also traces of such as the external lunettes of

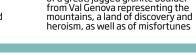




Monument to Cutlers and Viale Trento

Since 1969, the monument to craft and as a sign of respect for al cutlers has welcomed all who arrive in town along the main road. The work of a Franciscan monk, Silvio Bottes, it is a realistic sculpture of a cutler sharpening knives with a characteristic pedal-operated grinding wheel. The work was issioned and carried out with the support of many local cutlers working throughout the world to commemorate the history of their

those who have experienced this way of life to varying degrees of success. Along the sidewalk, not far from Ciclamino Park in front of the town library, you will find the Passeggiata dell'Emigrante (the Tra of the Emigrant), a path made up of 92 granite slabs bearing the names of the nations and cities around the in search of better fortunes.





Monument dedicated

to Alpine Guides

commemorated in Pinzolo with an evocative monument in the form

of a great, jagged granite boulde:



Church of San Giovanni Battista

Small and isolated atop a plateau overlooking the valley, this church was first documented in the 15th century, arising on the remains of an older, medieval castle (hence the name of this site, dosso del castel, meaning "castle hill"). In the mid-1400s, Antonio Baschenis carried out the decorations of the wing to the left of the transept (an area that runs perpendicular to the church's nave), works which remain

of the Baschenis family have also

gotten their hands on this building. In 1533, Simone II decorated the facade (with his impressively large St. Christopher and two saints and his sacra *conversazione* above the entrance to welcome visitors) and the left-hand wall of the nave. His son, Filippo (1525-1597) also lent a hand, executing the triptych in the right-hand transept in the second half of the 16th century. As it happens, Filippo may have been the last of to this day thanks to restoration work over the years. But other members the Baschenis family to work in the Rendena valley.

(hence the names of guides who

have lost their lives as a result of their service listed on a nearby star). The

Pinzolo monument, chosen by the

mountaineer and climber Clemente Maffei Guerèt, is located in Ciclamin

Park in front of the town library.



valley along the road from Giustino to Pinzolo, you will see, on your right, signs of the massive excavations that took place for over two centuries in one of the largest quarries of Giustino's quartz extraction complex. It was 1797 when Giuseppe Bormioli, a businessman from Altare (in the the area of Ragada in the upper Flanginech valley. A cable lift was designed and constructed in order to transport the material from the

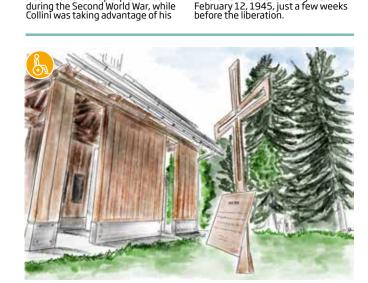
province of Savona), founded a glass factory in Val d'Algóne specialising in the production of sheets of glass. For this type of product, quartz feldspar World War II, the Maffei family took is preferred for its great strength, and because Bormioli had found a great deal of this material in the mountains charge and oversaw the quarry until it was eventually closed towards the end of 2006. above Massimeno and Giustino, he had these communities issue mining permits to him. When the glass factories closed, the early history of

the Giustino quarries, too, came to an end. It was in 1942 that Officine Elettriche Trentine began looking again at the rich veins of quartz in quarry to the collection station below This imposing building in a central position, was later transformed into the current town hall. Following



27 The SAT - Nepomuceno Bolognini Monument

In Ciclamino Park in front of the appear to almost explode upward town library, there is a monument dedicated both to Nepomuceno towards the sky as a representation of Bolognini's love for his homeland Bolognini, an important local figure who did great things for the area's culture and development, and to and its culture. The work was called for by Pinzolo mayor Carmelo Binell and was created by local artist Ivo Maria Bonapace. The monument was inaugurated in 1972 in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the SAT in 1872 in Madonna di Campiglio. the mountaineering association he created, the *Società degli Alpinisti Tridentini* (SAT). This monument is made up of a granite base from which two great copper elements



