



# Sa:le

## **SACILE** - Garden of the Serenissima *City Guide*



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**SACILE**

"Garden of the Serenissima"



“

Sacile is one of the most pleasant places  
in Friuli, it is found on the Livenza river.

GianFrancesco Palladio degli Olivi, 1660

”



# SACILE



“ The antique and noble city of Sacille, called “Garden of the Serenissima” by Venetians, governs itself. Located in Friuli, a site with considerable appeal, adorned with vague and rare buildings, along the river Livenza, with clean air and other features rarely found in other Italian cities. In the past centuries, it was called “The Second Padua” by the inhabitants of Padua due to the multitude and singularity of academics and doctors, famous in every field, of which there is still a large number today. Furthermore, there is no shortage of sweet foods and delicate wines to satisfy every human craving.

Francesco Scoto (*Itinerary of Italy*, 1659)

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Sacile, an attractive town in the province of Pordenone, is the westernmost town of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. It is unknown whether its name originates from *Saccus* (cove) or *Sacellum* (temple, sacred place). Its main characteristic is that it is a “water town”, since it originated and developed along the banks of one of the most important rivers on Friuli territory, the Livenza. *Gateway city of Friuli* and historically important centre of commerce, it now stands out for its tourist aspect linked to its rich history, spectacular landscapes and the architecture of its numerous palazzos, built by noble Venetians during the Renaissance period.

For its fascinating, subtle balance between earth and water; Venetian architecture of the historical centre and breathtaking views on the river Livenza, it has earned the title of “*Garden of the Serenissima*”.

With a population of approximately 20,000 inhabitants on an area of 32.62km<sup>2</sup> at just 25m above sea level, it still keeps its appearance of a quiet, peaceful, people-friendly town.





## THE HISTORY

“ This town is well placed and widespread, it has a large, beautiful town square with a magnificent Courthouse above the loggia, and behind the square, that is behind the loggia, there is an extremely robust castle, where the Chief Magistrate lives...”

*Marino Sanudo (Le citade et castelli descripte per hordine, 1483)*

”

The Sacile we see today dates back to the Renaissance and modern period, which is also the golden age of the Republic of Venice, the so-called “Serenissima”, where the gateway city of Friuli began to develop, starting from 1420. Almost invisible, however, and barely imaginable, are the most remote or even primitive remains: those that made the city, located in a strategic place, where a main road and a navigable river meet, both a thriving trading centre and an armed fortress of the patriarchal state of Friuli.

Its origins are in fact antique, dating back to the Early Middle Ages, when the ford across the river Livenza became strategically important from an economic point of view. Reliable sources show that Henry, duke of Friuli, built a church in honour of Saint Nicholas in 796 “to heal his soul”, after the Carolingian conquest. Around this church, the city centre was built, and then fortified after the Hungarian invasions, becoming a neuralgic site for commerce and for collecting duties. In 1077, it passed, by order of Emperor Henry IV, under the jurisdiction of the



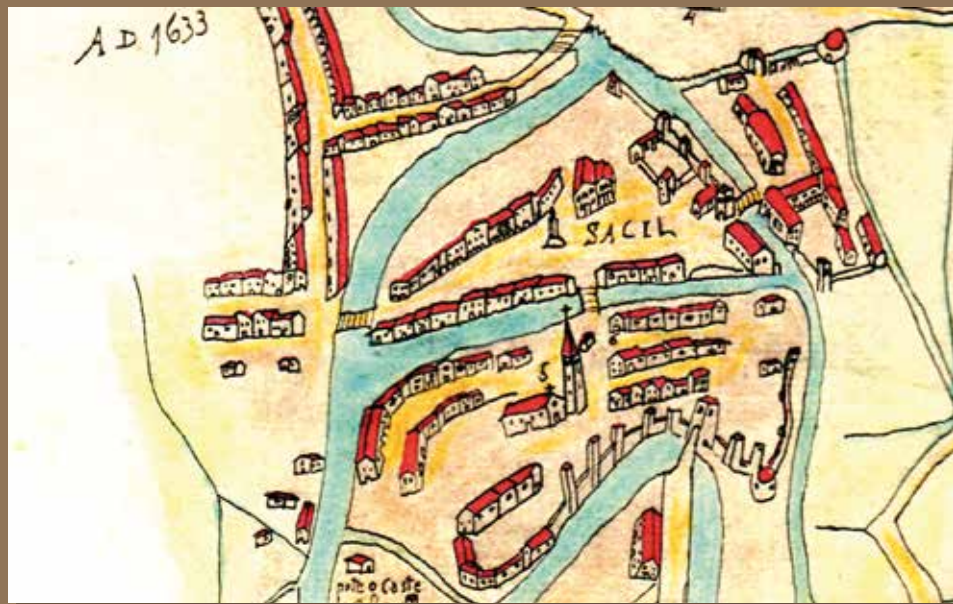
church of Aquileia, which helped to further develop the city.

A series of rights and prerogatives acquired through the constant and benevolent intervention of the patriarchs of Aquileia led, in 1190, to the granting of the “middle class privilege”, that is communal liberties. This allowed the city to be the first in Friuli to adopt its own statutes and gave Sacile exciting new prospects: while elsewhere Feudalism reigned supreme, in the “free” city a



mercantile entrepreneurship was being developed. In the long run this would have led to the fortune of the city and its inhabitants. In 1411, after the expansion of the Republic of Venice towards the mainland, Sacile signed a pact of mutual assistance and defence with the Venetian Senate. In exchange for the help of the people of Sacile against Emperor Sigismondo

(at war with the Venetians for the possession of the Istrian coasts), Venice gave the Community the rights and privileges enjoyed under the government of the patriarchs. However, the conflict ended in favour of Sigismondo. Venice returned to power and reclaimed Sacile in 1419, which, since then, remained faithful until the end of the Republic (1797).



