



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...



The SAT - Nepomuceno Bolognini Monument

In Cicimino Park in front of the town library, there is a monument dedicated both to Nepomuceno Bolognini, an important local figure...



Monument in memory of Adamello Collini

Also located in the Cicimino Park, the monument to Adamello Collini, one of the first Alpine guides who contributed to the rise of mountaineering in the valley...



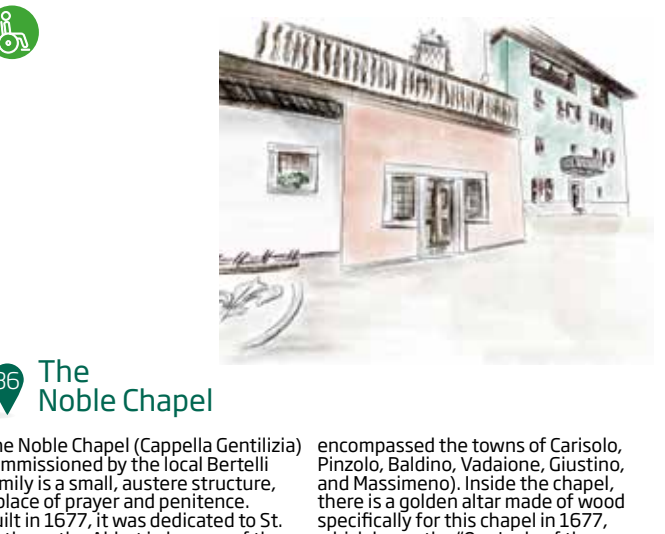
San Gerolamo's chapel

The original construction of this small but characteristic chapel was the initiative of monks from the Campiglio monastery, who needed it as a secondary site to the larger Santa Maria monastery...



Maso Curio and the agricultural park

Perhaps one of the oldest testaments to local rural architecture (first documented in the 14th century), Maso Curio is a majestic stone farmhouse with its original solid wood beams that is today still used as a farmhouse...



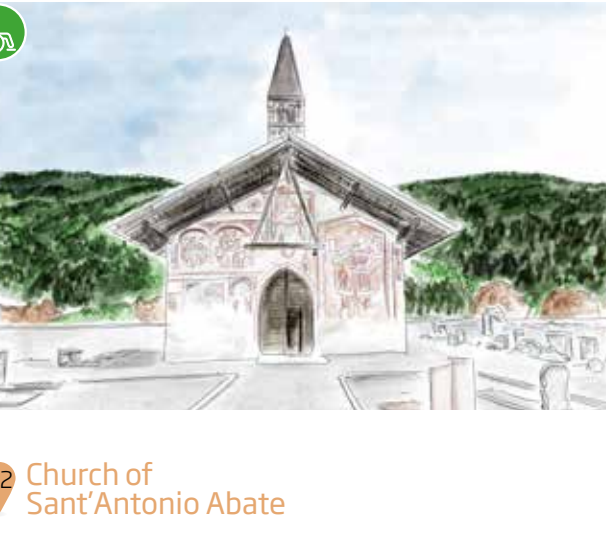
The Noble Chapel

The Noble Chapel (Cappella Gentilizia) commissioned by the local Bertelli family is a small, austere structure, a place of prayer and penitence.



Palazzo Lodron-Bertelli

Palazzo Lodron-Bertelli, the impressive 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...



Church of Sant'Antonio Abate

During the second half of the 1400s (Cristoforo Baschenis, ancestor of the second branch of the Baschenis family), his son, worked at Pelugo's Church of Sant'Antonio Abate (St. Anthony the Abbot)...



Monument to Cutlers and Viale Trento

Since 1969, the monument to 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 cutter sharpening knives with a characteristic pedal-operated grinding wheel...



Monument dedicated to Alpine Guides

Alpine guides are also commemorated in Pinzolo with an excellent monument in the form of a great jagged granite boulder from Val Genova representing the mountains, a land of discovery and heroism...