Campicioi cemetery

Monument

of Adamello Collini

29 in memory

Also located in the Ciclamino

Park, the monument to Adamello Collini, one of the first alpine

guides who contributed to the rise of mountaineering in the valley, was inaugurated in July 2013 and

features a great block of granite on which there is a bust of Collini and

luring the Second World War, while

a commemorative plaque. It was

The story surrounding this cemetery, located in the area known as campicioi, along the road that goes up to Prà Rodont, begins in 1916, when the Austro-Hungarian military command asked the District of Pinzolo to provide an area in which to bury their fallen soldiers. The cemetery then began taking in fallen cemetery then began taking in fallen soldiers from the Adamello front as well as from other military and civilian cemeteries. In 1922, the cemetery transferred back to the District of Pinzolo and continued to be used for its original purpose, accepting a total of 298 bodies. After 1924,

bodies be exhumed and taken to other cemeteries, but the cemeter survived for a few more years until n the 1960s, it was lost as a result of construction work in the area However, there remained a desire rebuild an important moment in their history, so the cemetery wa a location just uphill from its origina site, with the construction of a sma wooden chapel, fencing, and crosses based on vintage photos of the cemetery as it once was.

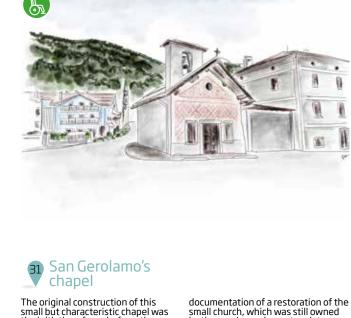
knowledge of the mountains to

help dozens of German deserters, fugitives and prisoners save

themselves by leading them from his mountain shelter to the Swiss border But he was discovered and taken to

a subcamp of the Mauthausen Nazi concentration camp in Melk, Austria

where he would eventually die on



The original construction of this small but characteristic chapel was the initiative of monks from the ampiglio monastery, who needed t as a secondary site to the larger Santa Maria monastery. It is not known whether this chapel was built first or the surrounding village of Baldino (which, over the centuries, was absorbed by nearby Pinzolo), in part because the origins of the village are also unknown, although they certainly date back to medieval times. From the 1500s, there is

by the monks, and a century later a golden altar made of wood, depicting St. Jerome transcribing the Bible as well as Our Lady of Sorrows, was added and remains within the chapel to this day. The church remained active until 1825, when it was closed



Painting of Trenti Local artist Sergio Trenti left behind and of the modern world, tarnished an enormous number of works in his unique style, featuring great, angular, faceless human forms. by hate, violence, tyranny, and solitude. In Pinzolo, for example, you will find *la filatrice* in Casa Manzoni ound throughout the Val Rendena in via F.Filzi, la rugia in the Baldino and Giudicarie these works are well-known, also internationally, for their unique style and their focus on Maturi in via Carè Alto, the Carrettiers local history, culture and tradition. However, Trenti placed particular emphasis on human suffering and the difficult lives of peoples of the past

SPIAZZO



remains of martyred saints Sisinio, Martirio and Alexander here. Today, the church has five altars (the High Altar, Our Lady of the Rosary, St. Julian, St. Anthony the Abbott and St. Roch, and St. Jerome) and has a great organ with 701 pipes, which was built in 1931. Constructed of hand-carved granite blocks the church's hell tower

granite blocks, the church's bell tower dates back to the mid-1200s.

along the lines of what was done in Comano Terme. However, funds and connections were never enough for this business to truly take off, and the company founded for this purpose in 1928, "Società Acquaforte Sant'Antonio-Caderzone", was forced to close. It was not until 2004 that this dream of becoming a spa destination would be realized, and came to be known as "Acqua Forte di Sant'Antonio" due to its fortifying, restorative properties (used to treat anaemia, digestive difficulties, and other illnesses). It has been used now visitors to the area can enjoy the iron-rich Sant'Antonio water along Carlo Emanuele Madruzzo. Over the with a whole series of innovative wellness services in modern facilitie in the centre of town, right across from Palazzo Lodron Bertelli



Noble Chapel

signs of the fire and of the hatchets used to remove sections of wood that Maso Curio is a majestic stone farmhouse and with its original solid wood beams that is today still used as a farmhouse (although primarily for demonstrative purposes). On the outside of the house, there is a fresco dedicated to St. Anthony the Abbot (patron saint of animals) and St.