After a short Austrian domination which started in 1798, the French settled there again in 1805. But after the fall of Napoleon in 1815, all Italian territories, including Sacile, became Austrian property. With the unification of Italy, vigorously supported by the middle class that had increasingly replaced the noble class in the government of the city,



there were many problems to solve, but there was also a lot of progress achieved in the agricultural, industrial and construction sectors. The Great War turned Sacile into a purely military city causing severe destruction (Sacile was bombed mainly due to the presence of the Venice-Udine railway line). Equally disastrous was the Second World War, overcome thanks to the help of the Americans that paved the way to the great economic boom of the 60s. After the last earthquake in 1976, following those of 1873 and 1936, the city has adopted harmonic architectural structures that have paid off the losses suffered throughout its long history.



## PIAZZA DEL POPOLO

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Piazza del Popolo, the ancient “Portus Sacili”, landing place for mercantile boats, opens the view onto the line of 17th century buildings and, projected like an enormous stage, the 15th century Town Hall.

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### Piazza del Popolo

Sacile's main square, located in the heart of the city, was originally an emporium destined to be a stopover point for goods on the river port. The inclination of the terrain, that descends slightly to the South, still reveals the original function of the square, which was closed in the second half of the 16th century, when the port activities ceased.

The perimeter of the square is delimited by a series of warehouse-buildings that date back to the first decades of the 17th century (period in which the entire area was dried and paved with stones and pebbles) built in Venetian style with Trevisan influences. These three floors buildings (for businesses, residences and corn deposits) stood out for their two entrances, from the square and from the river Livenza, with a stable at the back. In the 18th century, following the predominance of the residential function over the others, these buildings also underwent renovations of the interior.

Of particular interest are Palazzo Fabio-De Zanchis, with its elegant quadrifore



and traces of a beautiful fresco with mythological designs on the eaves, and, on the opposite side of the square, Palazzo Pianca with its mezzanine floor, round arched windows with a perforated balustrade and trifores. Under the porticoes, there are two popular themed ancient frescos: a Madonna and Child on a marble throne and a Madonna kneeling with a black veil and Saint Sebastian.

The bombings that took place



during the two wars and the recent earthquakes have shaped some modern reconstructions, built nonetheless in architectural continuity with the past. Another curious fact is that the square was indicated in old guides, until the beginning of the 20th century, as a famous spheristerion, a place where ancient football was played.

### **Palazzo Comunale**

The City Hall is considered to be one of the most characteristic historical buildings of the city. The current

structure dates back to 1483, by Donato da Como, who expanded and lifted a 14th century loggia. The paintings by Antonio Zago, an artist from Bergamo, of which only a few parts remain, also date back to this period. During the Commune period, the space of the loggia was a place where the heads of the local families met in occasion of the public assembly which was held on the 23rd of April, on Saint George's day. The building then housed the meetings of the Noble Council of Sacile and the historic archive of the Notary College.



From the second half of the 16th century, the central hall of the building also housed the theatrical works of local amateur actors and passing companies. In 1785 the building was transformed, according to the design of the Venetian Bianchi, into a real theatre with "benches and stages". With the alterations to the structure, the external façade was extended, the balconies were replaced with pulpit windows and a barn was set aside to be used for the archives. When, at the beginning of the 20th century, it stopped being a theatre, the

building was refurbished and turned into the City Hall (1930). Underneath the loggia there are the busts of Italy's founding fathers (Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and Vittorio Emanuele II). Outside, two stones show, respectively, the Bulletin of Victory (1918) and the fallen of Sacile in the wars of the Risorgimento. Further up there are two antique crests of the city and the sign of the Savoy, the column on the corner serves as a reminder of one of the many concessions relating to the weekly market (1728).

# PALAZZO RAGAZZONI

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Not far from the Piazza, at the beginning of Borgo Ricco, is Palazzo Ragazzoni, majestic, elegant, with paintings from the school of Paolo Veronese and precious stuccos.

”

An elegant architectural structure, Palazzo Ragazzoni is the best representation of Sacile's florid past. It was erected upon a previous 15th century building in the second half of the 16th century. Its redevelopment was asked for by the illustrious Ragazzoni family, Venetian shipowners and merchants who had settled in Sacile to strengthen their land holdings; it was not only a luxurious home but also a place of production and commerce.

Of the ancient architectural design, only the elegant central part remains, with its precious façades: the one that looks onto the river Livenza features a mullioned window with a sill at the height of the noble floor; whereas the façade that looks onto the road features a trifore and a luminous quadrifore with columned balustrades and 17th century style friezes. In the main courtyard there remain 12 statues from school of the Alessandro Vittoria (1525-1608).

Inside there are splendid frescos that date back to the end of the 16th century and are the work



of the famous Mannerist painter Francesco Montemezzano, an artist from the school of Veronese.

The suggestive pictorial cycle consists of six large scenes inserted into exquisite decorative patterns and showing the glory of the Ragazzoni brothers, Giacomo and Placido, with the rulers of the time:





Mary Tudor, Philip II of Spain, Henry III of France, Mary of Austria, the Doge Venier and the Grand Vizier of Istanbul. Of great value is also the hall of flags, a room that is completely frescoed representing the nations in relation with the Ragazzoni family, and the majestic ballroom which, surmounted by a wooden walkway, preserves the walls of the upper floor decorated



with mythological and allegorical figures and a beautiful and ornate wooden ceiling.

Adjacent to the hall, which was not its original position but the result of subsequent reductions of the structure of the building, is a private chapel, with precious stucco decorations from the early 18th century depicting angels and floral patterns.

The most distinguished guests of this building, which later became property of the Venetian Flangini family, were Pope Pius VI (1782) and Napoleon Bonaparte (1797). Since 1936, by order of the last Lacchin heirs, Palazzo Ragazzoni belongs to the City Council, and it hosts important cultural and tourist events, institutional meetings and councils.