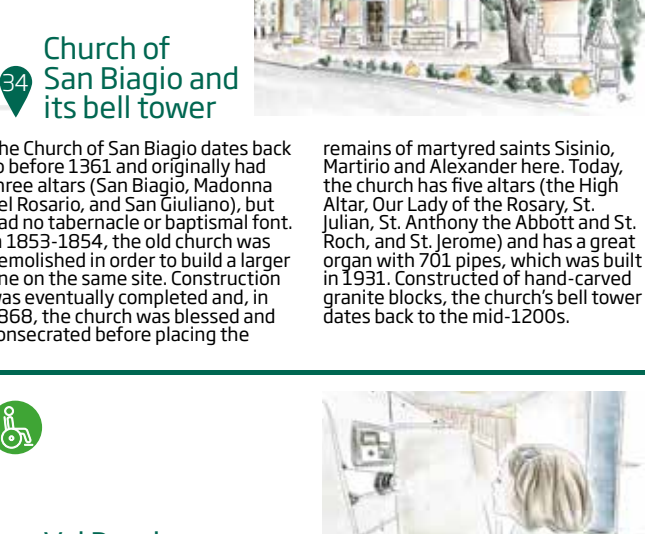
Campiolio cemetery

The story surrounding this cemetery, located in the area known as Campiolio, along the road that goes up to Prà Rodotè, begins in 1915, when the Austro-Hungarian military command asked the District of Pinzolo to provide an area in which to bury their fallen soldiers...



Church of San Biagio and its bell tower

The Church of San Biagio dates back to before 1363 and originally had three altars (San Biagio, Madonna dei Rosari, and San Giuliano), but had no tabernacle or baptismal font.



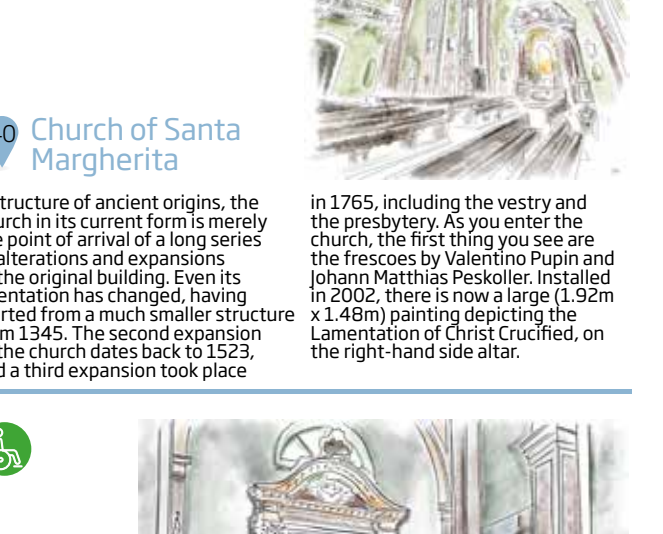
Val Rendena Thermal Baths

Caderzone Terme owes the name "terme" (meaning thermal baths) to the ancient discovery of an iron-rich source of water not far from the town centre. This water came to be known as "Acqua Forte di Sant'Antonio-Caderzone"...



Malga Museum

A malga 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...



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.



Cannon and Monument to Fallen Soldiers

Alongside the Monument to Fallen Soldiers in the square in front of the church, there has been a cannon (a Feldhaubitze M.14) since 1971.



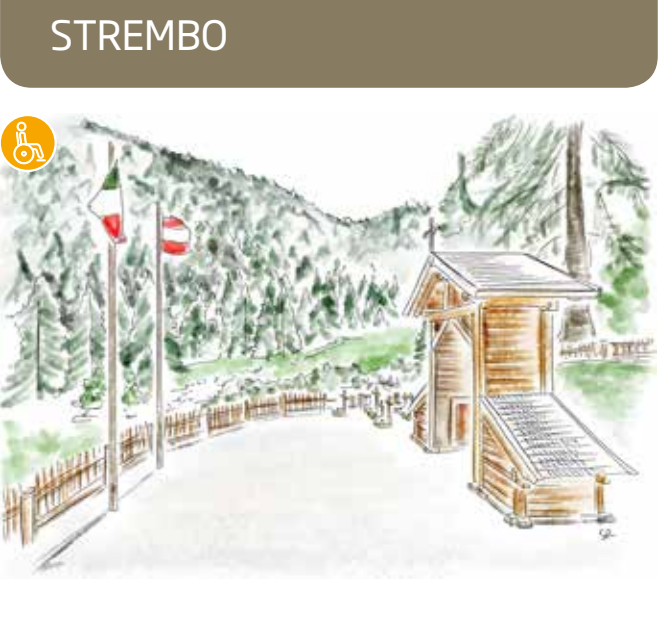
Church of Santa Lucia

The church, first mentioned in the early 1200s, has been expanded and altered on multiple occasions over the centuries, such that a portion of the works inside the church have regrettably been lost.