Barbara (protector against lightning and fire), which is all too appropriate given that the farmhouse was had been compromised by the fire amily is a small, austere structure, a place of prayer and penitence. Built in 1677, it was dedicated to St. Anthony the Abbot in honour of the head of the Bertelli family, Father Gian Giacomo Bertelli, previously the parish priest of Sopracqua (a medieval community that

The Noble Chapel (Cappella Gentilizia) encompassed the towns of Carisolo, commissioned by the local Bertelli Pinzolo, Baldino, Vadaione, Giustino and Massimeno) Inside the chanel there is a golden altar made of wood specifically for this chapel in 1677, which bears the "Our Lady of the Finger" (because it depicts the Virgin Mary lifting one end of a cloak with her finger) and a portrait of Christ in a crown of thorns.



Malga Museum A malaa is a sort of mountain-pasture

farmhouse often used, in part, for the production of cheese and other dairy products. At one time, the *malga* was a cornerstone of the village economies in the valley, and these farmhouses today serve as a reminder of this. To preserve these memories, there is now the Malga Museum in Caderzone Terme, created in the early 2000s by local

citizens, such as the artist Gianluig Rocca. The museum features a rich exhibition of vintage tools that tell the story of this industry that was of such great importance to the Val Rendena area, all set within room: that were originally used as stables, on the ground floor of Palazzo Lodron Bertelli in the centre of the town.



In Val Rendena in the 16th and 17th centuries, the doleful measure of quarantining those afflicted with the uling Lodron family, it change hands to the Bertelli family when they replaced the Lodrons as the plague was taken in order to both new "lords" of Caderzone. During care for the afflicted and ensure that the 1630 epidemic, they altered the others could remain healthy. These structure to increase its capacity and quarantine stations came to be known as lazarettos (from the Italian: the building needed to be kept unde lazzaretto). Not far from Pinzolo's watch to prevent escape attempts) Pineta park in the area of Santa Maria, the lazaretto of Caderzone is now used as a hay loft and other farm "Virgin Mary with Child and Saints Julian and Anthony the Abbot" on the outer wall of the lazaretto is the work grim clues to its former use. Erected in the 1500s as a country home for

9 Palazzo Lodron-Bertelli Palazzo Lodron-Bertelli, the npressive residence of the Lodron family, was once an enormous, multi-level castle keep that was

lowered over time and transformed into the home of the Bertelli family, who turned it into the most beautiful residence of the entire Rendena

valley. Dating back to the early 14th century, it shares construction techniques and architectural style with Maso Curio. The building has always been a site of political powe and of grand social events for the town and for the rest of the valley.

BOCENAGO



40 Church of Santa Margherita

A structure of ancient origins, the church in its current form is merely the point of arrival of a long series of alterations and expansions to the original building. Even its orientation has changed, having started from a much smaller structure from 1345. The second expansion of the church dates back to 1523, the right-hand side altar. and a third expansion took place

in 1765, including the vestry and the presbytery. As you enter the church, the first thing you see are the frescoes by Valentino Pupin and Johann Matthias Peskoller. Installed n 2002, there is now a large (1,92m



of Christ Crucified

This work may date as far back as the 16th century, which would make it one of the first examples of a painting on carvas in the Rendena valley.

second half of the 1800s following the closure of the convents. The work has been restored multiple times over the years. It likely came to Bocenago in the

42 Church of Sant'Antonio Abate

ouring the second half of the 1400s elements such as a staff, a bell, and a pig and nearby works depicting the Trinity, the Virgin Mary with the Annunciation, St. Ursula with the Virgins, and St. Michael the Archangel. On the southern facade, Tristoforo I Baschenis, ancestor of the second branch of the Baschenis family, and his son, worked at Pelugo's Church of Sant'Antonio Abate (St. Anthony the Abbott), an ancient church which displays the impressive St. Christopher fresco on you will find a long series dedicated to the Stories of St. Anthony the Abbot complete with captions in the he facade. Around the entrance, there are works, including a large St. Anthony the Abbot blessing from the help the common people to better vernacular (now illegible) in order to throne located above the entrance, understand the series.