# PIAZZA DUOMO

“

Almost a small Venetian square, this place was once called “City” and it is the oldest part, the historic heart of commerce: two ancient “contradas” branch out from here, with houses that have large porticoes on the ground floor, the classic structure of shops fronts in the Commune period.

”

## Duomo

For its size and solemnity, the Dome of Saint Nicholas is certainly one of the most evocative sacred buildings in the region. It stands in the square with the same name, which is actually the ancient “*plazuta*”, where the medieval tracks converge. In this square Henry, Duke of Friuli, founded the city’s first church. The current building was built on the plant of the previous one,



between 1474 and 1496 under the supervision of Beltrame and Vittorino da Como. The façade, in Renaissance style, is well proportioned and divided into three levels by the intersection of the vertical pilasters and the horizontal beams. The bell tower stands high above the square, even though recent earthquakes have caused it to lean to one side. Built with bricks in 1568 according to a design by Domenico da Como, it is fifty-two metres tall and ends with an octagonal pinnacle surmounted, from the 16th August 1957, by a bronze anemoscope angel which is 2.60 m tall.

Inside, the church features three naves, each separated by Gothic arches resting on columns.





It has a Latin plant with a polygonal apse and a beamed ceiling with a visible structure. The presbytery is accessed through a majestic, elegant arch inside which the twelve apostles have been carved and, at the top, the *Annunciation*, both the work of Pino Casarini. In 1946 he painted the frescos and designed the bronze door with scenes from both the Old and New Testament, which was completed, after his death, by Don Luciano Carnessali, a priest and artist from the Trentino Region. At the centre of the apse is a representation of the *Virgin Mary and Child*, surrounded by Saint Nicholas, Saint Liberal and rows



of saints and angels playing musical instruments. On the wall of the choir is a representation of the *Crucifixion* on the left and the *Resurrection* on the right. The main altar, made of marble, is adorned with a statue of Saint Jerome and another of Saint Francis. Along the naves, you can admire numerous altarpieces, such as the Altarpiece of Saint Nicholas Bishop, a work of Francesco Dal Ponte known as Bassano, and the *Altarpieces of Saint Agnes, Saint Christopher, Saint Mary Magdalene and Saint Anthony Abate*.

### Palazzo Ovio-Gobbi

Ancient home of the noble Ovio, Linardelli and Gobbi families, the building is now a parish and houses the Centre for Biblical Studies and the Parish Historical Archive. Constructed in the first decades of the 17th century by the Ovio family on a previous Gothic building, it is a typical warehouse-building with a façade decorated by a trifore crowned by a coping stone of Istria. During the 18th century it underwent various restorations and refurbishments,

the aim of which was to highlight its magnificent interiors: the stucco decorations in the main hall, partly attributable to Antonio Solari (18th century), which frame the side doors and the garlands that embrace the whole ceiling, as well as the frescos that decorate a wall and the ceiling,



in a grand allegorical representation of the apotheosis of the Ovio home. Also worthy of note are the paintings with a biblical theme placed in the rooms next to the main hall, work of Fabio Canal (18th century), an artist of the circle of Tintoretto.

### Palazzo Carli

Located in Piazza Duomo, it is a majestic palazzo built by the Carli family in 1599 and it is one of the most original buildings of the city: here the 16th century Venetian style is mixed with elements typical of the region of Treviso and Ceneda, giving the exterior an elegant yet sober appearance. The façade of the building is almost square and linear but has double quadrifores in the middle, with balconies with lions on top flanked by smaller balconies, whose particular design makes the entire structure seem taller.

It was a school in the 19th century and it was later owned by the Sisters of Charity.

Today, the building is home to the Pino Casarini Modern Art Gallery and the local radio station, Radio Palazzo Carli.

## **Santa Maria Addolorata or “della Pietà”**

Symbol of the city, the church of Santa Maria della Pietà has always enjoyed a deep popular devotion that has its origin in the miraculous event of August 1609, when a picture of the Madonna began to weep. On the bridge with the same name, once called “ponte delle pianche”, from 1619 a church was built to accommodate the sacred sculpture, an ancient statue (15th century) of the Madonna with Christ Deposed, also known as Vesperbild in German, a particular kind of sculpture which



was very common in the area of Veneto and Friuli in the 15th century and the object of great veneration by believers. The Church of Santa Maria della Pietà was consecrated at the beginning of 1616 and in 1630 the design of the altar was entrusted to a well known artist, Valentin Dell’Huomo of Udine. The building has a refined and original design with a hexagonal plan and the walls hinged to one another by long pilasters with Ionic capitals, supporting in turn a double trabeation and a convergence towards the entrance of the side walls of the old sacristy, which, in this way, were to disappear behind the altar in the eyes of the visitor. Suggestive is the entrance portico: a hall with a double loggia that rises directly from the water of the Livenza.

## **Galleria d’arte Moderna Pino Casarini**

The Modern Art Gallery, set in Palazzo Carli, is a permanent exhibition that showcases the versatile and complex works of Pino Casarini (Verona 1897-1972), one of the most important



Italian fresco painters of the 20th century, set designer at the Arena of Verona, sculptor and illustrator. His work is a compendium of all the figurative culture that starting from the 13th century, with Giotto, and passing through the achievements of the Renaissance period, has inspired the likes of Cezanne, Picasso and the expressionists.

The collection consists of 68 paintings, all exhibited, 150 drafts for the Arena of Verona, 800 drawings and preparatory studies, works created from 1926 until 1970. The artist's private letters and notes give us a glimpse into his public and private life (parish archive).



## **Centro di Studi Biblici**

Founded in 1976 by Professor Giuseppe Scarpato and Monsignor Pietro Mazzarotto, the Centre for Biblical Studies has a library with over 13,000 volumes and texts related to the Old and New Testament and is a place where numerous activities are organized to promote the reading and studying of the Bible with precise scientific references to the exegesis and particular focus on the problems of the contemporary world, in an attitude of dialogue with current events and different knowledge. It is in constant contact with the Holy Land, also organizing frequent seminars and pilgrimages.