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 castello*, meaning "castle hill").



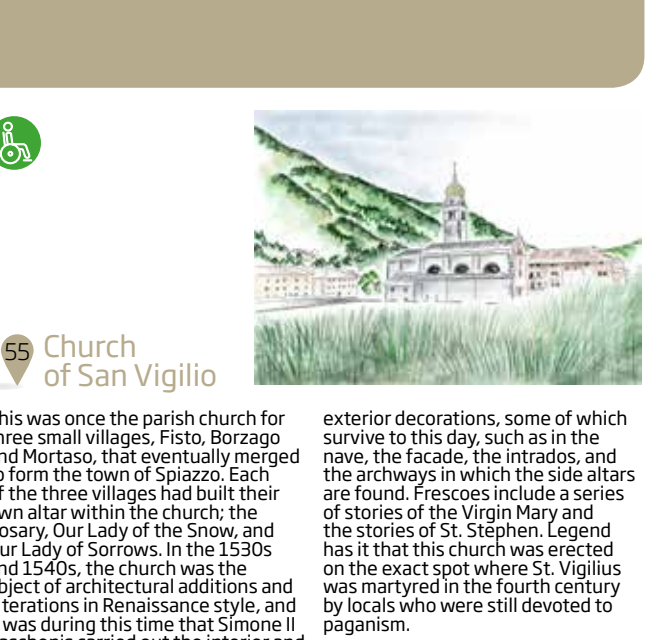
Ragada chapel and Austro-Hungarian cemetery

The Ragada Austro-Hungarian cemetery in Val Genova was created during World War I in a small clearing bordering the road and the Sarca River. When the war ended, the bodies buried there were transferred elsewhere, and now, with the passing of time, only a few remnants of the cemetery remain.



"Terra di Moletti" itinerary of art and culture

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



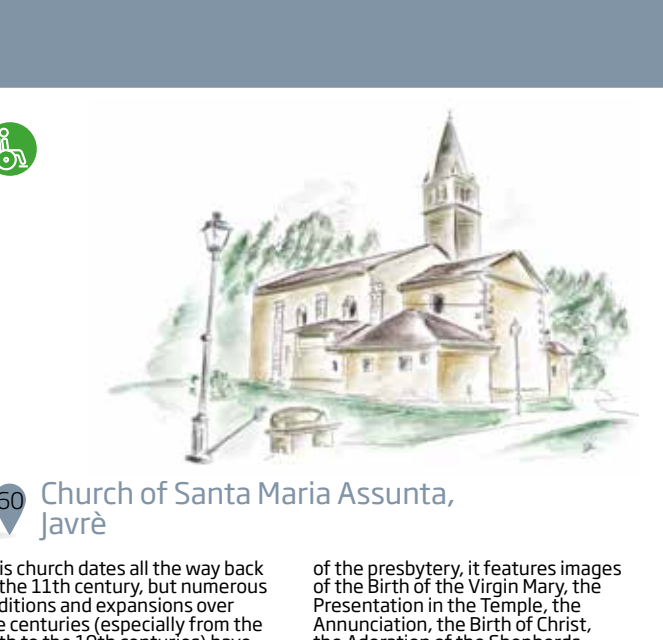
Church of San Vigilio

This was once the parish church for three small villages, Fosto, Borzago and Mortaso, that eventually merged to form the town of Spiazzo. Each of the three villages had built their own altar within the church: the Rosary, Our Lady of the Snow, and Our Lady of Sorrows.



Church of Santa Maria Assunta, Javré

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 century) have completely altered its original form.



Chapel of the Four Faces, Vigo Rendena

Tradition has it that the *Capitello delle Quattro Facce* (Chapel of the Four Faces) was erected in 1349 and then expanded in 1630. In 1882, it was skillfully frescoed by Valentino Pupin, an artist from Selva, with a series of inscriptions dedicated to the parish priest of Vigo Rendena and St. Lawrence (south recess), Our Lady of the Rosary and St. Catherine and St. Dominic (north recess), St. Sebastian and St. Roch (east recess), and St. Valentine (west recess).