Cannon and Monument to Fallen

Soldiers

Alongside the Monument to Fallen having been recently recovered in the Soldiers in the square in front of the Artiglieria area of Carè Alto by young church, there has been a cannon (a Feldhaubitze M.14) since 1971, local residents.



Masere Park

Val Rendena was once a place where working with hemp and other fibres of plant origin was extremely common. In every village there was an area dedicated to this activity. Most of these areas still bear the name masere to this day. Masere, in the local dialect, shares its origins with the English term "to macerate", i.e. to soften by soaking in a liquid,

which is one of the essential steps on the banks of the Sarca River and is a great starting or finishing point for relaxing strolls or for an afternoon spent out of doors. It features a playground, a new cafe with restaurant, and a section of bike trail that runs through it.

GIUSTINO



Church of Santa Lucia

Town Hall

As you travel through the Rendena

The church, first mentioned in the early 1200s, has been expanded and altered on multiple occasion: over the centuries, such that a portion of the works inside the church have regrettably been lost.
This is particularly true of works by Baschenis that originally depicted stories of the saint along with a series of other works depicting the twelve sibyls, the scholars of the church, and the evangelists. The frescrees of the the evangelists. The frescoes of the

Nativity and of the burial of St. Lucy are attributed to Simone II (although some believe they should be attributed to Simone I) and have been well preserved over the years. The works in the presbytery, carried out in 1536, create a pictorial frame around the majestic wooden altar created in



Massimeno's picturesque Church of bell tower of the Massimeno parish San Luigi Gonzaga, erected just above the road connecting Massimeno and church is visible. The rest of the church is fairly simple and lacks any Bocenago on a small, grassy plateau significant decoration inside. in the woods, features a frescoed facade depicting St. Aloysius de Gonzaga in prayer. Behind him, the

Church of San Luigi

STREMBO



49 Ragada chapel and Austro-Hungarian cemetery

The Ragada Austro-Hungarian the remains of the military cemetery,

and the church's bell tower now cemetery in Val Genova was created during World War I in a small clearing bordering the road and the Sarca houses the bell that was once in the old bell tower in Strembo. In 2014, the District of Strembo and the River. When the war ended, the bodies buried here were transferred elsewhere, and now, with the passing of time, only a few remnants of the cemetery remain. In 1951, a small church was erected in Ragada near the remains of the military cometery.



Cassa Rurale fountain

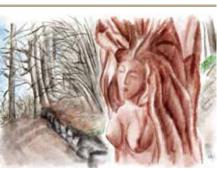
This and other fountains in town receive their water from sources above the village, the pure, cool waters of which were channelled int town by way of ingenious, durable systems that separated the flow of water to homes and to the fountains. These precursors to modern piping originally located in the area known as "La Val" and provided water to four systems were made with either fountains in Caderzone Terme before wooden canals or more resistant, handmade "separator fountains" in being taken out of commission and moved to Strembo. granite. Over time, these systems were, of course, replaced by more efficient systems, but one of these

ancient channels was spared and turned into a lovely monument: the Acqua Life separator fountain located outside the Strembo Cassa Rurale bank. This 54 learning ancient tool (which appears to have been made in the early 1500s) was



"Terra di Moleti" itinerary of art and culture

In Mortaso, there is the "Terra di Moleti" (literally: "Land of Cutlers") hidden corners of the village and features works of art inspired by itinerary of art and culture. Inaugurated in 2017, the itinerary provides a look at old roads and other the work and lives of local cutlers complete with information panels.



rural life and traditional crafts.

"Via da le Vide" itinerary of art and culture of art made of wood dedicated to This exhibit can be enjoyed by all,

taking a relaxing walk above the village of Borzago. It features works 'Salagad'Art' itinerary of art and culture This exhibit runs along an ancient mule track (salagada in the local dialect) between Spiazzo Rendena and Teggia di Fisto and invites

sustainably built centre features earning spaces both inside and out.