# CAMPO MARZIO



“ Here we find the elegant Palazzo Ettoreo and Palazzo Candiani, whilst in the background the Livenza traces one of its most beautiful bends. The walkway leading to the Dome gives a breathtaking view of the river, of the old ramparts of the Communal period, of the abandoned electrical boxes and of the buildings of Piazza del Popolo. ”

## Campo Marzio

The 14th century Borgo Fratta, now Campo Marzio, with the bridge that connects it to Piazza del Popolo, was the only way to get from the city centre to the borough of San Gregorio. Economically lively and active, at the end of 15th century, this area was full of businesses and Venetian-style Renaissance buildings. Palazzo Pelizza (now lost) and Palazzo Ettoreo, with their porticoed structures and the shops on the ground floor, took part in the commercial role of the square; instead, Palazzo Candian was built later.

## Palazzo Ettoreo

Located on the corner between Via Pelizza and Campo Marzio, the building was constructed in the mid 16th century on a previous Gothic-style structure of the noble Ettoreo family. Its appearance is impressive, featured by a 16th century style with gentle hints of the lagunar style. The building was supposed to look particularly rich, with large rooms decorated with wall paintings and an outdoor loggia. Today, there are only faint traces of the

frescos that once riddled the façade and a fragment of a round frame underneath the portico: a Madonna and Child which dates back to the early 18th century. There is also a grand stone staircase that leads to the noble hall, a beautiful quadrifore made of Istrian stone that rests on the large portico with round arches and a suggestive corner window that looks out onto the river Livenza. The building, now owned by the City Council, was home to the “Golden Lion” guest-house for over a century: it was here that Silvio Pellico stayed on the 25th of March 1822, while moving to the Spielberg.



# BORGO SAN GREGORIO



“

After passing Ponte della Vittoria there is Via Garibaldi, with its elegantly porticoed buildings. It is the ancient borough of San Gregorio, the gateway to the city.

”

## Chiesa San Gregorio

The church of Saint Gregory was built in the borough with the same name, on the site of a previous church commissioned in 1331 and built in 1345 by the Congregation of the Beaten to help the patients of the nearby hospital. It was entirely refurbished and enlarged in 1514 according to a design by Bernardino da Portogruaro. The interior features an interesting architectural solution determined by the relationship between the 15th century spatiality of the single nave and the Renaissance volumes of the apse and dome. The external façade, made of bricks, is characterized by a portal and a triumphal arch in Istrian stone in Renaissance style. Fragments of frescos can also be found on the walls representing the coat of arms of the city and Saint James: on the floor there are some tombstones of old noble families from Sacile.

The bell tower, the construction of which was interrupted several times, dates back to the 17th century, whereas the lateral altars and sacristy are more recent.

## Ospedale San Gregorio

Reliable sources indicate that in 1199 there was already a hospice in the borough of San Gregorio to accommodate and assist travellers and pilgrims, according to the ethical-religious and charitable spirit of the time. Managed by the Community, from 1366, it was an open building, facing South, well-aired and sheltered from the winds that came from the North. The Hospital of Saint Gregory was extended in 1461 and used to accommodate the sick, “Christ’s poor”. Today it features an elegant entrance portico, an interior characterized by a structure of round arches and segmental arches held up by square pillars with rounded edges that still present traces of ancient plaster with decorative paintings and more recent charcoal inscriptions. An element of greater interest, which emerged from the recent restoration, is the “butto”, the traditional barrel-shaped compartment in which garbage was thrown and where pottery, ceramic plates, pots and glasses (mioli) have been found.





## Borders and Defenses WALLS AND TOWERS

“

Walking through the city, glimpses of what was once the defences of the city can be caught: fragments of ancient walls and well preserved circular towers.

”

### Medieval walls and towers

Originally, Sacile was defended by a wall with five towers, three of which still exist today. The oldest one dates back to the 13th century and is situated behind the Dome of Saint Nicholas, on the edge of the walkway that leads to Campo Marzio and that looks out onto the Canale della Pietà and on the buildings of Piazza del Popolo. The other two (called San Rocco and Foro Boario) were built between 1470 and 1485 in order to protect the city from the Turkish invasion. They were part of a large defensive system and were connected by underground passages.



The imposing tower of San Rocco with the remains of walls in Largo Salvadorini, takes on an important dimension, given the presence of the Winged Lion of Saint Mark, a visible residue and direct evidence of the presence of the Republic of Venice with the Doge of the time Giovanni Mocenigo. On the other hand, Foro Boario, with the well preserved tower and the defensive walls of the city, gives us a good, albeit limited overview of the structure of the defences of the city, built around an old patriarchal castle, which then became the headquarters of the first Venetian Chief Magistrates.