Parsang Grace, Villa Rendena

Chapel of Our Lady of Grace is situated on a small, grassy plateau known as "Parsang," built in the 18th century, it took on its current form in 1844. The main facade is covered by a fresco depicting the Sacred Heart of Christ and the Virgin Mary in prayer.



Town Hall

As you travel through the Rendena 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.



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 into town by way of ingenious, durable systems that separated the flow of water to homes and to the fountains.



"Salagad Art" itinerary of art and culture

This exhibit runs along an ancient mule track (*colopis*) in the local dialect) between Spiazzo Rendena and Teggia di Fosto and invites visitors to listen to nature, pay close attention to the natural landscapes around us, and to take in the messages of art and literature. It features works of art in weathered stone accompanied by the words of a number of great thinkers.



"Via da le Vide" itinerary of art and culture

This exhibit can be enjoyed by all, following a walking route above the village of Borzago. It features works of art made of wood dedicated to rural life and traditional crafts.



Museum of the White War in Adamello

The "Museum of the White War" in Spiazzo was established in 1973 by a young lieutenant of the Kaiser's army, Felix Hecht von Eleda. Today, the museum has grown and has moved them all with the world. Two rooms in the museum have been transformed into a new home, this skillfully managed, engaging exhibit winds through rooms dedicated to various aspects of this mountain-top war, including intriguing maps and models of the situation at the front.



Church of San Valentino, Javré

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 Javré, this church is dedicated to St. Valentine (martyred when Claudius was emperor of Rome). Simone II decorated the interior with scenes from the life of St. Valentine with related captives in order for the faithful to better understand his life, but these were regrettably partially damaged when they were painted over.



18th-century fountain in Piazza Roma, Darè

Dating back to the 18th century, the fountain in Piazza Roma is made from local granite and has been flowing continuously for centuries. It is a characteristic element of this small village, as are other fountains scattered throughout the Rendena valley.



Lourdes Grotto, Vigo Rendena

This small sanctuary in the Fissardi area of upper Vigo Rendena was erected in 1950 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 St. Bernardette of Lourdes (Moroder, a sculptor from Ortisei).



THE REGION, ART, HISTORY & CULTURE

Madonna di Campiglio, Pinzolo and Val Rendena are made up of a mosaic of natural beauties and small alpine villages, 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.

Read more on [www.campigliodolomiti.it](http://www.campigliodolomiti.it) | "Our territory" section

Historical research and texts: A. Gottardi  
Illustrations: S. 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 Anifas Center in Tione di Trento.



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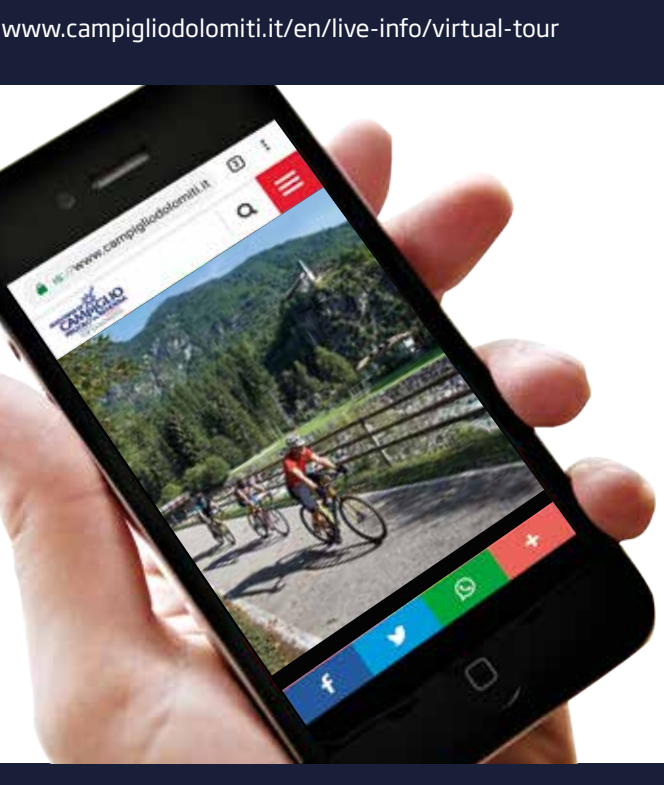
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In collaboration with the municipalities of Val Rendena



**VIRTUAL TOUR**  
Discover the virtual tour, an extraordinary visual experience that offers the best window into reality. You will find all the points of interest from this map and thanks to the connection with the Google Maps platform they are easy to find.