Outside, visitors can see the various

around us, and to take in the messages of art and literature. It steel accompanied by the words of a visitors to listen to nature, pay close number of great thinkers. attention to the natural landscapes

centre Situated near the Sarca River and species in their natural habitat. There is also a small hatchery for the reproduction of marble trout for the bike trail, the Acqua Life learning centre is dedicated to the river fau typical of this protected area. The Sarca River that is always in operation

with the help of the Upper Sarca Fishermen's Association.



paganism.



56 Museum of the White War in Adamello

it was during this time that Simone II

Baschenis carried out the interior and

The "Museum of the White War" in Spiazzo was established in 1973 thanks to Sergio Collini and Giovanni Pellizzari who grouped all their finds into a single exhibition and shared them all with the world. Two rooms in the basement of the town's middle school were set up for the first permanent exhibit dedicated to the White War. This exhibit quickly grew as it recovered albums of photos Adamello to hear their stories from those times, and collecting more

military relics. Another important find for the museum was the diary of museum has grown and has moved to the old elementary schools near Spiazzo's Church of San Vigilio. In its new home, this skilfully managed, engaging exhibit winds through rooms dedicated to various aspects of this mountain-top war, including from the war here in the Rendena valley, making contact with veterans from both sides of the White War in



the wails of this tradicional inner courtyard, used during World War Las the headquarters of Tione Military Command, were frescoed during the 1930s by Vigilio "Togno" Pellizzari, an eclectic artist originally from Borzago.

PORTE DI RENDENA



Pafsang Chapel, Villa Rendena

a fresco depicting the Sacred Heart of Christ and the Virgin Mary in prayer.
On the exterior side walls, there are images of various saints.



Church of San Valentino, Javrè Dating back to the 1300s and

situated on a spectacular hill at the mouth of the San Valentino valley overlooking the villages of Villa Rendena and Javre, this church is dedicated to 5t. Valentine (martyred when Claudius was emperor of Rome). Simone II decorated the ribbed dome of the apse with images of the Blessing of Christ, the Annunciation, the Scholars of the Church, and the Evangelists, the latter of which are found in a curious

the figures are floating in the air.
Completing the decorations, the walls of the presbytery were frescoed in 539 (during the same period as the rescoes of Pinzolo's Church of San Vigilio) with scenes from the life of St. Valentine with related captions in order for the faithful to better understand his life, but these were regrettably partially damaged when they were painted over.

picture painted like open skies, where



This church dates all the way back to the 11th century, but numerous additions and expansions over the centuries (especially from the 16th to the 19th centuries) have completely altered its original form. The bell tower is the only element that has maintained its original Romanesque form. In the lunettes

of the apse.

Casa Cüs, Darè

local council, has been restored after structural issues arose from weather damage, a serious fire in 1998, and other events over the years. The building was reconstructed using materials, architectural techniques and room design from the period in which it was originally erected. The

exhibit dedicated to life and work of that time and features hundreds o items of clothing, furniture, photos and other objects based on research conducted by the exhibit's curators and donations from private collectors.

home is now a fascinating permanen

of the presbytery, it features images of the Birth of the Virgin Mary, the Presentation in the Temple, the

Annunciation the Birth of Chris

the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Adoration of the Magi, and the

majestic fresco of the Crucifixion b Simone II Baschenis on the back wa



18th-century fountain v in Piazza Roma, Darè

Dating back to the 18th century, the fountain in Darè's Piazza Roma is made from local granite and has been Rousine representations. flowing continuously for centuries. valley.