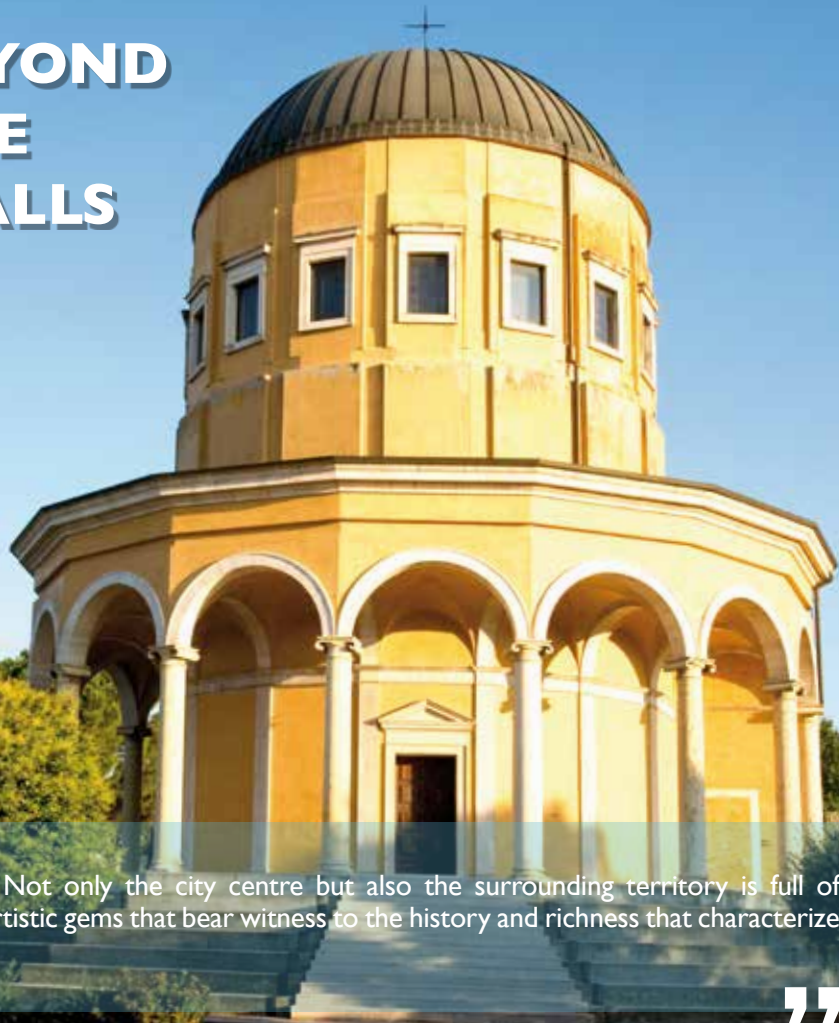


# BEYOND THE WALLS

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Not only the city centre but also the surrounding territory is full of hidden artistic gems that bear witness to the history and richness that characterize the city.

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At the end of Viale Zancanaro, stands the **Tempio di San Liberale**. The temple is a modern building with a round interior; the design of which was inspired by the painting by Raffaello “The Marriage of the Virgin”. Its construction began in 1930 on the site of a previous place of worship, noticeably damaged during the Great War. In ancient times, there was a sacellum dedicated to Saint Liberal which was replaced in 1683 by church where the remains of a Roman soldier named Liberal, who converted to the Christian faith and who died a martyr, were brought from Rome.

In the borough of Topaligo, South of the railway station, is the **Chiesa di San Daniele**, which is what is left of an ancient castle. Inside the church, you can still see some of 14th century frescos that portray a crucifixion with saints on the sides, a 15th century fresco of Saint Sebastian, and an 18th century painting that shows a Madonna and Child, Saint Daniel and Saint Florian. Continuing towards the Vistorta area, where the castle of Fossabiuba once stood, there is one of the oldest

churches in the area: the **Chiesetta della Madonna delle Grazie**. It houses frescos dating back to the 15th and late 16th centuries, most of which depict the Madonna and Child as if they were votive offerings. There is also a 18th century altar made of golden wood. Further South, where the river Livenza traces the borders of the Veneto region, is the **Chiesetta di San Giovanni di Livenza** in the area with the same name, dating back to the end of the 14th century, where some late 16th century frescos of Greek-Venetian style, depicting the life of the Baptist and of Christ, and an impressive 16th century wooden crucifix can be admired.



For more info, visit our website [www.comune.sacile.pn.it](http://www.comune.sacile.pn.it)



## NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT

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An area of outstanding natural beauty with river environments characterized by an exceptional flora for the amount and number of species, Sacile also offers a series of interesting nature trails.

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### The Livenza

Sacile's peculiar river is certainly one of most beautiful rivers that meet in the plains of northern Italy. Its level depends on the climate and the hydrographic context characterized by abundant rainfall, a high extension of the catchment basin and the carsism that involves the adjacent Pre-Alpine mountainous area. The latter has lead to a significant accumulation of water underground, which feeds the perennial springs of the river: the river Gorgazzo and the Santissima in the Polcenigo area and the Molinetto in Caneva.

The Livenza is particular because it has no mountainous stretch.



It starts, infacts, at the foot of the last Alpine foothills of Mount Cavallo and after just a few kilometres turns into a full blown river with a high capacity making it navigable since ancient times, and therefore of vital importance for commerce with the northern European territory and for the development of Sacile, a relevant centre of production and commerce during the domination of the Serenissima. By appearing and disappearing in natural meanders on its way to the Adriatic Sea, it creates a perfect balance between geometry and nature, which is part of the appeal of river cities.

The Livenza also represents a precious



and complex environmental and ecological heritage with its richness of natural habitats and mainland. There are various types of willows as well as aspens, elms, alders, rare oaks with their precious trunk under which small brightly coloured flowers lie, contrasting with the deep green colour of the vegetation mirrored in the waters; amongst them a very rare plant, the *Ludwigia palustris*. There are also meanders that have been abandoned by the river, becoming slowly but progressively flooded, where countless species of wildlife and plants find refuge.

### Canoe trips along the Livenza river

Canoeing down the Livenza means moving through the land and reliving the ancient link with Venice and seeing the city of Sacile with new eyes, discovering a vibrant natural environment where art, history and nature come together.

A trip by canoe down the river is the best way to relax with a regenerating activity, in contact with the crystal clear

water; the luxuriant vegetation and the fauna that populates the banks. The canoe, an open boat, versatile, for two or more people, does not cause pollution or waves and it does no damage: it glides silently without disturbing the wildlife that lives above and below the surface of the water. It can also be used in many different ways: for tourism, fishing, sport or exploring and it is suitable for all ages, adults and children.

The river Livenza can also be explored by kayak or raft, for a fun trip in company.