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



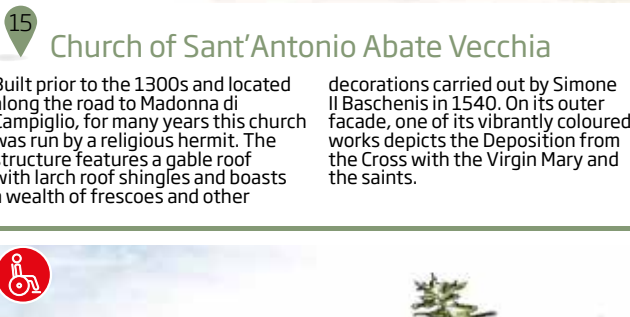
**6 Salone Hofer (Hofer Hall)**  
Salone Hofer, a stunning ballroom located within Hotel Des Alpes, was created towards the end of the 1800s during the reign of Franz Joseph Oesterreicher. The hall is elaborately decorated with frescoes and other decorations created in 1895 and 1897 by the Bolzano artist 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



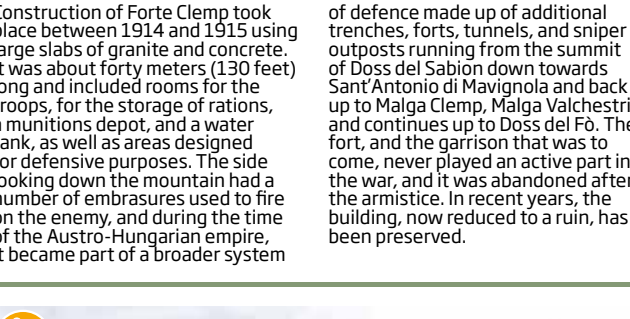
**9 Monument dedicated to Alpine Guides**  
Not far from Piazza Righi in the centre of town, there is a stunning sculpture created by the well-known monk Silvio Böttes. Inaugurated in 1974, this monument depicts a tall, granite boulder featuring a bronze sculpture of an alpine guide climbing the rock face.



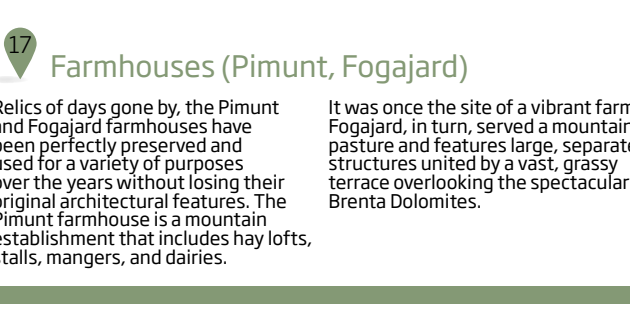
**4 Monument to G.B. Righi**  
Giovanni Battista Righi, an entrepreneur originally from Strembo, was a great advocate of tourism in Madonna di Campiglio. In 1912, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of his passing, a monument was dedicated to him. This large granite sculpture is a symbolic representation of the mountains and features a bronze effigy of Righi as well as the shield and eagle coat of arms of the area's association of mountaineers. The sculpture was created by the Trentino artist Remo Stingari.



**15 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 was run by a religious hermit. The structure features a gable roof with larch roof shingles and boasts a wealth of frescoes and other decorations carried out by Simone Il Baschenis in 1540. On its outer facade, one of its vibrantly coloured works depicts the Deposition from the Cross with the Virgin Mary and the saints.