G Chapel of the Four Faces, Vigo Rendena

Tradition has it that the Capitello delle Quattro Facce (Chapel of the Four Faces) was erected in 1348 and then expanded in 1630. In 1882, it St. Catherine and St. Dominic (north

(east recess), and St. Valentine (west recess). The chapel speaks of the darkest times in the history of the was skilfully frescoed by Valentino
Pupin, an artist from Schio, with a
series of inscriptions dedicated to
the Community and images depicting
St. Vigilius and St. Lawrence (south
recess), Our Lady of the Rosary with
\$1.52 (the Black Plague), 1576-1577
(the Plague of St. Charles) and 16291633 (the Italian Plague), as well as
the cholera epidemic of 1836-1837.

recess), St. Sebastian and St. Roch



This small sanctuary in the Fisaröl area of upper Vigo Rendena was erected in 1959 on the initiative of the parish priest of Vigo Rendena and Darè, Father Rinaldo Binelli, and the contributions of the people of

Vigo and Darè. A faithful recreation of the Lourdes grotto, the sanctuary features statues of the Virgin Mary and of St. Bernadette (by Ermanno Moroder, a sculptor from Ortisei).



Audi Official partner

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THE REGION, ART, HISTORY & CULTURE

Madonna di Campiglio, Pinzolo and Val Rendena are made up of a mosaic of natural beauties and small alpine villag with their treasures of art and history ready to be discovered: mysterious churches of medieval origin frescoed between the second half of 15th century and the first half of the 16th century by the Baschenis (travelling painters from Averara, in the province of Bergamo), wayside shrines, museums on the customs and traditional crafts of the Val Rendena, characteristic historic villages that still retain the typical architecture of the past, squares and fountains that you suddenly come across when walking through the narrow streets of the residential villages.

ACCESSIBILITY

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

Sant'Antonio Terme

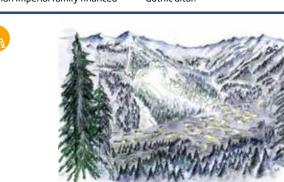
MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO



Church of Santa Maria Antica

Built in 1894 and 1895 by local entrepreneur Franz Joseph Österreicher, this neo-Gothic church in Tyrolean style replaced the previous church that was attached to the residence. It was situated to the residence. It was situated between two sections of the new Hotel Des Alpes, which Österreicher had recently inaugurated. The Austrian imperial family financed

some of the interior decor, which remains visible to this day, as well as Österreicher's sepulchre. It remained the town's main church until 1972, when the new, larger Church of Santa Maria Nuova was erected nearby. The smaller church preserves a number of particularly important works of art, including the crucifix and the late-Gothic altar.

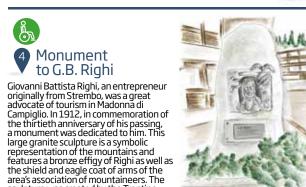


Canalone Miramonti

Designed in 1940 by a commission di Campiglio's first ski school, Canalone Miramonti is the area's legendary ski run. In 1967, this highly in Italy. It has since been the site of

Designed in 1940 by a commission chaired by Bruno Detassis, and European Cup events, as well as junior alpine ski world championships and snowboard and freestyle world challenging run, featuring marked changes in slope, played host to the first men's World Cup event to be held ski Federation calendar.









Salone Hofer (Hofer Hall)

decorated with frescoes and other decorations created in 1896 and

1897 by the Bolzano artist Gottfried Hofer, from whom the hall gets its name. These works miraculously survived a fire in 2007.

Hofer's paintings include a canvas depicting the Virgin Mary appearing to a number of shepherd boys on

Piazza Righi

Madonna di Campiglio's central square is named after local entrepreneur Giovanni Battista

Righi, originally from Strembo. He purchased the remnants of Campiglio's first residence and

ransformed the structure, in 1872,

establishment) in dedication to the

emerging alpine tourism industry here. Righi also constructed the road

connecting Campiglio, Pinzolo and Val the 1930s.

Salone Hofer, a stunning ballroom located within Hotel Des Alpes, was created towards the end of the 1800s during the reign of Franz Joseph Osterreicher. The hall is elaborately

in Art Nouveau style. Salone Hofe is a ballroom of great historical

and cultural value, which has beer of Trento's Authority of Architecture and has hosted balls attended by

illustrious guests from the Habsburg empire in the late 1800s.