PROPOSAL	ITINERARY	RIVER ROUTE	AVERAGE TIME	DIFFICULTY
<b>Sacile: seen from the water</b>	Sacile city centre – views of the city and river	1 km	40 minutes	Easy
<b>The Placid Waters of the Livenza</b>	Fontanafredda (Chiesetta S. Antonio Abate) – Sacile city centre	5 km	1 hour	Easy
<b>Amongst the meanders of the Livenza</b>	Sacile city centre – Cavolano	6,5 km	1 hour	Medium – hard stretches
<b>The countryside crossed by the Livenza</b>	Sacile city centre – Caneva loc. Fiaschetti Possible with return to Sacile (average time 3.5 hours)	6 km	2 hours	Easy
<b>From the city to Villa Varda Following in noble footsteps</b>	Sacile city centre – Varda Villa, Brugnera	15 km	2,5/3 hours	Medium – hard stretches



# FOOD AND DRINK



We stayed in the borough, which is beautiful, where there is gateway called the “Conegliano Gateway”, at the Bo Inn, because in Sacile there are excellent and perfect inns...

*Marino Sanudo (Le citade et castelli descripte per hordine, 1483)*



Discovering the Sacile countryside means admiring the kaleidoscope of colours that only nature can provide and enjoying the variety of its fruits. The delicious local cuisine made up of simple dishes, the cold meats that are prepared during the winter months, the cheeses and honeys, are all available in the local restaurants, inns and taverns, in the wineries and during the local food festivals and events. In the city's bakeries you can find a vast assortment of sweets and cakes, such as the “Baci di Sacile” (Sacile Kisses). To these delights you can add the unique experience of tasting some varieties of coffee produced by the historical coffee company, now known all over the world, which has been operating for over 50 years, since “...coffee was toasted every Thursday morning, when the market was held, so the town would smell of it...”.

The fine Sacile wines are produced in an exceptional and extraordinary setting: to the south of the city, in a noble countryside vineyard, the cellar and barn look directly out onto 7 hectares of English gardens, where

the green grass and towering trees are reflected in a succession of pools, according to the project of the English landscaper Russel Page. It is in this majestic setting that robust red wines (classic Merlot and Vistorta Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Refosco and Treanni) and fine white wines (Friuliano, Chardonnay, Pinot Grigio, Sauvignon Blanc and aromatic Traminer) are produced.



For more info, visit our website [www.comune.sacile.pn.it](http://www.comune.sacile.pn.it)



## EVENTS, MANIFESTATIONS AND SHOWS

“

A wide range of events animates the city of Sacile throughout the year.

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### **Sagra dei Osei**

This is the most popular and historical event of the city; it has taken place every year for the last 700 years, nowadays it is held on the first Sunday after Ferragosto (15/08) and it is dedicated to the exhibition and sale of song and cage birds. One of the oldest popular festivals in Italy, it is particularly famous for its Singing Contest, its National Hybrid-Canary-Exotic Exhibition and its “Gara di Chioccolatori”, a competition between people who can imitate songbirds perfectly.

### **Sacile è... il sabato in piazza**

Every Saturday afternoon, in Piazza del Popolo, there is some kind of show, be it music or circus shows.

### **Panevin**

A traditional bonfire that takes place every year on the 5th of January.

### **Carnival**

For over 60 years, the last Saturday of Carneval is the day of the parade, with masks and floats.

### **Fiera Primaveraile degli uccelli**

On the first Sunday after Easter, the city celebrates with an Exhibition of Flowers and Ornamental and Garden



Plants, a Bonsai exhibition-competition and a Songbird and Hybrid-Canary-Exotic competition.

### **Sacile è ... la settimana della cultura**

A national exhibition that offers a vast range of cultural events and activities and gives local associations a chance to express and show their work.

### **Xtreme Days**

An urban festival dedicated to freestyle and extreme sports that offers sport and music events in the main squares and streets of the city.





### Sacile è... estate

It is a great collection of summer events: open air cinema and theatre, readings, live music, exhibitions, sporting competitions and late night shopping.

### Sacile Vintage

An event that incorporates fashion, music and vintage markets in a 50s, 60s 70s and 80s atmosphere that takes place every Friday night in the month of July along with late night shopping.

### Profumi e Sapori

Autumn weekend dedicated to food and drink.

### Syria Poletti contest

International drawing competition for children and teenagers.

### Il Volo del Jazz

Important concerts in autumn where famous national and international jazz stars perform in prestigious exhibitions.

### Fazioli Concert Season

This high profile music season is held from November to May in the Fazioli Concert Hall where the grand piano plays the main part.

### Christmas Events:

"A Sacile aspettando il Natale", Christmas market with food and drink stands and artisan produce; **Natale in Contrada**, market with "handmade gifts" that is held during the four Sundays of Advent around the Dome; "**Arriva San Nicolò**", every 5th of December the Patron Saint, accompanied by his "little pony", walks the city streets giving gifts to all the children.

### Fotomercato Sacilese

The fair dedicated to traditional and digital cameras takes place in April, September and December.

### Musical and Theatrical Events

The numerous choirs and musical associations organize various events such as the Concerti a Palazzo, the FVG International Music Meeting, Pomeriggi Musicali, the FVG International Piano Festival, the Ancient Music Festival with international seminars on Baroque music and choir exhibitions.

The Politeama Zancanaro, the Vincenzo Ruffo Theatre and Palazzo Ragazzoni host all the events organized by the city council and the theatre companies of Sacile.

### Sport events

The city hosts a wide array of sporting

events: such as the international canoe contest on the river Livenza, the endurance challenge, the international horse riding competition, cycling contests, track events, as well as a series of important meetings from basketball to martial arts, from athletics to football, and a number of dance, rhythmic gymnastics and artistic gymnastics shows.