**14 Forte Clemp**  
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, a munitions 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



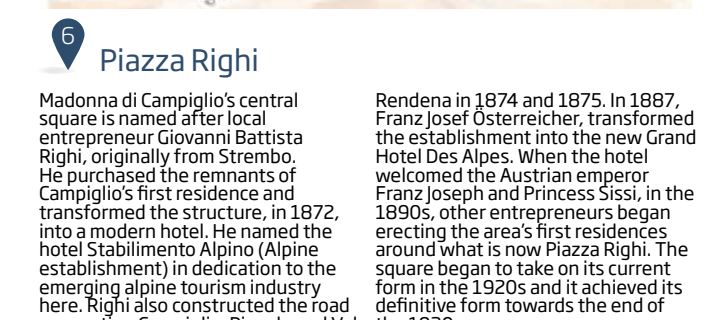
**17 Farmhouses (Pimunt, Fogajard)**  
Relics of days gone by, the Pimunt and Fogajard farmhouses have been perfectly preserved and are used for a variety of purposes over the years without losing their original architectural features. The Pimunt farmhouse is a mountain establishment that includes hay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



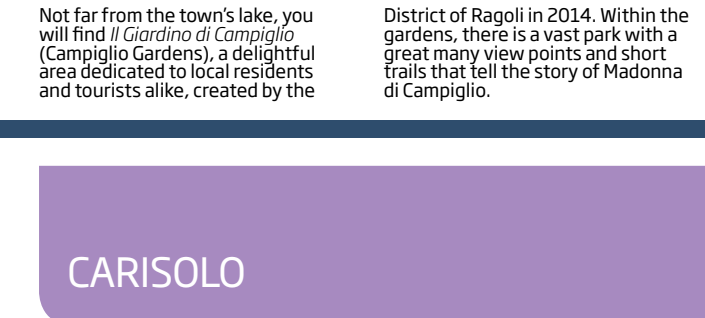
some of the interior decor, which remains visible to this day, as well as Oesterreicher's sepulchre. It remained the town's main church until 1912, when the new, larger Church of Santa Maria Nuova was erected nearby. The smaller church preserves a number of the Austrian imperial family's art, including the crucifix and the late-Gothic altar.



**8 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 Palla area, where a medium-sized ski jumping hill was constructed in the 1920s. This hill was used for many events until the early 1940s, but was abandoned after World War I as



**6 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 transformed the structure, in 1872, into a modern hotel. He named the hotel Stabilmont Alpi (Alpine establishment) in dedication to the emerging alpine tourism industry here. He also constructed the road connecting Campiglio, Pinzolo and Val



**11 Il Giardino di Campiglio (Campiglio Gardens)**  
Not far from the town's lake, you will find Il Giardino di Campiglio (Campiglio Gardens), a delightful area dedicated to local residents and tourists alike, created by the



**16 The ancient chestnut grove**  
The Carisolo chestnut grove, restored in 2005, was described in 1673 with 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 residents on communal land, based on privileges of Roman origin that granted full ownership of the tree and the right to harvest its fruits. The trees here gave people wood, tannins and, of course, chestnuts. To this day, the chestnut grove features centuries-old trees in a fantastic array of forms on terraced land supported by circular containment walls.



**18 The ancient glass factory**  
In 1804, two business partners, Bolognini and Pernici, opened a glass factory at the mouth of Sabion down towards Carisolo. 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 obtainable here in the quarry in Val di Borzaga, as was manual labour. These two master glass makers came from Bohemia, a region known for its longstanding tradition of producing and working glass. The factory



**21 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 geological wonders of the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park, through scale models, interactive experiments, and multimedia workstations. There are also video screens that are highly effective at making you want to experience the great geological variety of the two immense mountain ranges that, in 2008, helped the Adamello-Brenta Natural Park to be named an international Geopark.



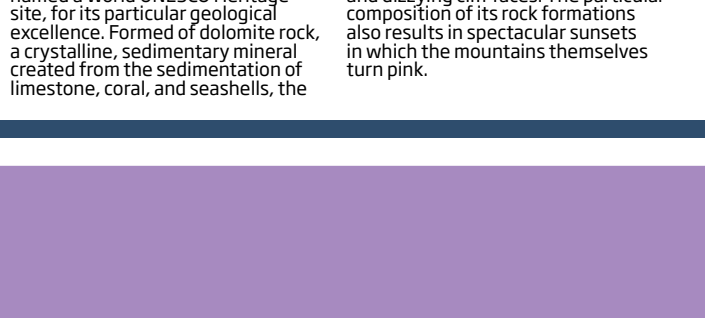
**11 Adamello-Presanella**  
The Adamello-Presanella group is the other mountain range that defines the Rendena valley. Here, the mountains are largely formed of tonalite rock (a hard, compact rock that is similar to granite) that itself was formed out of magma