Rendena in 1874 and 1875. In 1887, Franz Josef Österreicher, transformed the establishment into the new Grand

welcomed the Austrian emperor Franz Joseph and Princess Sissi, in the

Hotel Des Alpes, When the hotel

1890s, other entrepreneurs began

erecting the area's first residences around what is now Piazza Righi. Th

square began to take on its current

form in the 1920s and it achieved it definitive form towards the end of

will find *Il Giardino di Campiglio* (Campiglio Gardens), a delightful area dedicated to local residents



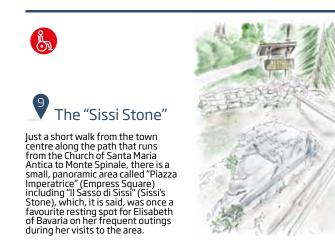
great many view points and short trails that tell the story of Madonna



The ski jumping hill

Winter sports are about more than just downhill and slalom, and history has included many disciplines, including spectacular events such as ski jumping that took place in the Palù area, where a medium-sized ski jumping hill was constructed in the 1930s. This hill was used for many events until the early 1940s, but was abandoned after World War II as

interest grew in alpine skiing and ski jumping was gradually relegated to being something of a niche event. Nonetheless, the remnants of this curious relic from the past are still visible to this day as a sort of testament to the past, present and future of winter sports here in the Campiglio area.





The Brenta Dolomites

On June 26, 2009, in Seville (Spain), the Dolomites has been named a World UNESCO Heritage site, for its particular geological excellence. Formed of dolomite rock, a crystalline, sedimentary mineral created from the sedimentation of limothon, coral limestone, coral, and seashells, the

Dolomites are a uniquely spectacular mountain range with majestic spires and dizzying cliff faces. The particular composition of its rock formations also results in spectacular sunsets in which the mountains themselves



Adamello-Presanella

The Adamello-Presanella group is the other mountain range that defines the Rendena valley. Here, the mountains are largely formed of tonalite rock (a hard, compact rock that is similar to granite) that itself was formed out of magma that rose through the earth's crust and was trapped here. Reaching as high as 3,500 meters (11,500 ft) in altitude, over time this mountain range favoured the creation of vast glaciers along the highest summits



12 Campo Carlo Magno

The name of the pass Campo Carlo Magno is the result of the legend that tells how Charles the Great had stopped with his army at the pass between the Val di Sole and the Val Rendena in the 1800s, during the journey to Rome to be crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Nith its striking view of the Pietra

Grande, in summer it is home to the Madonna di Campiglio Golf Club, one of the first to have been built in Italy in 1923 as a project by the great English golfer Sir Henry Cotton. In winter, however, it is a white expanse where there are more than 20 km of cross-country ski tracks cross-country ski tracks.





Established in 2009, this small museum offers an intriguing, detailed look at the rise and development of mountaineering in the Rendena valley. Set up in a number of rooms of Chalet Laghetto, the museum features vintage climbing equipment,

photos and portraits that date back to the early days of mountaineering and other information on some of the most famous figures from this glorious past, such as the legendary Bruno Detassis, the "King of the





and Fontanel Both along the road from Campo Carlo wall remain in the second location).

6

Altar of the Church

by the Carisolo parish and installed as an altar until the second half of the

of San Nicolò

Magno Pass to Malga Mondifrà and in the Fontanella area of Madonna di Campiglio, you will find the remnants of buildings once used for the construction and to enrich feed for of buildings once used for the construction and to enrich feed for production of lime. (The first is clearly livestock, to fertilize crops, to clean ecognizable thanks to restoration clothes, and to disinfect. efforts, while only a few sections of

SANT'ANTONIO DI MAVIGNOLA



Church of Sant'Antonio Abate Vecchia Built prior to the 1300s and located along the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church and the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years this church are the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years the road to Madonna di Campiglio, for many years the road to Madonna di Campiglio, fo was run by a religious hermit. The structure features a gable roof the Cross with the Virgin Mary and with larch roof shingles and boasts the Saints.