The local "**sagre**", festivals of the suburbs of San Giovanni del Tempio, San Giovanni di Livenza, San Michele, Camolli, Vistorta, Cavolano all take place on the day of the Patron Saint.

Markets: the **historical weekly market**, granted to the inhabitants of Sacile in 1327 by the patriarchal authority of Aquileia, it is held every Thursday; **Agrizero**, is the market that is held every Tuesday morning dedicated to home grown produce and local specialities such as wine, cheese, fruit and seasonal vegetables; "**Sacellum - la Piazza delle antichità**" is the local flea market, with antiques, vintage items, hand-made items and collectibles and it is held every 4th Sunday of the month.



# ACCOMODATION



## HOTEL

### Due Leoni 4\*\*\*\*

Piazza del Popolo 24  
Tel. +39 0434 788111  
Fax +39 0434 788112  
info@hoteldueleoni.com  
www.hoteldueleoni.com

### Italia 3\*\*\*

Vicolo dal Fabbro 1  
Tel. +39 0434 70351  
Mobile +39 333 1610630  
info@hotelitaliasacile.it  
www.hotelitaliasacile.it

### Due Fiumi 2\*\* Country House

Via Giuseppe Bertolissi 35  
Tel. & Fax +39 0434 70820  
Mobile +39 349 0934922  
www.due-fiumi.it  
email info@due-fiumi.it

## FARMHOUSE

### L'Acero Rosso 5\*\*\*\*\*

Strada dei Masi, 39/B  
Tel. +39 0434 734462 - Fax +39 0434 72376  
Mobile +39 336 414005  
agriturismo@acerorosso.net  
www.acerorosso.net

### Le Favole 4\*\*\*\*

Via Ronche, 92  
Tel. +39 0434 735604 - Fax. +39 0434 785273  
info@lefavole.com - www.lefavole.com

### La Chiocciola 4\*\*\*\*

Viale Trento, 94/B  
Tel. & Fax +39 0434 781984  
info@agriturismolachiocciola.com  
www.agriturismolachiocciola.com

### La Pioppa 3\*\*\*

Strada Camolli, 14  
Tel. & Fax +39 0434 70993  
Cell. +39 339 4616249  
lapioppa@libero.it - www.lapioppa.com

## PRIVATE ACCOMODATION

### Il Pedrocchino Cat. Superior

Viale Lacchin, 2  
Tel. +39 0434 70034  
info@ilpedrocchino.it  
www.ilpedrocchino.it

### Villa Regina

Via Martiri Sfriso, 20  
Tel. +39 0434 781644  
Fax +39 0434 781676

## BED & BREAKFAST

### Casa Carrer Cat. Superior

Strada Valle Brugnera, 7  
Loc. S. Giovanni di Livenza  
Tel. +39 0434 765709 - Cell. +39 335 5271960  
info@casacarrerit - www.casacarrerit

### Ca' Livenza Cat. Standard

Via Ronche, 72  
Tel. +39 0434 734853  
Mobile +39 338 5032213  
calivenza@libero.it - www.calivenza.it

## HOLIDAY APPARTMENTS

### Casa Roman Italia

Via V. Fasan, 69  
Mobile +39 3338263578 - +32 496863535  
info@casaroman.be - www.casaromanitalia.be

### Casa Roman Residence

Via Martiri Sfriso, 23  
Mobile +39 3338263578 - +32 496863535  
info@casaroman.be - www.casaromanitalia.be



# USEFUL NUMBERS

Tourist Office - IAT	+39 0434 737292
Town Hall	+39 0434 787111
Public Library	
"Romano Della Valentina"	+39 0434 734822
Historic Municipal Archives	+39 0434 734822
Historic Parish Archives	+39 0434 71158
Centro di Studi Biblici	+39 0434 71158
Pro Sacile	+39 0434 72273
Centro Giovani Zanca	
Young Center	+39 0434 735508

## CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Teatro V. Ruffo	+39 0434 781273
Cinema Teatro Zancanaro	+39 0434 780623

## SPORT AND LEISURE

Sports Centre	
G. Micheletto	+39 333 2802413
XXV Aprile Sports Centre	+39 0434 733173
Sfriso Stadium	+39 0434 71310
Olympia's Center	+39 0434 733011
Forum due Mori Bowling Centre	+39 0434 71142
A.S.D. Canoa Club	+39 0434 735005
A.S.D. Serenissima Cavalli	+39 0434 733612
L'acero Rosso Riding School	+39 0434 72376

## WINDE CELLARS

Cantina di Sacile e Fontanafredda	+39 0434 99101
Azienda Agricola Vistorta	+39 0434 71135

## SERVICES

Trenitalia	892021
ATAP	+39 0434 224411
ATVO	+39 0421 5944
MOM	+39 0422 234023

Taxi	+39 368 294733 - +39 339 6787044
	+39 335 7023439 - +39 392 0281727
CCISS Travellers Informations	1518
ACI Highway Rescue	803116
Via Cavour Post Office	+39 0434 787611
Viale Dei Cipressi Post Office	+39 0434 782271

## CHURCHES

Duomo di San Nicolò	+39 0434 71158
S. Giovanni Battista del Tempio	+39 0434 735018
S. Lorenzo	+39 0434 72278
S. Michele Arcangelo	+39 0434 70976
S. Ulderico	+39 0434 71444
San Giovanni of Livenza	+39 0434 76002

## HEALTH

Emergency - Medical Service	+39 0434 736111
First AID	+39 0434 736225
Pharmacy Dr. Alberto Bechi	+39 0434 71380
Station Pharmacy	+39 0434 780610
Pharmacy Dr. Gino Romor	+39 0434 71331
Town Pharmacy S. Gregorio	+39 0434 71410
Town Pharmacy S. Michele	+39 0434 786807
Serenissima Veterinary Clinic	+39 0434 783070
Veterinary - Dott. Zotti	+39 0434 71988