**12 Campo Carlo Magno Pass**  
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. With its striking view of the Pietra



**9 The "Sissi Stone"**  
Just a short walk from the town centre along the path that runs from the Church of Santa Maria Antica to Monte Spinale, there is a small, panoramic area called "Piazza Imperatrice" (Empress Square) including "Il Sasso di Sissi" (Sissi's Stone), which, it is said, was once a favourite resting spot for Elisabeth of Bavaria on her frequent outings during her visits to the area.



**10 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 limestone, coral, and seashells, the



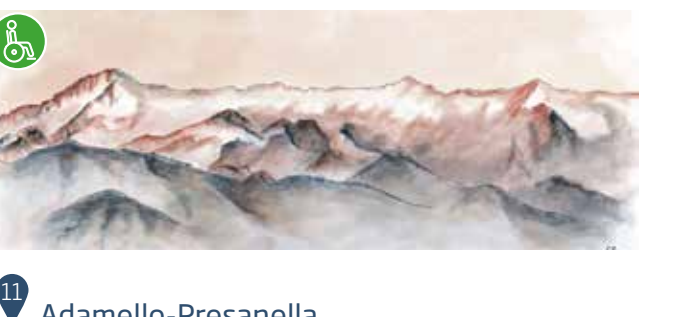
**21 Church of Santo Stefano**  
Perched atop a rocky spur overlooking the old glass factory and the mouth of Val Genova is the Church of Santo Stefano. Promoted as a construction first mentioned in a document dating back to 1244. Many of the works decorating the church were carried out by Simone Il Baschenis between 1519 and 1534, such as the Last Supper in the nave, the Dance Macabre on the outside



**22 The Hermitage of San Martino**  
In medieval times, a hermitage arose above Carisolo, the white walls and bright red roof of which can be seen to this day. The first mentions of the San Martino hermitage date back to 1312, but it wasn't until 1485 that a monk from Bergamo, Baldassarre de Puzana was authorized by the prince-bishop Giovanni Hinderbach from Trento to rebuild the church,



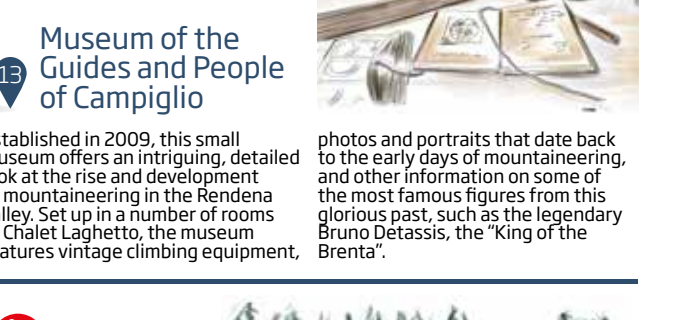
**24 Sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin of Power**  
Built in the 1800s in a small clearing between Carisolo and the old glass factory, the Sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin of Power originally marked the start of a Way of the Cross up to the Santo Stefano church and cemetery. Today, what remains of this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



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 and plateaus.



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.



**13 Museum of the Guides and People of Campiglio**  
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



**14 Lime factorie in Mondifra and Fontanel**  
Both along the road from Campo Carlo Magno Pass to Malga Mondifra and in the Fontanella area of Madonna di Campiglio, you will find the remnants of buildings once used for the production of lime. (The first is clearly recognizable thanks to restoration efforts, while only a few sections of



**23 Altar of the Church of San Nicolò**  
This altar, made entirely of wood, was created in the 1600s by an artist originally from Roncone, Giovanni Battista Polana, but wasn't acquired by the Carisolo parish and installed as an altar until the second half of the eighteenth century. The statues and



other works that decorate the altar in non-linear bands depict various themes, characters, or allegories. Each band depicts different figures or themes that gracefully present the Christian message.



with Child, now located in a recess to the right of the nave within a frame of insaid wood.