Forte Clemp

a wealth of frescoes and other

Construction of Forte Clemp took place between 1914 and 1915 using large slabs of granite and concrete. It was about forty meters (130 feet) long and included rooms for the troops, for the storage of rations, itions depot, and a water tank, as well as areas designed for defensive purposes. The side looking down the mountain had a number of embrasures used to fire on the enemy, and during the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire, it became part of a broader system

of defence made up of additional trenches, forts, tunnels, and sniper outposts running from the summit of Doss del Sabion down towards Sant'Antonio di Mavignola and back up to Malga Clemp, Malga Valchestria and continues up to Doss del Fò. The fort, and the garrison that was to come, never played an active part in the war, and it was abandoned after the armistice. In recent years, the building, now reduced to a ruin, has



Farmhouses (Pimunt, Fogajard)

Relics of days gone by, the Pimunt and Fogajard farmhouses have been perfectly preserved and used for a variety of purposes over the years without losing their original architectural features. The Pimunt farmhouse is a mountain establishment that includes hav lofts. stalls, mangers, and dairies.

It was once the site of a vibrant farm. Fogajard, in turn, served a mountain pasture and features large, separate structures united by a vast, grassy terrace overlooking the spectacular Brenta Dolomites.

CARISOLO



The ancient chestnut grove The Carisolo chestnut grove, restored in 2009, was described in 1673 with and the right to harvest its fruits. great admiration by Michelangelo
Mariani, historian for the Council of
Trento. The chestnut grove once
played a valuable role in the Carisolo
economy. It was planted by local The trees here gave people wood, tannins and, of course, chestnuts. T this day, the chestnut grove features array of forms on terraced land residents on communal land, based on privileges of Roman origin that



The ancient glass factory

In 1804, two business partners, Bolognini and Pernici, opened a glass factory at the mouth of Val Genova in order to take advantage of the area's wealth of water to drive their machines, and the supply of wood to fuel their furnaces and to construct their buildings. Quartz was also easily the glass was created and worked, obtainable here in the quarry in Val di Borzago, as was manual labour. These two master glass makers came during the First World War. Anothe curious relic is the small track and from Bohemia, a region known for its longstanding tradition of producing and working glass. The factory carts that have survived from the days in which glass was actually produced here.

Geopark learning centre Located in Carisolo at the start of Val Genova, the Geopark learning centre is dedicated to all enthusiasts of earth sciences and to anyone looking for a fun way to learn more about the Casa del Parco geological wonders of the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park, through scale models, interactive experiments, and multimedia workstations. There are also widescreen videos that are highly effective at making you want o experience the great geological variety of the two immense mountain ranges that, in 2008, helped the Adamello-Brenta Natural Park to be



21 Church v of Santo Stefano

Perched atop a rocky spire overlooking the old glass factory and document dating back to 1244. Many of the works decorating the church were carried out by Simone I Baschenis between 1519 and 1534, such as the Last Supper in the nave, the Dance Macabre on the outside

of the church, the series of twenty frescoes depicting the life of St. the mouth of Val Genova is the Church
of Santo Stefano Protomartire, a
construction first mentioned in a

the seven deadly sins. There are als
the frescoes of the outer chapels are the seven deadly sins. There are also the frescoes of the outer chapels and the crypt and a curious fresco inside the church that depicts Charles the Great in the company of the pope the act of conducting a baptism.



The Hermitage of San Martino

In medieval times, a hermitage arose aided by offerings from the Rendena above Carisolo, the white walls and bright red roof of which can be seen to this day. The first mentions of the community, to be his home. The hermitage is a simple, rectangular structure in which there are a few San Martino hermitage date back to 1312, but it wasn't until 1485 that a monk from Bergamo, Baldessarre de Pluzana was authorized by the prayer benches and a small altar, above which there is a painting of St. prince-bishop Giovanni Hinderbach from Trento to rebuild the church,





This altar, made entirely of wood, was created in the 1600s by an artist originally from Roncone, Giovanni Battista Polana, but wasn't acquired carbon depicts different figures or

themes that gracefully present the Christian message.

Sanctuary 24 of the Blessed Virgin of Power

Built in the 1800s in a small clearing between Carisolo and the old glass factory, the Sanctuary of the Blessed with Child, now located in a recess to the right of the nave within a frame of inlaid wood. Santo Stefano church and cemetery. Today, what remains of this medieval chapel is the image of the Virgin Mary