## SECURITY

Carabinieri	112
Police	113
Fire Station	115
Financial Police	117
First Aid (Ambulance)	118
Local Police	+39 0434 71447
Local Protezione Civile	+39 0434 735523
National Protezione Civile	800500300

# HOW TO GET THERE



## BY TRAIN

Railway Station in Piazza Libertà, 1  
(15 min walk from the historic town centre)  
Lines: Venice – Udine and Sacile – Gemona  
Info: [www.trenitalia.com](http://www.trenitalia.com)



## BY PLANE

Marco Polo Airport, Venice  
(68 km from Sacile)  
[www.veniceairport.it](http://www.veniceairport.it)  
Antonio Canova Airport, Treviso  
(62km from Sacile)  
[www.trevisoairport.it](http://www.trevisoairport.it)  
Ronchi dei Legionari Airport, Gorizia (94km from Sacile)  
[www.aeroporto.fvg.it](http://www.aeroporto.fvg.it)



## BY CAR

Highway A28 line Portogruaro – Conegliano,  
Exit Sacile Est/Sacile Ovest;  
Connections with A4 Turin – Trieste and  
A27 Venice – Belluno



## BY BUS

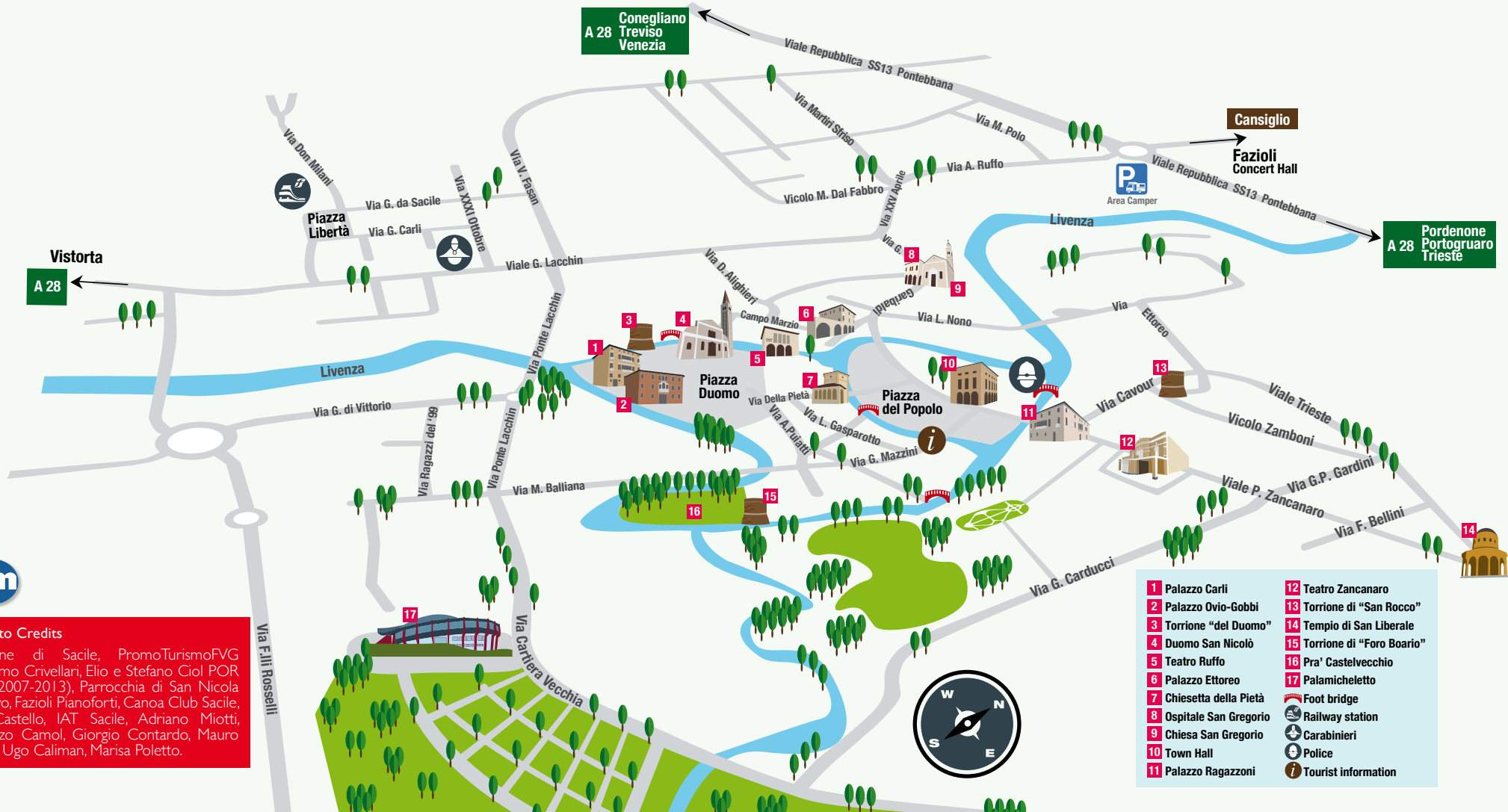
ATAP  
Connections to and from all major towns  
in the Province of Pordenone and  
Marco Polo Airport in Venice.  
Info: [www.atap.pn.it](http://www.atap.pn.it)  
ATVO  
Connections to and from all major towns in  
Eastern Veneto and Venetian seaside towns and resorts.  
Info: [www.atvo.it](http://www.atvo.it)  
MOM  
Connections to and from Vittorio Veneto.  
Info: [www.mobilitadimarca.it](http://www.mobilitadimarca.it)





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**[FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA]**  
[www.turismo-fvg.it](http://www.turismo-fvg.it)



**CITTÀ DI SACILE**

Tourism department



**[LIVE] SACILE**

**IAT Sacile - Tourist Information Office**

Via Mazzini, 11 - 33077 Sacile PN Italy

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